

Chapter 19

Zoning Ordinance

Town of Cape Elizabeth, Maine

Effective July 11, 2018

List of Adopted Ordinance Updates and Amendments 2000 –

SUBJECT	DATE EFFECTIVE
Used Car Sales Amendment	July 11, 2018
Agricultural Easement	September 13, 2017
Technical Amendments – Zoning Ordinance	November 5, 2016
Village Green Zoning Amendment	March 9, 2016
Special Event Ordinance Provisions and Related Zoning Overlay Map	December 4, 2015
Land Use Amendments	November 14, 2015
Definition of Normal High Water Mark	August 14, 2014
Building Permit Issuance Notification	September 12, 2013
Day Camp	July 10, 2013
Short Term Rental Amendment	December 14, 2012
Agricultural Amendment	June 10, 2010
BA District - Neighborhood scale commercial areas and BA Zoning Map change	July 8, 2009
Shoreland Zoning Amendments	May 11, 2009
Bed & Breakfast	March 9, 2009
Residential Windmills	October 8, 2008
Wind Energy Systems	August 14, 2008
Accommodate Eldercare Facilities	May 9, 2007
Bisected Lots	March 15, 2006
BB District Zoning and Zoning Map Amendment	February 12, 2005
Golf course Zoning Amendment & Definitions RA and RB Districts	February 12, 2003
Off Street Parking	May 12, 2002
Nonconformance Outside of Shoreland and Resource Protection Districts	June 4, 2001
Establishing a Practical Difficulty Standard For Certain Variance Requests	August 10, 2000
Tower & Antenna Performance Standards and Tower Overlay District	April 15, 2000

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ARTICLE I. SCOPE, PURPOSE AND DEFINITIONS	6
SEC. 19-1-1. SCOPE.....	6
SEC. 19-1-2. PURPOSE.....	6
SEC. 19-1-3. DEFINITIONS	6
ARTICLE II. ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICTS	30
SEC. 19-2-1. ZONING DISTRICTS	30
SEC. 19-2-2. ZONING MAP	31
SEC. 19-2-3. CERTIFIED COPY OF ORDINANCE.....	31
SEC. 19-2-4. LOCATION OF DISTRICT BOUNDARIES	31
SEC. 19-2-5. LOCATION OF RESOURCE PROTECTION DISTRICT BOUNDARIES	32
SEC. 19-2-6. LOTS IN TWO OR MORE DISTRICTS	33
ARTICLE III. ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT	33
SEC. 19-3-1. CODE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER.....	33
SEC. 19-3-2. APPROVALS AND PERMITS REQUIRED.....	34
SEC. 19-3-3. BUILDING PERMITS	36
SEC. 19-3-4. CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY	39
SEC. 19-3-5. FEES	40
SEC. 19-3-6. VIOLATIONS	40
ARTICLE IV. NONCONFORMANCE	41
SEC. 19-4-1. INTENT	41
SEC. 19-4-2. GENERAL PROVISIONS	41
SEC. 19-4-3. NONCONFORMANCE WITH ALL ZONING DISTRICTS EXCEPT THE SHORELAND AND RESOURCE PROTECTION DISTRICTS	42
A. Nonconforming Lots.....	42
B. Nonconforming Buildings and Structures.....	47
C. Nonconforming Uses	48
SEC. 19-4-4. NONCONFORMANCE WITHIN THE SHORELAND PERFORMANCE OVERLAY DISTRICT.....	51
A. Nonconforming Lots.....	50
B. Nonconforming Buildings and Structures.....	51
C. Nonconforming Uses	54
SEC. 19-4-5. NONCONFORMANCE WITHIN THE RESOURCE PROTECTION DISTRICTS	55
A. Nonconforming Building Structures	55
B. Nonconforming Uses	59
C. Replacement Structures	59
D. Septic Systems.....	59
E. Exemption.....	59

ARTICLE V. ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS..... 60

SEC. 19-5-1. APPOINTMENT AND COMPOSITION	60
SEC. 19-5-2. POWERS AND DUTIES	60
SEC. 19-5-3. PROCEDURES	63
SEC. 19-5-4. VARIANCES	64
SEC. 19-5-5. CONDITIONAL USE PERMITS.....	65

ARTICLE VI. DISTRICT REGULATIONS..... 68

SEC. 19-6-1. RESIDENCE A DISTRICT (RA)	68
SEC. 19-6-2. RESIDENCE B DISTRICT (RB).....	75
SEC. 19-6-3. RESIDENCE C DISTRICT (RC).....	81
SEC. 19-6-4. TOWN CENTER DISTRICT (TC)	88
SEC. 19-6-5. BUSINESS DISTRICT A (BA).....	106
SEC. 19-6-6. BUSINESS DISTRICT B (BB).....	133
SEC. 19-6-7. BUSINESS DISTRICT C (BC).....	138
SEC. 19-6-8. FORT WILLIAMS PARK DISTRICT (FWP).....	141
SEC. 19-6-9. RESOURCE PROTECTION DISTRICTS (RP1-CW, RP1-CW Buffer Overlay, RP2-WP, and RP3-F)	145
SEC. 19-6-10. TOWN FARM DISTRICT (TF).....	152
SEC. 19-6-11. SHORELAND PERFORMANCE OVERLAY DISTRICT	154
SEC. 19-6-12. GREAT POND WATERSHED OVERLAY DISTRICT	159
SEC. 19-6-13. TOWER OVERLAY DISTRICT	161
SEC. 19-6-14. SPECIAL EVENT FACILITY OVERLAY DISTRICT	162

ARTICLE VII. GENERAL STANDARDS..... 164

SEC. 19-7-1. PURPOSE.....	164
SEC. 19-7-2. OPEN SPACE ZONING	164
SEC. 19-7-3. TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS	176
SEC. 19-7-4. MANDATORY AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROVISIONS	179
SEC. 19-7-5. CREATION OF ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT	182
SEC. 19-7-6. ELDERCARE FACILITY STANDARDS	184
SEC. 19-7-7. MANUFACTURED HOUSING PARKS	185
SEC. 19-7-8. OFF-STREET PARKING	191
SEC. 19-7-9. PRIVATE ACCESS PROVISIONS	197
A. Existing Private Road Standards.....	197
B. New Private Road Standards	198
C. Private Accessways.....	198
D. Private Accessway Procedures.....	198
SEC. 19-7-10. AFTER THE FACT REDUCTIONS.....	203
SEC. 19-7-11. MULTIPLE PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS ON A LOT	203
SEC. 19-7-12. CORNER CLEARANCES	204
SEC. 19-7-13. SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING BISECTED LOTS	204
SEC. 19-7-14. TEMPORARY ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS	204
SEC. 19-7-15. TEMPORARY STRUCTURES	204
SEC. 19-7-16. CREATION OF A SHORT-CUT VIA DEVELOPED RESIDENTIAL STREET	204

ARTICLE VIII. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS 205

SEC. 19-8-1. RESERVED.....	205
SEC. 19-8-2. SHORELAND PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.....	205
SEC. 19-8-3. RESOURCE PROTECTION PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.....	226
SEC. 19-8-4. RESERVED.....	240
SEC. 19-8-5. EARTH MATERIALS REMOVAL STANDARDS.....	240
SEC. 19-8-6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES.....	244
SEC. 19-8-7. GREAT POND WATERSHED PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.....	246
SEC. 19-8-8. HOME DAY CARE AND DAY CARE FACILITY STANDARDS.....	247
SEC. 19-8-9. BOAT REPAIR FACILITY STANDARDS	250
SEC. 19-8-10. AGRICULTURAL STANDARDS	250
SEC. 19-8-11. USE OF RECREATIONAL CAMPING VEHICLE OR OTHER TEMPORARY RESIDENTIAL UNIT.....	247
SEC. 19-8-12. TOWER AND ANTENNA PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.....	251
SEC. 19-8-13. WIND ENERGY SYSTEM PERFORMANCE STANDARDS	254
SEC. 19-8-14. SHORT TERM RENTAL STANDARDS.....	255
SEC. 19-8-15. SPECIAL EVENT FACILITY STANDARDS	260

ARTICLE IX. SITE PLAN REVIEW 262

SEC. 19-9-1. PURPOSE.....	262
SEC. 19-9-2. APPLICABILITY.....	262
SEC. 19-9-3. REVIEW AND APPROVAL AUTHORITY	263
SEC. 19-9-4. REVIEW PROCEDURES.....	264
SEC. 19-9-5. APPROVAL STANDARDS	272
SEC. 19-9-6. AMENDMENTS	280
SEC. 19-9-7. APEALS OF PLANNING BOARD ACTIONS.....	281

ARTICLE X. AMENDMENT/INTERPRETIVE PROVISIONS..... 281

SEC. 19-10-1. CONFLICT WITH OTHER PROVISIONS.....	281
SEC. 19-10-2. SEVERABILITY	281
SEC. 19-10-3. AMENDMENTS	281

Appendix A. Reserved

Appendix B. Street Classifications

Appendix C. Historic Resources

Great Pond Watershed Map

Tower Overlay District Map

Special Event Facility Overlay District Map

Zoning Map

CHAPTER 19

ZONING ORDINANCE

ARTICLE I. SCOPE, PURPOSE AND DEFINITIONS

SEC. 19-1-1. SCOPE

This Ordinance shall be known as the “Zoning Ordinance of the Town of Cape Elizabeth, Maine”, and may be referred to by said designation.

No building or structure shall be erected, structurally altered, enlarged, repaired, moved, rebuilt, or used, and no land shall be used, except in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance.

SEC. 19-1-2. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Ordinance is to promote the health, safety and general welfare of the residents of Cape Elizabeth; to encourage the most appropriate use of land throughout the Town; to promote traffic safety; to provide safety from fire and other hazards; to provide adequate light and air; to prevent overcrowding of real estate; to promote a wholesome home environment; to prevent housing development in unsanitary areas; to provide an adequate street system; to promote the coordinated development of unbuilt areas; to encourage the formation of community units; to provide an allotment of land area in new development sufficient for all the requirements of community life; to conserve natural and cultural resources; to provide for adequate public services; and to enhance the value of property within the Town. The foregoing purposes shall be implemented by establishment of the zoning districts adopted hereby and herein and by compliance with all of the other provisions of this Ordinance. This Ordinance is intended to carry out and be consistent with the Town’s Comprehensive Plan.

SEC. 19-1-3. DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Ordinance, the following terms, words, and phrases shall have the meanings given herein. All words not defined herein shall carry their customary and usual meanings. Words used in the present tense shall include the future tense. Words used in the singular shall include the plural. Where so indicated by the text, these definitions also include substantive regulations. Where reference is made to Town or State laws, ordinances, or regulations, each reference to a particular law, regulation, or section shall include all amendments and successor sections.

Abattoir: A place used or intended for the slaughtering of poultry or livestock.

Accessory Building or Structure: A detached, subordinate building, the use of which is clearly incidental and related to that of the principal building or use of the land and which is located on the same lot as the principal building or use. Any accessory building or structure that has plumbing shall not be used for overnight accommodation. For residential uses, accessory buildings and structures shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. garage
2. gazebo
3. greenhouse
4. home workshop, as defined below
5. recreational facilities for the use of occupants of the residence, such as a swimming pool or a tennis court, and related structures
6. Agricultural or aquacultural buildings or other structures (Effective June 10, 2010)
7. wharf, dock, landing, or boathouse (Effective November 5, 2016)

Accessory Dwelling Unit: A single subordinate dwelling unit accessory to and wholly contained within a principal building or structure and/or attached garage in which a single-family dwelling unit is the principal use.

Accessory Use: A use that is incidental and subordinate to the principal use. The principal use shall not become subordinate to accessory uses, when aggregated.

Adult Business: An establishment consisting of, including, or having the characteristics of selling, renting, leasing, exhibiting, displaying or otherwise dealing in materials or devices of any kind which appeal to prurient interest and/or which depict or describe specified sexual activities and anatomical areas as described and reviewed in the case of *SJD, Inc. v. City of Houston*, 837 F. 2d1268 (5th cir. 1988).

Affordable Housing: Lots/units which may be purchased for occupancy by buyers with low and moderate incomes as established by the State Planning Office or the Greater Portland Council of Governments.

Agriculture: The employment of land for the primary purpose of raising, harvesting, and selling crops, or feeding (including grazing), breeding, managing, selling or producing livestock, poultry, fur-bearing animals or honeybees, or by dairying and the sale of dairy products, by any other horticultural, floricultural, or viticultural use, by animal husbandry, or by any combination thereof. It also includes the employment of the land for the primary purpose of stabling or training equines including, but not limited to, providing riding lessons, training clinics and schooling shows. Agriculture does not include forest management or timber harvesting activities and may be conducted by non-profit entities. (Effective June 10, 2010)

Agriculture related use: A use that is incidental and subordinate to the primary use of agriculture, that complements the primary agricultural use and which will help sustain the primary use of agriculture on the property. (Effective June 10, 2010)

Alternative Tower Structure: Mounting structures, such as, but not limited to, clock towers, bell steeples, utility and light poles, and water towers, that conceal the presence of antennas or towers and which are used primarily for purposes other than to support an antenna. (Effective April 15, 2000)

Amateur Wireless Telecommunication facility: An amateur (ham) radio station licensed by the Federal Communications Commission, including equipment such as but not limited to a tower or alternative tower structure supporting a single, radiating antenna platform and other equipment, which are not marketed to the general public. (Effective April 15, 2000)

Antenna: Any structure or device used for the purpose of collecting or radiating electromagnetic waves; including, but not limited to, directional antennas, such as panels, microwave dishes, and satellite dishes, and omni-directional antennas, such as whip antennas, which are located on the exterior of, or outside of, any building, or structure. A single, radiating antenna platform, which includes one or more antennas, shall be regulated as a single antenna. (Effective April 15, 2000)

Aquaculture: The growing or propagation of harvestable freshwater, estuarine, or marine plant or animal species.

Athletic Facility: A private or public facility including but not limited to stadiums, playing fields for organized sports involving teams with coaches, uniforms, and an established schedule, and gymnasiums that hosts sports events which accommodate spectators, but not including private facilities accessory to a permitted residential or commercial use.

Banking, Professional and Business Office: Offices for lawyers, engineers, architects, landscape architects, land use planners, accountants, building contractors, doctors, dentists, or other professionals similar to those listed above and banking, security and commodity brokerage, real estate sales, travel agency, employment counseling, insurances sales, advertising, mailing and stenographic services, and other services of a similar nature.

Basal Area: A measure of the volume or density of a forest stand. It is the area of a cross-section of a tree stem at four and a half (4 ½) feet above ground level and inclusive of bark.

Bed and Breakfast: A use that must be operated in conjunction with the use of a dwelling as a primary residence and that (1) provides up to nine (9) furnished bedrooms for rent to guests for 1 or more nights and having a total length of stay not to exceed 14 consecutive days, (2) is operated by the family or person residing permanently in the home; and (3) may serve 1 or more meals to guests only. (Effective March 9, 2009)

Board: The Zoning Board of Appeals constituted under Sec. 19-5-1, Appointment and Composition of this Ordinance.

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

Building: Any structure having a roof supported by columns or walls, and including sheds and all attached structures such as porches, decks, balconies, carports and similar structures for which a building permit is required.

Building Footprint: The area of a building measured from the exterior surface of the exterior walls at grade level, exclusive of cantilevered portions of buildings and temporary structures. Where a building is elevated above grade level, the building footprint is the area the building would cover if it were located at ground level.

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

Canopy: The more or less continuous cover formed by tree crowns in a wooded area.

Canopy Tree: A tree of a species identified in Appendix C of the Subdivision Ordinance. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Cluster Development: A residential subdivision that conforms to the standards of Sec. 19-7-2, Open Space Zoning.

Coastal Dunes: Sand deposits within a marine beach system above normal high tide, including but not limited to beach berms, frontal dune ridges, back dune areas and other sand areas deposited by wave or wind action. Coastal dunes may extend into wetland areas.

Colocation: The location of more than one antenna on a Tower of Alternative Tower Structure. (Effective April 15, 2000)

Commercial Wireless Telecommunication Services: Cellular, personal communications services (PCS), specialized mobilized radio (SMR), enhanced specialized mobilized radio (ESMR), paging and similar services that are marketed to the general public. (Effective April 15, 2000)

Conditional Use: The use of any building or land in a manner which is subject to express conditions and limitations as to such use and which is expressly made subject to approval by the Zoning Board of Appeals.

Congregate Housing: Housing that is designed to provide housing and congregate housing services primarily for elderly households. Such a facility shall provide meals and a supportive services program including housekeeping and chore assistance and case management.

Continuing Care Retirement Community: A residential care facility that provides a combination of congregate housing, residential care, and/or long-term care as defined herein.

Cottage Industry Manufacturing: The manufacture and retail sale on the premises of artifacts, works of art, ceramics, handmade pottery, hand-blown glass, furniture, woodworking, woven or textile goods, and articles of a similar nature. The retail sales area shall occupy a minimum of 25% of the area devoted to cottage industry manufacturing. (Effective July 8, 2009)

Council: The Town Council of the Town of Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

Cross-sectional area: The cross-sectional area of a stream or tributary stream channel is determined by multiplying the stream or tributary stream channel width by the average stream or tributary stream channel depth. The stream or tributary stream channel width is a straight line distance from the normal high-water line on one side of the channel to the normal high-water line on the opposite side of the channel. The average stream or tributary stream channel depth is the average of the vertical distances from a straight line between the normal high-water lines of the stream or tributary stream channel to the bottom of the channel. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Day Camp: A program of care and instruction for no more than twelve (12) children, age sixteen (16) or younger, at the operator's residence, and may also include the operator's yard and off-site field trips. The program shall be limited to no more than six (6) hours a day and limited to school vacation periods, and further limited to no more than four (4) weeks per summer and no more than six (6) weeks in a calendar year. (Effective July 10, 2013)

Day Care Facility: A facility which provides a regular program of care and protection during any part of the day for either (i) three (3) or more adults or seven (7) or more children under the age of sixteen (16) in the operator's residence or (ii) any number of children or adults in a building other than the operator's residence.

DBH: The diameter of a standing tree measured 4.5 feet from ground level. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Deck: An open platform.

Densely Developed Area: An area developed with at least six (6) principal buildings within two hundred fifty (250) feet of the center of the subject structure or building.

Developed Residential Street: A local street providing vehicular access for five (5) or more existing dwelling units, considered as of the time immediately prior to the proposed construction of a through road creating a short-cut via such local street. (Effective June 23, 2006)

Disruption of Shoreline Integrity: The alteration of the physical shape, properties, or condition of a shoreline at any location. A shoreline where shoreline integrity has been disrupted is recognized by compacted, scarified and/or rutted soil, an abnormal channel or shoreline cross-section, and in the vase of flowing waters, a profile and character altered from natural conditions. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Dock: Any structure, whether permanent or temporary, which acts as a landing place for watercraft. This includes any combination of piers, docks, and floats.

Draining: As used in the context of resource protection districts, the lowering of the water table below its natural level.

Dredging: Removing materials from below the Wetland Upland Edge.

Dwelling: A building containing one (1) or more dwelling units and used for human habitation.

Dwelling Unit: A room or group of rooms designed and equipped exclusively for use as permanent, seasonal, or temporary living quarters for only one (1) family at a time, and containing cooking, sleeping, and toilet facilities. An area configured for food preparation may be considered cooking facilities even if appliances are not present. The term shall include mobile homes and rental units that contain cooking, sleeping, and toilet facilities regardless of the time-period rented. Recreational vehicles are not residential dwelling units. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Earthwork: One or more commercial operations involved in preparing or moving earth for use in construction, including foundations, buildings, roads, utilities and landscaping (Effective February 12, 2005)

Earthwork Contractor: A business that primarily and regularly conducts Earthwork and performs one or more of the following activities in the course of and related to conducting its Earthwork:

1. Processing, storing and stock piling minerals, wood, compost and other similar materials for resale (processing may include screening, crushing, chipping, recycling or blending multiple products);
2. Storing prefabricated materials associated with construction;
3. Parking, maintaining and fueling construction vehicles and equipment (fuel storage shall be for the exclusive use of the business and not for resale);

4. Loading, unloading and transporting product used in conducting Earthwork;
5. Transporting and storing snow; and
6. Administrative activities. (Effective February 12, 2005)

Earthwork Contractor's Yard: The portion of a lot used by an Earthwork Contractor for conducting its business activities outside or within structures erected in accordance with Town Ordinances. An Earthwork Contractor shall be deemed to use any portion of a lot upon which the Earthwork Contractor conducts any of the activities enumerated in items number 1 through 6 of the above definition of Earthwork contractor, other than transporting materials across designated driveways. (Effective February 12, 2005)

Education and scientific research: Activities that provide instruction and/or involve investigation in the natural, physical, or social sciences and that require a natural environment. (Effective November 13, 1999)

Eldercare Facility: A facility defined herein as a congregate housing, long-term care or residential care facility, or a continuing care retirement community. All attached or detached housing projects that do not fall within this definition shall be classified and treated as multiplex housing or single-family housing under this Ordinance and the Subdivision Ordinance.

Essential Services: Utility facilities including gas, electrical, communication, steam, fuel, water or sewage transmission, collection, or distribution systems.

Excavating: As used in the context of resource protection districts, the removal of earth materials below the existing ground surface.

Expansion of a Structure: An increase in the floor area or volume of a structure, including all extensions such as, but not limited to, attached structures such as decks, garages, porches and greenhouses.

Expansion of Use: The addition of weeks or months to a use's operating season, additional hours of operation, or the use of more floor area, ground area, or volume devoted to a particular use.

FAA: The Federal Aviation Administration. (Effective April 15, 2000)

FCC: The Federal Communications Commission. (Effective April 15, 2000)

Farm Market: A farm market that is operated for the purpose of selling raw or shelf-stable products produced from agricultural products grown on land within Cape Elizabeth. A maximum of fifty percent (50%) of the total display area devoted to retail sales may be dedicated to related market products, which shall not preclude the display of products outside of the building. For the purpose of calculating the area devoted to retail

sales of related market products, the amount of outside display area included in the calculation of total retail display area shall not exceed the amount of retail display area inside the building. This shall not restrict the total area devoted to outside display area, which must also be immediately contiguous to the farm market building. The fifty percent (50%) maximum shall be averaged annually. (Effective June 10, 2010)

Filling: Placing of any material which raises, either temporarily or permanently, the ground elevation of an area.

Fish Market: A fish market that is operated primarily for the retail sale of raw aquacultural products, most of which are caught or gathered by Cape Elizabeth residents. A maximum of fifty percent (50%) of the total building floor area devoted to retail sales at all fish markets, including those defined as a home business, may be dedicated to related market products, whether such related market products are stored or displayed inside or outside of the building.

Floor Area of a Structure: The sum of the contiguous horizontal areas of the floor(s) of a structure enclosed by exterior walls, including unfinished areas within the exterior walls, and attached garages, and excluding basement space, porches and decks. Area calculation for compliance with the Shoreland Performance Overlay District shall include porches and decks. Floor area shall be calculated by measurement of the outside dimensions of the exterior walls. (Effective August 11, 1999)

Forest Management Activities: Timber cruising and other forest resource evaluation activities, pesticide or fertilizer application, management planning activities, timber stand improvement, pruning, regeneration of forest stands, and other similar or associated activities, exclusive of timber harvesting and the construction, creation or maintenance of roads. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Forest Stand: A contiguous group of trees sufficiently uniform in age class distribution, composition, and structure, and growing on a site of sufficiently uniform quality, to be a distinguishable unit. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Foundation: The supporting substructure of a building or other structure, excluding wooden sills and post supports, including basements, slabs, frost walls, or other base consisting of concrete, block, brick or similar material. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Functionally water-dependent uses: Those uses that require, for their primary purpose, location on submerged lands or that require direct access to, or location in, coastal or inland waters and that can not be located away from these waters. The uses include, but are not limited to commercial and recreational fishing and boating facilities, excluding recreational boat storage buildings, finfish and shellfish processing, fish storage and retail and wholesale fish marketing facilities, waterfront dock and port facilities, shipyards and boat building facilities, marinas, navigation aids, basins and channels, retaining walls, industrial uses dependent upon water-borne transportation or requiring large volumes of cooling or processing water that can not reasonably be located or operated at an inland

site, and uses that primarily provide general public access to coastal or inland waters. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Golf Course: A tract of land laid out for at least nine holes for playing the game of golf and improved with tees, greens, fairways and hazards. A miniature golf facility is not a golf course. (Effective February 12, 2003)

Golf Course Related Activities: Uses such as a tennis court, swimming pool, parking lot, driving range, clubhouse, restaurant, or meeting hall and maintenance buildings (any of which may be rented out for events) which is located on a lot under common ownership with a lot where a golf course is located in the Town of Cape Elizabeth. (Effective February 12, 2003, Revised effective December 10, 2003)

Governmental Telecommunication Facility: A tower and wireless telecommunication services owned by local, state or federal government. (Effective April 15, 2000)

Ground cover: Small plants, fallen leaves, needles and twigs, and the partially decayed organic matter of the forest floor. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Growing Season: As used in this Ordinance, the period from April 1 to November 1.

Harvest area: The area where timber harvesting and related activities, including the cutting of trees, skidding, yarding, and associated road construction take place. The area affected by a harvest encompasses the area within the outer boundaries of these activities, excepting unharvested areas greater than 10 acres within the area affected by a harvest. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Highest Astronomical Tide: The elevation of the highest predicted astronomical tide, referenced to Mean Lower Low Water (MLLW) at Portland Head Light tide prediction station. This prediction is based on an adjustment from the Portland tidal station. The highest astronomical tide is based on the most recent National Tidal Datum Epoch (NTDE) as determined from time to time by the National Ocean Service, an office within the U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. (Effective September 11, 2014)

Height, Building: The vertical distance from the average original grade to the top of the highest roof beams of a flat roof, or to the mean level of the highest gable or slope of a hip roof. When a building faces on more than one (1) street, the height shall be measured from the average of the original grades at the center of the face of the building fronting on each street. Where the original grade steeply slopes to the extent that the building face along the road frontage will be located below the elevation of the road and within fifty (50) feet of the edge of the road right-of-way, the building height shall be measured from the average finished grade that allows the building first floor elevation facing the street to be constructed up to two (2') feet above the road elevation. Architecturally appropriate building tops, such as but not limited to spires and clock towers, which are not occupied, shall not be included in the measurement of the height of the building. (Effective December 10, 2003)

Height, Tower: The distance measured from average original grade to the highest point on the tower or other structure, even if said highest point is an antenna. (Effective April 15, 2000)

Home Business: A business or professional use that is more intensive than a home occupation and which is conducted within or from a dwelling unit by an occupant of the dwelling unit. The use may also be conducted within an accessory structure which existed as of April 1, 1998. The business or professional use shall be accessory to the primary residential use. A home business shall comply with all of the following criteria: (Effective August 11, 1999)

1. Not more than one (1) person who is not a resident of the dwelling unit shall be involved or employed on the premises in the business or professional use;
2. The nature of the business or professional use shall not increase vehicular traffic on the street by more than two percent (2%) of the current average annual daily traffic (AADT) or 10 trips a day, whichever is larger; (Effective December 10, 2003)
3. The business or professional use shall not produce any odors, fumes, dust, glare, noise, or electrical interference in excess of that produced by normal residential use;
4. Any external alteration of the building or site, including the provision of parking in accordance with Sec. 19-7-8, Off-Street Parking, shall not detract from the residential character of the neighborhood;
5. The square footage occupied by the business or professional use shall occupy an area no greater than twenty percent (20%) of the floor area of the structure (as defined above) of the dwelling unit; (Effective August 11, 1999)
6. All signs shall comply with the Sign Ordinance; and
7. There shall be no outdoor storage of equipment or materials.

Home Day Care: A facility which provides a regular program of care and protection in the operator's residence for up to six (6) children under the age of sixteen (16) or up to two (2) adults for any part of the day.

Home Occupations: A business or professional use that is conducted within a dwelling unit by an occupant of the dwelling unit. The use may also be conducted within an accessory structure which existed as of April 1, 1998. The business or professional use shall be accessory and incidental to the primary residential use. A home occupation shall comply with all of the following criteria: (Effective August 11, 1999)

1. No one who is not a resident of the dwelling unit shall be involved or employed in the business or professional use;

2. The nature of the business or professional use shall not require clients, or service or delivery vehicles, to regularly visit the premises;
3. The business or professional use shall not produce any odors, fumes, dust, glare, noise, or electrical interference in excess of that produced by normal residential use;
4. There shall be no external alteration of the building or site that changes its residential character including the creation of a separate “business” entrance;
5. The square footage occupied by the business or professional use shall occupy an area no greater than twenty percent (20%) of the floor area of the structure (as defined above) of the dwelling unit; (Effective August 11, 1999)
6. All signs shall comply with the Sign Ordinance; and
7. There shall be no outdoor storage of equipment or materials.

Homestay: A use that is accessory and incidental to the primary use of a dwelling as a residence and that (1) provides one or two furnished bedrooms for rent to guests for 1 or more nights; (2) is operated by the family or person residing permanently in the home; (3) may serve 1 or more meals to guests only, and (4) provides all parking on-site. A maximum of one homestay is allowed per multifamily building. (Effective March 9, 2009)

Home Workshop or Workroom: A workshop, located within a principal building or within an accessory building, which is used primarily by the occupants of the dwelling unit for personal use and not a commercial use. (Effective August 11, 1999)

Hotel: A building used primarily for occupancy of individuals who are lodged with or without meals, having ten (10) or more guest rooms, and intended to be rented principally to transients on a short-term basis.

Hydric Soils: Soils as defined in U.S. Soil Conservation Service publication entitled Hydric Soils of Southern Maine, Revised 12/3/86, as further revised, a copy of which is available for review in the Town Office. (Formerly used names in parentheses.) These soils shall include, but not be limited to the following:

1. Very poorly drained organic soils, including Chocorua, Ossipee, Rifle, Sebago, Togus, Vassalboro and Waskish
2. Very poorly drained mineral soils, including Biddeford, Burnham, Gouldsboro (Tidal Marsh), Halsey, Medomak (Saco), Peacham (Whitman), Searsport (Scarboro), Washburn, and Whately

3. Poorly drained mineral soils, including Atherton, Aurelie, Brayton (Ridgebury), Charles (Limerick), Easton, Fredon, Lyme, Monarda, Moosilauke (Walpole), Naskeag, Naumberg (Au Gres), Roundabout, Rumney, Scantic, and Swanton.

Impervious Area: The total area of a parcel that consists of buildings and associated constructed facilities or areas, such as asphalt or concrete, and areas such as gravel roads and unpaved parking areas that will be compacted through design or use to reduce their permeability. Common impervious areas include, but are not limited to rooftops, walkways, patios, driveways, parking lots or storage areas, concrete or asphalt paving, gravel roads, packed earthen materials, and macadam or other surfaces which similarly impede the natural infiltration of storm water. A natural or man-made waterbody is not considered an impervious area, but is treated as an immediate runoff surface in curve number calculations. (Effective November 5, 2016)

Increase in nonconformity of a structure: Any change in a structure or property which causes further deviation from the dimensional standard(s) creating the nonconformity such as, but not limited to, reduction in water body, tributary stream or wetland setback distance, increase in lot coverage, or increase in height or a structure. Property changes or structure expansions which either meet the dimensional standard or which cause no further increase in the linear extent of the nonconformance of the existing structure shall not be considered to increase the nonconformity. For example, there is no increase in nonconformity of the setback requirement for water bodies, wetlands, or tributary streams if the expansion extends no further into the required setback area than does any portion of the existing nonconforming structure. Hence, a structure may be expanded laterally provided that the expansion extends no closer to the water body or wetland than the closest portion of the existing structure from that water body or wetland. Included in this allowance are expansions which in-fill irregularly shaped structures. (Effective December 10, 2003)

Individual Private Campsite: An area of land, not associated with a campground, but which is developed for repeated camping by only one (1) group not exceed ten (10) individuals and which involves site improvements which may include, but are not limited to, gravel pads, parking areas, fire places, or tent platforms.

Informal Recreation: Activities for the enjoyment of open space for all ages and interests, including but not limited to walking, picnicking, bird watching, kite flying, cross country skiing, sledding, dog walking, Frisbee throwing, jogging, as well as quiet reflection and enjoyment of the scenery, trees, shrubs, flowers, and nature trails. Informal recreation does not include active team sports or motorized vehicles such as but not limited to snowmobiles, but may include programs related to the history of the district. (Effective November 13, 1999)

Institutional Use: A nonprofit, religious, or public use, such as a use by a church, library, public or private school, or hospital, or a government-owned or operated building, structure, or land used for public purpose, but not including essential services as herein defined.

Junk Yard: A lot or part thereof, exposed to the elements, which is used for the storage or sale of:

1. Second-hand products or materials, such as automobile parts, building supplies, bottles, and papers
2. Automobiles, trucks, or other motor vehicles, two (2) or more of which have remained for a period of six (6) consecutive months either unregistered or without state inspection certificates affixed thereto.

Land Management Road: A route or track consisting of a bed of exposed mineral soil, gravel, or other surfacing materials constructed for, or created by, the passage of motorized vehicles and used primarily for timber harvesting and related activities, including associated log yards, but not including skid trails or skid roads. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Light Manufacturing: Manufacturing involving the assembly or fabrication of products made from previously processed materials.

Local Plumbing Inspector: The Code Enforcement Officer or other person designated by the Town to oversee the installation of plumbing and on-site sewage disposal systems.

Long-Term Care Facility: Housing that provides a program of assisted living services to deal with the activities and instrumental activities of daily living and nursing homes.

Lot: A parcel of land with ascertainable boundaries described in a recorded deed or shown on an approved subdivision plan and meeting zoning requirements at the time it was created.

Lot Area: Total area within the property lines of a lot excluding any part thereof lying within the boundaries of any public or private existing or proposed street right-of-way.

Lot Coverage: The percentage of the total area of the lot that is covered by impervious areas or surfaces.

Lot Width: The horizontal distance between the side lines of a lot measured at right angles to its depth along a straight line parallel to the front lot line. Minimum lot width shall be measured through that part of the principal building where the lot is narrowest. In no case, however, shall the width of the lot in the area from the front property line to the principal building be less than the Minimum Lot Width. (Effective August 11, 1999)

Low Income: Family income which is between fifty percent (50%) and eighty percent (80%) of median family income for the Portland Metropolitan Statistical Area as established by the State Planning Office or the Greater Portland Council of Governments.

Mandatory Buffer: The Resource Protection 1-Critical Wetland Buffer Overlay District where it is adjacent to RP1 Wetlands which have been rated moderate or high value for wildlife by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. (Effective August 11, 1999)

Manufactured Housing:

1. Those units constructed after June 15, 1976, commonly called “newer mobile homes”, which the manufacturer certifies are constructed in compliance with the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development standards, meaning structures, transportable in one (1) or more sections, which, in the traveling mode, are fourteen (14) body feet or more in width and are seven hundred fifty (750) or more square feet, and which are built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as dwellings, with or without permanent foundations, when connected to the required utilities, including the plumbing, heating, air conditioning and electrical systems contained therein; except that the term shall include any structure which meets all the requirements of this paragraph except the size requirements, and with respect to which the manufacturer voluntarily files a certification required by the Secretary of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development and complies with the standards established under the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974, United States Code, Title 42, Section 5401, et seq.; and,
2. Those units commonly called “modular homes”, which the manufacturer certifies are constructed in compliance with the State’s Manufactured Housing Act and regulations, meaning structures, transportable in one (1) or more sections which are not constructed on a permanent chassis and are designed to be used as dwellings on foundations when connected to required utilities, including the plumbing, heating, air conditioning and electrical systems contained therein.

Manufactured Housing on Individual Lots: To qualify as manufactured housing that can be placed on individual lots that are not part of a manufactured housing park, a manufactured housing unit shall have the following characteristics:

1. It shall have a double pitched roof, with a minimum pitch of 3/12 covered with asphalt or fiberglass composition shingles or other roofing shingles made of other materials, but specifically excluding corrugated metal roofing material;
2. The exterior walls shall have the appearance of traditional residential site-built walls;
3. The house shall be anchored on a permanent full frost free wall foundation; and
4. Any hitch or tow bar together with axels and wheels shall be removed.

Manufactured Housing Unit: Structures, transportable in one (1) or more sections, constructed in a manufacturing facility, transported to a building site and which are designed to be used as dwellings when connected to the required utilities, including plumbing, heating, air conditioning and electrical systems contained therein.

Manufactured Housing Park: A parcel of land under unified ownership designed and/or used to accommodate three (3) or more manufactured housing units.

Manufactured Housing Park Lot: The area of land on which an individual home is situated within a manufactured housing park and which is reserved for use by the occupants of that home.

Marina: A business establishment having frontage on navigable water and, as its principal use, providing for hire offshore moorings or docking facilities for boats, and which may also provide accessory services such as boat and related sales, boat repair and construction, indoor and outdoor storage of boats and marine equipment, bait and tackle shops and marine fuel service facilities. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Marine Structure: Any non-habitable structure, whether permanent or temporary, build on or over a water body, including but not limited to piers, docks, wharves, breakwaters, culverts, jetties, groins, bridges, soil erosion retaining walls, bait sheds, and processing facilities.

MDOT: The Maine Department of Transportation or its authorized representative or agent.

Mineral exploration: Hand sampling, test boring, or other methods of determining the nature or extent of mineral resources which create minimal disturbance to the land and which include reasonable measures to restore the land to its original condition. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Miniature Golf: A tract of land laid out for playing miniature golf where all holes are separated by barriers and the only clubs used on the course are putters. (Effective February 12, 2003)

Mixed Use Building: A building that includes both nonresidential and residential uses.

Moderate Income: Family income which is between eighty percent (80%) and one hundred twenty percent (120%) of median family income for the Portland Metropolitan Statistical Area as established by the State Planning Office or the Greater Portland Council of Governments. (Effective November 5, 2016)

Motel: A building or group of attached or detached buildings containing guest rooms or dwelling units, most of which have separate outside entrances and adjacent parking spaces and are intended to be rented principally to transients on a short-term basis.

Multifamily: A building containing 2 or more dwelling units (excepting accessory dwelling units), or a mixed use building containing 1 or more dwelling units. (Effective February 12, 2005)

Multiplex Housing: Multiplex housing is housing containing two (2) or more attached dwelling units. (Effective November 14, 2015)

Multipurpose Playing Field: The field located in Fort Williams Park as approved on September 9, 1996, by the Town Council, without expansion.

No Other Feasible Alternative: In the case of a variance request, there is no other place on the lot, taking into consideration the physical constraints of the property, or no other location on the structure that the proposed construction could go without the need for a variance or without causing the owner to create other compliance problems on the lot because of the Zoning Ordinance, deed restrictions or conditions imposed by a lease or contract. (Effective August 10, 2000)

Municipal use: Facilities which are owned or operated and/or activities conducted by the Town of Cape Elizabeth for the benefit of the Town's residents, including, but not limited to municipal office buildings, public schools, public works garages and facilities, public safety buildings, parks and playgrounds, solid waste disposal systems, sewerage facilities, special events and utility infrastructure. For this definition, utility infrastructure shall include but not be limited to wind energy systems. (Effective July 14, 2008)

Nature trail: A track made by passage or manmade efforts through a natural area. (Effective November 13, 1999)

Net Residential Area: The net area of a parcel of land that constitutes "buildable land" that can be used in determining the maximum allowable density of a site. The net residential area shall be determined by subtracting the following from the gross area of the site:

1. The portion of the site used for outside parking, streets, and site access. This portion shall be deemed to be (i) fifteen percent (15%) of the gross area or (ii) at the option of the applicant, the actual area devoted to streets, parking lots, and access drives. In computing the area of streets or ways, the full width of the right-of-way shall be included.
2. Any isolated portion of the site that is cut off from the main portion of the site by a road, existing land uses, or major stream or similar physical feature such that it creates a major barrier to the common use or development of the site.
3. Any portion of the site located within a floodway or coastal high hazard area as shown on the Flood Insurance Rate Maps or Floodway Map.

4. Any portion of the site that is regularly inundated by water, including ponds, streams oceans, and intertidal areas.
5. Any portion of the site that is unsuitable for development in its natural state because of topography, drainage, or subsoil conditions. This shall include the following:
 - a. land located within the RP1 – Critical Wetland District
 - b. any area of one (1) or more contiguous acres with sustained slopes of twenty-five percent (25%) or more
 - c. any area of exposed bedrock
6. Any portion of the site located within utility easements or rights-of-way. Any interpretation of the portion of a site that may be included in calculating the net residential area shall be made by the Planning Board.

Nonconforming Building: A nonconforming building or structure is one that does not meet the space and/or bulk standards of the district in which it is located. It is allowed solely because it was in lawful existence as of the effective date of this ordinance or as of the effective date of any subsequent amendment which rendered the building nonconforming.

Nonconforming Lot: A nonconforming lot is a single lot which as of the effective date of this Ordinance or as of the effective date of any subsequent amendment does not meet the minimum lot area, net lot area per dwelling unit, minimum street frontage, or other similar lot requirements of the district in which it is located. It is allowed solely because it was in lawful existence as of the effective date of this ordinance or as f the effective date of a subsequent amendment which rendered the lot nonconforming.

Nonconforming Use: A nonconforming use is a use of premises that is not a permitted or conditional use in the district in which it is located, but which is allowed to remain solely because it was in lawful existence as of the effective date of this ordinance or as of the effective date of any subsequent amendment which rendered the use nonconforming.

Normal High Water Line: Adjacent to inland waters, the normal high water line shall be that line which is apparent from visible markings, changes in the character of soils due to prolonged action of the water or changes in vegetation, and which distinguishes between predominantly aquatic and predominantly terrestrial land. Areas contiguous with rivers and great ponds that support non-forested wetland vegetation and hydric soils and that are at the same or lower elevation as the water level of the river or great pond during the period of normal high-water are considered part of the river or great pond. Adjacent to tidal waters, the normal high water line shall be the topographic line located at the Highest Astronomical Tide, plus three (3) vertical feet upland. (Effective September 11, 2014).

Not Open to Customers: The establishment's doors shall be locked and all customers shall have left the building by the time the business must be closed. (Effective July 8, 2009)

Nursing home: A facility in which nursing care and medical services are prescribed by or performed under the general direction of persons licensed by the State of Maine and is designed to provide full-time convalescent or chronic care to individuals who, by reason of advanced age, chronic illness or infirmity, are unable to care for themselves. For the purposes of this Ordinance, "nursing home" shall include only those facilities that have been certified by the State of Maine as meeting all licensing and operation regulations for skilled care facilities as promulgated by the Department of Human Services pursuant to the provisions of Maine law.

Ordinance: The Zoning Ordinance.

Outdoor: In the open air, including activities located on patios, decks, porches, and screened porches. (Effective July 8, 2009)

Park: A publicly owned facility providing active or passive recreational activities and/or facilities.

Park Maintenance Area: That area within the Fort Williams Park District that extends between the Park Maintenance Building, the Heavy Equipment Building, Building #326, and the long storage garage behind Building #326.

Parking Lot: A lot or part thereof used for or designed for the parking of three (3) or more vehicles in conjunction with a use other than a single family home. The parking lot includes the parking spaces, aisles, and accessways.

Passive Recreation: Leisure activities, including but not limited to walking, picnicking, and hiking that are of an informal nature, do not take place at prescribed sites or fields, and usually do not require extensive equipment. Passive recreation does not involve active team sports or the use of motorized vehicles.

Personal Services Shop: A site where personal services are delivered, including but not limited to a barber or beauty salon, tailor shop, shoe repair shop, dressmaking, tanning salon, dry cleaner, Laundromat, recreational facility, a studio for dance, art, music, and photography, radio and television sales and repair shops and services of a similar nature.

Piggery: A building or portion thereof, or an enclosure, used or designed for the keeping of more than five (5) pigs more than six (6) months old.

Pond: Any inland body of water which in its natural state has a surface area of one thousand (1,000) square feet or more, and any body of water artificially formed or increased which has a surface area of one thousand (1,000) square feet or more.

Porch: A roofed open area which may be screened that is attached to or part of a building.

Practical Difficulty: An occasion where the strict application of the ordinance to a property precludes the ability of the property owner to pursue a use permitted in the zoning district in which the property is located and results in significant economic injury to the property owner. (Effective August 10, 2000)

Predominantly: When used to modify a natural feature or resource such as soils or vegetation, it shall mean that more than fifty percent (50%) of the feature on a site consists of a particular type or category of the feature, i.e. hydric/non-hydric or wetland vegetation/non-wetland vegetation.

Principal Building: Any building containing the primary or main use of the lot on which it is located.

Private Accessway: A privately owned and maintained access road to a single lot that does not meet minimum street frontage requirements of this Ordinance.

Recreational Camping Vehicle: A motor vehicle or an attachment to a motor vehicle designed to be towed, and designed for temporary sleeping or living quarters for one or more persons, including but not limited to a pickup camper, travel trailer, tent trailer, camp trailer, or motor home. In order to be considered as a recreational camping vehicle and not a structure, the vehicle must remain with its tires on the ground, and must be registered with the State Division of Motor Vehicles.

Recreational Facility: A facility designed, equipped and used for indoor athletics, physical fitness training, health education, and/or community recreation activities. Ancillary uses may include child care for users on the premises, vending machines, physical fitness counseling, and education.

Related Market Products: Products for retail sale customarily related to and sold with agricultural products at retail farm markets or aquacultural products at fish markets, including but not limited to the following:

1. Prepared or processed food products
2. Packaged nonalcoholic beverages
3. Handicrafts
4. Christmas wreaths, Christmas trees and garlands

Repair garage: Any building, structure, improvements or land used for commercial purposes to repair, rebuild, recondition or maintain automobile engines, motor vehicles, trailers or similar vehicles.

Residential Care Facility: Housing that provides residents with a program of assisted living services to deal with the activities and instrumental activities of daily living.

Residual basal area: The average of the basal area of trees remaining on a harvested site. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Restaurant: An establishment where food and drink are prepared, served, and sold to customers for consumption primarily on the premises. The sale of alcohol shall account for less than 50% of total annual sales. (Effective July 8, 2009)

River: A free-flowing body of water including its associated flood plain wetlands from the point at which the river provides drainage for a watershed of twenty-five (25) square miles to its mouth.

Road: See definition of street.

Rooming or Boarding Home: A house or other residential structure that is maintained wholly or partially for the purpose of boarding, for compensation, more than two (2) residents in not more than nine (9) rooms and that does not provide a supportive services program (see definition of supportive services program).

Salt Marsh: Areas of coastal wetland (most often along coastal bays) that support salt tolerant species, and where the soil is irregularly inundated by tidal waters at average high tide during the growing season. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Setback: The shortest distance from a building (or other point of measurement) to the nearest lot line, side line of a street right-of-way, or normal high water line. Where unknown, the width of a privately owned right-of-way shall be presumed to be twenty-five (25) feet. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Setback Front: An open area extending the entire width of a lot from sideline to sideline and extending in depth at a right angle from the street right-of-way to such depth as specified. Such area shall be unoccupied and unobstructed by a building from the ground upward. A lot having frontage on more than one (1) street shall be required to meet the minimum front setback on each street.

Shore Frontage: The length of a lot bordering on a water body or wetland measured along the normal high water line or wetland upland edge. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Short-Cut: A through road that creates a shorter distance for vehicular travel between any two points on arterial, collector, rural connector or feeder streets. The distance along short-cut shall be measured along the centerline of the traveled way incorporating such short-cut, from the centerline of the nearest intersection with an arterial, collector, rural connector, or feeder street on one side of the short-cut to the centerline of the next nearest intersection with an arterial, collector, rural connector or feeder street on the other side of the short-cut. This short-cut distance shall be compared to the distance measured along the centerline of the shortest existing traveled way between such same two points by any other route. (Effective June 23, 2006)

Short Term Rental: The use of a dwelling offered for rent for transient occupancy by tenants for a tenancy of less than 30 days, excluding motels, hotels and bed and breakfasts. (Effective December 14, 2012)

Short Term Rental Guest: A visitor of a Short Term Rental tenant who will not be sleeping overnight on the property, provided persons on the property after 11:00 PM local time shall be deemed tenants and not Short term Rental Guests for the purposes of this Ordinance. (Effective December 14, 2012)

Significant Economic Injury: Placing the applicant for a variance at a disadvantage in the neighborhood by applying Zoning Ordinance standards, which would prevent the applicant from having a structure or accessory structure comparable in size, location and number to those of other lot owners in the immediate neighborhood, but in no case fewer than 10 of the nearest property owners. (Effective August 10, 2000)

Skid Road or Skid Trail: A route repeatedly used by forwarding machinery or animal to haul or drag forest products from the stump to the yard or landing, the construction of which requires minimal excavation. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Slash: The residue, e.g., treetops and branches, left on the ground after a timber harvest. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Southern Section of Fort Williams Park: That area within the Fort Williams Park District beginning at the southeasterly corner of the Portland Head Light Parking Lot and then extending along the southerly edge of the parking lot to the main access road and then along the southerly edge of the main access road to Humphrey Road and along the southerly edge of Humphrey Road to the rear of Building #326 and then following a line westerly from the rear of said building to Shore Road, then southerly along the Shore Road boundary of Fort Williams Park to the Fort Williams Park southern boundary line, then easterly along the Fort Williams Park southern boundary line, to the high water mark of the Atlantic Ocean, then northerly along the high water mark to the southeasterly corner of the Portland Head Light parking lot as shown on the Southern Section of Fort Williams Park map.

Special event facility: A building or portion of a building, outdoor areas, and related parking which is made available for consideration individuals or groups to accommodate private functions including but not limited to banquets, weddings, anniversaries and other similar events. Such use may include (1) kitchen facilities for the preparation or catering of food, (2) the sale and/or serving of alcoholic beverages for on-premises consumption, only during scheduled events and not open to the general public and (3) entertainment. A special event facility may be operated in conjunction with other uses. Overnight accommodations may be operated on a site that is also a special event facility, and are subject to all applicable provisions of the Zoning Ordinance. (Effective December 4, 2015)

Standard Boundary Survey: A map of a quantity of real estate prepared by a professional land surveyor registered in the State of Maine and based on (1) adequate research to support a professional opinion of boundary location, (2) field work including

an inspection of the real estate and (3) the preparation of a plan, drawn to scale and including property boundary lines, easements and rights-of-way and existing structures, suitable for recording. (Effective February 8, 2013)

Stream: A free-flowing body of water from the outlet of a great pond or the confluence of two (2) perennial streams as depicted on the most recent edition of a United States Geological Survey 7.5-minute series topographic map, or if not available, a 15-minute series topographic map, to the point where the body of water becomes a river or flows to another water body or wetland within the shoreland area. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Street: A public or private way or road, other than a private accessway as herein defined, having a defined travel way with a paved, gravel, or exposed mineral soil surface that is used on a regular basis to provide vehicular access. (NOTE: Streets are classified as arterials, collectors, rural connectors, feeders, or local streets in Appendix B.)

Street Frontage: The distance as measured along the shared boundary of the lot and the right of way of: (1) an abutting public street, (2) a street shown on an approved subdivision plan for which the Town holds a valid Performance Guarantee, (3) a private road that was in existence as of June 4, 1997, and that meets the requirements of Sec. 19-7-9.A, Existing Private Road Standards, (4) a private road that meets the requirements of Sec. 19-7-9.B, New Private Road Standards, or (5) a Private Accessway that was approved by the Planning Board under Sec. 19-7-9.C. (Effective December 10, 2003)

Structure: Anything built for the support, shelter or enclosure of persons, animals, goods or property of any kind, together with anything constructed or erected with a fixed location on or in the ground, exclusive of fences, stone walls, retaining walls, and roof overhangs not exceeding two (2) feet from the vertical face of the structure siding. The term includes structures temporarily or permanently located, such as decks and satellite dishes. (Effective November 5, 2016)

Structural Alteration: Any change involving the addition, removal or replacement of supporting members of a building, such as posts, columns, plates, joist, girders, or foundation walls.

Supportive Service Program: A program of services for the elderly that provides, at a minimum: a central dining facility and meals program; a central recreation/activities room and program; housekeeping services; regular transportation service; and personal care assistance.

Tenant: An occupant of land or premises who occupies, uses, and enjoys real property for a fixed time, usually through a lease arrangement with the property owner or with the owner's consent. When applied to a Short Term Rental, anyone sleeping overnight shall be considered a tenant. (Effective December 14, 2012)

Through Road: A road with more than one point of ingress or egress from or to the larger network of roads. A through road does not include a road approved by the

Planning Board with continuously maintained physical barriers to prevent motorized vehicular traffic other than (i) emergency vehicles or public works vehicles while providing service, or (ii) through traffic during a temporary emergency traffic diversion by order of public safety authorities. (Effective June 23, 2006)

Timber Harvesting: The cutting and removal of trees exceeding fifty (50) cords of timber in any calendar year from the growing site, except in the Shoreland Performance Overlay Zone. Timber harvesting does not include the construction or creation of roads nor the clearing of land for approved construction, nor the harvesting of Christmas trees. (Effective June 10, 2010)

Tower: Any structure, whether free-standing or in association with a building or other permanent structure, that is designed, constructed or used primarily for the purposes of supporting one or more antennas, including self-supporting lattice towers, guy towers, or monopole towers. The term includes radio and television transmission towers, microwave towers, common-carrier towers, cellular telephone towers, and similar structures. (Effective April 15, 2000)

Town: The Town of Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

Tributary Stream: Means a channel between defined banks created by the action of surface water, which is characterized by the lack of terrestrial vegetation or by the presence of a bed, devoid of topsoil, containing waterborne deposits or exposed soil, parent material or bedrock; and which is connected hydrologically with other water bodies. "Tributary stream" does not include rills or gullies forming because of accelerated erosion in disturbed soils where the natural vegetation cover has been removed by human activity. This definition does not include the term "stream" as defined elsewhere in this Ordinance, and only applies to that portion of the tributary stream located within the shoreland zone of the receiving water body or wetland. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Trip: A single or one-direction vehicle movement with either the origin or the destination (exiting or entering) inside a study site. For trip generation purposes, the total number of trips for a land use over a given period of time is the total of all trips entering plus all trips exiting a site during a designated time period. (Effective December 10, 2003)

Undesirable Change in the Character of the Neighborhood: The result of a variance where the structure is larger or closer to the road or property lines than the average of the nearest ten principle structures, or in the case of a variance request for an accessory structure, the nearest ten accessory structures. (Effective August 10, 2000)

Variance: A variance is a relaxation of the terms of this Zoning Ordinance. A variance may be authorized by the Zoning Board of Appeals only for deviations in height, area, and size of structures, or setbacks and open spaces. Establishment or expansion of a use otherwise prohibited or a reduction in the required lot area and street frontage shall not be allowed by variance, nor shall a variance be granted because of the presence of nonconformities in the zoning district or in an adjoining zoning district.

Vegetation: All live trees, shrubs, ground cover, and other plants including without limitation, trees both over and under 4 inches in diameter, measured at 4 ½ feet above ground level (DBH). Woody vegetation includes live trees, or woody, non-herbaceous shrubs. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Village Green Development: The development or redevelopment of a lot or lots located in the Town Center District which includes a village green designed to meet the standards of Sec. 19-6-4(D)(3)(g)(4) (Town Center Design Standards, Village Green). (Effective March 9, 2016)

Village Retail Shop: Retail shops including but not limited to locations for the sale of appliances, antiques, apparel, auto parts, baked goods, books, building supplies, farm and fish markets, flowers and plants, furniture, groceries, hardware, jewelry, lawn and garden supplies, liquor, office supplies, pharmaceuticals, toys, works of art, and articles of a similar nature.

Volume of a Structure: The contiguous volume of all floor area portions of a structure enclosed by roof and fixed exterior walls as measured from the outside faces of these walls and roof.

Water Body: Any great pond, river, stream or tidal area.

Wetlands: Land where saturation with water is the dominant factor determining the nature of soil development and the types of plants and animal communities living in the soil and on its surface. For the purpose of this Ordinance, different categories of wetlands are identified in Sec. 19-6-9, Resource Protection Districts.

Wetland Buffer: A designated area bordering wetlands required to be left in their natural state in order to protect wetlands from adjacent land uses.

Wetland Upland Edge: The boundary between (1) land with predominantly wetland or aquatic vegetation and land with predominantly terrestrial vegetation; or (2) soil that is predominantly hydric and soil that is predominantly non-hydric; or (3) in the case of wetlands without aquatic vegetation or hydric soils, land that is saturated with water to the surface or covered with shallow water and land wetland vegetation and wetland soils, the highest boundary shall be used. In places where the upland edge cannot be accurately determined (e.g., due to ledges or erosion), said upland edge shall be estimated from the nearest locations where wetland vegetation or wetland soils occurs.

Wetland Vegetation: Those species that are typically adapted for life in saturated or seasonally saturated soil condition. For the purpose of this ordinance, species identified as Obligate (always found in wetlands under natural conditions with a frequency greater than 99% but may persist in non-wetlands if planted or if a wetland has been transformed into non-wetland) or Facultative Wetland (usually found in wetlands with a frequency of 67% to 99% but occasionally found in non-wetland areas) in the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service publication entitled Wetland Plants of the State of Maine 1986, as revised, shall be

considered to be wetland vegetation. A copy of the publication is available for review in the Town Office.

Wind Energy System: A structure or structures that may include a wind turbine, a tower, footings, electrical infrastructure, and associated equipment and structures intended to produce electrical power primarily for on-site consumption, or consumption by the Town of Cape Elizabeth on an adjacent lot when more than one lot is held in common ownership. (Effective October 8, 2008)

Wind-firm: The ability of a forest stand to withstand strong winds and resist wind-throw, wind rocking, and major breakage. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Zoning Map: The map showing the locations of the various districts and overlay zones as adopted by the Town Council, and certified by the Town Clerk as being the “official” record of the boundary locations.

ARTICLE II. ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICTS

SEC. 19-2-1. ZONING DISTRICTS

It is the intent of this Ordinance to promote land use conformities, except that nonconforming conditions legally in existence before the effective date of this Ordinance and its amendments shall be allowed to continue subject to applicable requirements.

For the purpose of this Ordinance the Town is hereby divided into districts as follows:

- Residence A District (RA)
- Residence B District (RB)
- Residence C District (RC)
- Town Center District (TC)
- Business District A (BA)
- Business District B (BB)
- Business District C (BC)
- Fort Williams Park District (FWP)
- Resource Protection Districts
 - Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetlands District (RP1-CW)
 - Resource Protection 2 – Wetland Protection District (RP2-WP)
 - Resource Protection 3 – Floodplain District (RP3-F)

In addition, the following overlay districts are created:

- Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland Buffer Overlay District (RP1-CW Buffer Overlay)
- Shoreland Performance Overlay District
- Great Pond Watershed Overlay District

SEC. 19-2-2. ZONING MAP

The zoning districts are defined as shown on the official copy of the “Zoning Map of Cape Elizabeth, Maine” as it may be amended from time to time. The Zoning Map shall be certified by the attested signature of the Town Clerk and shall be drawn at a scale of not less than one inch equals two thousand feet (1” = 2000’) and kept on file by the Town Clerk. District boundaries shall be clearly delineated and a legend indicating the symbols for each district shall be placed on the map. The Zoning Map is hereby made a part of this Ordinance.

SEC. 19-2-3. CERTIFIED COPY OF ORDINANCE

A certified copy of this Ordinance shall be filed with the Town 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 in the Town Hall.

SEC. 19-2-4. LOCATION OF DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

The boundaries of the above districts are as shown on the Zoning Map. Where the Zoning Map shows zoning district boundary lines as following public or private streets or ways, the center lines of such streets or ways shall be the boundary lines. Where district boundary lines are shown approximately on the location of existing property or lot lines and the exact location of the boundaries of the district is not indicated by means of figures, distances or otherwise described, the property or lot lines shall be the district boundary lines. Where the district boundary lines are shown upon the map outside of street lines and approximately parallel thereto, they shall be considered to be parallel to such street lines. Figures on the map between the district boundary lines and the nearest street lines indicate measurement between the same at right angles to the street lines unless otherwise specified. In cases in which the location of boundaries is not defined by detailed description at the time of enactment, such locations shall be determined by the distances in feet, when given upon the map, or when distances are not given, by the scale of the map.

Where uncertainty exists as to the location of any zoning district boundary, the property owner so affected may request, in writing, that the Code Enforcement Officer make a formal, written determination. The Code Enforcement Officer shall make a written determination within five (5) working days of receiving a request. If the property owner does not agree with the Code Enforcement Officer’s determination, the property owner may appeal this decision to the Zoning Board of Appeals as an administrative appeal in accordance with Sec. 19-5-2, Powers and Duties.

SEC. 19-2-5. LOCATION OF RESOURCE PROTECTION DISTRICT BOUNDARIES

Where uncertainty exists as to the location of a resource protection district boundary, the following procedures shall be used to reach an official determination of the location:

- A. Upon written request by a property owner, Town board or a municipal staff person, the Code Enforcement Officer shall determine, in writing, the existence of wetland areas and the location of resource protection and buffer district boundaries based on the Zoning Map, this Ordinance, documents cited in this Ordinance and similar materials, and a site visit. If a requesting property owner believes that an initial determination by the Code Enforcement Officer is in error or if a reasonable doubt exists regarding the existence, classification, or location of wetlands, the property owner may submit information on soils and/or vegetation and request a meeting with the Code Enforcement Officer to reconsider the determination. If the property owner does not concur with the reconsidered determination, the Code Enforcement Officer shall refer the issue to the Planning Board for its review and determination, to be made with the advice of the Conservation Commission.

- B. If an applicant disputes the determination of wetlands, the boundaries of resource protection districts or buffer districts by the Code Enforcement Officer, or if the Code Enforcement Officer concludes that the location of the boundary is in doubt, the applicant shall submit the following information to the Planning Board, unless otherwise waived by the Planning Board:
 1. A site plan map showing the proposed use, structure or activity including a map at a scale of one inch equals fifty feet (1"= 50'), including any boundaries of Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland Districts, Resource Protection 2 – Wetland Protection Districts, Resource Protection 3 – Floodplain District scaled from the Zoning Map, as well as the outer limits of Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland Buffer Overlays, if established;
 2. A topographic map showing the location and slopes for all grades within the site, by not greater than 1-foot contours;
 3. A high intensity soils map as described in Sec. 19-8-3.A.2.c.6, Resource Protection Permit Procedures, showing the Wetland Upland Edge for the site as defined by wetland soils;
 4. A description of the vegetative cover of the site, including dominant species and the location of the Wetland Upland Edge for the site as defined by wetland vegetation;
 5. A description, supported by necessary documentation, explaining why the site is not within a Resource Protection 1-Critical Wetland District, Resource

Protection 2 – Wetland Protection District, Resource Protection 3 – Floodplain District or Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland Buffer Overlay as defined herein; and

6. Additional information deemed necessary by the Planning Board.
- C. In determining the existence and boundaries of particular wetland areas, district boundaries and buffer areas, the Code Enforcement Officer, the Town Planner or the Planning Board may request the Conservation Commission to inspect the site and submit its recommendations in writing.
 - D. In evaluating wetland or floodplain boundaries, the Code Enforcement Officer, the Planning Board or the Conservation Commission may consult with expert persons or agencies.
 - E. in determining wetland boundaries, the Code Enforcement Officer or Planning Board may exclude areas beyond the point where the wetland area is less than one hundred (100) feet in width for a distance of more than one hundred (100) feet.
 - F. In all cases, the burden of proof shall be on the applicant to show that the site in question is not within a Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland District, Resource Protection 2 – Wetland Protection District, Resource Protection 3 – Floodplain District or designated Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland Buffer Overlay.

SEC. 19-2-6. LOTS IN TWO OR MORE DISTRICTS

Where a district boundary line as established in this Ordinance and as shown on the Zoning Map divides a lot which existed at the time of enactment of this Ordinance, the use and other requirements applying to the less restricted portion of such lot under this Ordinance may be extended thirty (30) feet beyond the district boundary line into the lot in the more restricted district. This section does not apply to Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland Districts, Resource Protection 2 – Wetland Protection District, Resource Protection 3 – Floodplain Districts, Shoreland Overlay District, and Great Pond Watershed Overlay District. (Effective August 11, 1999)

ARTICLE III. ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

SEC. 19-3-1. CODE ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

The Code Enforcement Officer of the Town shall interpret and enforce the provisions of this Ordinance and shall require compliance with its requirements and restrictions. The Code Enforcement Officer shall adopt procedures to facilitate the handling of all matters and questions arising hereunder within the scope of the Code Enforcement Officer's authority and duties. Any decision of the Code Enforcement Officer denying a permit

shall be in writing, a copy of which shall be give to the applicant. Appeals from decisions of the Code Enforcement Officer shall be to the Zoning Board of Appeals in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 19-5-2.A. Administrative Appeals.

SEC. 19-3-2. APPROVALS AND PERMITS REQUIRED

Activities involving the use of land, the construction, structural alteration, repair, enlargement or relocation of a building or structure, or the demolition of a building or structure may require approvals and/or permits under the requirements of this Ordinance. No activity subject to an approval and/or permit shall commence until after the issuance of all required approvals and permits. A person who is issued a permit pursuant to this Ordinance within the Shoreland Performance Overlay District or any Resource Protection District shall have a copy of the permit on site while the work authorized by the permit is performed. (Effective October 15, 2009). The following activities require approvals or permits:

A. Conditional Use Permit

No use of land, buildings, or structures identified as a conditional use in the district in which it is located shall commence until after the issuance of a Conditional Use Permit by the Zoning Board of Appeals in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 19-5-5, Conditional Use Permits. Where a conditional use shall also require Planning Board review, the Planning Board shall be substituted for the Zoning Board of Appeals in issuing a Conditional Use Permit in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 19-5-5, Conditional Use Permits. Such conditional use review shall be conducted concurrently with any other review required by the Planning Board. (Effective August 11, 1999)

B. Site Plan Approval

No activity which requires Site Plan Review under Sec. 19-9-2, Applicability, shall commence until after site plan approval has been obtained from the Planning Board in accordance with the provisions of Article IX, Site Plan Review. (Effective June 10, 201)

C. Building Permit

No construction, structural alteration, enlargement, or relocation of a building or structure shall commence until after the issuance of a Building Permit by the Code Enforcement Officer in accordance with Sec. 19-3-3, Building Permits.

No installation of an amateur or governmental wireless telecommunication facility antenna which extends 15' feet or more from the roof of a structure shall occur until after the issuance of a Building Permit by the Code Enforcement Officer in accordance with Sec. 19-3-3. No installation of a commercial wireless telecommunication antenna on an

alternative tower structure shall occur until after the issuance of a Building Permit by the Code Enforcement Officer in accordance with Sec. 19-3-3, except that the Code Enforcement Officer may refer the antenna installation application to the Planning Board for review under Sec. 19-9, Site Plan Review and Sec. 19-8-12, Tower and Antenna Performance Standards, if the antenna concealment is not complete. (Effective April 15, 2000)

No installation of a wind energy system shall occur until after the issuance of a Building Permit by the Code Enforcement Officer in accordance with Sec. 19-3-3 and a determination by the Code Enforcement Office that the performance standards in Sec. 19-8-13. Wind Energy Systems, have been met. (Effective October 8, 2008)

D. Certificate of Occupancy

None of the following activities shall occur and no building, structure, or portion thereof for which a building permit was issued shall be occupied until after the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy by the Code Enforcement Officer in accordance with Sec. 19-3-4, Certificate of Occupancy:

1. an increase in the number of dwelling units in a structure
2. the establishment of a home occupation or home business
3. a change in the use of a nonconforming use
4. occupancy and use of vacant land except for the raising of crops, or change in the use of land, except in the raising of crops
5. any change in the use of a building from one category of use as set forth in Article VI to another category of use
6. any activity for which site plan approval is required by the Planning Board

E. Demolition Permit

No demolition of a building or structure or major portion thereof, shall commence until after the issuance of a Demolition Permit by the Code Enforcement Officer. A permit for the demolition of a locally historic structure within the Town Center District or a historic resource identified in Sec. 19-8-6, Archaeological and Historic Resources, shall not be issued until forty-five (45) days after notice has been provided to the Town Manager, Code Enforcement Officer, and Maine Historic Preservation Commission and published in a newspaper of general circulation within Cape Elizabeth. When only a portion of a structure will be demolished, plans depicting the areas to be demolished and any replacement new construction must be submitted to the Code Enforcement Officer before the 45-day waiting period commences. (Effective August 11, 1999)

F. Resource Protection Permit

No activity listed in Sec. 19-6-9, Resource Protection Districts, as being permitted only upon the issuance of a Resource Protection Permit shall commence until after the issuance of said permit by the Planning Board in accordance with Sec. 19-8-3, Resource Protection Performance Standards.

G. Reserved

H. Earth Materials Permit

No removal of thirty (30) or more cubic yards of earth materials, including rock, sand, gravel, topsoil, and similar materials within any twelve (12) month period shall commence until after the issuance of an Earth Materials Permit by the Planning Board in accordance with Sec. 19-8-5, Earth Materials Removal Standards.

I. Home Day Care Permit

No home day care shall commence or expand its operation until after the issuance of a Home Day Care Permit by the Code Enforcement Officer in accordance with Sec. 19-8-8, Home Day Care and Day Care Facility Standards.

J. Construction on an Existing Private Road

No building permit shall be issued for construction on a residential lot that uses an existing private road to provide access to and street frontage for the lot until the Code Enforcement Officer determines that the road provides adequate all-season emergency access and legally binding maintenance arrangements are established in accordance with Sec. 19-7-9.A., Existing Private Road Standards.

K. Construction Utilizing a Private Accessway

No lot shall be created as a developable parcel that does not have the required street frontage for the district in which it is located unless the Planning Board has approved the creation of a private accessway serving the lot in accordance with Sec. 19-7-9.C., Private Accessways.

SEC. 19-3-3. BUILDING PERMITS

A. Permit Required

No building, structure, or part thereof shall be constructed, structurally altered, enlarged, or moved until a Building Permit for such action has been issued by the Code Enforcement Officer. The contractor, builder, and developer, as well as the property owner shall be responsible for any and all permits. Site plan approval, in accordance

with the provisions of Article IX. Site Plan Review, may be required prior to the issuance of a Building Permit for certain types of uses including commercial and multiplex residential construction.

B. Compliance with this Ordinance

No Building Permit shall be issued until the proposed construction or alteration complies with the provisions of this Ordinance or with a decision rendered by the Zoning Board of Appeals and with any approvals of the Planning Board.

C. Applications for Permits

All applications for Building Permits shall be submitted in writing to the Code Enforcement Office on forms provided for the purpose. The application shall be accompanied by the following information:

1. A site plan drawn to an indicated scale and showing the location and dimensions of all buildings to be erected, the sewage disposal system, driveways and turnarounds, and abutting lot and street lines. The site plan shall accurately represent the relationship between any proposed building or structure or addition to an existing building and all property lines to demonstrate compliance with the setback requirements of this Ordinance. The applicant shall provide a Standard Boundary Survey if any of the following apply:
 - a. The Code Enforcement Officer concludes that there is doubt as to the location of a property line on the ground;
 - b. The Code Enforcement Officer cannot confirm that all setback requirements are met from the information provided; or
 - c. The building permit is requested for a building, building addition or structure valued at over \$10,000 and located less than five feet (5') from the minimum setback distance.

The Code Enforcement Office shall have the discretion to require a standard boundary survey quality plan of only the property line(s) within the area of proposed construction instead of a standard boundary survey of the entire property boundary. (Effective February 8, 2013)

3. Approval by the Local Plumbing Inspector of any private sewage disposal system proposal for the building, together with the plans for the approved system.
4. Information required to determine compliance with the terms and conditions for building and development in flood hazard areas as set forth under

Chapter 6, Article VI, Floodplain Management Ordinance if the building is located within a flood hazard area.

5. All applications shall be signed by an owner or individual who can show evidence of right, title, or interest in the property or by an agent of the owner with authorization from the owner to apply for a permit hereunder, certifying that the information in the application is complete and correct. (Effective October 15, 2009)
6. Such other information as the Code Enforcement Officer may require to determine compliance with this Ordinance or the Building Code.

D. Action on Applications

1. Within seven (7) working days of the filing of an application for a Building Permit involving a single family residence of fifteen (15) working days for permits involving other uses, the Code Enforcement Officer shall approve, deny, or refer such application to the appropriate body. The decision of the Code Enforcement Officer shall be in writing citing the provisions of the Ordinance that apply and communicated directly to the applicant. One copy of the decision shall be filed in the Code Enforcement Officer's office. If the proposed activity requires site plan review in accordance with Article IX, Site Plan Review, the Code Enforcement Officer shall refer the applicant to the Town Planner. If a Conditional Use permit is required, the Code Enforcement Officer shall refer the applicant to the Zoning Board of Appeals and provide a copy of the decision to the Board.
2. A public notice shall be mailed upon issuance of any building permit that includes any of the following items. A public notice shall not be required if the building permit is for construction pursuant to a Planning Board or Zoning Board of Appeals approval.
 - a. Any expansion of a structure or new structure located within ten (10) feet of the minimum setback; and
 - b. Any expansion of a structure or new structure within 125' of the normal high water line;

E. Plumbing Permit Required

No Building Permit shall be issued for any structure or use involving the construction, installation, or alteration of plumbing facilities unless a valid plumbing permit has been secured by the applicant.

F. Revision of Proposed Work

A new or revised building permit is required if any substantial changes are made in the size, use, or construction of the structure of building after issuance of the permit.

G. Building Permit Expiration

A Building Permit secured under the provisions of this Ordinance shall become invalid if the authorized work is not commenced within six months after issuance of the permit, or if the authorized work is suspended or abandoned for a period of six months after the time of commencing the work. If the work is not completed within eighteen (18) months after the date on which the permit is granted and the Code Enforcement Officer determines that completion is not being diligently pursued, then the Code Enforcement Officer may deem the Building Permit expired. (Effective August 11, 1999)

H. Required Records

Applications for permits with their accompanying plans and building permits shall be maintained as a permanent record by the Code Enforcement Officer.

SEC. 19-3-4. CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY

None of the following activities shall occur and no building, structure, or portion thereof for which a building permit was issued shall be occupied until after the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy by the Code Enforcement Officer.

1. An increase in the number of dwelling units in a structure.
2. The establishment of a home occupation or home business.
3. A change in the use of a nonconforming use.
4. Occupancy and use of vacant land except for the raising of crops, or change in the use of land, except in the raising of crops.
5. Any change in the use of a building from one category of use as set forth in Article VI to another category of use.
6. Any activity for which site plan approval is required by the Planning Board.

A Certificate of Occupancy shall not be issued if the Code Enforcement Officer finds that the project is not in compliance with this Ordinance or with any applicable approvals or permits.

In case of use and occupancy of any building or part thereof, during a period of construction or alteration, the Code Enforcement Office may issue a temporary certificate for periods not exceeding six (6) months. A temporary certificate may be issued for a project that received site plan approval only if a financial guarantee meeting the requirements of Sec. 16-2-4(c)(7)(A) of the Subdivision Ordinance is in place for all uncompleted site improvements, including landscaping.

SEC. 19-3-5. FEES

The Town Council shall establish fees for all permits. A copy of the fee schedule shall be available from the Code Enforcement Officer.

If any work requiring a permit is commenced without first obtaining such permit, and if all requirements for the issuance of such permit can be met, the Code Enforcement Officer may issue such permit upon the filing of a late application accompanied by the required late fee for the same. (Effective December 10, 2003)

If work is commenced because of an emergency and an application for a permit is filed within two (2) business days of the commencement of said work, the Code Enforcement Officer may waive the late fee.

SEC. 19-3-6. VIOLATIONS

A. Notice

If, upon investigation, the Code Enforcement Officer determines that activities are or have occurred that are in violation of this Ordinance or any permits or approvals granted for a project, the Code Enforcement Officer shall give written notice to the owner and/or occupant of the premises. The notice shall specify the nature of the violation, actions necessary to abate the violation, and the time frame within which these actions shall occur. In addition, the notice shall advise the party of the right to appeal the Code Enforcement Officer's decision and/or to seek a variance from the Zoning Board of Appeals, if appropriate.

B. Enforcement Action

If, after such notice and demand, the violation has not been abated within the time provided, the Code Enforcement Officer and/or the Town Council shall institute appropriate action in the name of the Town to prevent, correct, restrain, or abate the violation(s) of this Ordinance.

C. Penalties

Any owner or occupant of, or any person or entity having control or the use of, or any person or entity engaged in the construction, alteration or repair of or receiving a permit for, any building or land of part thereof, found to violate any of the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punishable as provided in 30-A, M.R.S.A. §4452, except as otherwise provided by State law. Each day such violation is permitted to exist after written notification thereof by the Code Enforcement Officer shall constitute a separate offense.

In the event of a wetland violation, the Town shall have the power to order complete restoration of the wetland area involved or creation of new wetlands, by the person or agent responsible for the violation. If such responsible person or agent does not complete such restoration or creation within the time specified in the order, the Town shall have the authority to restore the affected wetlands to the prior condition wherever possible and the person or agent responsible for the original violation shall be held liable to the Town for the costs associated with wetland restoration or creation, including the fees of consultants retained by the Town to design or oversee the corrective actions.

D. Shoreland Zoning Enforcement Reporting

Within the Shoreland Performance Overlay District and the Resource Protection Districts, the Code Enforcement Officer shall keep a complete record of all essential transactions of the office, including applications submitted, permits granted or denied, variances granted or denied, renovation actions, renovation of permits, appeals, court actions, violations investigated violations found, and fees collected. On a biennial basis, a summary of this record shall be submitted to the Director of Land and Water Quality within the Department of Environmental Protection. (Effective October 15, 2009)

ARTICLE IV. NONCONFORMANCE

SEC. 19-4-1. INTENT

It is the intent of this Ordinance to promote land use conformities, except that nonconforming conditions that were created by the adoption of this Ordinance shall be allowed to continue, subject to the requirements of this Article. Except as otherwise provided, a non-conforming condition shall not be permitted to become more non-conforming. (Effective October 15, 2009)

SEC. 19-4-2. GENERAL PROVISIONS

A. Transfer of Ownership

Nonconforming structures, lots, and uses may be transferred, and the new owner may continue the nonconforming use or continue to use the nonconforming structure or lot, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance.

B. Repair and Maintenance

This Ordinance allows the normal upkeep and maintenance of nonconforming uses and structures including repairs or renovations that do not involve expansion of the nonconforming use or structure. Such other changes in a nonconforming use or structure as may be required by federal, state, or local building and safety codes are allowed so long as such changes comply with all other provisions of Article IV. Nonconformance. (Effective October 15, 2009)

C. Reduction in Lot Size

Except as expressly provided in this Article or for a taking by eminent domain or a conveyance in lieu thereof, no lot shall be reduced in size by conveyance of a portion thereof unless (1) the remaining land meets the minimum lot size required for the zoning district in which that land is located, and (2) the land to be conveyed either meets the minimum lot size requirement or will be conveyed to the owner of abutting property, the Town, or to a conservation organization in conjunction with covenants or similar restrictions that prohibit its development.

SEC. 19-4-3. NONCONFORMANCE WITH ALL ZONING DISTRICTS EXCEPT THE SHORELAND AND RESOURCE PROTECTION DISTRICTS (Effective November 5, 2016)

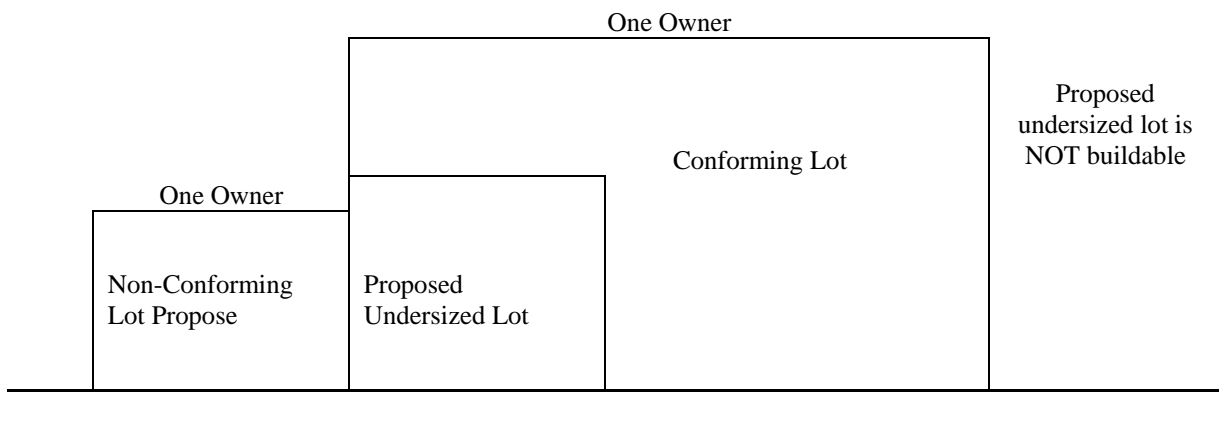
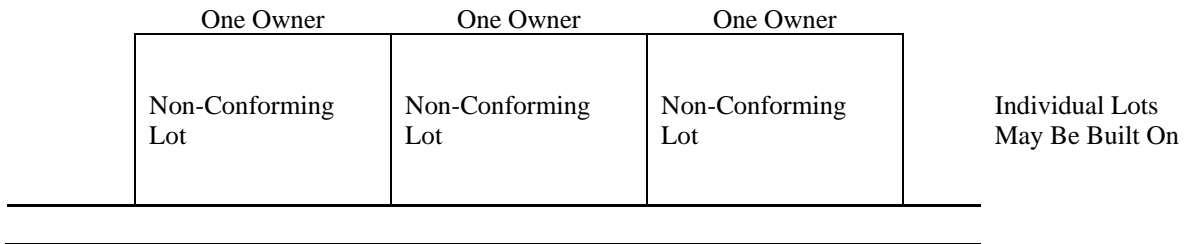
The following provisions shall govern the use and modification of nonconforming lots, structures, and uses in all areas of the Town that do not comply with Zoning District requirements, except for the Shoreland Performance Overlay District or a Resource Protection District. Nonconformities within the Shoreland Performance Overlay District shall be governed by the provisions of Sec. 19-4-4. Nonconformance Within the Shoreland Protection Overlay District, and nonconformities in the Resource Protection Districts (RP1-CW, RP1-CW Buffer Overlay, RP2-WP and RP3-F) shall be governed by the provisions of Sec. 19-4-5, Nonconformance Within the Resource Protection Districts. (Effective November 5, 2016)

A. Nonconforming Lots

The following provisions shall govern the development of lots that are nonconforming because they do not meet the minimum lot area, net lot area per dwelling unit, minimum street frontage, or similar requirement of the district within which they are located. Lots that do not meet the minimum street frontage requirement shall also comply with Sec. 19-7-9, Private Access Provisions, before a building permit can be issued. (Effective November 14, 2015)

1. Vacant Nonconforming Lots

- a. Buildability. Vacant nonconforming lots may be built upon in conformance with the provisions of the district in which they are located even though the lots do not meet the minimum lot area, net lot area per dwelling unit, frontage, or similar requirements as long as the requirements of the street chart below are met. (Effective August 11, 1999 and revised effective July 4, 2001)



- b. Space and Bulk Standards. The Code Enforcement Officer may issue a building permit and related permits and approvals for a principal structure and related accessory buildings and structures that do not comply with the setbacks and other Space and Bulk Standards that would otherwise be required in the district in which it is located as long as the following standards are met: (Effective August 11, 1999)

	RA District	RC District	TC District
Front setback for principal structure			
-- local roads	25'	As required by Sec. 19-6-3.E	As required by Sec. 19-6-4.D

-- other roads	As required by Sec. 19-6-1.E	As required by Sec. 19-6-3.E	As required by Sec. 19-6-4.D
Side setback	25'	10'	As required by Sec. 19-6-4.D
Rear setback	20'	15'	As required by Sec. 19-6-4.D
Minimum lot area	10,000 sq.ft.	10,000 sq. ft.	As required by Sec. 19-6-4.D
-- with public sewerage			
-- with on-site sewage disposal	20,000. sq.ft. *	20,000 sq.ft. *	
Maximum building coverage			
-- with public sewerage	25%	25%	N/A
-- with on-site sewage disposal	20%	20%	N/A

* Or otherwise meet the requirements of Chapter 15, Sewer Ordinance, the State Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules and have received a waiver of the state minimum lot size requirement pursuant to 12 M.S.R.A. Section 4807-B. The issuance of a minimum lot size waiver by the Department of Human Services in connection with a lot created prior to January 1, 1970, shall be deemed valid. Provided however, in no event shall a building permit issue for a lot which contains less than 10,000 sq. ft. (Effective July 4, 2001)




c. Variance. If a principal structure cannot be sited on a lot in conformance with these setback requirements, the owner may seek a variance from the setback requirements from the Zoning Board of Appeals (see Sec. 19-5-2.B, Variances).




2. Developed Nonconforming Lots

a. Single Lots. A single nonconforming lot that is improved with a principal building or structure may continue to be used. Any existing principal or accessory building or structure may be modified, enlarged, or relocated or a new building or structure constructed even though it does not conform to the setback requirements of the district in which it is located provided that such modification, construction, or relocation conforms to the standards, except minimum lot size, set forth in Sec. 19-4-3.A.I.a. above. (Effective July 4, 2001)

One Owner	One Owner	One Owner
Nonconforming Lot	Nonconforming Lot	Nonconforming Lot





Lots may be
conveyed; Buildings
may be enlarged per

			limitations on Nonconformance chart
---	---	---	---

One Owner		One Owner		Conforming Lot	Proposed undersized lot not buildable
Nonconforming Lot	Nonconforming Lot	Proposed Undersized Lot			
					

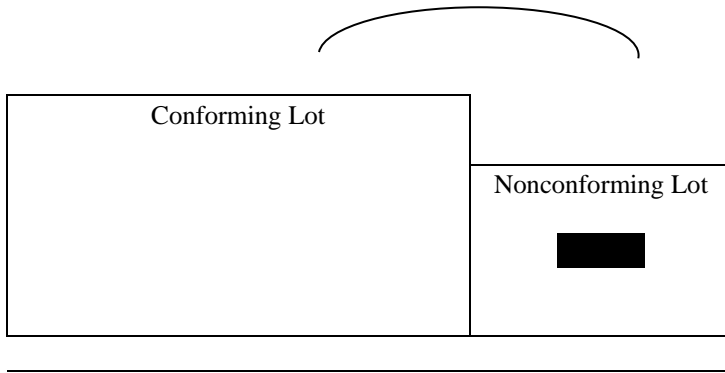
- b. Contiguous Developed Lots: Two or more contiguous, developed nonconforming lots or parcels in common ownership as of June 4, 1997, may be conveyed separately or together, even if all or some of the lots do not meet the dimensional requirements of this Ordinance, if a principal use or structure exists on each lot, provided that the nonconforming lots comply with the State Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules and the Town Sewage Ordinance. (Effective July 4, 2001)

Common Ownership of Lots

			
Nonconforming Lot	Nonconforming Lot	Nonconforming Lot	Lots may be separately conveyed
			

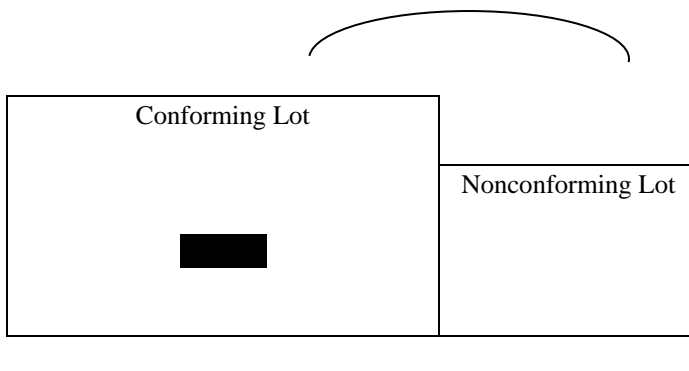
Partially Developed Contiguous Lots: If a vacant conforming lot abuts a developed nonconforming lot held in the same ownership, the two lots may be separated and owned independently. If a vacant nonconforming lot abuts a developed conforming lot in the same ownership, the two lots may be separated and owned independently. If a developed nonconforming lot abuts an undeveloped nonconforming lot held in the same ownership, the lots may be separated and owned independently. (Effective July 4, 2001)

Common Ownership



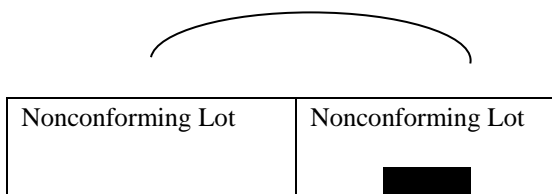
Lots may be
separately
conveyed

Common Ownership



Lots may be
separately
conveyed

Common Ownership



Lots may be
separately
conveyed

--	--

B. Nonconforming Buildings and Structures

1. Continuation

Any lawfully constructed building or structure which is made nonconforming by reason of the enactment of this Ordinance, or any amendment thereto may be continued, even though such building or structure does not conform with the provisions of this Ordinance or any amendment thereto. Ordinary maintenance and repair may be done on such nonconforming structure, and such structural alterations may be made which are necessary to maintain the building or structure in good condition.

2. 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 Zoning Board of Appeals, and provided that if the use is not connected to the public sewerage system, the applicant demonstrates that the present subsurface sewage disposal system meets the requirements of State law and the Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules, or that a new system can be installed in compliance with the law and said rules. In no case shall a structure be relocated so as to increase its nonconformity.

In determining whether the building relocation meets the setback to the greatest practical extent, the Zoning Board of Appeals 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 (if any) and other on-site soils suitable for septic systems, the impact on views, and the type and amount of vegetation to be removed to accomplish the relocation.

3. Reconstruction or Replacement

Any nonconforming structure which is located closer than the required setback from the property line and which is, or is proposed to be, removed, or damaged or destroyed may be reconstructed or replaced provided that a permit is obtained within one (1) year of the date of said damage, destruction, or removal, and the building or structure will be located within the original building footprint, will not increase the number of square feet of floor area, and will not create or expand any nonconformities. Reconstruction of a

nonconforming structure not permitted provided that such requirement to the greatest Board of Appeals in accordance case shall a structure be nonconformity.

in compliance with these limitations may be reconstruction is in compliance with the setback practical extent as determined by the Zoning with the purposes of this Ordinance. In no reconstructed or replaced so as to increase its

In determining whether the building reconstruction or replacement meets the setback to the greatest practical extent, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall consider the physical condition and type of foundation present, if any, in addition to the criteria in Sec. 19-4-3.B.2., Relocation.

4. Enlargement

Any nonconforming structure which is located closer than the required setback from the property line may be enlarged as long as the area being enlarged meets the setback requirements, and will not create or expand any nonconformities. Enlargement of a nonconforming structure not in compliance with these limitations may be permitted provided that such enlargement is in compliance with the setback requirement to the greatest practical extent as determined by the Zoning Board of Appeals in accordance with the purposes of this Ordinance. In no case shall a structure be enlarged so as to increase its nonconformity.

In determining whether the building reconstruction or replacement meets the setback to the greatest practical extent, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall consider the physical condition and type of foundation present, if any, in addition to the criteria in Sec. 19-4-3.B.2., Relocation. (Effective November 5, 2016)

C. Nonconforming Uses

1. Continuation

Any lawful use of any building, structure or land, which is made nonconforming by reason of the enactment of this Ordinance, or any amendment thereto, may be continued even though such use does not conform with the provisions of this Ordinance or any amendment thereto.

2. Change of Nonconforming Use

A lawful nonconforming use shall not be changed to any use other than a use permitted in the district in which the use is located, or to a less objectionable and less detrimental nonconforming use as determined by the Zoning Board of Appeals according to the following standards:

- a. The proposed use shall not increase the hours of operation;
- b. The proposed use shall not create hazardous or increased traffic conditions;
- c. The proposed use shall not create unsanitary conditions by reason of sewage disposal, emissions to the air, or other aspects of its design or operation; and
- d. The proposed use shall not adversely affect the value of adjacent properties.

3. Enlargement

A nonconforming use of a building or structure shall not be extended, nor shall a nonconforming use of part of a building or structure be extended to other parts of the building or structure, unless in the opinion of the Zoning Board of Appeals: (i) those parts were manifestly arranged or designed for such use prior to the enactment of this Ordinance or any amendment making such use nonconforming, (ii) such extension of a nonconforming use is solely for the purpose of bringing the use into compliance with health, safety, or access codes, or to correct a condition that may not technically be in violation but which is determined by the Zoning Board of Appeals to constitute a health, safety, or access problem, or (iii) the change expands the total floor area devoted to the nonconforming use by less than 25% over the lifetime of the structure and the Zoning Board of Appeals finds that the increase meets the Conditional Use Standards of Sec. 19-5-5.D. Standards for Conditional Use Approval. The expansion shall be limited to the minimum necessary to accomplish that purpose. Applications for enlargement of a nonconforming use shall be handled in accordance with the procedures of Sec. 19-5-5, Conditional Use Permits.

4. Extension of Nonconforming Use of Land

A lawful nonconforming use existing on premises outside of a building or structure shall not be extended to or allowed to occupy any other part or parts of such premises.

5. Abandonment

The lawful nonconforming use of any building, structure, lot of land, or portions thereof which has been abandoned, shall have been terminated and shall not thereafter be resumed. A lawful nonconforming use shall be deemed abandoned if any one of the following events occurs:

- a. the lawful nonconforming use has been changed to a conforming use;
- b. the lawful nonconforming use has been discontinued for a period of twelve (12) consecutive months;

- c. the lawful nonconforming use is changed to a prohibited use in violation of this Ordinance; or
- d. the lawful nonconforming use has been lawfully changed to another nonconforming use in compliance with this Ordinance.

SEC. 19-4-4. NONCONFORMANCE WITHIN THE SHORELAND PERFORMANCE OVERLAY DISTRICT

The following provisions shall govern nonconformance with provisions of the Shoreland Performance Overlay District. Nonconforming conditions in existence before the effective date of this district, or amendments thereto, shall be allowed to continue, subject to the requirements set forth in this section. (Effective November 5, 2016)

A. Nonconforming Lots

1. Single Vacant, Nonconforming Lots

A nonconforming lot of record as of the effective date of this overlay district or amendment thereto may be build upon, provided that such lot is in separate ownership and not contiguous with any other lot in the same ownership, and that all provisions of this overlay district except lot area, lot width and shore frontage can be met. Variances relating to setback or other requirements not involving lot area, lot width or shore frontage may be obtained from the Zoning Board of Appeals. (Effective October 15, 2009)

2. Contiguous Build Lots

If (i) two or more contiguous lots or parcels are in common ownership at the time of adoption of this overlay district, (ii) all or part of the lots do not meet the dimensional requirements of this overlay district, and (iii) a principal use or structure exists on each lot, then the nonconforming lots may be conveyed separately provided that said conveyance complies with the State Minimum Lot Size Law (12 M.R.S.A. sections 4807-A through 4807-D, the State of Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules, and Chapter 15, Sewer Ordinance. (Effective October 15, 2009)

If two or more principal uses or structures exist on a single lot of record on the effective date of this overlay district, each may be sold as a separate lot provided that the above referenced law and rules and ordinance are complied with. When such lots are divided, each lot thus created must conform as nearly as

possible to the dimensional requirements of this overlay district. (Effective October 15, 2009)

3. Contiguous Lots – Vacant or Partially Built

If (i) to or more contiguous lots or parcels are in common ownership at the time of amendment of this overlay district, (ii) any of these lots do not individually meet the dimensional requirement of this overlay district or subsequent amendments, and (iii) one or more of the lots is vacant or contains no principal structure, then the nonconforming lots may be conveyed separately as long as said conveyances comply with the State Minimum Lot Size Law, State Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rule, and Chapter 15, Sewer Ordinance.

B. Nonconforming Buildings and Structures

1. A nonconforming structure may be added to or expanded after obtaining a permit from the Code Enforcement Officer, provided that such addition or expansion does not increase the nonconformity of the structure, and is in accordance with subparagraphs (a) and (b) below. (Effective October 15, 2009)

a. After January 1, 1989, if any portion of a structure does not meet the required setback from the normal high-water line of a water body or tributary stream or the upland edge of a wetland, that portion of the structure shall not be expanded in floor area or volume by more than 30% during the lifetime of the structure. If a replacement structure conforms with the requirements of Sec. 19-4-4.B.(3), Reconstruction or Replacement, and is less than the required setback from a water body, tributary stream or wetland, the replacement structure may not be expanded if the original structure existing on January 1, 1989 had been expanded by 30% in floor area and volume since that date. Whenever a new, enlarged, or replacement foundation is constructed under a nonconforming structure, the structure and new foundation must be placed such that the setback requirement is met to the greatest practical extent as determined by the Zoning Board of Appeals, utilizing the criteria specified in Sec. 19-4-4.B.2, Relocation. If the completed foundation does not extend beyond the exterior dimensions of the structure, except for expansion in conformity with this subsection a, and the foundation does not cause the structure to be elevated by more than three (3) additional feet, as measured from the uphill side of the structure (from original ground level to the bottom of the first floor sill), it shall not be considered to be an expansion of the structure. (Effective October 15, 2009)

- b. Non structure, which fails to meet the required setback from the normal high-waterline of a water body, tributary stream, or the upland edge of

- a wetland, shall be expanded toward the water body, tributary stream, or wetland. (Effective October 15, 2009)

2. Relocation

A nonconforming structure may be relocated within the boundaries of the parcel on which the structure is located provided that the site of the relocation conforms to all setback requirements to the greatest practical extent as determined by the Zoning Board of Appeals, and, provided that, if the use is not connected to the public sewerage system, the applicant demonstrates that the present subsurface sewage disposal system meets the requirements of State Law, the State Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules, and Chapter 15, Article II, Private Sewage Disposal Ordinance, or that a new system can be installed in compliance with the law and said rules. In no case shall a structure be relocated so as to increase its nonconformity.

In determining whether a relocation meets the setback to the greatest practical extent, the Zoning Board of Appeals 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 (if any) and other on-site soils suitable for septic systems, the impact on views, 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 Zoning Board of Appeals shall require replanting of native vegetation to compensate for the destroyed vegetation. In addition, the area from which the relocated structure was removed must be replanted with vegetation. Replanting shall be required as follows:

- 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 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.
(Effective October 15, 2009)

3. Reconstruction or Replacement

Any nonconforming structure which fails to meet the required setback from a water body, tributary stream, or wetland and which is 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 building permit is obtained within one (1) year of the date of said damage or destruction. The reconstruction or replacement shall be in compliance with the water body, tributary stream or wetland setback requirement to the greatest practical extent as determined by the Zoning Board of Appeals in accordance with the purposes of this district. The Zoning Board of Appeals may request guidance from the Conservation Commission prior to its decision. In no case shall a structure be reconstructed or replaced so as to increase its nonconformity. If the reconstructed or replacement structure is located in an area that is less than the required setback, it shall not be any larger than the original structure, except as allowed pursuant to Sec. 19-4-4.B.(1) above, as determined by the non-conforming floor area and volume of the reconstructed or replaced structure at its new location. If the total amount of floor area and volume 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 Sec. 19-4-4.B(2) above. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Any nonconforming structure which is located less than the required setback from a water body, tributary stream, or wetland and which is removed by 50% or less of the market value or damaged or destroyed by 50% or less of the market value of the structure, excluding normal maintenance and repair, may be reconstructed in place if a building permit is obtained from the Code Enforcement Officer within one year of such damage, destruction or removal. (Effective October 15, 2009)

In determining whether the building reconstruction or replacement meets the setback to the greatest practical extent, the Zoning Board of Appeals shall consider, in addition to the criteria in Sec. 19-4-4.B.2, Relocation, the physical condition and type of foundation, if any. (Effective October 15, 2009)

4. 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 written application for a change of use in the Shoreland Performance Overlay District, determines that the proposed 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 and archeological and historic resources. The Planning Board may request guidance from the Conservation Commission prior to making its decision. (Effective October 15, 2009)

5. Nonconforming Accessory Structures

On a nonconforming lot of record on which only a residential structure exists, and it is not possible to place an accessory structure meeting the required water body, tributary stream or wetland setbacks, the code enforcement officer may issue a permit to place a single accessory structure, with no utilities, for the storage of yard tools and similar equipment.

Such accessory structure shall not exceed eighty (80) square feet in area nor eight (8) feet in height, and shall be located as far from the shoreline or tributary stream as practical and shall meet all other applicable standards, including 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. (Effective October 15, 2009)

C. Nonconforming Uses

1. Expansion

Expansions of nonconforming uses are prohibited, except that nonconforming residential uses may be expanded within existing residential structures or within expansions of such structures as permitted in Sec. 19-4-4-.B.1, Expansion, after obtaining a permit from the Zoning Board of Appeals.

2. Resumption Prohibited

If a nonconforming use is discontinued for a period of more than one year, or is superseded by a conforming use, the lot, building, or structure may not again be devoted to a nonconforming use. 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 property and the adjacent properties and resources than the former use, as determined by the Planning Board. The determination of no greater impact shall be made according to criteria listed in Sec. 19-4-4.B.4, Change of Use
- a Nonconforming Structure.

SEC. 19-4-5. NONCONFORMANCE WITHIN THE RESOURCE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

A use, structure or activity that was lawful before May 9, 1990, and made nonconforming by the Resource Protection provisions or any amendment thereto, may be continued subject to the provisions of this section. Determinations of building status shall be regulated by the Town Assessor's property card as of April 1, 1990. No building footprint expansion of a nonconforming structure shall be allowed if any variance is required under the Zoning Ordinance. An expansion shall include any increase in floor area or volume of a structure or the construction or expansion of a porch or deck. For the purposes of this section, the sum of the horizontal area shall constitute the floor area of a deck or porch.

A. Nonconforming Building Structures

A nonconforming structure may be altered, added to or expanded only if the following standards are met, but these standards do not restrict the conversion of basement or cellar space, as defined by the Building Code, into finished area, provided such conversion is consistent with the Floodplain Management Ordinance. No exterior structural alteration or addition to any nonconforming structure over the life of the structure shall expand beyond the limitations set forth below:

1. Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland District

In case of any structure located in the Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland District, no expansion shall be permitted which expands: (i) the structure's floor area or volume by more than twenty-five percent (25%) of its size at the time it became a nonconforming structure, or (ii) the existing building footprint.

2. Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland Buffer Overlay and Resource Protection 2 – Wetland Protection District

In the case of any structure located in a Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland Buffer Overlay and within one hundred (100) feet of the Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland upland edge or in a Resource Protection 2 – Wetland Protection District, no expansion shall be permitted which expands the structure's floor

area or volume by more than twenty-five percent (25%) of its size at the time it became a nonconforming structure. An expansion of the existing building footprint may be permitted to accommodate up to a twenty-five percent (25%) expansion of floor area or volume, provided that all of the requirements of this section are met. A building footprint shall not be expanded to be closer than the shortest nonconforming setback distance from the wetland upland edge (see figure A). In no event shall any expansion be within twenty-five (25) feet of the wetland upland edge (see Figure B). Sketches A and B illustrate the requirements of this section.

3. Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland Buffer Overlay greater than one hundred (100) feet from the Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland Upland Edge

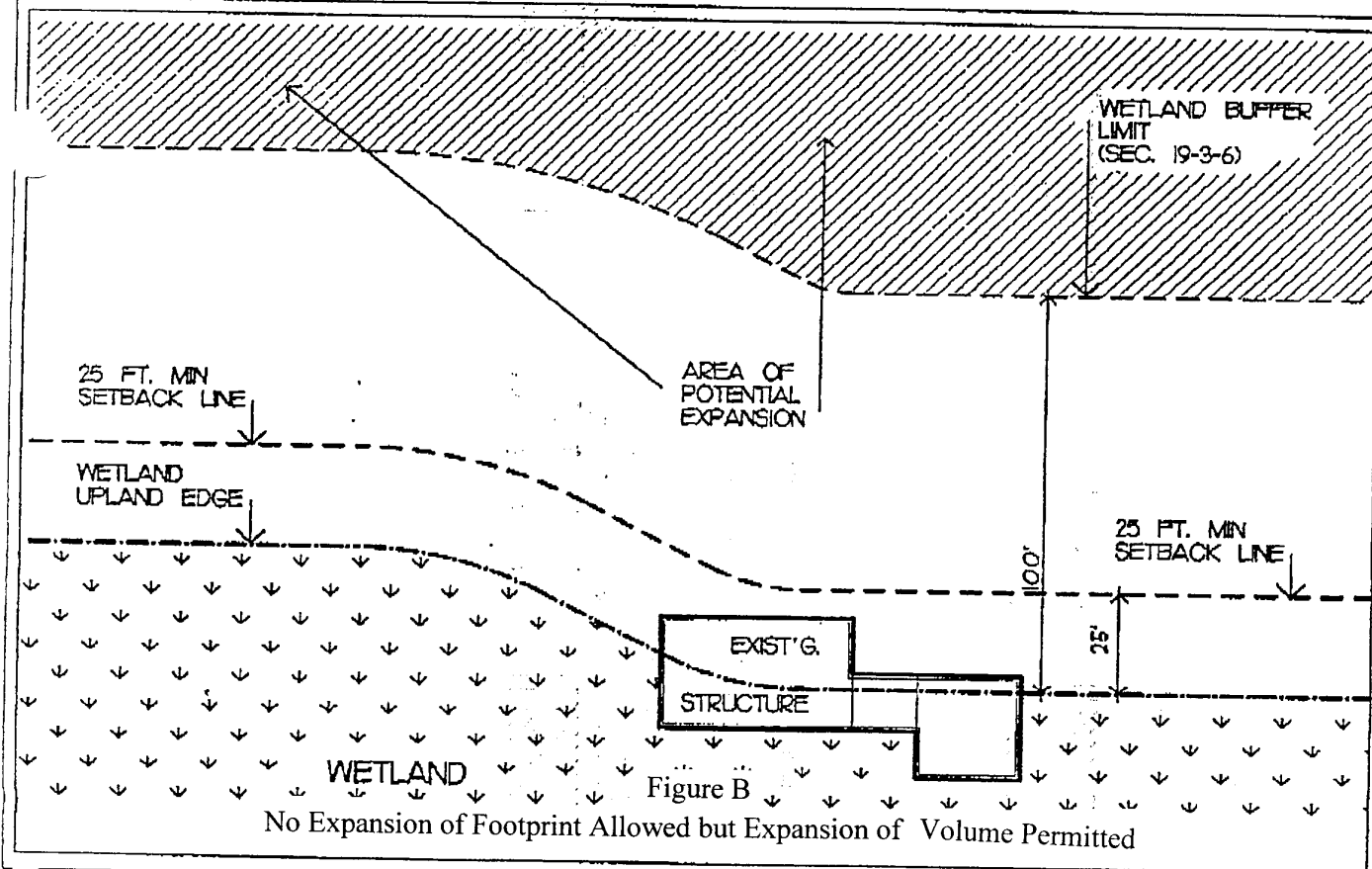
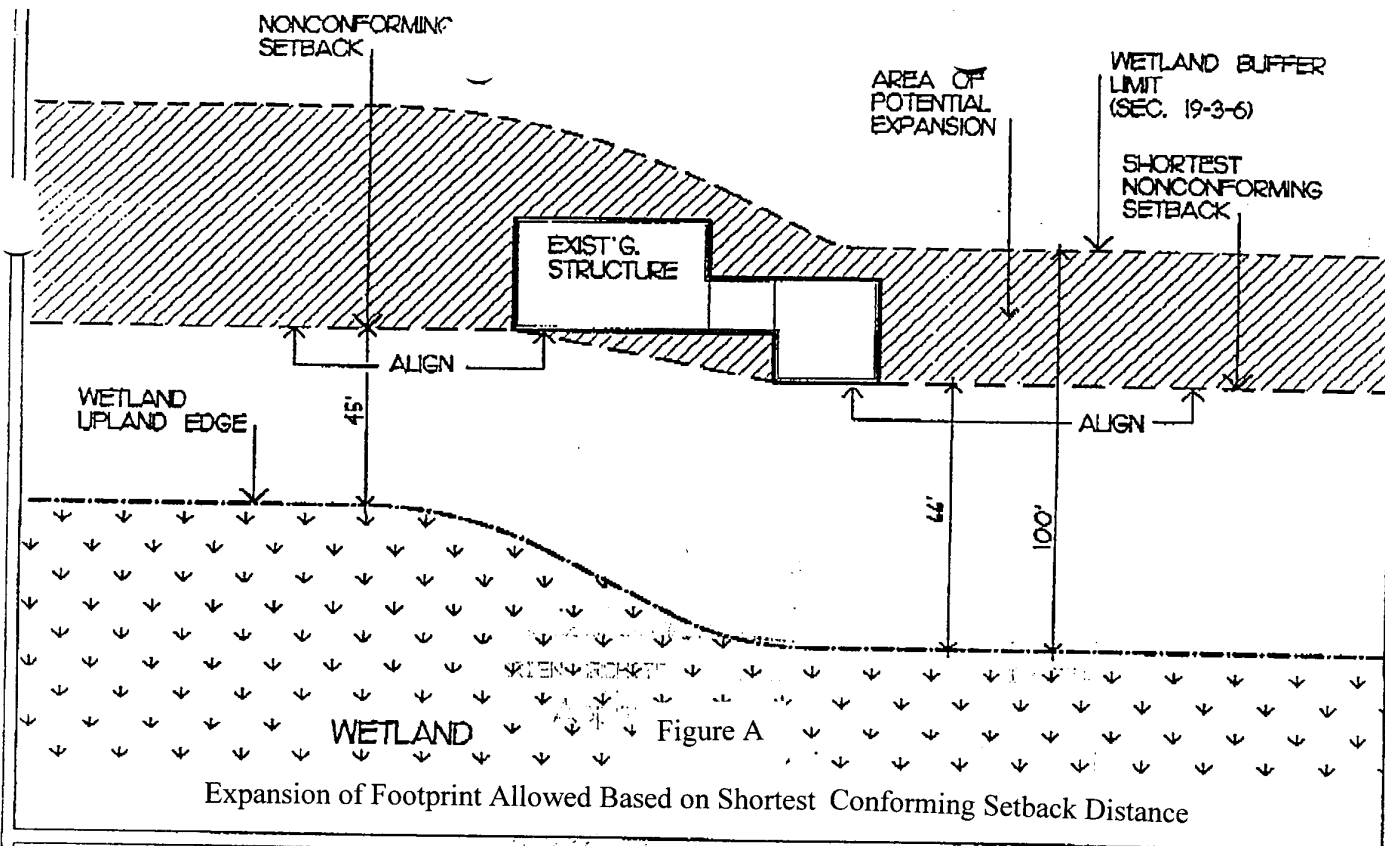
In the case of an existing main building which is located in the Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland Buffer Overlay and more than one hundred (100) feet from the Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland upland edge, the main building may be expanded a distance of not more than fifty (50) feet from the building footprint existing at the time it became a nonconforming structure, provided that all of the requirements of this section are met. No expansion shall be permitted which expand the floor area or volume by more than twenty-five percent (25%) of its size at the time the structure became nonconforming. However, a single story building that (a) is connected to public sewer and (b) is not a single family home, may increase its volume of floor area by no more than eighty percent (80%) of its pre-expansion volume or floor area, so long as there is no expansion of the building footprint as it existed as of March 16, 2007. No part of the expansion may be constructed within one hundred (100) feet of the Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland upland edge. (Effective May 9, 2007)

In the case of structures other than the main building, no expansion shall be permitted which expands the structure's floor area or volume by more than twenty-five percent (25%) of its size at the time it became a nonconforming structure. An expansion of the existing building footprint may be permitted to accommodate up to a twenty-five percent (25%) expansion of the floor area or volume, provided that all of the requirements of this section are met. No part of the expansion may be constructed within one hundred (100) feet of the Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland upland edge. (Effective August 11, 1999)

4. Deck in the Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland Buffer Overlay and Resource Protection 2 – Wetland Protection District

Expansion of construction of a deck or patio shall be calculated and included as a footprint expansion. No deck or patio shall be permitted which is located closer than the shortest existing nonconforming setback distance or a distance of one hundred (100) feet, whichever is less, from the wetland upland edge. In no

case shall a deck be constructed which is within twenty-five (25) feet of the wetland edge. Decks allowed under this section shall require a building permit.



5. Variance

If an expansion of an existing main building is proposed which exceeds the above restrictions and is not located in the Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland, the Zoning Board of Appeals may grant a variance for the proposed expansion in accordance with the procedures and standards in Sec. 19-5-2.B, Variances. No variance shall be granted to expand the existing building footprint and the floor area or volume expansion shall not exceed forty percent (40%) of the main building size at the time it became a nonconforming structure.

B. Nonconforming Uses

If a nonconforming use is discontinued for twelve (12) consecutive months, no resumption shall be allowed unless it is expressly permitted under Sec. 19-6-9.B, Permitted Uses, or Sec. 19-6-9.C, Uses Permitted with a Resource Protection Permit. Agricultural uses shall be exempt from this subsection.

C. Replacement Structures

If any nonconforming structure or use is destroyed or substantially damaged by fire, explosion or other act of nature, it may be rebuild provided the building permit is obtained within one year of the destruction. Any expansion of a replacement structure shall comply with the standards of Sec. 19-4-5.A, Expansion of Nonconforming Structures, and Sec. 19-4-5.B, Nonconforming Uses.

D. Septic Systems

Requests for expansion or replacement of septic systems located within established Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland Buffer Overlays shall be reviewed by the Code Enforcement Officer and approved only if in conformance with the State Plumbing Code.

E. Exemption

Notwithstanding any provisions of this Ordinance to the contrary, a principal building or structure (and any building addition or accessory buildings) may be erected upon a lot which is part of a subdivision approved by the Planning Board after December 22, 1976, proved that:

1. Such construction and use either will not occur within a Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland District excluding any Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland Buffer Overlays or which has a valid Resource Protection Permit that was issued by the Planning Board applying the provisions in effect prior to May 10, 1990; and

2. Such construction has a valid building permit in place as of May 10, 2000.
(Effective August 11, 1999)

ARTICLE V. ZONING BOARD OF APPEALS

SEC. 19-5-1. APPOINTMENT AND COMPOSITION

There is hereby established the Zoning Board of Appeals. The Board shall consist of seven (7) members, appointed by the Town Council to serve without compensation for staggered three (3) year terms expiring on January 1 or until their successors have been duly appointed. The Board shall elect a Chair and a Secretary from its own membership, both to be elected for one (1) year. The Board shall make such rules as it deems necessary to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance and govern the conduct of its public hearings.

SEC. 19-5-2. POWERS AND DUTIES

The Board shall have the following exclusive powers and duties to be exercised only upon written appeal by a party aggrieved by a decision of the Code Enforcement Officer or other municipal official or board:

A. Administrative Appeals

To determine whether the decision of the Code Enforcement Officer is in conformity with the provisions of this Ordinance, to modify such decision to conform with such provisions, and to interpret the meaning of the Ordinance in all cases of uncertainty. The Board shall hear the administrative appeals on a do novo basis. The Board shall base its decision on the materials presented to or used by the Code Enforcement Officer (if any), as well as any new evidence or testimony presented at the hearing before the Board. The Board shall resolve appeals by deciding the matters afresh, undertaking its own independent analysis of evidence and the law and reaching its own decision. (Effective November 5, 2016)

B. Variances (Effective August 10, 2000)

1. All Districts except the Shoreland Performance Overlay District

To grant variances from the terms of this Ordinance provided that (i) there is no substantial departure from the intent of the Ordinance, and (ii) a literal enforcement of the Ordinance would cause a practical difficulty as defined by 30-A-A.M.R.S.A. Sec. 4353, 4-C. Variance from dimensional standards, and when the following conditions exist:

- a. The need for a variance is due to the unique circumstances of the property and not to the general conditions of the neighborhood;
- b. The granting of a variance will not produce an undesirable change in the character of the neighborhood and will not unreasonably detrimentally

affect the use or market value of abutting properties; In determining whether a variance would have an unreasonable detrimental effect on the use or market value of abutting properties, the Zoning Board shall consider if the variance would have the effect of blocking an established view, posing a fire safety hazard, casting a shadow on an adjoining lot, reducing the appraise value of an adjoining property by 10% or more of eliminating the privacy of an adjoining property without an effort to mitigate the lost privacy;

- c. The practical difficulty is not the result of action taken by the applicant or a prior owner;
- d. No other feasible alternative to a variance is available to the petitioner;
- e. The granting of a variance will not unreasonably adversely affect the natural environment; and
- f. The property is not located in whole or in part within shoreland areas as described in Title 38, Section 435.

Notwithstanding the definition of “dimensional standards” in 30 M.R.S.A. Sec. 4353, 4-C, no variance shall be granted:

- a. to permit a use or structure otherwise prohibited,
- b. to reduce the required lot area or street frontage, or
- c. to either reduce a setback to less than 10’ or the shortest nonconforming setback distance created by the existing building.

The Zoning Board of Appeals may grant a variance for the purpose of making that property accessible to an applicant with a disability who is living on the property without a finding that a strict application of the ordinance to the applicant and the applicant’s property would cause practical difficulty. The Board shall restrict any variance granted for the purpose of making that property accessible to an applicant with a disability who is living on the property, solely to the installation of equipment or the construction of structures necessary for access to or egress from the property by the applicant with the disability. The Board may impose conditions on the variance, including limiting the variance to the duration of the disability or to the time that the applicant with the disability lives on the property.

2. Shoreland Performance Overlay District (Effective August 10, 2000)

To grant variances from the terms of this Ordinance provided that (i) there is no substantial departure from the intent of the Ordinance, and (ii) a literal enforcement of the Ordinance would cause undue hardship as defined by

30-A M.R.S.A. §4353, Zoning Adjustment. The term “undue hardship” as used in this section means:

- a. The land in question cannot yield a reasonable return unless a variance is granted;
- b. The need for a variance is due to the unique circumstances of the property and not to the general conditions in the neighborhood;
- c. The granting of a variance will not alter the essential character of the locality; and
- d. The hardship is not the result of action taken by the applicant or a prior owner.

Notwithstanding the definition of “dimensional standards” in 30 M.R.S.A. §4353, 4-C, no variance shall be granted:

- a. to permit a use or structure otherwise prohibited,
- b. or to reduce the required lot area or street frontage, or
- c. to either reduce a setback to less than 10’ or the shortest nonconforming setback distance created by the existing building.

The Zoning Board of Appeals may grant a variance for the purpose of making that dwelling accessible to an applicant with a disability who is living in the dwelling without a finding that a strict application of the ordinance to the applicant and the applicant’s property would cause undue hardship. The Board shall restrict any variance granted for the purpose of making that dwelling accessible to an applicant with a disability who is living in the dwelling, solely to the installation of equipment or the construction of structures necessary for access to or egress from the dwelling by the applicant with the disability. The Board may impose conditions on the variance, including limiting the variance to the duration of the disability or to the time that the applicant with the disability lives on the property. (Effective October 15, 2009)

C. Conditional Use Permits

To consider requests for the issuance of permits for any of the conditional uses of land or buildings permitted in the various districts, in accordance with the procedures and standards of Sec. 19-5-5, Conditional Use Permits.

D. Setback Reductions

To consider requests for reduction of the setback requirements in accordance with the procedures and standards of Sec. 19-7-10, Reduction in Setbacks.

E. Sewer Appeals

To consider written appeals by a party aggrieved by a decision of any public official or agent of the Town under Chapter 15, Sewer Ordinance, to consider and act upon requests for special permits under Sec. 15-1-8(c) of the Sewage Ordinance, and to interpret any provision of Chapter 15 in cases of uncertainty.

SEC. 19-5-3. PROCEDURES

Any person aggrieved by a decision of the Code Enforcement Officer or other municipal official, where applicable, may appeal such decision to the Board within thirty (30) days following the date of such decision by filing a notice of appeal with the Code Enforcement Officer. Notices of appeal and applications for permits for conditional uses of land or buildings shall be filed with the Code Enforcement Officer upon forms approved by the Board setting forth the grounds for the appeal or application, accompanied by a fee in an amount prescribed by the Town Council and such other information as the Board may require.

A. Establishment and Notice of Meeting Date

Upon receipt of any notice of administrative, variance, or sewer appeal, application for conditional use, or application for a setback reduction, the Code Enforcement Officer shall forthwith notify the Chair of the Board, who shall establish the date of the meeting at which the application will be considered based upon the submission deadlines for the regular meetings of the Board. The Code Enforcement Officer shall give notice of such public hearing in accordance with Sec. 16-2-1(b) of the Subdivision Ordinance, except that a legal notice shall be published once in a newspaper. (Effective November 14, 2015)

B. Notification to the Department of Environmental Protection

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 Zoning Board of Appeals. Any comments received from the Commissioner prior to the action by the Zoning Board of Appeals shall be made part of the record and shall be taken into consideration by the Zoning Board of Appeals.

C. Conduct of Hearing

The code Enforcement Officer, unless excused, shall attend all hearings on appeals and applications and shall present to the Board all plans, photographs or other factual materials which are relevant to the proceeding. The Board shall keep minutes of its proceedings, including a record of the final disposition of all matters together with the

reasons therefore. The Director of Public Works, unless excused, shall attend meetings at which sewer appeals are discussed.

D. Decision Procedures

A written notice of the Board's decision on each appeal or application, with the reasons therefore, shall be issued to the appellant or applicant and to the Code Enforcement Officer within thirty (30) days following the date of the hearing thereon. The Board may grant a variance only with an affirmative vote of four (4) members of the Board. The Board shall state the reasons and basis for its decision, including a statement of facts found and conclusions reached by the Board. Any decision requiring action by the Code Enforcement Officer, or when applicable by the Director of Public Works, shall expressly direct such action. The Board shall cause written notice of its decision to be provided to the applicant within seven (7) days of the Board's decision. The appellant or applicant and any property owner with standing may seek judicial review of the decision by the Board in accordance with the Laws of the State of Maine. (Effective October 15, 2009)

E. Renewed Proceedings

After a decision has been made by the Board, a new appeal or application of similar import shall not be considered by the Board until one (1) year has elapsed following the date of such decision. The Board may consider a new appeal or application within this one-year period if it determines that owing to a mistake of law or misunderstanding of fact an injustice was done, or that a change has taken place in some essential aspect of the case sufficient to warrant reconsideration. Any such new appeal or application shall be processed as a new request subject to the procedures set out above.

SEC. 19-5-4. VARIANCES

A. Criteria for Approval

The Board may grant a variance from the provisions of this Ordinance only if it finds that literal enforcement of the Ordinance will cause a practical difficulty as defined in Sec. 19-5-2.B, Powers and Duties. (Effective August 10, 2000)

B. Conditions

The Board may impose such conditions to a variance as it deems necessary. The applicant shall comply with all conditions imposed.

C. Notification to the Department of Environmental Protection

A copy of each variance granted by the Board from the provisions of Sec. 19-6-9, Resource Protection Districts, or from the provisions of Sec. 19-6-11, Shoreland Performance Overlay District, shall be submitted by the Code Enforcement Officer to the

Department of Environmental Protection within seven (7) days of the decision. (Effective October 15, 2009)

D. Recording of Variances

No rights shall accrue to the recipient of any variance unless the applicant records a certificate of variance in conformity with 30-A M.R.S.A. § 4353, Zoning Adjustment in the Cumberland County Registry of deeds within ninety (90) days of final approval of the variance and provides a copy of the recorded certificate to the Code Enforcement Officer within ten (10) days of the recording.

E. Expiration of Variance

Notwithstanding the recording of a certificate of variance, the applicant's legal rights set forth in a variance shall expire if the construction or alteration involved is not substantially completed within one (1) year from the date on which the Zoning Board of Appeals voted to grant the variances. The Board may grant one (1) extension for up to one (1) additional year upon written request of the applicant. This variance expiration provision shall be effective for all variances approved after January 1, 1989.

SEC. 19-5-5. CONDITIONAL USE PERMITS

The purpose of this section is to establish the procedures and standards to enable the Town to review applications for conditional use permits.

A. Conditional Use Approval Required

A building, structure, or parcel of land may be used for a conditional use if:

1. The use is specifically listed as a conditional use in the district, and
2. Conditional use approval is granted by the Zoning Board of Appeals.

B. Administrative Procedures

1. Prior to submitting a formal application for conditional use approval, the applicant should meet with the Code Enforcement Officer to informally discuss the proposed application and the review process. The purpose of this informational meeting is to allow the applicant to understand the process and clarify any questions before submitting a formal application.
2. An application for conditional use approval shall be made to the Code Enforcement Officer on forms provided for that purpose.
3. The application form shall be accompanied by the supporting materials set forth in Sec. 19-5-5.C, Application Requirements, and an application fee.

4. The application shall be processed in accordance with the procedures set forth in Sec. 19-5-3, Procedures.

C. Application Requirements

The applicant's submissions shall include the following:

1. A completed and signed application form
2. The appropriate fee
3. The location of the proposed use, including Assessor's tax map and lot number, and a location map
4. A description of the exact nature of the proposed use, including but not limited to the type of use, square footage involved, hours of operation, types and amount of any pollutants to be generated, and types and amount of traffic expected to be generated
5. A scale drawing, including existing and proposed buildings, important natural features, driveways, parking areas, pedestrian ways, streets and other rights-of-way, and location of signs and outdoor lighting
6. Information demonstrating that the application complies with the standards of approval of Sec. 19-5-5.C, Standards for Conditional Use Approval

This information must be provided or a waiver sought before the application will be considered by the Board. The Board may waive any of these submission requirements at its initial consideration of the application upon written request of the applicant. In waiving any submission requirement, the Board shall find that such waived information is not needed to determine conformance with the standards of approval due to the scale or nature of the proposed activity.

The Board may also request, at the initial consideration of the application, that additional information be provided to determine compliance with the standards of approval. The applicant shall have the burden of providing the information upon which the Board will base its findings and decision.

D. Standards for Conditional Use Approval

The Board shall, after review of required materials, authorize issuance of a conditional use permit, upon a showing that:

1. Any conditions prescribed for such conditional use will be satisfied;

2. The proposed use will not create hazardous traffic conditions when added to existing and foreseeable traffic in its vicinity;
3. The proposed use will not create unsanitary conditions by reason of sewage disposal, emissions to the air, or other aspects of its design or operation;
4. The proposed use will not adversely affect the value of adjacent properties;
5. The proposed site plan and layout are compatible with adjacent property uses and with the Comprehensive Plan; and
6. The design and external appearance of any proposed building will constitute an attractive and compatible addition to its neighborhood, although it need not have a similar design, appearance or architecture.

Upon a finding by the Board that all of these standards have been met, the Board shall authorize the issuance of a permit for such conditional use, but may impose such conditions upon the use as it deems necessary in order to assure that the foregoing objectives will be attained.

E. Conditions of Approval

The Board may attach conditions to its approval of a conditional use. These conditions may include, but are not limited to, such requirements as:

1. off-site street improvements
2. access restrictions
3. hours of use
4. buffering and screening
5. utility improvements
6. performance guarantees

F. Duration of a Conditional Use Approval

1. Provided all conditions and standards of approval are met, a conditional use shall be a continuing grant of permission for as long as the property is used for such purposes. The conditional use shall expire if the owner:
 - a. physically alters the property and/or structure so it can no longer be used for the conditional use, or
 - b. ceases to use the property for the approved conditional use for one (1) year or more, or

- c. fails to initiate the operation or conduct of the conditional use within one (1) year of the date of the Board's vote to grant said approval.
- 2. A conditional use may be expanded in area or function only with the granting of a new conditional use approval by the Board.

G. Scope of Approval

All permits or approvals shall include, as an express condition, a written statement to the effect that the permit or approval is granted subject to all elements of the final plans and specifications submitted by the applicant and to all representations, oral or written, made by or on behalf of the applicant in support of the application.

ARTICLE VI. DISTRICT REGULATIONS

SEC. 19-6-1. RESIDENCE A DISTRICT (RA)

A. Purpose

The Residence A District includes lands that are outside of the built-up areas of Cape Elizabeth, lands to which public sewer lines are not expected to be extended in the near future, and large tracts suitable for farming, woodland production, and wildlife habitat. The purpose of this district is to allow residential development that is compatible with the character, scenic value, and traditional uses of rural lands and that does not impose an undue burden on the provision of municipal services.

B. Permitted Uses

1. The following uses are permitted in the Residence A District:
 - a. Any use permitted in Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetlands District, or in Resource Protection 2 – Wetland Protection District, or in Resource Protection 3 – Floodplain District, as shown on Table 19-6-9.
 - b. Agriculture, provided that no animal or fowl shall be raised for commercial purposes or any lot containing less than one hundred thousand (100,000) square feet.
 - c. Keeping of livestock, such as a horse, cow, pig, goat, sheep, or similar animal provided that such activity occurs only on a lot containing at least one hundred thousand (100,000) square feet.
 - d. Removal of topsoil, subject to the provisions of Sec. 19-8-5, Earth Materials Removal Standards.
 - e. Timber harvesting.
2. The following residential uses:

- a. Single family dwelling.
 - b. Manufactured housing on an individual lot.
 - c. Multiplex housing.
 - d. Eldercare facility, subject to the provisions of Sec. 19-7-6, Eldercare Facility Standards.
3. The following nonresidential uses:
- a. Home day care.
 - b. Farm and fish market, with a maximum floor area of two thousand (2,000) square feet for retail sales of products.
 - c. Boat repair facility, subject to the provisions of Sec. 19-8-9, Boat Repair Facility Standards.
 - d. Golf Course and Golf Course Related Activities (Effective February 12, 2003)
 - e. Wind energy system (Effective October 8, 2008)
 - f. Bed and Breakfast, where the operator of the Bed and Breakfast owns the structure and maintains it as his/her primary residence. (Effective March 9, 2009)
 - g. Short Term Rental. (Effective December 14, 2012)
 - h. Day Camp. (Effective July 10, 2013)
4. The following accessory uses:
- a. Accessory building, structure or use.
 - b. Outside athletic facility accessory to permitted use.
 - c. Home occupation.
 - d. Homestay. (Effective March 9, 2009)
 - e. Amateur or governmental wireless telecommunication facility antenna. (Effective April 15, 2000)
 - f. Amateur or governmental wireless telecommunication facility tower (Effective April 15, 2000)
 - g. Commercial wireless telecommunication service antenna which is attached to an alternative tower structure in a manner which conceals the presence of an antenna. (Effective April 15, 2000)
 - h. Agriculture related use. (Effective June 10, 2010)

C. Conditional Uses

The following uses may be permitted only upon approval by the Zoning Board as a conditional use, in accordance with Sec. 19-5-5, Conditional Use Permits:

- 1. The Following resource-related uses:
 - a. Extraction of sand, gravel, rock and similar earth materials, except topsoil (see permitted uses), subject to the provisions of Sec. 19-8-5, Earth Materials Removal Standards.

2. The following nonresidential uses:
 - a. Cemetery
 - b. Day care facility
 - c. Fraternal or social institution
 - d. Institution of an educational, religious, or philanthropic nature, including school, hospital, church, municipal use, or similar facility
 - e. Playground or park
3. The following accessory uses:
 - a. Home business
 - b. Accessory dwelling unit

D. Prohibited Uses

All uses not specifically allowed as permitted uses or conditional uses are prohibited within this district.

E. Standards

1. Performance standards
 - a. The standards of performance of Articles VII and VIII shall be observed.
 - b. Standards relating to permitted and conditional uses in the Residence A District include:
 - Sec. 19-7-5 Creation of an Accessory Dwelling Unit
 - Sec. 19-7-6 Eldercare Facility Standards
 - Sec. 19-8-5 Earth Materials Removal Standards
 - Sec. 19-8-7 Great Pond Watershed Performance Standards
 - Sec. 19-8-8 Home Day Care and Day Care Facility Standards
 - Sec. 19-8-9 Boat Repair Facility Standards
 - Sec. 19-8-14 Short Term Rental Standards (Effective December 14, 2012)
2. The following Space and Bulk Standards shall apply:

MINIMUM LOT AREA	
(1) Boat repair facility for commercial purposes	200,000 sq. ft. (4.6 acres)
(2) Multiplex housing	10 acres
(3) Eldercare facilities	10 acres

(4) Golf Course (Effective February 12, 2003)	150 acres (Effective February 12, 2003)
(5) Wind energy systems (Effective October 8, 2008)	20,000 sq. ft.
(6) Other uses	80,000 sq. ft.
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS PER AREA	
(1) Multiplex housing	1 unit per 66,000 sq. ft. of net residential area
(2) In subdivisions	1 unit per 80,000 sq. ft. of net residential area
(3) In subdivisions that conform to Sec. 19-7-2, Open Space Zoning	1 unit per 66,000 sq. ft. of net residential area
(4) In eldercare facilities	1 unit per 6,000 sq. ft. or 1 bed per 3,500 sq. ft. of net residential area, whichever is less
(5) Other housing	1 unit per 80,000 sq. ft. of gross lot area
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF BED AND BREAKFAST ROOMS (Effective March 9, 2009)	
Bed and Breakfast Guest Room (Effective March 9, 2009)	1 room per 20,000 sq. ft. of gross lot area
MINIMUM STREET FRONTAGE	
(1) Bed and Breakfast	125 ft. on Shore Road or Route 77
(2) All uses	125 ft.
MINIMUM SETBACKS	
(1) All uses unless otherwise specified	
a. Side yards setback	30 ft. The side yard setback may be reduced in accordance with Sec. 19-4-3.A.2, Developed Nonconforming Lots. (Effective August 11, 1999)
b. Rear yard setback	30 ft. The rear yard setback may be reduced in accordance with Sec. 19-4-3.A.2, Developed Nonconforming Lots. (Effective August 11, 1999)

c. Front yard setback	The front yard setbacks set forth below may be reduced, only on roads which are not classified arterial, to the average setback of the two principal structures fronting on the same road in closest proximity to the site of the proposed structure, but any structure must be at least 20 feet from the right-of-way.
-- Arterial street	50 ft.
-- Collector, rural connector, and feeder streets	40 ft.
-- Local and private streets	30 ft.
(2) Eldercare facilities (Effective November 14, 2015)	
a. From property line	75 ft.
(3) Accessory structures with floor area not greater than 100 square feet and a height not greater than 8-1/2 feet from average grade	
a. Side yard setback	10 ft.
b. Rear yard setback	5 ft.
(4) Reserved (Effective June 10, 2010)	
(5) Antennas extending from 15' to 25' measured from the highest point of the alternative tower structure	
a. Property line setback	125% of the distance from the ground to the top of the antenna (Effective April 15, 2000)
(6) Towers which are freestanding, and towers which are attached or braced against a structure and exceed 15' in height measured from the highest point of the roof of the structure	
a. Property line setback	125% of the distance from the ground to the top of the antenna (Effective April 15, 2000)

b. Front yard setback	125% of the distance from the ground to the top of the antenna or the distance from the street right of way to the front of the existing structure plus 5', whichever is more (Effective April 15, 2000)
(7) Open Space Zoning Subdivisions (See Sec. 19-7-2)	
a. Side yard setback	20 ft.
b. Rear yard setback	20 ft.
c. Front yard setback	20 ft.
(8) Deck with a height of less than ten (10) feet above average grade	
a. Side yard setback	15 ft.
b. Rear yard setback	15 ft.
(9) Accessory building having less than one hundred fifty (150) square feet of floor area	
a. Side yard setback	15 ft.
b. Rear yard setback	15 ft.
(10) Outdoor recreational facilities such as swimming pools, tennis courts, and basketball courts that are accessory to a single family residential use	
a. Side yard setback	15 ft.
b. Rear yard setback	15 ft. (Effective December 10, 2003)
(11) Wind energy system	110% of the distance from the ground to the center of the turbine (Effective October 8, 2008)
(12) Antenna attached to a structure	25' measured from the highest point of the roof of the structure (Effective April 15, 2000)

(13) Freestanding amateur or governmental wireless telecommunication tower	50' measured from average original grade (Effective April 15, 2000)
MAXIMUM WIND ENERGY SYSTEM HEIGHT (Effective October 8, 2008)	
(1) All uses to center of turbine	100'
MINIMUM LOT WIDTH (Effective August 11, 1999)	
(1) All uses	40 ft.
MAXIMUM BUILDING FOOTPRINT	
(1) All uses	None, except nonconforming lots shall comply with the building footprint standards contained in Sec. 19-4-3, Nonconformity Outside of Shoreland and Resource Protection Areas.
MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT	
(1) All uses	35 ft.

F. Site Plan Review

The following uses and activities shall be subject to site plan review by the Planning Board, according to the terms of Article IX, Site Plan Review, prior to issuance of any building permit, plumbing permit, or other permit:

1. Multiplex housing and eldercare facilities. As part of Site Plan Review for multiplex housing, Sec. 19-7-2 (E), Multiplex Housing Standards, shall also apply. (Effective November 14, 2015)
2. Nonresidential uses listed in Sec. 19-6-1.B.3, except home day cares, wind energy systems, short term rentals and day camps which shall not require site plan review (Effective December 4, 2015), (Effective November 5, 2016)
3. Nonresidential uses listed Sec. 19-6-1.C.2.
4. Any other use or activity listed in Sec. 19-9-2. Applicability, as requiring site plan review.

SEC. 19-6-2. RESIDENCE B DISTRICT (RB)

A. Purpose

The Residence B District is differentiated from the Residence A District in that subdivisions and multiplex housing in Residence B are required to be laid out according to the principles of open space zoning, as described in Sec. 19-7-2, Open Space Zoning. The Residence B District includes lands outside of the build-up parts of Town where the Comprehensive Plan indicates growth can and should be accommodated as a result of soils suitable for individual or common septic systems or the extension of public sewer lines. The purpose of this district is to allow a significant portion of the Town's anticipated residential growth to occur in these areas, in a manner that preserves the character of rural lands, promotes healthy neighborhoods, offers flexibility in design, and minimizes the costs of municipal services. (Effective November 14, 2015)

B. Permitted Use

The following uses are permitted in the Residence B District:

1. The following resource-related uses:
 - a. Any use permitted in Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetlands District, or in Resource Protection 2 - Wetland Protection District, or in Resource Protection 3 – Floodplain District, as shown on Table 19-6-9.
 - b. Agriculture provided that no animal or fowl shall be raised for commercial purposes on any lot containing less than one hundred thousand (100,000) square feet.
 - c. Keeping of livestock, such as a horse, cow, pig, goat, sheep, or similar animal, provided that such activity occurs only on a lot containing at least one hundred thousand (100,000) square feet.
 - d. Removal of topsoil, subject to the provisions of Sec. 19-8-5.
 - e. Earth Materials Removal Standards.
 - f. Timber harvesting.
2. The following residential uses:
 - a. Single family dwelling
 - b. Manufactured housing on an individual lot
 - c. Multiplex housing
 - d. Eldercare facility, subject to the provisions of Sec. 19-7-6, Eldercare Facility Standards.
3. The following nonresidential uses:
 - a. Home day care

- b. Farm and fish market, with a maximum floor area of two thousand (2,000) square feet for retail sales of products
 - c. Golf Course Related Activities, excluding restaurants, clubhouses and meeting halls (Effective February 12, 2003)
 - d. Wind energy system (Effective October 8, 2008)
 - e. Short Term Rental (Effective December 14, 2012)
 - f. Day Camp (Effective July 10, 2013)
4. The following accessory uses:
- a. Accessory building, structure or use
 - b. Outside athletic facility accessory to permitted use
 - c. Home occupation
 - d. The renting of not more than two (2) rooms within a single family dwelling provided that there is no physical alteration of the building and no change in the external appearance of the structure.
 - e. Amateur or governmental wireless telecommunication facility antenna (Effective April 15, 2000)
 - f. Amateur or governmental wireless telecommunication facility tower (Effective April 15, 2000)
 - g. Commercial wireless telecommunication service antenna which is attached to an alternative tower structure in a manner which conceals the presence of an antenna. (Effective April 15, 2000)
 - h. Agriculture related use (Effective June 10, 2010)

C. Conditional Uses

The following uses may be permitted only upon approval by the Zoning Board as a conditional use, in accordance with Sec. 19-5-5, Conditional Use Permits:

- 1. The following resource-related uses:
 - a. Extraction of sand, gravel, rock and similar earth materials, except topsoil (see permitted uses), subject to the provisions of Sec. 19-8-5, Earth Materials Removal Standards.
- 2. The following nonresidential uses:
 - a. Cemetery
 - b. Day care facility
 - c. Fraternal or social institution
 - d. Institution of an educational, religious, or philanthropic nature, including school, hospital, church, municipal use, or similar facility
 - e. Playground or park
- 3. The following accessory uses:

- a. Home business
- b. Accessory dwelling unit

D. Prohibited uses

All uses not specifically allowed as permitted uses or conditional uses are prohibited within this district.

E. Standards

1. Performance standards

- a. The standards of performance of Articles VII and VIII shall be observed.
- b. Standards relating to permitted and conditional uses in the Residence B District include:

Sec. 19-7-5 Creation of an Accessory Dwelling Unit
 Sec. 19-7-6 Eldercare Facility Standards
 Sec. 19-8-5 Earth Materials Removal Standards
 Sec. 19-8-8 Home Day Care and Day Care Facility Standards
 Sec. 19-8-14 Short Term Rental Standards (Effective December 14, 2012)

2. The following Space and Bulk Standards shall apply:

- a. Lots that are part of residential development approved by the Planning Board after June 4, 1997, shall comply with the terms of Sec. 19-7-2, Open Space Zoning, except that residential development for which completed applications have been submitted to the Planning Board prior to June 4, 1997, shall be subject to the regulations in effect at the time of their submission. (Effective November 14, 2015)
- b. For all other lots, the following Space and Bulk Standards shall apply:

MINIMUM LOT AREA	
(1) Eldercare facilities	5 acres
(2) Wind energy systems	20,000 sq. ft. (Effective October 8, 2008)
(3) Other uses	80,000 sq. ft.
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS PER AREA	
(1) In eldercare facilities	1 unit per 3,500 sq. ft. or 1 bed per 2,500 sq. ft. of net residential area, whichever is less

(2) Other uses	1 unit per 80,000 sq.ft. of gross lot area
MINIMUM STREET FRONTAGE	
(1) All uses	125 ft.
MINIMUM SETBACKS	
(1) All uses unless otherwise specified	
a. Side yard setback	30 ft. The side yard setback may be reduced in accordance with Sec. 19-4-3.A.2, Developed Nonconforming Lots. (Effective August 11, 1999)
b. Rear yard setback	30 ft. The rear yard setback may be reduced in accordance with Sec. 19-4-3.A.2, Developed Nonconforming Lots. (Effective August 11, 1999)
c. Front yard setback	The front yard setbacks set forth below may be reduced, only on roads which are not classified arterial, to the average setback of the two principal structures fronting on the same road in closest proximity to the site of the proposed structure, but any structure must be at least 20 feet from the right-of-way.
- Arterial street	50 ft.
- Collector, rural connector, and feeder streets	40 ft.
- Local and private street	30 ft.
d. Limit on parking within the front yard	A nonresidential use shall not locate its required off-street parking within the front yard setback.
(2) Eldercare facilities (Effective November 14, 2015)	
a. From property line	75 ft.

(3) Accessory structures with floor area not greater than 100 square feet and a height not greater than 8-1/2 feet from average grade	
a. Rear yard setback	5 ft.
(4) Reserved (Effective June 10, 2010)	
(5) Antennas extending from 15' to 25' measured from the highest point of the alternative tower structure	
a. Property line setback	125% of the distance from the ground to the top of the antenna (Effective April 15, 2000)
(6) Towers which are freestanding, and towers which are attached or braced against a structure and exceed 15' in height measured from the highest point of the roof of the structure	
a. Property line setback	125% of the distance from the ground to the top of the antenna (Effective April 15, 2000)
b. Front yard setback	125% of the distance from the ground to the top of the antenna or the distance from the street right of way to the front of the existing structure plus 5', whichever is more (Effective April 15, 2000)
(7) Deck with a height of less than ten (10) feet above average grade	
a. Side yard setback	15 ft.
b. Rear yard setback	15 ft.
(8) Accessory building having less than one hundred fifty (150) square feet of floor area	
a. Side yard setback	15 ft.
b. Rear yard setback	15 ft.

(9) Outdoor recreational facilities such as swimming pools, tennis courts, and basketball courts that are accessory to a single family residential use	
a. Side yard setback	15 ft.
b. Rear yard setback	15 ft. (Effective December 10, 2003)
(10) Wind energy system	110% of the distance from the ground to the center of the turbine (Effective October 8, 2009)
MAXIMUM TELECOMMUNICATION HEIGHT	
(1) Antenna attached to a structure	25' measured from the highest point of the roof of the structure (Effective April 15, 2000)
(2) Amateur or governmental tower attached or braced against a structure	25' measured from the highest point of the roof of the structure (Effective April 15, 2000)
(3) Freestanding amateur or governmental wireless telecommunication tower	50' measured from average original grade (Effective April 15, 2000)
MAXIMUM WIND ENERGY SYSTEM HEIGHT (Effective October 8, 2008)	
(1) All uses to center of turbine	100'
MINIMUM LOT WIDTH (Effective August 11, 1999)	
(1) All uses	40 ft.
MAXIMUM BUILDING FOOTPRINT	
(1) All uses	None, except non-conforming lots shall comply with the building footprint standards contained in Sec. 19-4-3
MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT	
(1) All uses	35 ft.

F. Site Plan Review

The following uses and activities shall be subject to site plan review by the Planning Board, according to the terms of Article IX, Site Plan Review, prior to issuance of any building permit, plumbing permit, or other permit:

1. Multiplex housing and eldercare facilities. As part of Site Plan Review for multiplex housing Sec. 19-7-2 (E), Multiplex Housing Standards, shall also apply. (Effective November 14, 2015)
2. Nonresidential uses listed in Sec. 19-6-2.B.3, except home day cares, wind energy systems, short term rentals and day camps, which shall not require site plan review (Effective November 5, 2016)
3. Nonresidential uses listed in Sec. 19-6-2.C.2
4. Any other use or activity listed in Sec. 19-9-2, as requiring site plan review.

SEC. 19-6-3. RESIDENCE C DISTRICT (RC)

A. Purpose

The Residence C District includes lands that are within the built-up areas of Cape Elizabeth, are sewerred or can be easily served by public sewer, are identified in the Comprehensive Plan as part of the Town's growth areas, are not presently in agricultural or woodland uses, and are not considered to be valuable, large-scale open space with valued scenery or wildlife habitat. The purpose of the district is to provide for areas of compact development that can foster cohesive neighborhoods that are close to community services.

B. Permitted Uses

The following uses are permitted in the Residence C District:

1. The following resource-related uses:
 - a. Any use listed in Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetlands District, or in Resource Protection 2 – Wetland Protection District, or in Resource Protection 3 – Floodplain District, as shown on Table 19-6-9
 - b. Agriculture, provided that no animal or fowl shall be raised for commercial purposes on any lot containing less than one hundred thousand square feet
 - c. Keeping of livestock, such as a horse, cow, pig, goat, sheep, or similar animal, provided that such activity occurs only on a lot containing at least one hundred thousand (100,000) square feet
 - d. Removal of topsoil, subject to the provisions of Sec. 19-8-5, Earth Materials Removal Standards
 - e. Timber harvesting

2. The following residential uses:

- a. Single family dwelling
- b. Manufactured housing on an individual lot
- c. Manufactured housing park, subject to the provisions of Sec. 19-7-7, Manufactured Housing Parks
- d. Multiplex housing
- e. Eldercare facility, subject to the provisions of Sec. 19-7-6, Eldercare Facility Standards
- f. Rooming or boarding home

3. The following nonresidential uses:

- a. Home day care
- b. Farm and fish market, with a maximum floor area of two thousand (2,000) square feet for retail sales of products
- c. Boat repair facility, subject to the provisions of Sec. 19-8-9, Boat Repair Facility Standards
- d. Wind energy system (Effective October 8, 2008)
- e. Bed and Breakfast, where the operator of the Bed and Breakfast owns the structure and maintains it as his/her primary residence (Effective March 9, 2009)
- f. Short Term Rental (Effective December 14, 2012)
- g. Day Camp (Effective July 10, 2013)

4. The following accessory uses:

- a. Accessory building, structure or use
- b. Outside athletic facility accessory to permitted use
- c. Home occupation
- d. Homestay (Effective March 9, 2009)
- e. Amateur or governmental wireless telecommunication facility antenna (Effective April 15, 2000)
- f. Amateur or governmental wireless telecommunication facility tower (Effective April 15, 2000)
- g. Commercial wireless telecommunication service antenna which is attached to an alternative tower structure in a manner which conceals the presence of an antenna (Effective April 15, 2000)
- h. Agriculture related use (Effective June 10, 2010)

C. Conditional Uses

The following uses may be permitted only upon approval by the Zoning Board as a conditional use, in accordance with Sec. 19-5-5, Conditional Use Permits:

1. The following resource-related uses:
 - a. Extraction of sand, gravel, rock and similar earth materials, except topsoil (see permitted uses), subject to the provisions of Sec. 10-8-5, Earth Materials Removal Standards
2. The following nonresidential uses:
 - a. Cemetery
 - b. Day care facility
 - c. Fraternal or social institution
 - d. Institution of an educational, religious, or philanthropic nature, including school, hospital, church, municipal use, or similar facility
 - e. Playground or park
3. The following accessory uses:
 - a. Home business
 - b. Accessory dwelling unit

D. Prohibited Uses

All uses not specifically allowed as permitted uses or conditional uses are prohibited within this district.

E. Standards

1. Performance Standards
 - a. The standards of performance of Articles VII and VIII shall be observed.
 - b. Standards relating to permitted and conditional uses in the Residence C District include:
 - Sec. 19-7-5 Creation of an Accessory Dwelling Unit
 - Sec. 19-7-6 Eldercare Facility Standards
 - Sec. 19-7-7 Manufactured Housing Parks
 - Sec. 19-8-5 Earth Materials Removal Standards
 - Sec. 19-8-8 Home Day Care and Day Care Facility Standards
 - Sec. 19-8-9 Boat Repair Facility Standards
 - Sec. 19-8-14 Short Term Rental Standards (Effective December 14, 2012)
2. The following Space and Bulk Standards shall apply:

MINIMUM LOT AREA

(1) Boat repair facility for commercial purposes	200,000 sq. ft. (4.6 acres)
(2) Multiplex housing	5 acres
(3) Eldercare facilities	5 acres
(4) Wind energy systems	20,000 sq. ft. (Effective October 8, 2008)
(5) Others	20,000 sq. ft.
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS PER AREA	
(1) Multiplex housing	1 unit per 15,000 sq. ft. of net residential area
(2) In subdivisions	1 unit per 20,000 sq. ft. of net residential area
(3) In subdivisions that conform to Sec. 19-7-2. Open Space Zoning	1 unit per 15,000 sq. ft. of net residential area
(4) A single family home on a lot that is not part of a subdivision	1 unit per 20,000 sq. ft. of gross lot area
(5) In eldercare facilities	1 unit per 2,500 sq. ft. or 1 bed per 2,100 sq. ft. of net residential area (Effective May 9, 2007)
(6) Rooming or boarding home	1 bed per 5,000 sq. ft. of gross lot area
(7) Other housing	1 unit per 20,000 sq. ft. of gross lot area
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF BED AND BREAKFAST ROOMS	
Bed and Breakfast Guest Room	1 room per 5,000 sq. ft. of gross lot area
MINIMUM STREET FRONTAGE	
(1) Bed and Breakfast	100 ft. on Shore Road or Route 77
(2) All uses	100 ft.
MINIMUM SETBACKS	
(1) All uses unless otherwise specified	

a. Side yard setback	20 ft. The side yard setback may be reduced in accordance with Sec. 19-4-3.A.2, Developed Nonconforming Lots. (Effective August 11, 1999)
b. Rear yard setback	20 ft. The rear yard setback may be reduced in accordance with Sec. 19-4-3.A.2, Developed Nonconforming Lots. (Effective August 11, 1999)
c. Front yard setback	The front yard setbacks set forth below may be reduced, only on roads which are not classified arterial, to the average setback of the two principal structures fronting on the same road in closest proximity to the site of the proposed structure, but any structure must be at least 20 feet from the right-of-way.
-- Arterial Street	40 ft.
-- Collector and rural connector streets	40 ft.
-- Feeder street	30 ft.
-- Local and private streets	20 ft.
(2) Eldercare facilities (Effective November 14, 2015)	
a. From property line	75 ft.
(3) Accessory structures with floor area not greater than 100 square feet and a height not greater than 8-1/2 feet from average grade	
a. Side yard setback	10 ft.
b. Rear yard setback	5 ft.
(4) Reserved (Effective June 10, 2010)	
(5) Antennas extending from 15' to 25' measured from the highest point of the alternative tower structure	

a. Property line setback	125% of the distance from the ground to the top of the antenna (Effective April 15, 2000)
(6) Towers which are freestanding, and towers which are attached or braced against a structure and exceed 15' in height measured from the highest point of the roof of the structure	
a. Property line setback	125% of the distance from the ground to the top of the antenna (Effective April 15, 2000)
b. Front yard setback	125% of the distance from the ground to the top of the antenna or the distance from the street right of way to the front of the existing structure plus 5', whichever is more (Effective April 15, 2000)
(7) Open Space Zoning Subdivisions (See Sec. 19-7-2)	
a. Side yard setback	15 ft.
b. Rear yard setback	15 ft.
c. Front yard setback	20 ft.
(8) Deck with a height of less than ten (10) feet above average grade	
a. Side yard setback	10 ft.
b. Rear yard setback	10 ft.
(9) Accessory building having less than one hundred fifty (150) square feet of floor area	
a. Side yard setback	10 ft.
b. Rear yard setback	10 ft.
(10) Outdoor recreational facilities such as swimming pools, tennis courts, and basketball courts that are accessory to a single family residential use	
a. Side yard setback	10 ft.

b. Rear yard setback	10 ft. (Effective December 10, 2003)
(11) Wind energy system	110% of the distance from the ground to the center of the turbine (Effective October 8, 2008)
MAXIMUM TELECOMMUNICATION HEIGHT	
(1) Antenna attached to a structure	25' measured from the highest point of the roof of the structure (Effective April 15, 2000)
(2) Amateur governmental tower attached or braced against a structure	25' measured from the highest point of the roof of the structure (Effective April 15, 2000)
MAXIMUM WIND ENERGY SYSTEM HEIGHT (Effective October 8, 2008)	
(1) All uses to center of turbine	100'
MINIMUM LOT WIDTH (Effective August 11, 1999)	
(1) All uses	40 ft.
MINIMUM BUILDING FOOTPRINT	
(1) All uses	None, except nonconforming lots shall comply with the building coverage standards contained in Sec. 19-4-3
MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT	
(1) All uses	35 ft.

F. Site Plan Review

The following uses and activities shall be subject to site plan review by the Planning Board, according to the terms of Article IX, Site Plan Review, prior to issuance of any building permit, plumbing permit or other permit:

1. Multiplex housing, eldercare facilities, and boarding care facilities. As part of Site Plan Review for multiplex housing, Sec. 19-7-2 (E), Multiplex Housing Standards shall also apply. (Effective November 14, 2015)

2. Nonresidential uses listed in Sec. 19-6-3/B/3, except home day cares, wind energy systems, short term rentals and day camps, which shall not require site plan review (Effective November 5, 2016)
3. Nonresidential uses listed in Sec. 19-6-3.C.2
4. Any other use or activity listed in Sec. 19-9-2, Applicability, as requiring site plan review.

SEC. 19-6-4. TOWN CENTER DISTRICT (TC)

A. Purpose

The purpose of this district is to encourage an identifiable Town Center that includes a village feeling, mixed retail and residential uses to serve residents, an environment inviting to pedestrians, a common meeting place, visual cohesiveness and enrichment and linkages to the Town's open space and nearby school campus. The Town Center district boundaries reflect the prevalence of public buildings and commercial uses and the historic compactness of development. The Town Center District requirements are tailored to the unique characteristics of the Cape Elizabeth Town Center.

In the center of the Town Center District, there exists a unique compactness of development exemplified by smaller lot sizes and existing structures with compatible space and bulk massing and requirements of the Town Center District shall apply in the core subdistrict, except where standards specific to the Town Center Core Subdistrict are established.

B. Permitted Uses

The following uses are permitted in the Town Center District:

1. The following resource-related uses:
 - a. Farming use, except that outdoor storage of chemicals and commercial animal husbandry are not permitted.
2. The following residential uses:
 - a. Single family dwelling
 - b. Bed and breakfast
 - c. Multifamily dwelling unit. (Effective May 12, 2010)
 - d. Congregate housing, subject to the provisions of Sec. 19-7-6, Eldercare Facility Standards

- e. Rooming or boarding home
3. The following nonresidential uses:
- a. Banking, professional, and business office
 - b. Personal service
 - c. Village retail shop
 - d. Veterinarian office not including the boarding of animals but allowing pre-surgical and/or postsurgical care
 - e. Medical clinic
 - f. Restaurant including delicatessen, ice cream parlor, and sit down restaurant with a maximum of seventy-five (75) seats.
 - g. Gas station with not more than two (2) fueling islands with each island having not more than four (4) "fueling points" from no more than two (2) gas dispensers. A car wash is allowed only if accessory to a service and if each car wash bay's ingress and egress are not visible from a station street.
 - h. Repair garage
 - i. Institutional use including, but not limited to, church, government use, and school use
 - j. Day care facility
 - k. Cottage industry manufacturing
 - l. Wind energy system (Effective October 8, 2008)
 - m. Short term rental (Effective December 14, 2012)
4. The following accessory uses:
- a. Accessory building, structure or use
 - b. Outside storage accessory to an allowed use provided that the area used for storage shall not exceed the floor area of the principal use and that, except and for display area, the outside storage is screened from public view abutting properties.
 - c. A drive-through for a bank or car wash, provided that it is accessory to the principal use and located immediately adjacent to the structure of the principal use.
 - d. Home occupation
 - e. Home business
 - f. The renting of not more than two (2) rooms within a single family dwelling provided that there is no physical alteration of the building and no change in external appearance of the structure.
 - g. Amateur or governmental wireless telecommunication facility antenna (Effective April 15, 2000)
 - h. Amateur or governmental wireless telecommunication facility tower (Effective April 15, 2000)
 - i. Commercial wireless telecommunication service antenna which is attached to an alternative tower structure in a manner which conceals the presence of an antenna. (Effective April 15, 2000)

- j. Day Camp (Effective July 10, 2013)

C. Prohibited Uses

All uses not specifically allowed as permitted uses are prohibited within this district. Adult businesses, as herein defined, are prohibited within the Town center District. Drive-through services, except those associated with a bank or car wash that are specifically permitted as accessory uses, are prohibited within the Town Center District.

D. Standards

1. Performance Standards

- a. The standards of performance of Articles VII and VIII shall be observed.
- b. Standards relating to permitted uses in the Town Center District include:
 - i. Sec. 19-7-6 Eldercare Facility Standards
 - ii. Sec. 19-8-14 Short Term Rental Standards
(Effective December 14, 2012)
- c. No project shall create an adverse impact on butting property values. Each project shall be compatible with the existing uses and purposes of the district.
- d. Each lot with frontage on an arterial street shall not be allowed more than one (1) driveway onto the arterial street, unless the driveway is shared with an abutting property, in which case two (2) driveways are allowed. Lots with at least two hundred (200) feet of road frontage shall be allowed two (2) driveways.
- e. No communication tower in excess of ten (10) feet in height or exposed satellite dish in excess of two (2) feet in diameter shall be allowed which is exposed to public view, except for exclusive municipal and school uses. Satellite dishes and the base of communication towers that are installed at ground level shall be screened from public view.
- f. No parking for uses other than school uses shall be allowed in the front yard setback.
- g. Structures existing as of June 7, 1995, which do not conform to the maximum footprint or the maximum lot coverage requirement may increase the building footprint by up to twenty-five percent (25%), to a maximum

footprint expansion of five thousand (5,000) square feet, as long as the development will be in compliance with all other dimensional requirements of Sec. 19-6-4.D.2, Space and Bulk Standards, subject to Site Plan review by the Planning Board.

h. A multifamily dwelling unit shall be accessory to a nonresidential use and located in a building where more than fifty percent (50%) of the floor area of the structure is occupied by nonresidential uses. For multi0story buildings, more than fifty percent (50%) of the structure may be allocated for multifamily dwelling units as long as the first floor is nonresidential. (Effective May 12, 2010)

2. The following Space and Bulk Standards shall apply:

MINIMUM LOT AREA	
(1a) Single family dwelling unit	80,000 sq. ft.
(1b) Single family dwelling unit in the Town Center Core Subdistrict	10,000 sq. ft.
(2) Multifamily dwelling unit	7,500 sq. ft.
(3) Wind energy systems	20,000 sq. ft. (Effective October 8, 2008)
(4) Other uses	None
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS PER AREA	
(1) Multifamily housing in a mixed use building	1 unit per 3,000 sq. ft. of gross lot area (Effective May 12, 2010)
(2) Rooming or boarding home	1 bed per 5,000 sq. ft. of gross lot area
MINIMUM STREET FRONTAGE	
(1) School and municipal uses	None
(2) All other uses	50 ft.
MAXIMUM LOT COVERAGE (INCLUDES ALL BUILDINGS, PARKING, AND DRIVEWAY AREAS)	
(1) School Uses	40% (Effective August 11, 1999)
(2) Municipal uses	None

(3) All other uses	70%
MINIMUM SETBACKS	
(1) School uses	
a. Side yard setback	50 ft. The side yard setback shall be increased to 100 ft. where it abuts a residential district
b. Rear yard setback	50 ft. The rear yard setback shall be increased to 100 ft. where it abuts a residential district
c. Front yard setback	75 ft.
(2) Municipal uses	
a. Side yard setback	15 ft. The side yard setback shall be increased to 50 ft. where it abuts a residential district.
b. Rear yard setback	15 ft. The side yard setback shall be increased to 50 ft. where it abuts a residential district.
c. Front yard setback	
Building with up to 5,000 sq. ft. of floor area	Minimum of 25 ft. - Maximum of 35 ft.
Building with more than 5,000 sq. ft. of floor area	50 ft.
(3) Antennas extending from 15' to 25' measured from the highest point of the alternative tower structure	
a. Property line setback	125% of the distance from the ground to the top of the antenna (Effective April 15, 2000)
(4) Towers which are freestanding, and towers which are attached or braced against a structure and exceed 15' in height measured from the highest point of the roof of the structure	

a. Property line setback	125% of the distance from the ground to the top of the antenna (Effective April 15, 2000)
b. Front yard setback	125% of the distance from the ground to the top of the antenna or the distance from the street right of way to the front of the existing structure plus 5', whichever is more (Effective April 15, 2000)
(5) Village Green Development	
a. Side yard setback	15 ft. The side yard setback for new construction shall be increased to 50 ft. where it abuts a residential district.
b. Rear yard setback	15 ft. The side yard setback for new construction shall be increased to 50 ft. where it abuts a residential district.
c. Front yard setback	25 ft. The front yard setback for parking shall be 35 ft. (Effective march 9, 2016)
(6) All other uses	
a. Side yard setback	15 ft. The side yard setback for new construction shall be increased to 50 ft. where it abuts a residential district
b. Rear yard setback	15 ft. The rear yard setback for new construction shall be increased to 50 ft. where it abuts a residential district
c. Front yard setback	Minimum 25 ft. Maximum 35 ft.
(7) Deck with a height of less than ten (10) feet above average grade	
a. Side yard setback	10 ft.
b. Rear yard setback	10 ft.

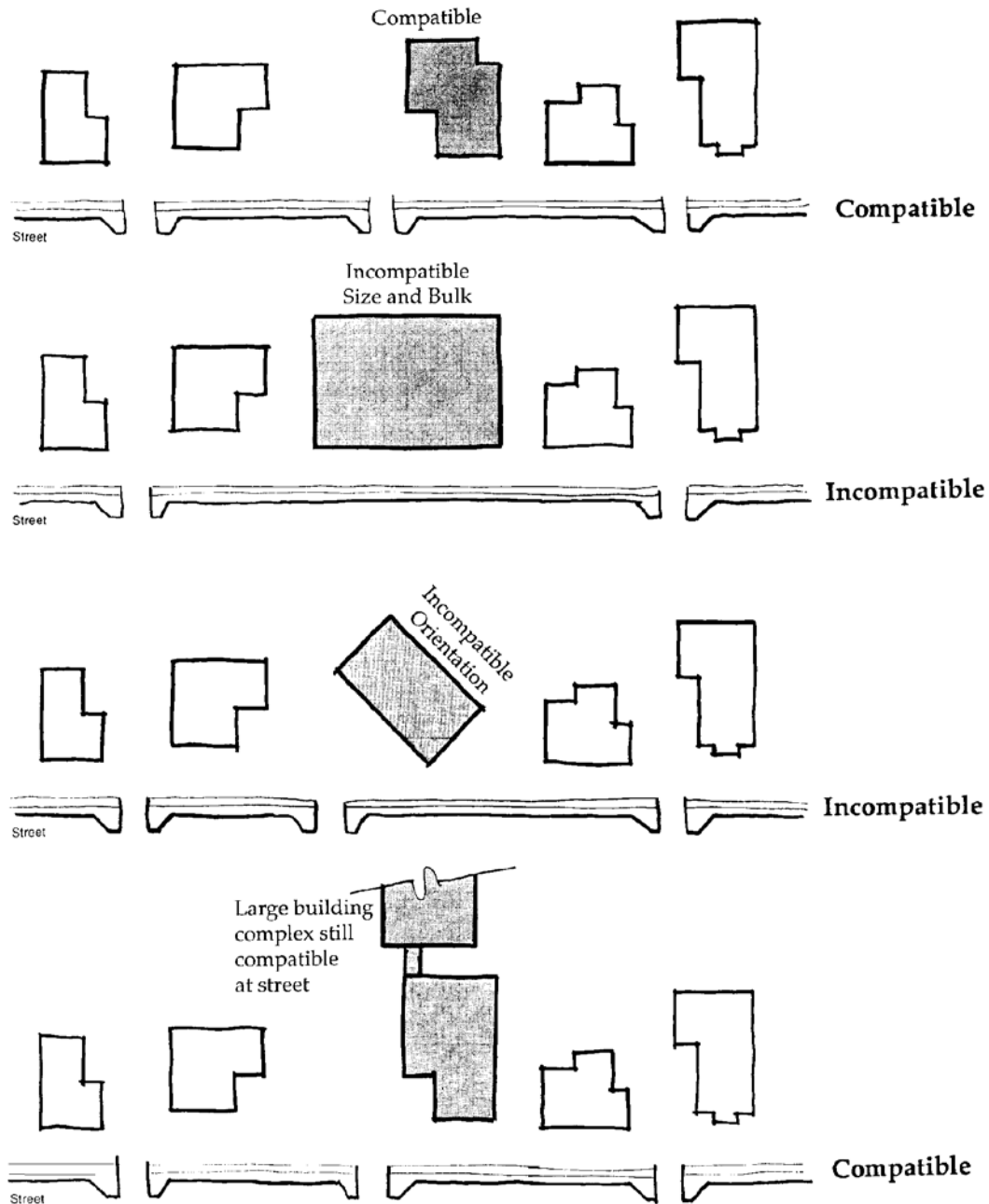
(8) Accessory building having less than one hundred fifty (150) square feet of floor area	
a. Side yard setback	10 ft.
b. Rear yard setback	10 ft.
(9) Outdoor recreational facilities such as swimming pools, tennis courts, and basketball courts that are accessory to a single family residential use	
a. Side yard setback	10 ft.
b. Rear yard setback	10 ft. (Effective December 10, 2003)
(10) Wind energy system	110% of the distance from the ground to the center of the turbine (Effective October 8, 2008)
MAXIMUM TELECOMMUNICATION HEIGHT	
(1) Antenna attached to a structure	25' measured from the highest point of the roof of the structure (Effective April 15, 2000)
(2) Amateur or governmental tower attached or braced against a structure	25' measured from the highest point of the roof of the structure (Effective April 15, 2000)
(3) Freestanding amateur or governmental wireless telecommunication tower	50' measured from average original grade (Effective April 15, 2000)
MAXIMUM WIND ENERGY SYSTEM HEIGHT (Effective October 8, 2008)	
(1) All uses to center of turbine	100'
MINIMUM SETBACK OF PARKING (INCLUDING PARKING AISLES FROM PROPERTY LINE)	
(1) All uses	
a. Front	80 ft.
b. Side	35 ft.
c. Rear	35 ft.

(2) Municipal and other uses	
a. Front, side, and rear	5 ft. Parking setback may be reduced to 0 ft. for a shared parking lot at the common property line (Effective December 10, 2003)
MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT	
(1) All uses	35 ft.
MAXIMUM BUILDING FOOTPRINT	
(1) All uses other than school or municipal uses	5,000 sq. ft. This limitation shall not prohibit the connection of separate structures by a covered or enclosed walkway.
MAXIMUM BUILDING DIMENSION	
(1) All uses other than school or municipal uses	100 ft.

3. Design Requirement

The following requirements shall be applicable to all development which requires site plan review by the Planning board, any new construction or addition, and any exterior alteration to a locally historic structure designated in the Town Center Plan. These standards shall be used to determine if a development is compatible with the Town Center District. The intent is not that all buildings should look the same, but rather to encourage a mix of compatible styles, sizes, and characteristics.

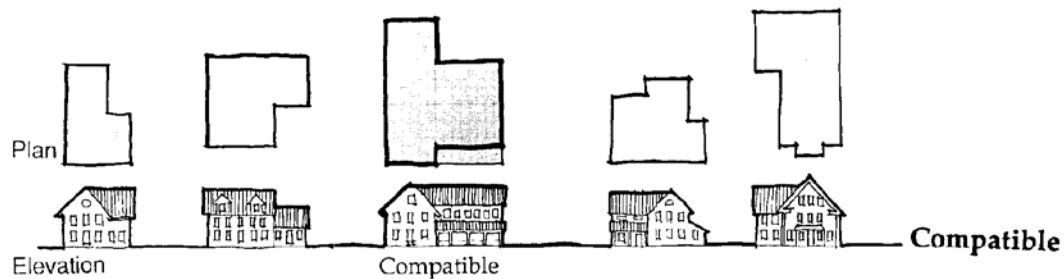
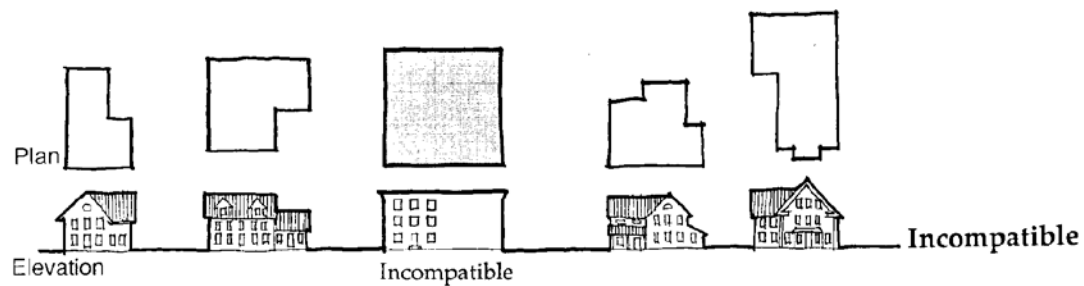
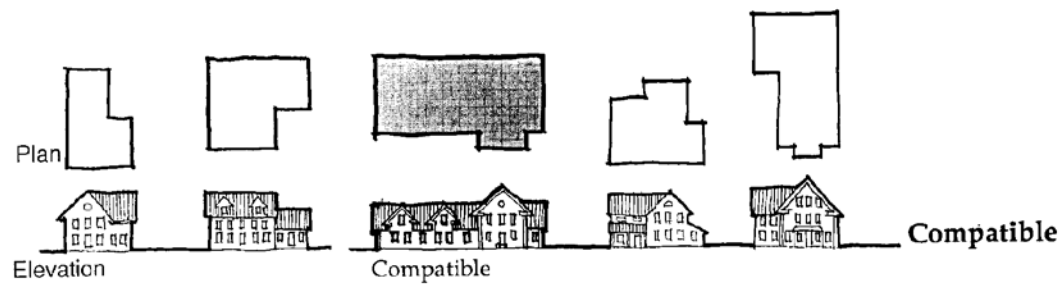
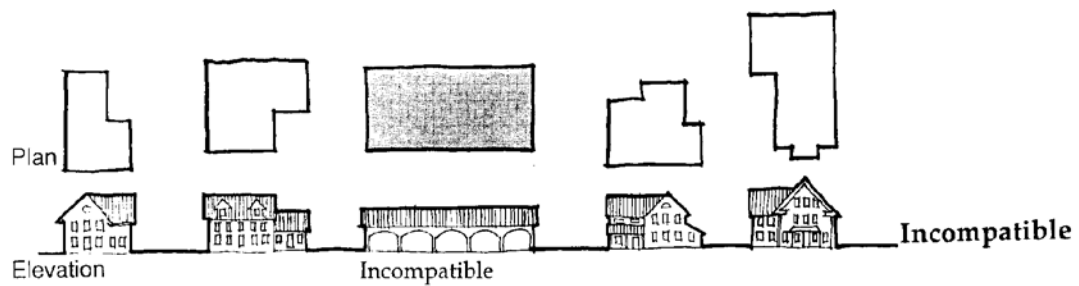
- a. Footprint. The building footprint of new construction shall be compatible with the Town Center District. The visual impact of a building is influenced by the placement of other buildings on the lot, the irregular and varied surface of buildings due to architectural features, and the spaces between those buildings along the street. The existing buildings and open spaces between the buildings create a rhythm with which new construction should be compatible. Determination of compatibility shall be based on the overall building footprint square footage, the dimensions of each footprint side, placement of the building footprint on the lot, and the rhythm of buildings and spaces along the street edge.



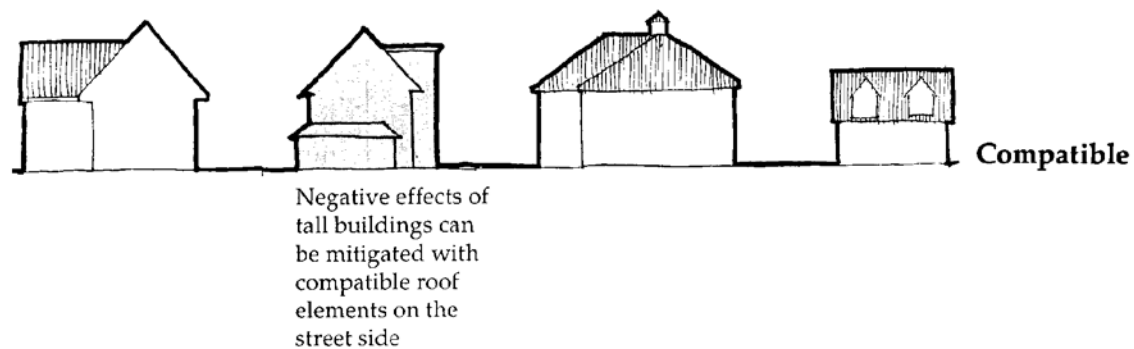
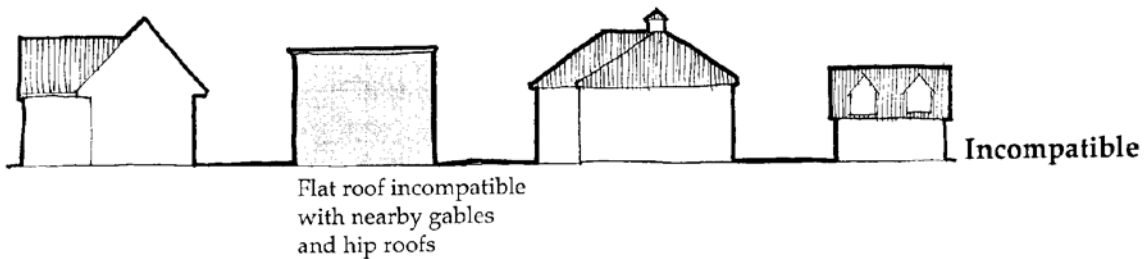
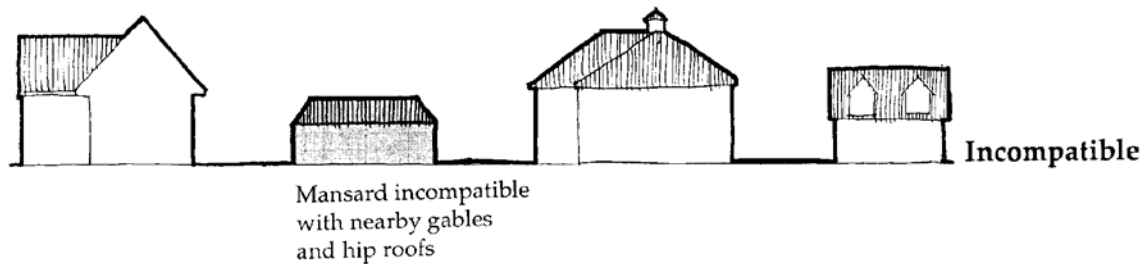
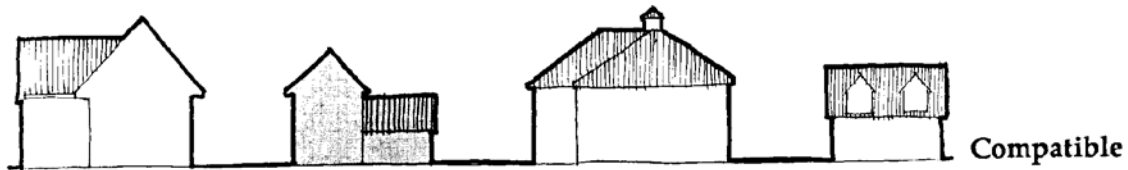
- b. **Scale.** Scale is the apparent size of a structure in relation to its surroundings, including other buildings, open space, and people. Scale gives a building “presence,” making the building seem large or small, awkward or overpowering or unimportant. The perception of a structure is by its size, but more importantly how the overall size is distributed throughout the building. New construction shall be with other structures in the district. Determination of based on the maximum dimension of the structure, on building surfaces, the magnitude of unbroken
- graceful,
influenced
distributed
compatible in scale
compatibility shall be
the degree of articulation

faces of a structure, the
and the integration of

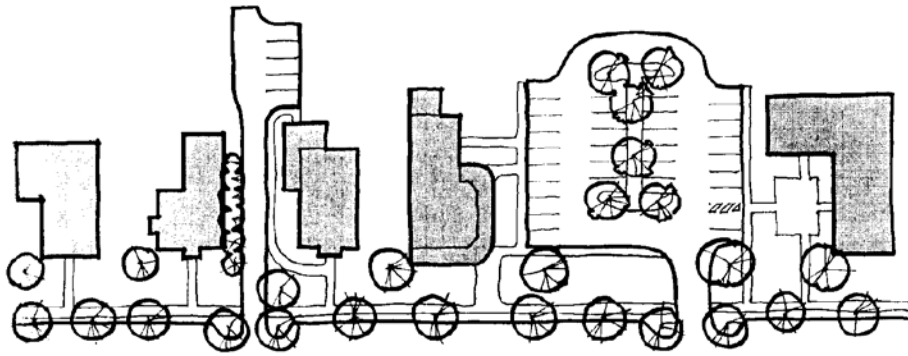
impact of the building mass upon view sheds,
mechanical equipment within the structure.



- c. Height and Roof Pitch. The height of a building and the type of roof design significantly influence the scale of a structure and can detract from the streetscape. New roof construction shall conform to the predominant heights of roofs of nearby buildings in the Town Center District and to the design of structure. Roofs shall generally be of a gable or other sloping roof design with a minimum pitch of 7:12 or as matches the existing roof pitch. Flat roofs are discouraged.

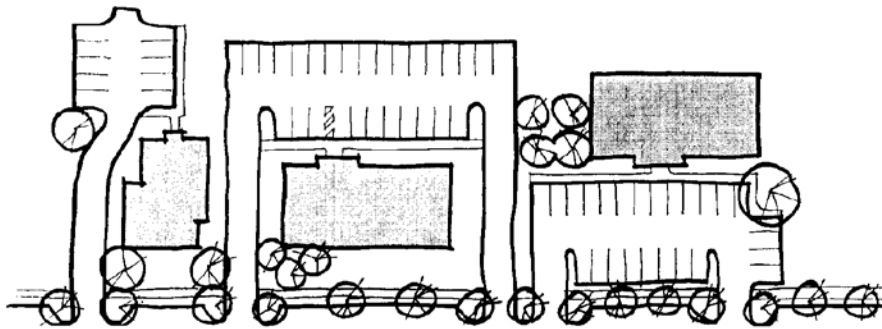


- d. Building and Parking Orientation. The first impression of a building is from the side which faces the street. The front façade of the structure shall face the street. The structure shall be designed with a primary orientation to street, although the primary entrance may be located on other than the façade. The front façade shall include a distinctive entrance. A sidewalk shall be constructed parallel to the front façade. The side yard visible to the public should be designed to present a pleasing appearance to the pedestrian.



Compatible

Front and front/side entries are compatible with village character. Small parking areas (2-7 cars) work well behind a building. Larger parking areas (8-40 cars) work better to the side of a building.

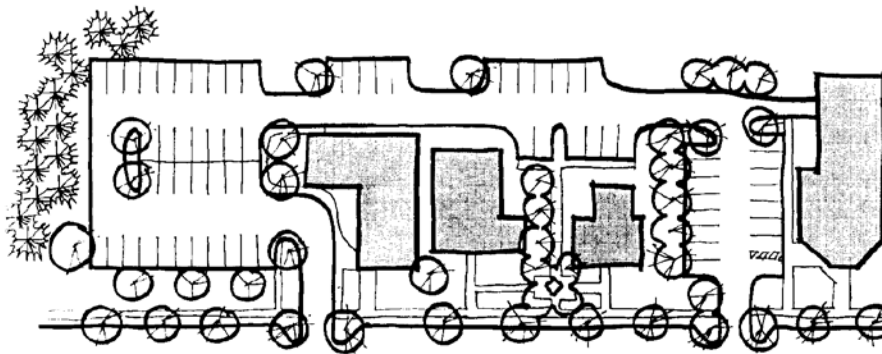


Incompatible

Rear entries incompatible with village character.

No public entry from sidewalk.

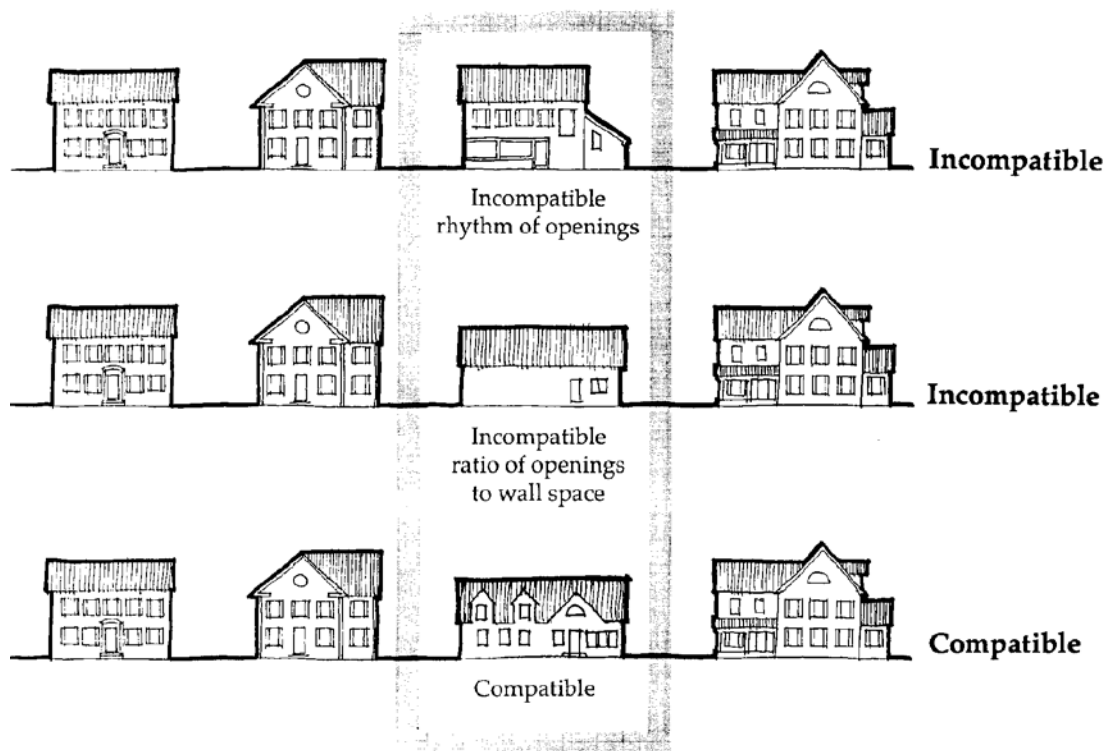
Parking in front setback not permitted and not compatible with village character.



Compatible

Shared parking and shared driveways are encouraged. Cross connection with rear parking is encouraged if walkway and building layout orients people to street side front entries.

- c. Openings. The relationship between doors and windows to exterior wall space of a building creates a rhythm or pattern. The pattern of window door openings of a structure shall be compatible with the rhythm of openings in nearby structures. Doors and windows shall be consistent with the style of the building. Development in existing structures shall maintain the original rhythm and size of openings. The first floor front façade shall be constructed with an equal proportion of openings to wall space.



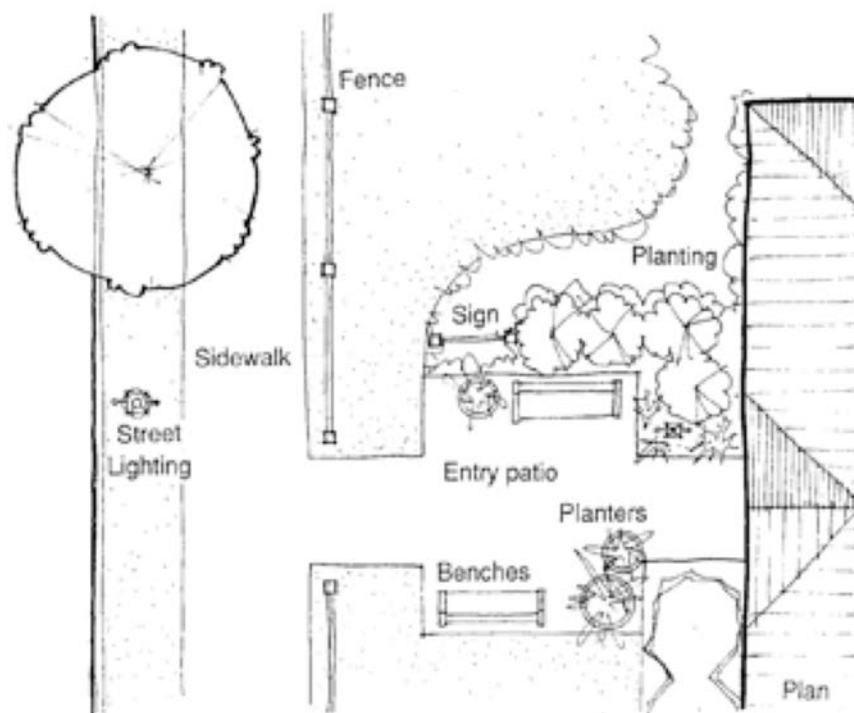
f. Exterior Materials. Façade materials give a structure character. Exterior materials shall be compatible with nearby buildings and with the design of the structure. No structure addition shall consist of architectural materials inferior in quality, appearance, or detail to any other exterior of the same building. The use of wood shingles, wood clapboards, copper, and brick is permitted and the use of concrete block, sheet metal, vinyl, or aluminum siding is discouraged.

g. Landscaping and Site Development

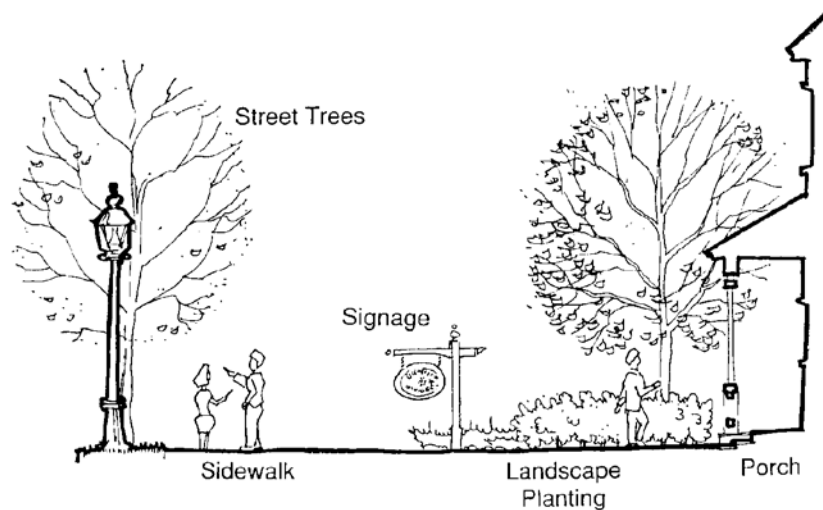
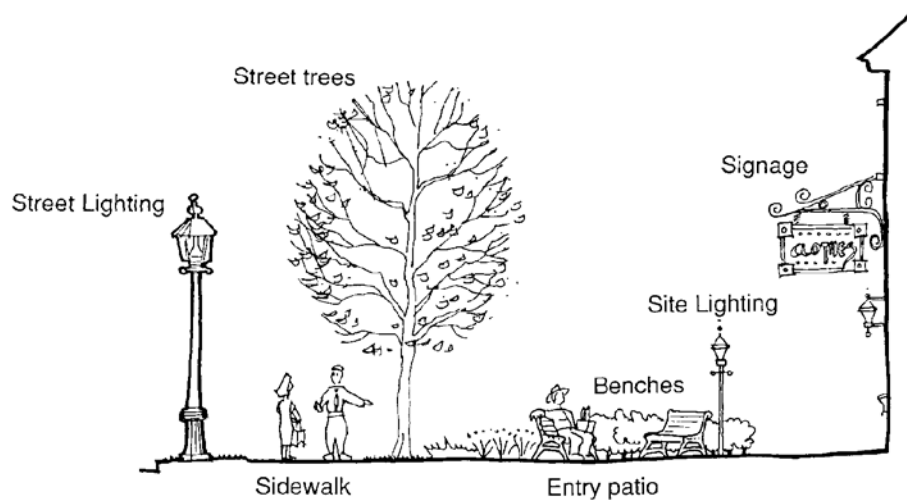
1. Front setback. The land in the front yard setback is a transitional space between the public domain of the road right-of-way and the private structure and is a determining factor in the character and ambiance of the Town Center. This area shall be designated and landscaped to be pedestrian-friendly in scale, access, lighting, and security. A sidewalk and other pedestrian pathways, such as to the building and to parking areas, shall be located between the road and the structure. The side of the structure facing the front yard setback shall be designed with a distinctive entrance for pedestrians. Multifamily dwellings shall be designated with the main entrance facing the front yard. Design elements of single family homes such as front steps and a front porch shall be incorporated whenever practicable. The front setback shall be carefully landscaped with attention to details evident to pedestrians and shall include street trees. The development of

front courtyard gardens
dwellings shall include at least
yard landscape plan.

is strongly encouraged. Multifamily
one (1) street tree per unit in the front

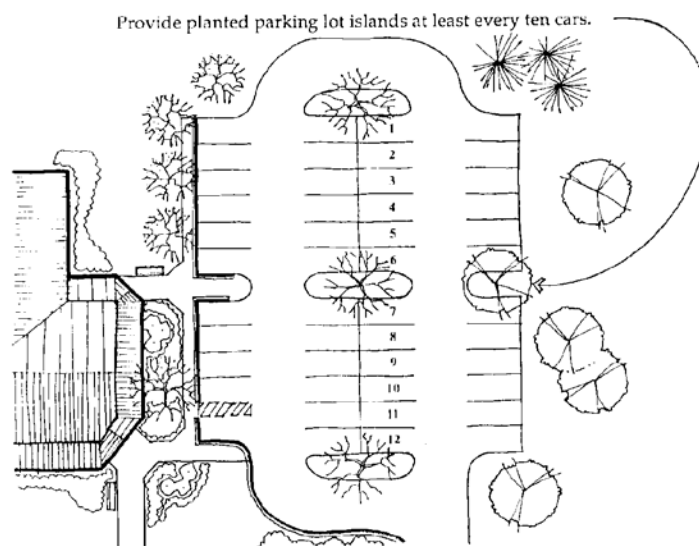
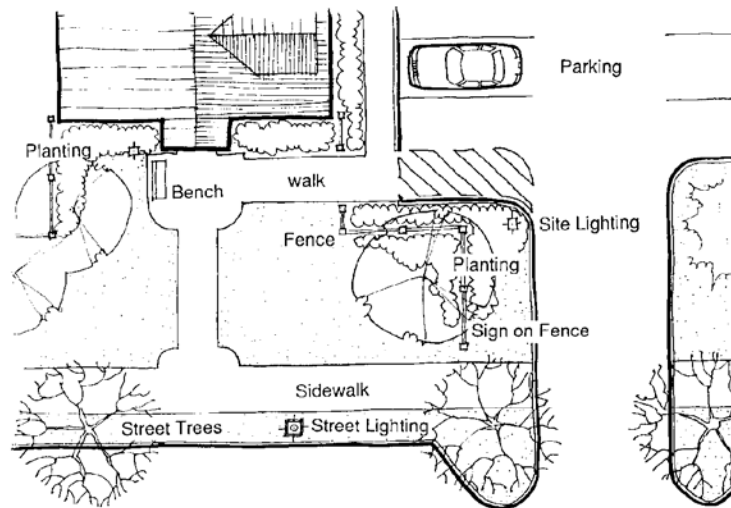


Front Setback Character Illustrations

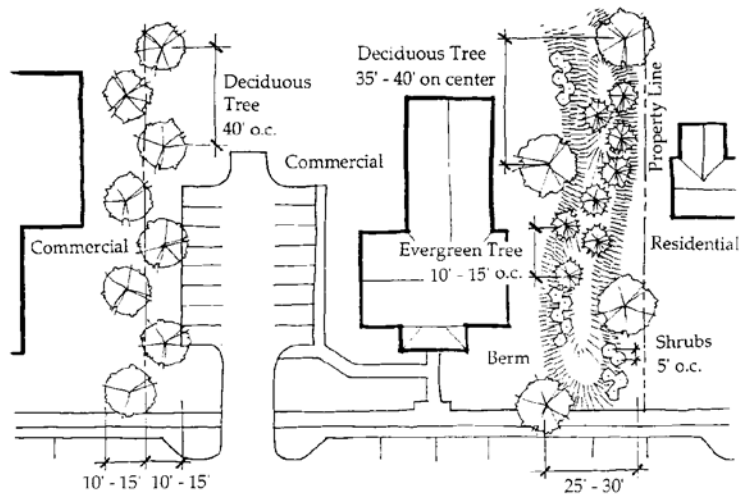


2. Parking lot. While adequate and convenient parking is necessary in the Town Center District, an expanse of gravel or asphalt parking can appear barren and hostile for pedestrians. Landscaping around and within parking lots perceptually softens the hard surface of parking areas. Parking lots shall be designed and landscaped to be compatible with the pedestrian-friendly purpose of the Town Center District. A minimum five (5) foot wide landscaped esplanade shall be required around parking lots. A landscaped area shall be required in the front yard setback between the road and the parking lot and shall include plantings of a size sufficient to obscure the view of parked cars and parking lots from the sidewalk and transitioning to lesser height. At least one landscaped island shall be included for each row of at least ten (10) parking spaces and shall be located within the interior of the parking lot. The landscaped island(s) shall be of sufficient

size to accommodate and be planted with at least one (1) road tree.
(Effective August 11, 1999.)

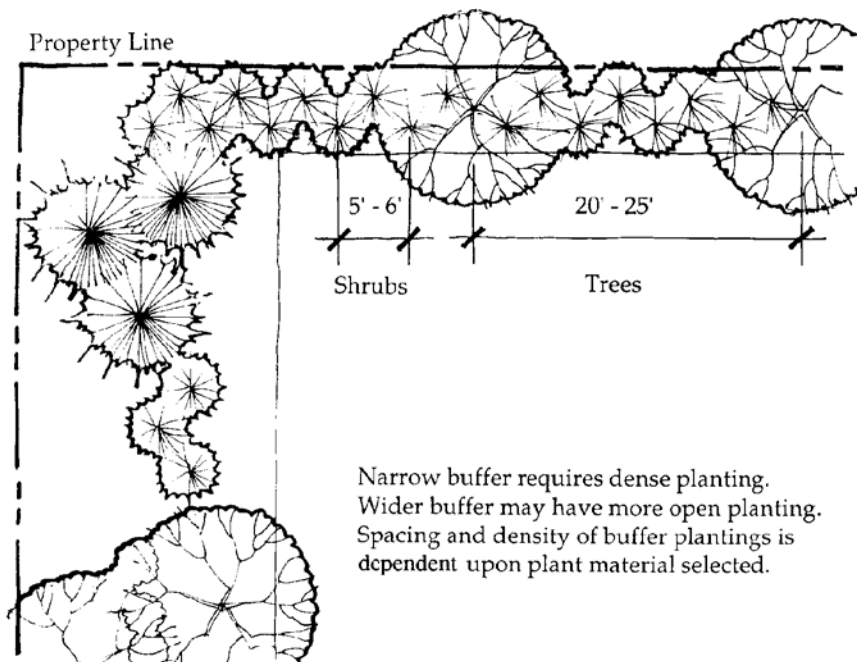


3. **Buffering.** Buffering serves to soften narrow yards, screen parking areas, and create a sense of enclosure by transforming a street into an outdoor room. Within the Town Center, landscaping between properties can mitigate conflicts between land uses, densities, and building styles and scale. Side and rear yard buffering defines the edge of a property and can also identify the edge of the Town Center. Each lot shall provide a landscaped side and rear yard buffer. The depth and density of the buffer shall be determined by the type of use proposed, its compatibility with adjacent uses and with the Town Center.



Adjacent compatible uses require narrower buffers that define the edge.

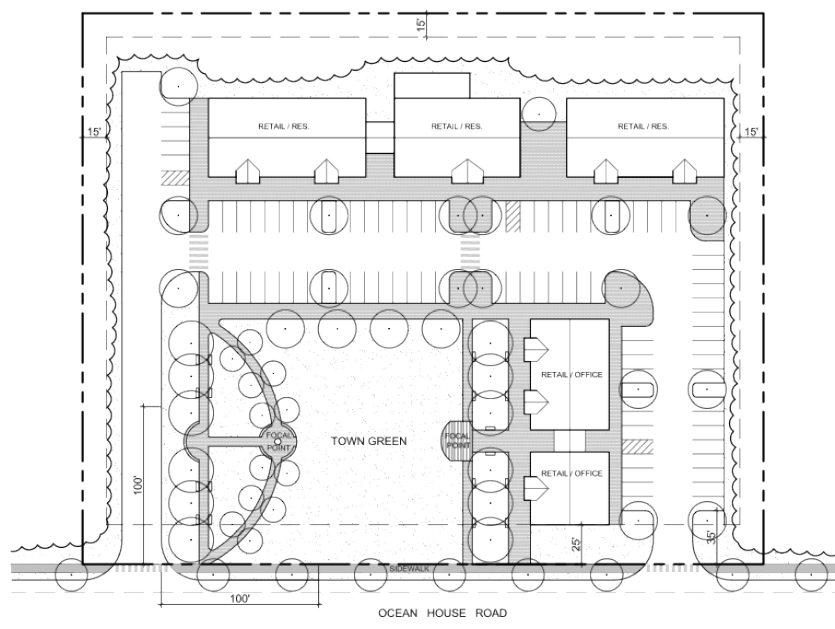
Non-compatible adjacent uses require wider buffers and earth berms or wood fences for a physical separation. Denser massing of deciduous and evergreen planting provides for seasonal variation and buffer continuity.



Narrow buffer requires dense planting. Wider buffer may have more open planting. Spacing and density of buffer plantings is dependent upon plant material selected.

4. Village green. This section shall apply when a village green is included in a Site Plan Review application. One purpose of the Town Center District is to encourage a common meeting place. A village green is a prominent and highly visible park-like area where the public may gather, relax and contemplate both casually and as part of organized outdoor public events. A village green created in compliance with this section must have at least one hundred (100) continuous feet of road frontage on Ocean House Road, a depth measured perpendicular from Ocean House Road of at least one

hundred (100) feet with a minimum width of one hundred (100) feet, and a minimum size of at least twenty-thousand (20,000) square feet. A village green shall be designed as a park, green or square, permanently preserved as groomed open space with legal public access, and offered in fee to the Town of Cape Elizabeth. A village green shall be developed with a defined edge framed with elements such as landscaping, roads, pedestrian walkways and distinctive buildings. A village green shall have a distinctive center and/or focal point. Pedestrian walkways shall be constructed that guide movement through and around a village green and connect a village green to the Town Center sidewalk network, adjacent buildings and properties. The Center sidewalk network, adjacent buildings and properties. The requirements of subsection Sec. 19-6-4 (D)(3)(d) Building and Parking Orientation, and Sec. 19-6-4(D)(3)(g)(2), Parking Lot, shall be applied in a manner that complements a village green. (Effective March 9, 2016)



SCALE: 1"=50'

E. Site Plan Review

The following uses and activities shall be subject to site plan review by the Planning Board, according to the terms of Article IX, Site Plan Review, prior to the issuance of any building permit, plumbing permit, or other permit:

1. Construction involving any permitted use other than farming and a single family dwelling, except that construction of or conversion to a single family dwelling in the Town Center Core Subdistrict shall be subject to site plan review by the Planning Board.
2. Conversion of an existing building or structure or portion thereof from a less intensive category of use to a more intensive category use according to the following scale of uses with Category 1 being the least intensive and Category 10 being the most intensive:
 - Use Category 1. Multifamily dwellings and bed and breakfasts
 - Use Category 2. Banking, professional, and business offices
 - Use Category 3. Personal services and village retail shops
 - Use Category 4. Veterinarian offices and medical clinics
 - Use Category 5. Restaurants, including a delicatessen, ice cream parlor, and a sit down restaurant
 - Use Category 6. Gas station and repair garages
 - Use Category 7. Institutional uses, including but not limited to churches, governmental, and school uses
 - Use Category 8. Day care facilities
 - Use Category 9. Congregate housing
 - Use Category 10. Cottage industry manufacturing
3. Conversion of an existing building or structure or portion thereof within the same category or to a less intensive category of use on the above scale of use categories unless:
 - a. The current use category received site plan approval,
 - b. There will be no exterior alterations other than signage, and
 - c. No multifamily dwelling units, rooming house, or bed and breakfast will be created.
4. Any other use or activity listed in Sec. 19-9-2, Applicability, as requiring site plan review.

SEC. 19-6-5. BUSINESS DISTRICT A (BA)

A. Purpose

The Business A District is comprised of neighborhood business districts in which the business uses are geared to the needs of nearby residents rather than a large scale, regional destination center. The district requirements seek to promote (i) business vitality, (ii) pedestrian connectivity between the business district and the adjacent residential areas, (iii) a mix of commercial and housing uses, (iv) high quality design that is pedestrian friendly, compatible with, and protects the integrity of the adjacent

residential neighborhood, and (v) an efficient use of the land within the district for business uses. The Business A district regulations recognize that the BA District in the Shore Road area and the BA District in the Ocean House Road area are individually distinctive and may require different treatments, which are specified herein. (Effective July 8, 2009)

B. Permitted Use

The following uses are permitted in the Business District A:

1. The following resource-related uses:
 - a. Any use permitted in Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetlands District, or in Resource Protection 2 – Wetland Protection District, or in Resource Protection 3 – Floodplain District, as shown on Table 19-6-9.
 - b. Agriculture (in the Ocean House Road business A District only), except that outdoor storage of chemicals and commercial animal husbandry are not permitted. (Effective June 10, 2010)
2. The following residential uses:
 - a. Single family detached dwelling existing as of April 1, 2008 (Effective July 8, 2009)
 - b. Multifamily dwelling units (Effective July 8, 2009)
 - c. Congregate housing, subject to the provisions of Sec. 19-7-6. Eldercare Facility Standards (Effective July 8, 2009)
 - d. Rooming or boarding home
3. The following nonresidential uses:
 - a. Banking, professional, and business office
 - b. Personal Service
 - c. Village retail shop
 - d. Veterinarian office not including the boarding of animals but allowing pre-surgical and/or postsurgical care (Effective July 8, 2009)
 - e. Medical clinic (Effective July 8, 2009)
 - f. Restaurant including delicatessen, ice cream parlor, and sit down restaurant (Effective July 8, 2009)
 - g. Gas station (Effective July 8, 2009)
 - h. Repair garage (In the Shore Road Business A District, a repair garage may include up to three (3) vehicles at any time for sale) (Effective July 11 2018)
 - i. Institutional use including, but not limited to, church, government use, and school use (Effective July 8, 2009)
 - j. Day Care facility (Effective July 8, 2009)
 - k. Cottage industry manufacturing (Effective July 8, 2009)
 - l. Bed and Breakfast (Effective July 8, 2009)

- m. Boat repair Facility (in the Ocean House Road Business A District only), subject to the provisions of Sec. 19-8-9, Boat Repair Facility Standards (Effective July 8, 2009)
 - n. Wind energy system (Effective October 8, 2008)
 - o. Short Term Rental (Effective December 14, 2012)
4. The following accessory uses:
- a. Accessory building, structure or use
 - b. Outside storage accessory to an allowed use provided that the area used for storage shall not exceed the floor area of the principal use and that, except for display area, the outside storage is screened from public view and abutting properties (Effective July 8, 2009)
 - c. Home occupation
 - d. Home business
 - e. Homestay (Effective July 8, 2009)
 - f. Amateur or governmental wireless telecommunication facility antenna (Effective April 15, 2000)
 - g. Amateur or governmental wireless telecommunication facility tower (Effective April 15, 2000)
 - h. Commercial wireless telecommunication service antenna which is attached to an alternative tower structure in a manner which conceals the presence of an antenna (Effective April 15, 2000)
 - i. Accessory dwelling unit (Effective July 8, 2009)
 - j. Metal working where the work is to be conducted indoors in an area not to exceed 300 sq. ft. with no outside storage of equipment or materials (Effective July 8, 2009)
 - k. Day Camp (Effective July 10, 2013)

C. Prohibited Uses

All uses not specifically allowed as permitted uses are prohibited within this district. Drive through services are prohibited within the business A District. (Effective July 8, 2009)

D. Standards

- 1. Performance Standards
 - a. The standards of performance of Articles VII and VIII shall be observed.
 - b. Standards relating to permitted and conditional uses in the Business A District include:
 - Sec. 19-7-5 Creation of an Accessory Dwelling Unit
 - Sec. 19-7-6 Eldercare Facility Standards
 - Sec. 19-7-7 Earth Materials Removal Standards
 - Sec. 19-8-8 Home Day Care and Day Care Facility Standards
 - Sec. 19-8-9 Boat Repair Facility Standards
 - Sec. 19-8-14 Short Term Rental Standards (Effective December 14, 2012)

- c. Each lot with frontage on an arterial street shall not be allowed more than one (1) driveway onto the arterial street, unless the driveway is shared with an abutting property, in which case two (2) driveways are allowed. Lots with at least two hundred (200) feet of road frontage shall be allowed two (2) driveways. (Effective July 8, 2009)
- d. No communication tower in excess of ten (10) feet in height or exposed satellite dish in excess of two (2) feet in diameter that is exposed to public view shall be allowed, except for exclusive municipal uses. Satellite dishes that are installed at ground level and the base of communication towers shall be screened from public view. (Effective July 8, 2009)
- e. No parking, except for municipal uses, shall be allowed in the front yard setback. (Effective July 8, 2009)
- f. Structures existing as of April 1, 2008, that do not conform to the maximum footprint or the maximum lot coverage requirement, may increase the building footprint by up to twenty-five percent (25%), to a maximum footprint expansion of one thousand (1,000) square feet, as long as the development will be in compliance with all other dimensional requirements of Sec. 19-6-5.D.2, Space and bulk Standards, subject to Site Plan review by the Planning Board. (Effective July 8, 2009)
- g. Restaurant, including delicatessen, ice cream parlor, and sit down restaurant, size shall be limited to no more than 100 seats. (Effective August 14, 2014)
- h. Gas station size shall be limited to no more than 4 fuel dispensers. (Effective July 8, 2009)
- i. Repair garage size shall be limited to no more than 2 bays. (Effective July 8, 2009)
- j. As of July 8, 2009 any establishment in this district shall comply with the following hours of operation:
 - 1. Within 100' of a residential district. Establishments where a building or parking is located within 100' of a residential district shall not be open to customers between the hours of 10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. If such establishment holds a liquor license, no seating, service, or other organized gathering shall be allowed outdoors after 6:00 p.m. and no alcohol shall be served outdoors at any time.
 - 2. Greater than 100' of a residential district. Establishments where all buildings open to customers and parking are located greater than

100' from a residential district shall not be open to customers between the hours of 10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. Notwithstanding the above closing time, and establishment may remain open to customers as late as 11:00 p.m. for up to three evenings per calendar year if the owner provides at least seven days prior notice to the Code Enforcement Officer of the date of the late night event. (Effective July 8, 2009)

- k. Any activity that requires Planning Board review and is within the Shore Road Business A District shall be required to construct or improve a sidewalk along the frontage of Shore road in accordance with subsection E, Design Requirements. Any activity that requires Planning Board review and is located in the Ocean House Road Business A District shall be required to provide pedestrian pathway connections to adjacent business properties and residential neighborhoods. (Effective July 8, 2009)
- l. Multifamily dwelling units shall be accessory to a nonresidential use and located in a building more than fifty percent (50%) of the floor area of the structure is occupied by nonresidential uses. For multi-story buildings, more than fifty percent (50%) of the structure may be allocated for multifamily dwelling units as long as the first floor is nonresidential. (Effective July 8, 2009)
- m. Any conversion of ownership type, such as but not limited to conversion from rental to condominium, shall include adherence to any Planning Board approvals previously granted on the property. (Effective July 8, 2009)
- n. Notwithstanding any of the foregoing, any lot within the Shore Road Business A District that shares one or more boundary lines totaling in excess of 225' with any lot in the Residence C District in the Town of Cape Elizabeth is only eligible for the following uses:
 - a site where the following “personal services” are delivered; barber or beauty salon, tailor shop, shoe repair shop, dressmaking shop, a studio for dance, art, music or photography;
 - village retail shop selling antiques, apparel, baked goods, books, flowers and plants, furniture, jewelry, toys, works of art, and articles of a similar nature;
 - professional and business office;
 - day care facility;
 - cottage industry manufacturing;
 - bed and breakfast.

A “boundary line” for purposes of this subsection means each and every separate line delineating the edge of a lot, regardless if each separate line abuts the same neighboring lot. (Effective July 8, 2009)

2. The following Space and bulk Standards shall apply:

MINIMUM LOT AREA	
(1) Single family dwelling unit	
i. adjacent to the RA District	80,000 sq. ft.
ii. Adjacent to the RC District	20,000 sq. ft. (Effective July 8, 2009)
(2) Multifamily dwelling unit	15,000 sq. ft.
(3) Wind energy systems	20,000 sq. ft. (Effective October 8, 2008)
(4) Other uses	None
MAXIMUM NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS PER AREA	
(1) Multifamily housing in a mixed use building or multiplex housing	1 unit per 7,500 sq. ft. of net residential area (Effective July 8, 2009)
(2) Rooming or boarding home	1 bed per 5,000 sq. ft. of gross lot area
MINIMUM STREET FRONTAGE	
(1) All uses	None
MINIMUM SETBACKS	
(1) All uses unless otherwise specified	
a. Side yard setback	5 ft.; 20 ft. if the lot line abuts a Residence District (Effective July 8, 2009)
b. Rear yard setback	5 ft. 20 ft. if the lot line abuts a Residence District (Effective July 8, 2009)

c. Front yard setback	Minimum 10 ft. Maximum 25 ft. (Effective July 8, 2009)
(2) Accessory structures with floor area not greater than 100 square feet and a height not greater than 8 1/2 feet from average grade	
a. Side yard setback	5 ft. (Effective July 8, 2009)
b. Rear yard setback	5 ft. (Effective July 8, 2009)
(3) Antennas extending from 15' to 25' measured from the highest point of the alternative tower structure	
a. Property line setback	125% of the distance from the ground to the top of the antenna (Effective April 15, 2000)
(4) Towers which are freestanding, and towers which are attached or braced against a structure and exceed 15' in height measured from the highest point of the roof of the structure	
a. Front yard setback	125% of the distance from the ground to the top of the antenna or the front of the existing structure plus 5', whichever is more (Effective April 15, 2000)
(5) Deck with a height of less than ten (10) feet above average grade	5 ft.
a. Side yard setback	20 ft. if the lot line abuts a Residence District (Effective July 8, 2009)
b. Rear yard setback	20 ft. if the lot line abuts a Residence District (Effective July 8, 2009)
(6) Accessory building having less than one hundred fifty (150) square feet of floor area	5 ft.

a. Side yard setback	20 ft. if the lot line abuts a Residence District (Effective July 8, 2009)
b. Rear yard setback	20 ft. if the lot line abuts a Residence District (Effective July 8, 2009)
(7) Outdoor recreational facilities such as swimming pools, tennis courts, and basketball courts that are accessory to a single family a residential use	5 ft.
a. Side yard setback	20 ft. if the lot line abuts a Residence District (Effective July 8, 2009)
b. Rear yard setback	20 ft. if the lot line abuts a Residence District (Effective July 8, 2009)
(8) Wind energy system	12.5 ft. (Effective December 10, 2003) 110% of the distance from the ground to center turbine (Effective October 8, 2008)
MAXIMUM TELECOMMUNICATION HEIGHT	
(1) Antenna attached to a structure	25' measured from the highest point of the roof of the structure (Effective April 15, 2000)
(2) Amateur or governmental tower attached or braced against a structure	25' measured from the highest point of the roof of the structure (Effective April 15, 2000)
(3) Freestanding amateur or governmental wireless telecommunication tower	50' measured from average original grade (Effective April 15, 2000)

MAXIMUM WIND ENERGY SYSTEM HEIGHT (Effective October 8, 2008)	
(1) All uses to center of turbine	100'
MINIMUM SETBACK OF NON-SHARED PARKING INCLUDING PARKING AISLES FROM PROPERTY LINE (Effective July 8, 2009)	
(1) All uses	
a. Front, side and rear	5 ft. (Effective July 8, 2009)
MAXIMUM BUILDING FOOTPRINT	
(1) All uses	4,000 sq. ft. This limitation shall not prohibit the connection of separate structures by a covered or enclosed walkway. (Effective July 8, 2009)
MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT	
(1) All uses	35 ft.
MAXIMUM BUILDING DIMENSION (Effective July 8, 2009)	
(1) All uses	75 ft.

E. Design Requirements (Effective July 8, 2009)

The following requirements shall be applicable to all development that requires site plan review by the Planning Board or any new Construction or addition in the Business A District. These standards shall be used to determine if a development is compatible with the purpose of the Business A District. The intent is not that all buildings should look the same, but rather to encourage a mix of compatible styles, sizes, and characteristics.

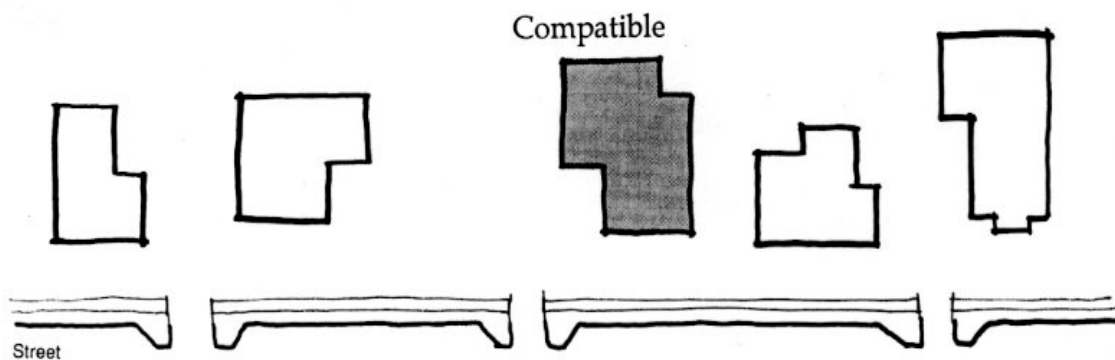
The design requirements recognize that the character of the BA District in the Shore Road area and the character of the BA District in the Ocean House Road area are individually distinctive. The design illustrations, therefore, are designated as applying to both or only one of the BA Districts.

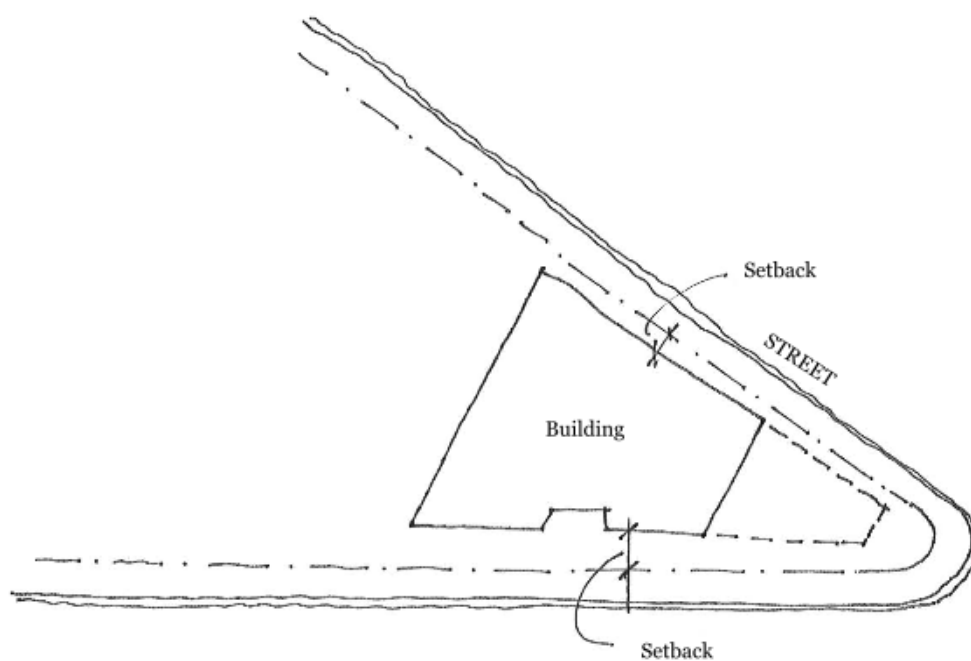
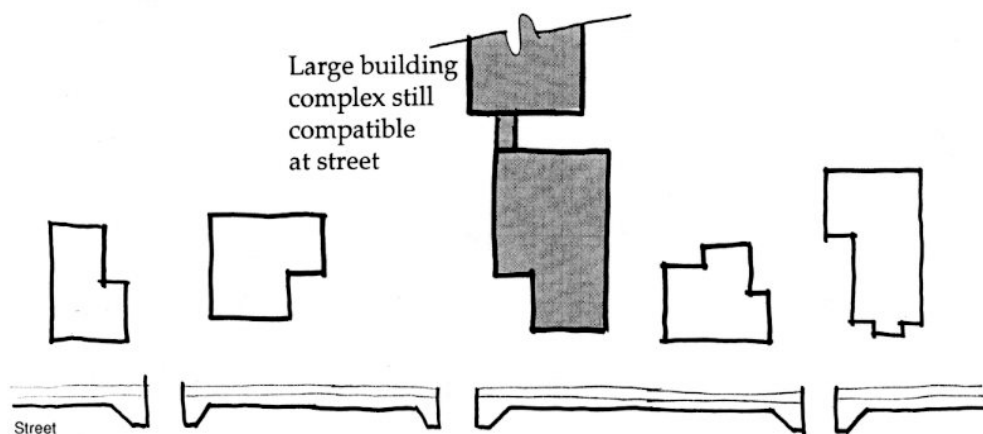
The Shore Road Business A District is a compact neighborhood commercial area where buildings hug the street line, sidewalks are common and setbacks are minimal. The building architecture is predominantly multi-story with retail, transparent storefronts and architectural details.

The Ocean House Road Business A District, while also a neighborhood commercial area, has a more relaxed beach/seaside retail character. Buildings are set back further from the road and from each other. Less formal pedestrian paths that meander in their distance from the road add to the more casual feel. Buildings are predominantly single story, although second stories that appear tucked under the eaves of the roof are present.

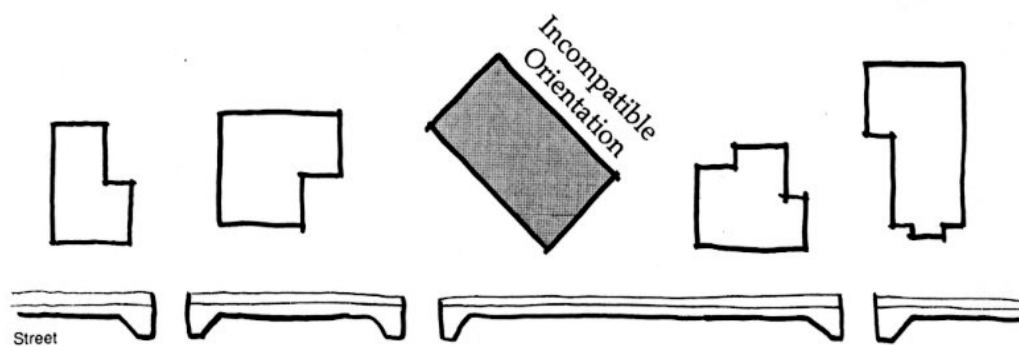
- a. Footprint. The building footprint of new construction shall be compatible with the business A District. The visual impact of a building is influenced by the placement of other buildings on the lot, the irregular and varied surface of buildings due to architectural features, and the spaces between those buildings along the street. The existing buildings and open spaces between the buildings create a rhythm with which new construction should be compatible. Determination of compatibility shall be based on the overall building footprint square footage, the dimensions of each footprint side, placement of the building footprint on the lot, and the rhythm of buildings and spaces along the street edge.

Compatible: Shore Road, Ocean House Road

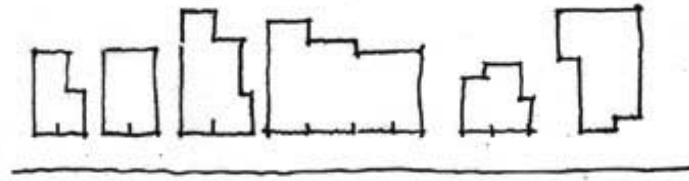




Incompatible: Shore Road, Ocean House Road

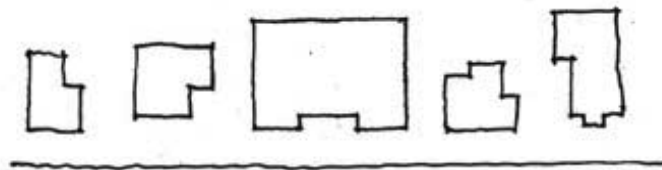


Compatible: Shore Road

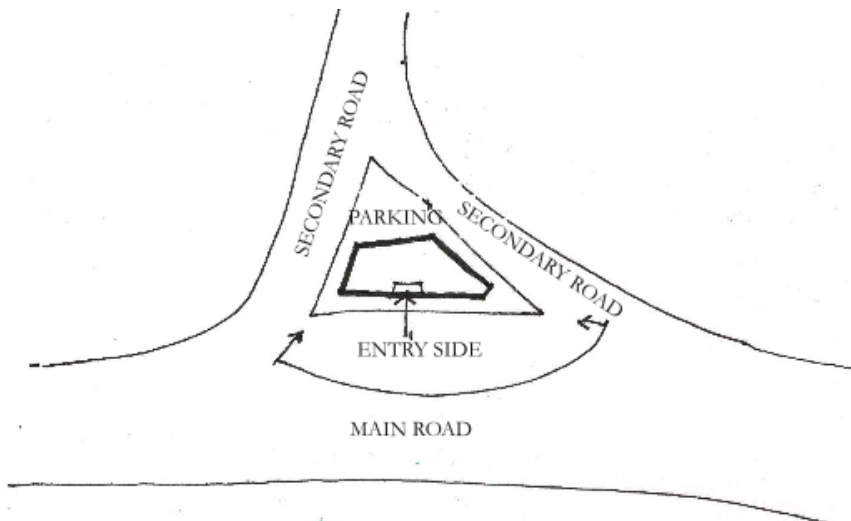


Modulate façade at street level with bays. Storefronts to be compatible with other storefronts

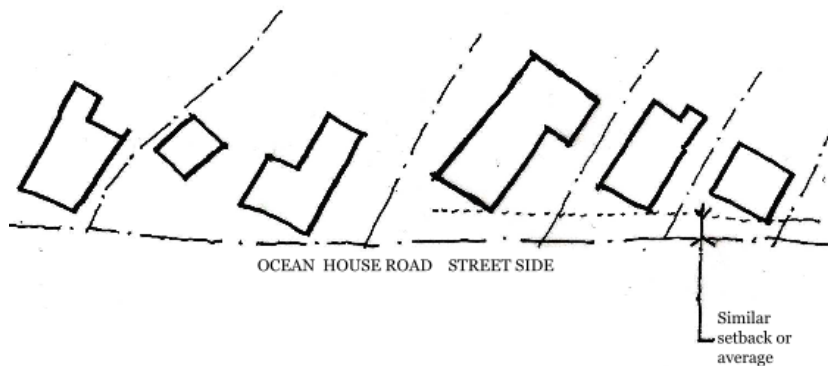
Compatible: Ocean House Road



Modulate form by breaking buildings into smaller sections along the façade



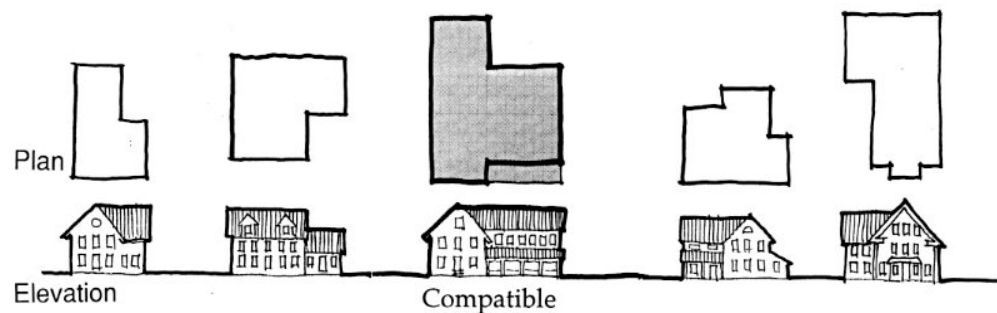
Establish a street façade with a building even on an irregularly shaped lot



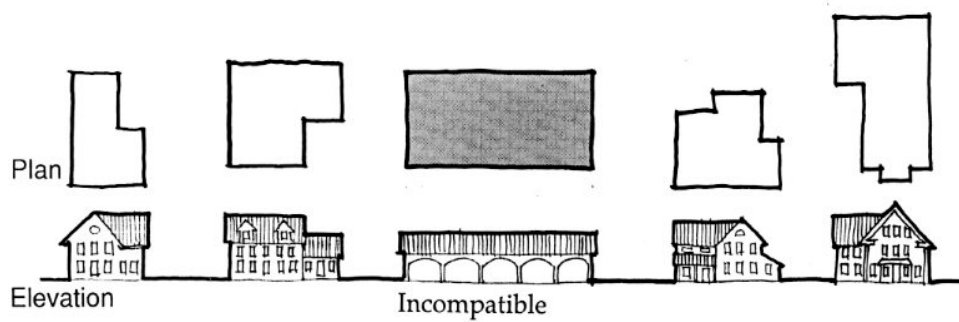
Angle building placement to the street in a continuation of a common pattern

- b. Scale. Scale is the apparent size of a structure in relation to its surroundings, including other buildings, open space, and people. Scale gives a building “presence”, making the building seem large or small, awkward or graceful, overpowering or unimportant. The perception of a structure is influenced by its size, but more importantly how the overall size is distributed throughout the building. New construction shall be compatible in scale with other structures in the district. A well-articulated building that is larger in square footage than adjacent residential buildings may be compatible in scale. Determination of compatibility shall be based on the maximum dimension of the structure, the degree of articulation on building surfaces, the magnitude of unbroken faces of a structure, the impact of the building mass upon view sheds, and the integration of mechanical equipment within the structure.

Compatible: Shore Road, Ocean House Road



Incompatible: Shore Road, Ocean House Road

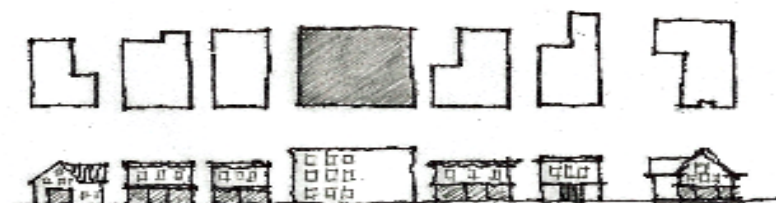


Compatible: Shore Road

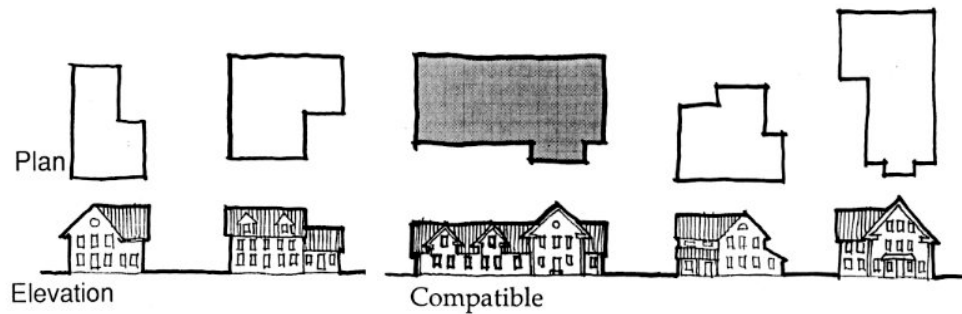


Examples of
compatible
scale

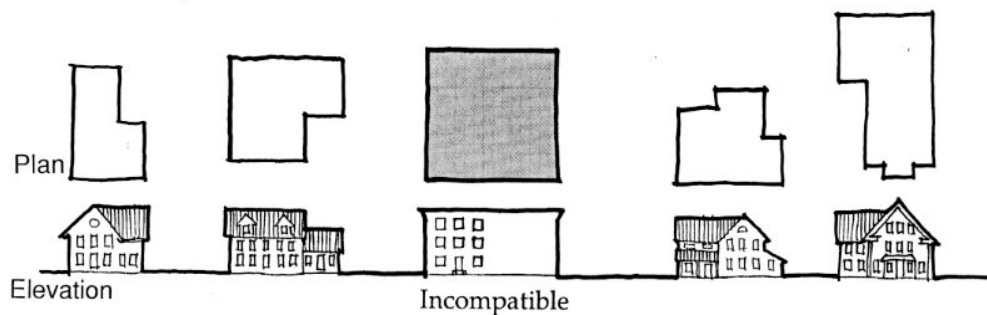
Incompatible: Shore Road



Compatible: Ocean House Road



Incompatible: Ocean House Road



- c. Height and Roof Pitch. The height of a building and the type of roof design significantly influence the scale of a structure and can detract from the streetscape. New roof construction shall conform to the predominant heights of roofs of nearby buildings in the Business A District and to the design of the structure. Roofs shall generally be of a gable or other sloping roof design. In the Shore Road Business A District, roofs may be flat as long as total height of the roof does not exceed 30' and the roof edge is articulated with substantial architectural elements. Sloped roofs in the Shore Road Business A District shall have a minimum pitch of 7:12 or as matches the existing roof pitch. In the Ocean House Road Business A District, roofs shall have a minimum pitch of 4:12 or as matches the existing roof pitch.

Compatible: Shore Road

Flat roofs may be compatible with a modulated and/or articulated roof edge

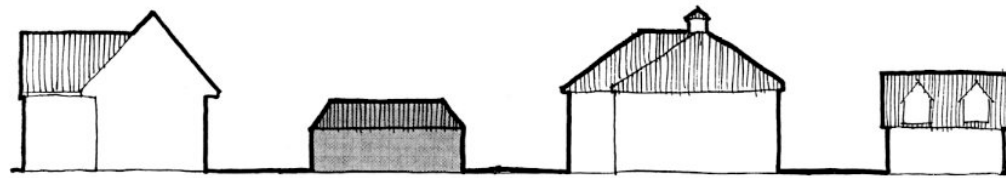
**Incompatible: Shore Road**

Incompatible height and roof pitch

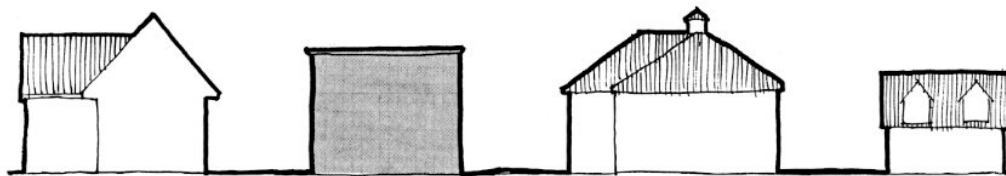
Compatible: Ocean House Road

Negative effects of tall buildings can be mitigated with compatible roof elements on the street side

Incompatible: Ocean House Road



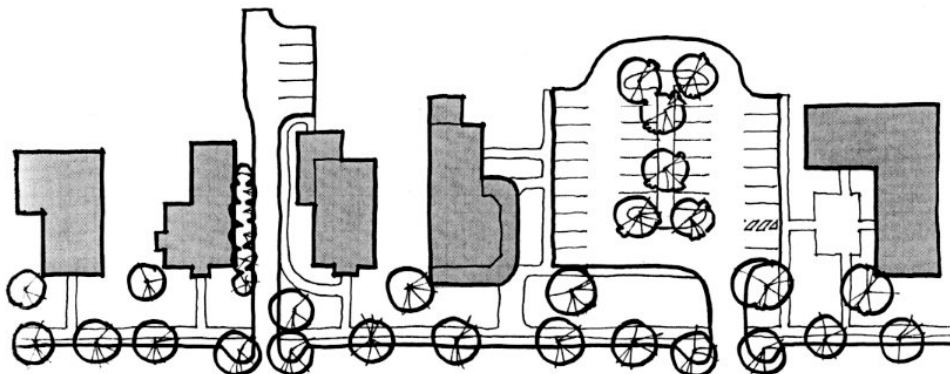
Mansard incompatible
with nearby gables
and hip roofs



Flat roof incompatible
with nearby gables
and hip roofs

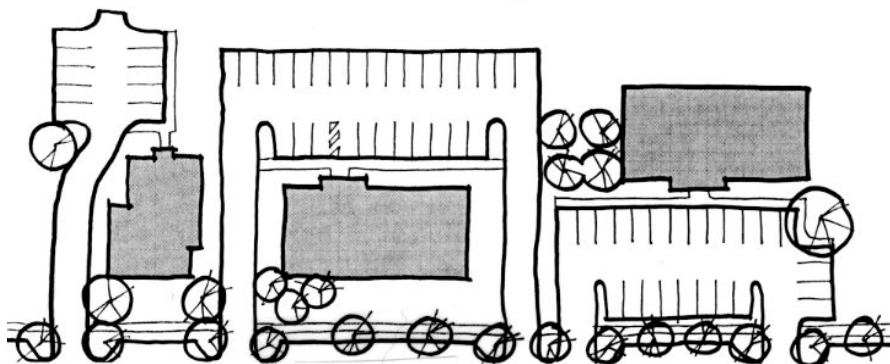
- d. Building and Parking Orientation. The first impression of a building is from the side which faces the street. The front façade of the structure shall face the street. The structure shall be designed with a primary orientation to the street, although the primary entrance may be located on other than the front façade. The front façade shall include a distinctive entrance. A sidewalk shall be constructed parallel to the front façade of lots located on Shore Road in the Shore Road Business A District. For lots located in the Ocean House Road Business A District, pedestrian pathways shall be provided to adjacent businesses and residential neighborhoods. The side yard visible to the public should be designed to present a pleasing appearance to the pedestrian.

Compatible: Shore Road, Ocean House Road



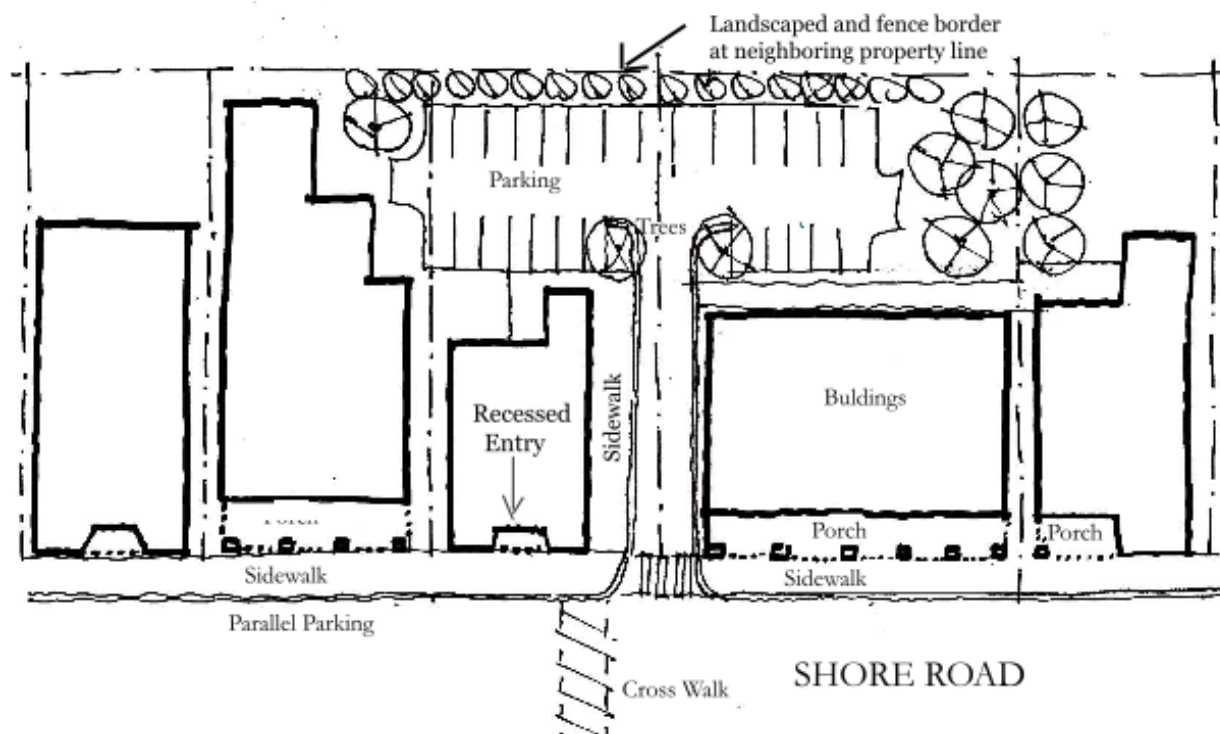
Note front
entries facing
street with
parking located
to side or rear
of lot and
further from
the street than
the building

Incompatible: Shore Road, Ocean House Road

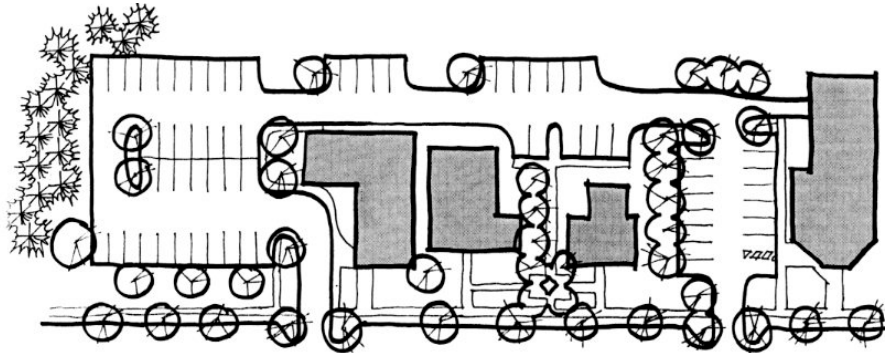


Note incompatible rear entry only, lack of walkway connecting building to sidewalk, and parking located in front setback.

Compatible: Shore Road



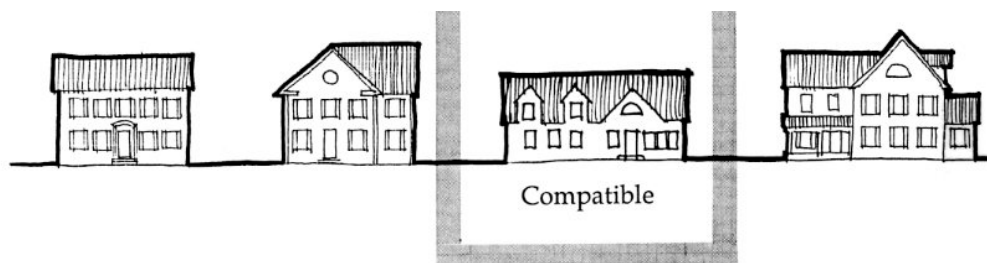
Compatible: Ocean House Road



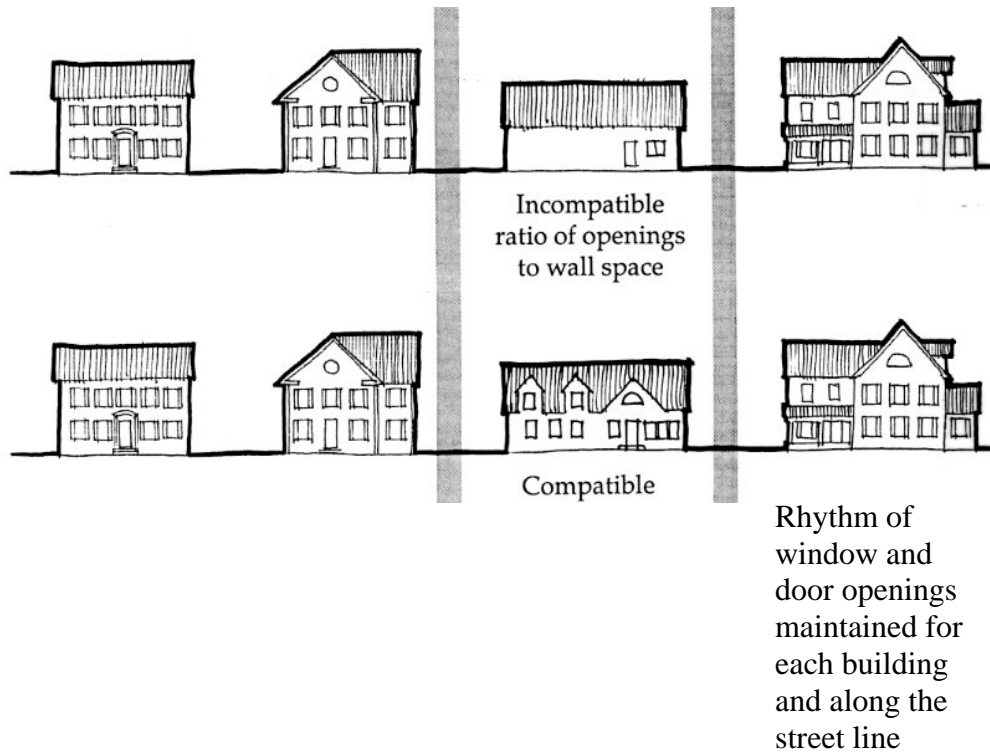
Shared parking and shared driveways are encouraged. Cross connection with rear parking is encouraged if walkway and building layout orients people to street side front entries.

- e. Openings. The relationship between doors and windows to exterior wall space of a building creates a rhythm or pattern. The pattern of window door openings of a structure shall be compatible with the rhythm of openings in nearby structures. Doors and windows shall be consistent with the style of the building. Development in existing structures shall maintain the original rhythm and size of openings. The first floor front façade shall be constructed with an equal proportion of openings to wall space.

Compatible: Shore Road, Ocean House Road



Incompatible: Shore Road, Ocean House Road



Compatible: Shore Road

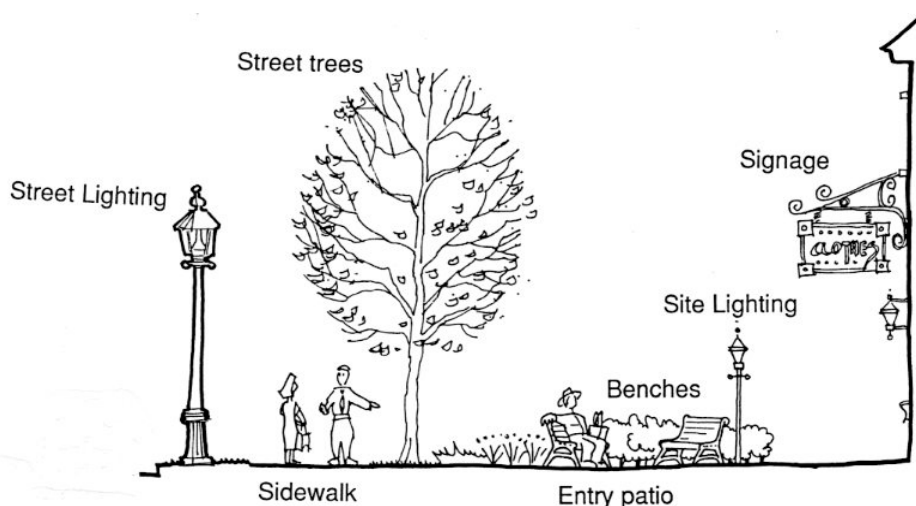


- f. Exterior Materials. Façade materials give a structure character. Exterior materials shall be compatible with nearby buildings and with the design of the structure. No structure addition shall consist of architectural materials inferior in quality, appearance, or detail to any other exterior of the same building. The use of wood shingles, wood clapboards, copper, and brick is permitted. The use of concrete block, sheet metal, vinyl, or aluminum siding is discouraged, except for the use of concrete clapboards or siding, such as hardiplank, that mirrors the appearance of natural materials.

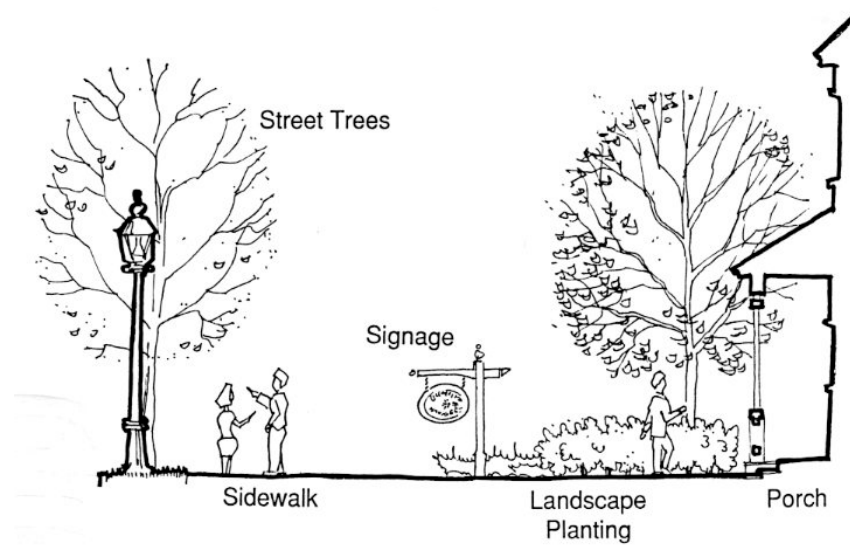
- g. **Landscaping and Site Development.** Front setback. The land in the front yard setback is a transitional space between the public domain of the road right-of-way and the private structure and is a determining factor in the character and ambiance of a neighborhood business district. This area shall be designated and landscaped to be pedestrian-friendly in scale, access, lighting, and security. A sidewalk and other pedestrian pathways, such as to the building and to parking areas, shall be located between the road and the structure. The side of the structure facing the front yard setback shall be designed with a distinctive entrance for pedestrians. Multifamily dwellings shall be designated with the main entrance facing the front yard. The front setback shall be carefully landscaped with attention to details evident to pedestrians and shall include street trees. The development of front courtyard gardens is strongly encouraged. Multifamily dwellings shall include at least one (1) street tree per unit in the landscape plan.

1. Front setback. The land in the front yard setback is a transitional space between the public domain of the road right-of-way and the private structure and is a determining factor in the character and ambiance of a neighborhood business district. This area shall be designated and landscaped to be pedestrian-friendly in scale, access, lighting, and security. A sidewalk and other pedestrian pathways, such as to the building and parking areas, shall be located between the road and the structure. The side of the structure facing the front yard setback shall be designed with a distinctive entrance for pedestrians. Multifamily dwellings shall be designated with the main entrance facing the front yard. The front setback shall be carefully landscaped with attention to details evident to pedestrians and shall include street trees. The development of front courtyard gardens is strongly encouraged. Multifamily dwellings shall include at least one (1) street tree per unit in the landscape plan.

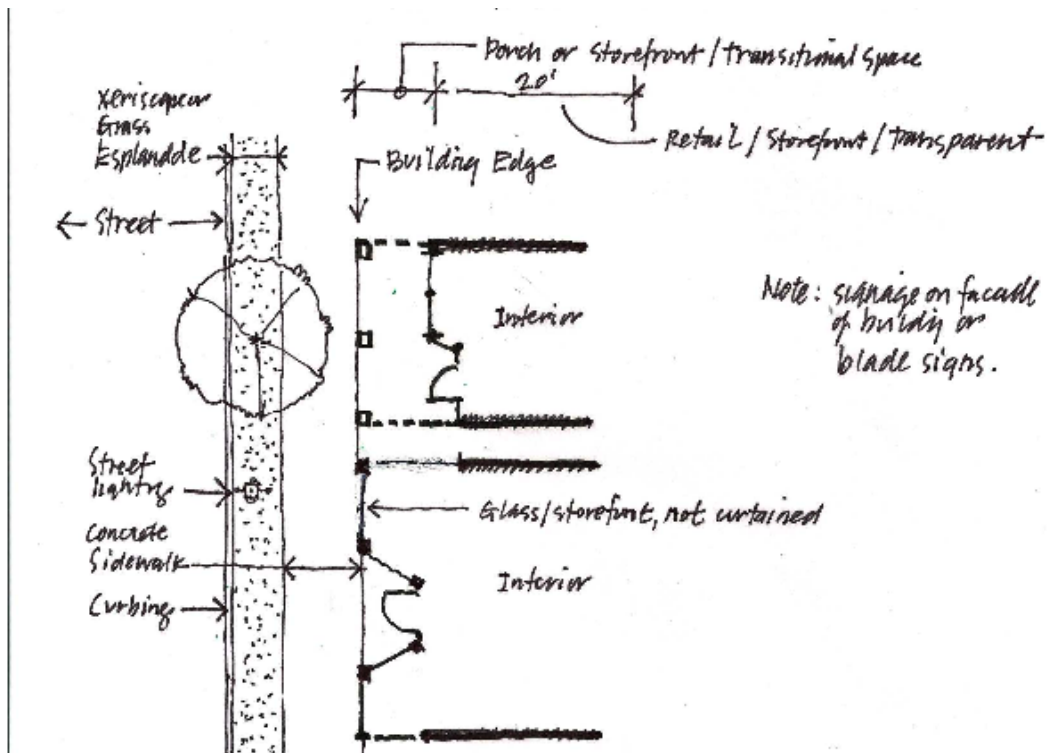
Shore Road, Ocean House Road Examples

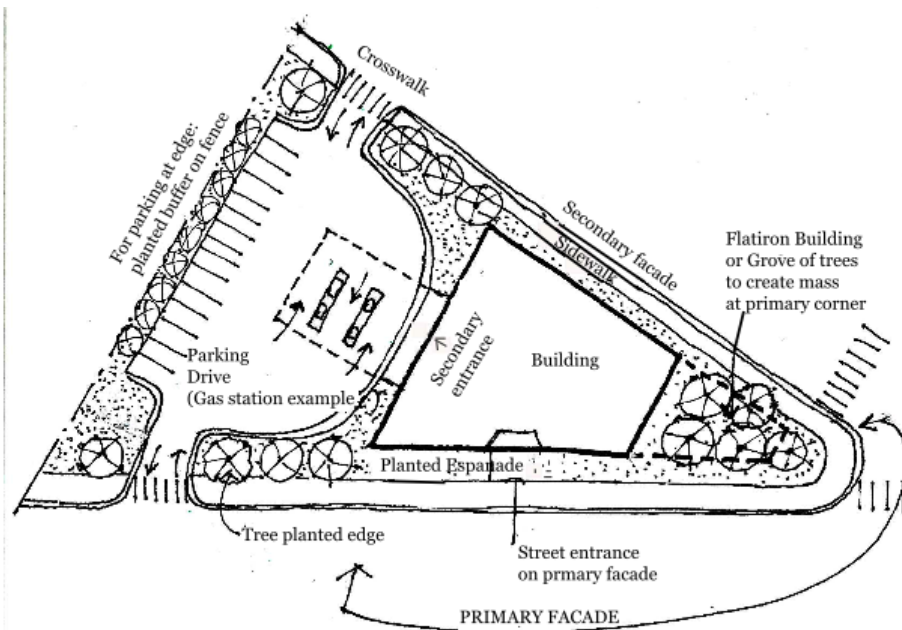


Note progression from street to esplanade to sidewalk to front yard setback to building. The front setback should be designed as a pedestrian-oriented transition space into the building.



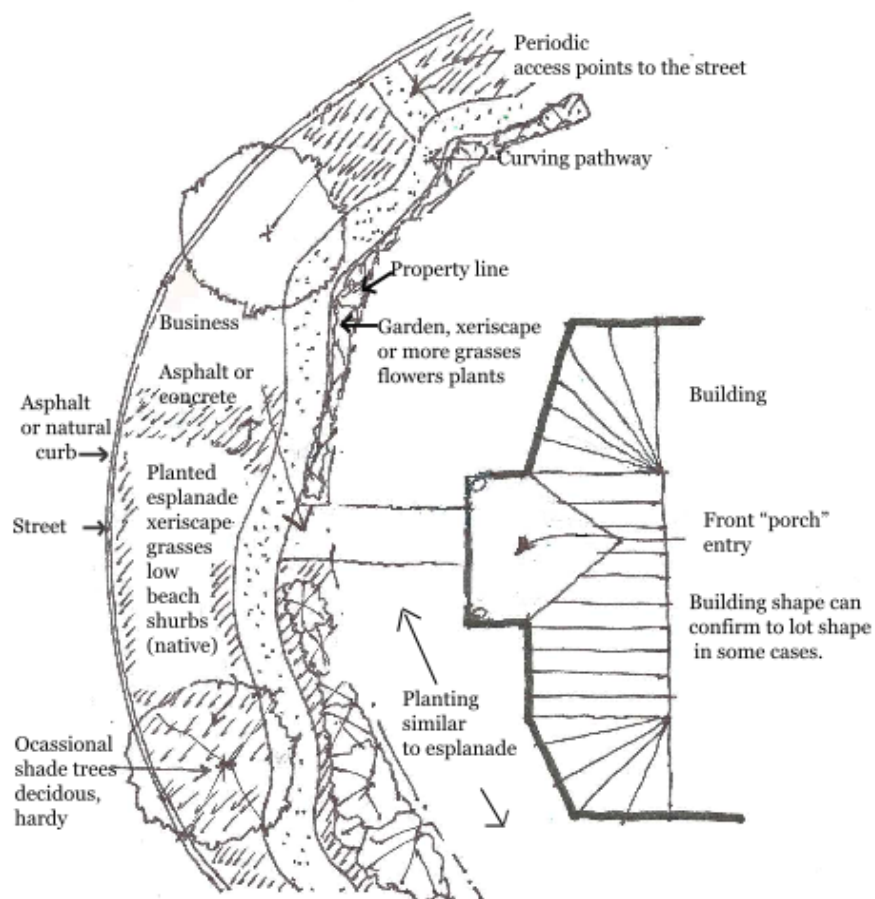
Share Road Examples





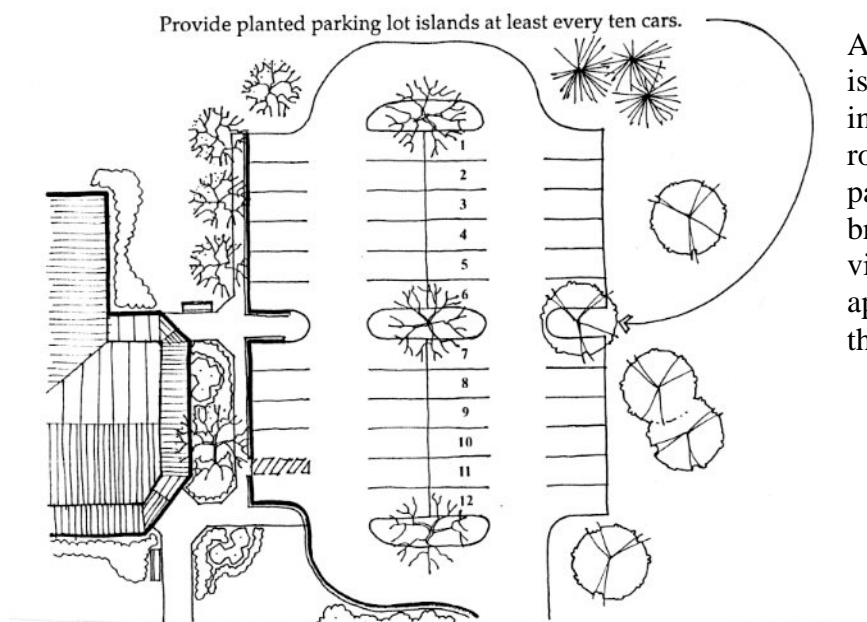
A flatiron building has the sides of the building parallel with the street frontage where the road intersects at a less than 90° angle.

Ocean House Road Examples



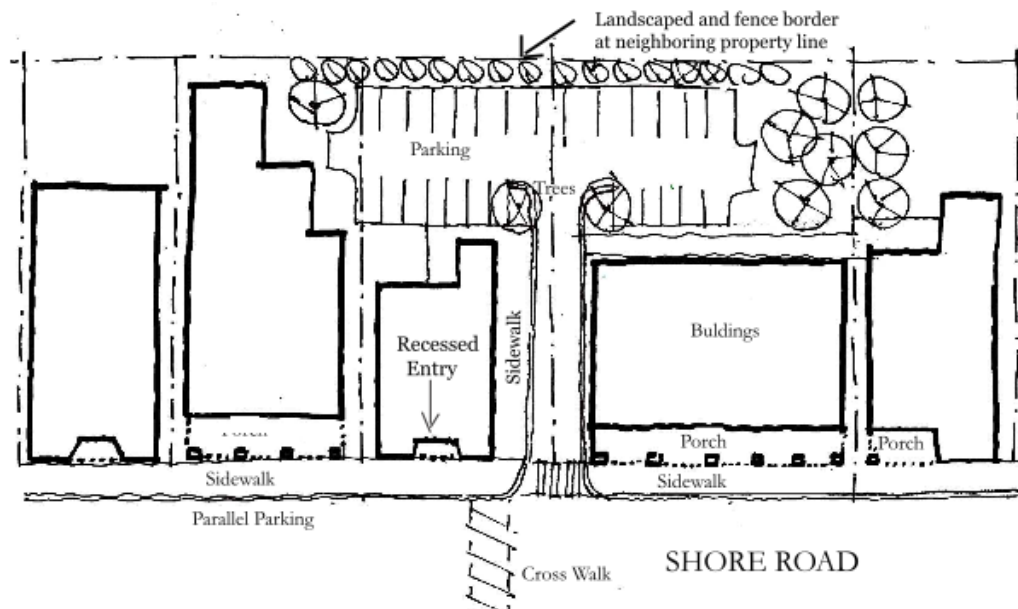
2. **Parking lot.** While adequate and convenient parking is necessary in the Business A District, an expanse of gravel or asphalt parking can appear barren and hostile for pedestrians. Landscaping around and within parking lots perceptually softens the hard surface of parking areas. Parking lots shall be designed and landscaped to be compatible with a neighborhood business district character. A minimum five (5) foot wide landscaped esplanade shall be required around parking lots. A landscaped area shall be required in the front yard setback between the road and the parking lot and shall include plantings of a size sufficient to obscure the view of parked cars and parking lots from the sidewalk and transitioning to a lesser height. At least one landscaped island shall be included for each row of at least ten (10) parking spaces and shall be located within the interior of the parking lot. The landscaped island(s) shall be of sufficient size to accommodate and be planted with at least one (1) road tree.

Shore Road, Ocean House Road Example

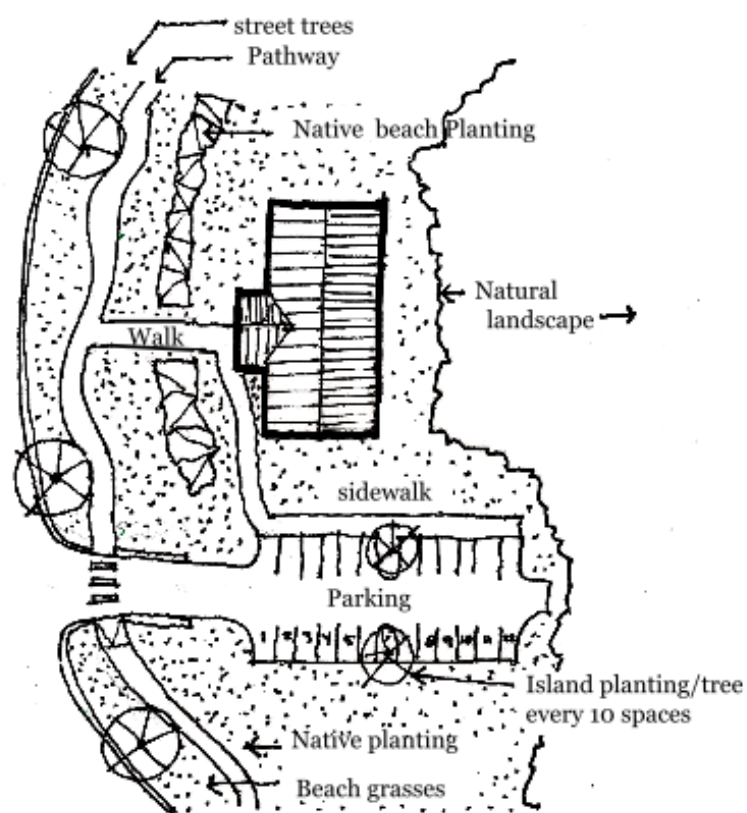


A landscaped island shall be included for each row of at least 10 parking spaces to break up the visual appearance of the parking lot.

Shore Road Example



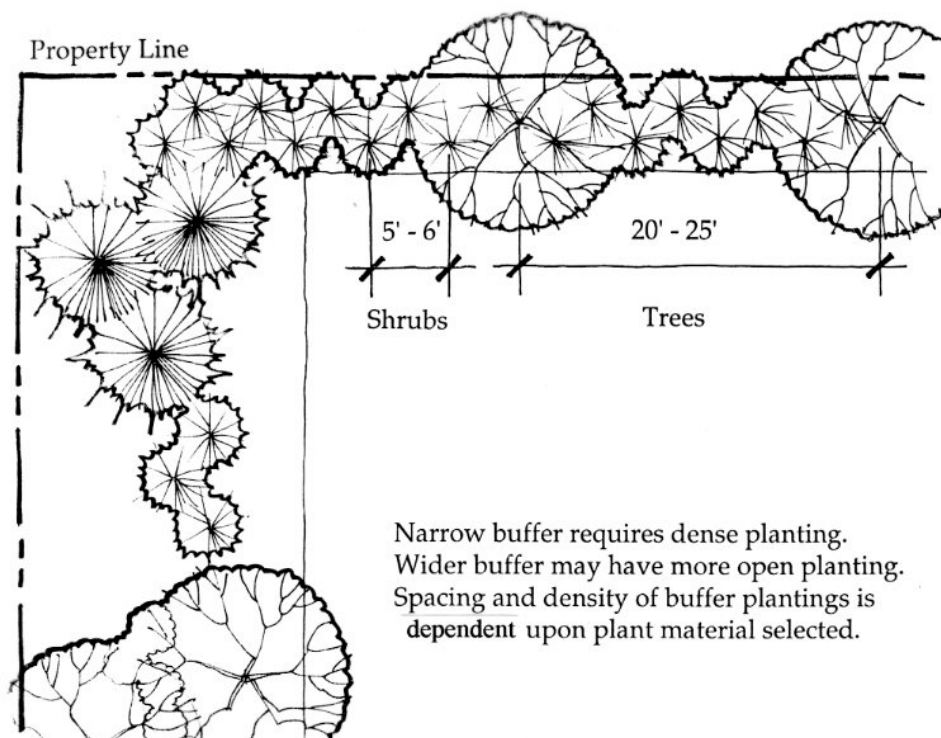
Ocean House Road Example

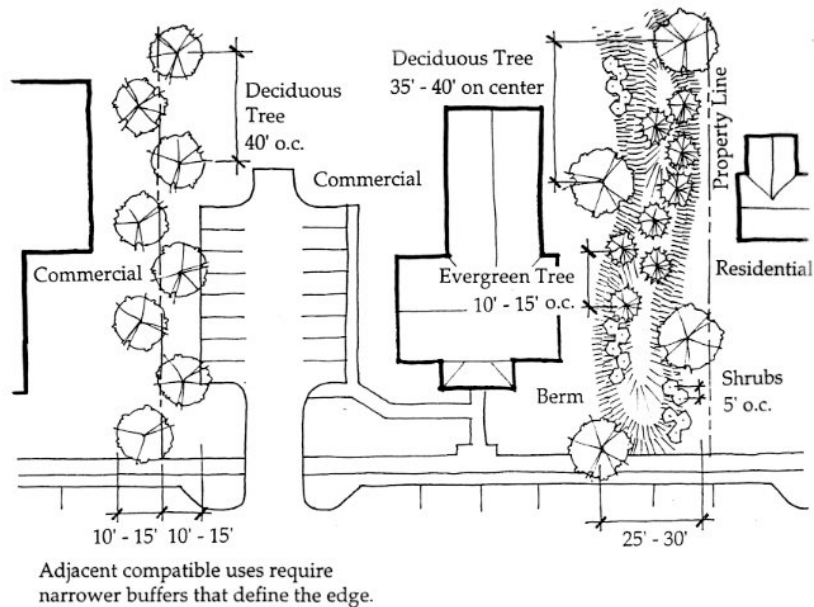


3. **Buffering.** Buffering serves to soften narrow yards, screen parking areas, and create a sense of enclosure by transforming a street into an outdoor room. Within the Business A District, landscaping between properties can mitigate conflicts between land uses, densities, and building styles and scale. Side and rear yard buffering defines the edge of a property and can also identify the edge of the neighborhood business district. Each lot shall provide a landscaped side and rear yard buffer where it abuts a residential district. The depth and density of the buffer shall be determined by the type of use proposed, its compatibility with adjacent uses and with the Business A District.

Non-compatible adjacent uses require wider buffers and wood fences in the Shore Road Business A District. In the Ocean House Road Business A District, non-compatible adjacent uses require wider buffers and earth berms. Earth berms should not be more than 2' high and planted with beach grasses and native plants. The use of wood chips shall be minimized to that which is needed to maintain the health of plants and shall not take the place of plantings, which shall be used to cover the surface of a berm.

Shore Road, Ocean House Road Example





F. Site Plan Review (Effective July 8, 2009)

The following uses and activities shall be subject to site plan review by the Planning Board, according to the terms of Article IX, Site Plan Review, prior to issuance of any building permit, plumbing permit, or other special permit.

1. Construction involving any permitted use other than farming and a single family dwelling.
2. Conversion of an existing building or structure or portion thereof from a less intensive category of use to a more intensive category of use according to the following scale of uses with Category 1 being the least intensive and Category 9 being the most intensive:

Use Category 1. Multifamily dwellings and bed and breakfasts

Use Category 2. Banking, professional, and business offices, and day care facilities

Use Category 3. Personal services and village retail shops

Use Category 4. Veterinarian offices and medical clinics

Use Category 5. Restaurants, including a delicatessen, ice cream parlor, and a sit down restaurant

Use Category 6. Gas station and repair garages

Use Category 7. Institutional uses, including but not limited to churches, governmental, and school uses

Use Category 8. Congregate housing

Use Category 9. Cottage industry manufacturing

3. Conversion of an existing building or structure or portion thereof within the same category or to a less intensive category of use on the above scale of use categories unless:
 - a. The current use category received site plan approval,
 - b. There will be no exterior alterations other than signage, and
 - c. No multifamily dwelling units, rooming house or metal working area will be created.
4. Any other use or activity listed in Sec. 19-9-2, Applicability, as requiring site plan review. (Effective July 8, 2009)

SEC. 19-6-6 BUSINESS DISTRICT B (BB)

A. Purpose

The purpose of the Business District B is to recognize locations where moderate intensity, non-retail commercial uses have developed in close proximity to residential areas. (Effective February 12, 2005)

B. Permitted Uses

1. The following uses are permitted in the Business District B:
 - a. Any use permitted in Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetlands District, or in Resource Protection 2 – Wetland Protection District, or in Resource Protection 3– Floodplain District, as shown on Table 19-6-9.
 - b. Agriculture
 - c. Keeping of livestock, such as a horse, cow, pig, goat, sheep, or similar animal provided that such activity occurs only on a lot containing at least one hundred thousand (100,000) square feet.
 - d. Removal of topsoil, subject to the provisions of Sec. 19-8-5, Earth Materials Removal Standards.
 - e. Timber harvesting.
 - f. Horticulture, including nurseries, greenhouses, and commercial sale of items produced in nurseries and greenhouses; accessory retail sales shall be permitted.
2. The following residential uses:
 - a. Single family detached dwelling existing as of December 8, 1993.
 - b. Eldercare facility, subject to the provisions of Sec. 19-7-6, eldercare Facility Standards.
3. The following nonresidential uses:

- a. Fish and farm market (Effective June 10, 2010)
- b. Athletic or recreational facility, riding stable, or corral
- c. Earthwork contractor's yard (Effective February 12, 2005)
- d. Wind energy system (Effective October 8, 2008)
- e. Day camp (Effective July 10, 2013)

4. The following accessory uses:

- a. Home occupation
- b. Home business
- c. The renting of not more than two (2) rooms within a single family dwelling provided that there is no physical alteration of the building and no change in the external appearance of the structure.
- d. Amateur or governmental wireless telecommunication facility antenna (Effective April 15, 2000)
- e. Amateur or governmental wireless telecommunication facility tower (Effective April 15, 2000)
- f. Commercial wireless telecommunication service antenna which is attached to an alternative tower structure in a manner which conceals the presence of an antenna (Effective April 15, 2000)
- g. Agriculture related use (Effective June 10, 2010)

C. Conditional Uses

The following uses may be permitted only upon approval by the Zoning Board as a conditional use, in accordance with Sec. 19-5-5, Applicability:

1. The following nonresidential uses:

- a. Hotel or motel
- b. Restaurant

D. Prohibited Uses

All uses not specifically allowed as permitted uses or conditional uses are prohibited within this district.

E. Standards

1. Performance Standards

- a. The standards of performance of Articles VII and VIII shall be observed.
- b. Standards relating to permitted and conditional uses in the Business B District include: Sec. 19-7-6 Eldercare Facility Standards.

2. The following Space and Bulk Standards shall apply:

MINIMUM LOT AREA	
(1) Nonresidential uses, containing no dwelling unit other than an accessory residence for a caretaker or attendant	None, provided that if the lot is not sewered and requires the installation of sanitary plumbing, it shall conform to the regulations of the State Subsurface Wastewater Disposal rules concerning waste disposal
(2) Eldercare facilities	5 acres
(3) Single Family dwelling unit	80,000 sq. ft.
(4) Earthwork Contractor	20 acres (Effective February 12, 2005)
(5) Wind energy systems	20,000 sq. ft. (Effective October 8, 2008)
MAXIMUM NO. OF DWELLING UNITS PER AREA	
(1) In Eldercare facilities	1 unit per 3,500 sq. ft. or 1 bed per 2,500 sq. ft. of net residential area, whichever is less
MINIMUM STREET FRONTAGE	
(1) Earthwork Contractor	100' (Effective February 12, 2005)
(2) All other uses	None (Effective August 11, 1999)
MINIMUM SETBACKS	
(1) All uses unless otherwise specified	
a. Side yard setback	25 ft. 50 ft. if the lot abuts a Residence District
b. Rear yard setback	25 ft. 50 ft. if the lot abuts a Residence District

c. Front yard setback	The front yard setbacks set forth below may be reduced, only on roads which are not classified arterial, to the average setback of the two principal structures fronting on the same road in closest proximity to the site of the proposed structure, but any structure must be at least 20 feet from the right-of-way
-- Buildings with footprints of up to 2,000 sq. ft.	50 ft.
-- Buildings with footprints of more than 2,000 sq. ft.	50 ft. (Effective January 13, 2005)
-- Parking spaces and parking aisles	35 ft.
(2) Nonresidential use abutting a Residence District	A buffer shall be established in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 19-8-1.A Buffering of Nonresidential Uses
(3) Eldercare facilities	50 ft. from property line
(4) Accessory structures with floor area not greater than 100 square feet and a height not greater than 8-1/2 feet from average grade	
a. Side yard setback	10 ft.
b. Rear yard setback	5 ft.
(5) Antennas extending from 15' to 25' measured from the highest point of the alternative tower structure	
a. Property line setback	125% of the distance from the ground to the top of the antenna (Effective April 15, 2000)
(6) Towers which are freestanding, and towers which are attached or braced against a structure and exceed 15' in height measured from the highest point of the roof of the structure	
a. Property line setback	125% of the distance from the ground to the top of the antenna (Effective April 15, 2000)

b. Front yard setback	125% of the distance from the ground to the top of the antenna or the distance from the street right of way to the front of the existing structure plus 5', whichever is more (Effective April 15, 2000)
(7) Deck with a height of less than ten (10) feet above average grade	
a. Side yard setback	12.5 ft.
b. Rear yard setback	12.5 ft.
(8) Accessory building having less than one hundred fifty (150) square feet of floor area	
a. Side yard setback	12.5 ft.
b. Rear yard setback	12.5 ft.
(9) Outdoor recreational facilities such as swimming pools, tennis courts, and basketball courts that are accessory to a single family residential use	
a. Side yard setback	12.5 ft.
b. Rear yard setback	12.5 ft. (Effective December 10, 20013)
(10) Earthwork Contractor's Yard	
a. Road setback	40'
b. Setback from all other property lines	70' (Effective February 12, 2005)
(11) Wind energy system	110% of the distance from the ground to the center of the turbine (Effective October 8, 2008)
MAXIMUM TELECOMMUNICATION HEIGHT	
(1) Antenna attached to a structure	25' measured from the highest point of the roof of the structure (Effective April 15, 2000)

(2) Amateur or governmental tower attached or braced against a structure	25' measured from the highest point of the roof of the structure (Effective April 15, 2000)
(3) Freestanding amateur or governmental wireless telecommunication tower	50' measured from average original grade (Effective April 15, 2000)
MAXIMUM WIND ENERGY SYSTEM HEIGHT (Effective October 8, 2008)	
(1) All uses to center of turbine	100'
MAXIMUM BUILDING FOOTPRINT	
(1) All uses	None (Effective August 11, 1999)
MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT	
(1) All uses	35 ft.

F. Site Plan Review

The following uses and activities shall be subject to site plan review by the Planning Board, according to the terms of Article IX. Site Plan Review, prior to issuance of any building permit, plumbing permit, or other permit:

1. Nonresidential uses listed in Sec. 19-6-6.C.1
2. Eldercare facilities
3. Earthwork contractor's Yard
4. Any other use or activity listed in Sec. 19-9-2, Applicability, as requiring site plan review.

SEC. 19-6-7. BUSINESS DISTRICT C (BC)

A. Purpose

The purpose of the Business District C is to provide a flexible mechanism for locating nonpolluting, job-creating enterprises within the Town. It is intended that this mechanism will allow for the location of proposed enterprises on sites that have the capacity to support them, and that are tailored to their needs in a manner that promotes the public welfare.

B. Permitted Uses

The following uses are permitted in the Business District C:

1. The following nonresidential uses:
 - a. Business or professional office
 - b. Government office
 - c. Research laboratory
 - d. Light manufacturing

C. Prohibited Uses

All uses not specifically allowed as permitted uses are prohibited within this district.

D. Standards

1. Standards

The standards of performance of Articles VII and VIII shall be observed.

2. Space and Bulk Standards

The Space and Bulk Standards of Business District B shall apply in Business District C, except that a site proposed to be zoned as Business District C shall contain a minimum of five (5) acres (gross).

E. Procedure

1. An application to zone a lot or lots as Business District C shall be submitted to the Planning Board. It shall include all information required for a change of zone, as set forth in Article X, Amendment/Interpretive Provisions, of this Ordinance.
2. Within sixty (60) days of receipt of a completed application for the rezoning of a lot or lots as Business District C, the Planning Board shall forward to the Town Council a copy of the application along with written discussion of issues which it believes may relate to the request. This discussion of issues shall not constitute findings, conclusions, or recommendations concerning the request, but rather is intended to serve as background for the Town Council. The written discussion of issues shall be prepared by the Planning Board following at least one (1) meeting with the applicant.
3. The Town council, upon review of the application and the Planning Board's discussion of issues, shall make a written, preliminary finding as to the likelihood of the success of the application. This conditional municipal approval may be accompanied by suggestions or conditions that would make the

application more acceptable to the Town. The preliminary finding shall not be construed as either an approval or a denial of the application, but rather is intended to give guidance to the applicant.

4. Following the preliminary finding of the Town Council, the applicant at his or her discretion may request in writing that the Planning Board proceed with a full review of the application. This request, in addition to any alteration of the original rezoning application, shall be accompanied by an application for site plan approval containing all the information required by Article IX, Site Plan Review, of this Ordinance.

5. In its review of the proposed rezoning and accompanying site plan, the Planning Board shall follow the procedure set forth for a change of zone in Article X of this Ordinance. After reviewing the site plan, including any additional information reasonably requested, the Planning Board shall grant approval of the site plan if it finds that the application, with any reasonable conditions the Planning Board deems necessary, will conform with the criteria for approval in Sec. 19-6-7.F, Criteria for Approval.

6. Upon taking action on the site plan, the Planning Board shall forward to the Town Council a written report containing the action taken along with a recommendation concerning the rezoning of the subject lot or lots to a Business District C.

7. The application will become effective only upon the approval by the Town Council of an amendment to the Zoning Map designating the subject lot or lots as Business District C.

F. Criteria for Approval

The Planning Board shall grant approval of the site plan and transmit to the Town Council a favorable recommendation on the application for a change of zone to Business District C if it finds that the proposal, with any reasonable conditions it deems necessary, will conform upon completion of construction with the terms of Site Plan Review as set forth in Article IX and the following criteria:

1. The use will not create any smoke, dust, odor, or other unhealthy or offensive airborne discharge detectable at the lot line;
2. The use will not create any offensive noise or vibration;
3. The use will not include any outdoor storage of equipment or material;
4. The use will not involve the handling, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste material in a manner that would threaten public health through contamination of surface or groundwater;

5. The use will not create unsafe traffic conditions or excessive traffic that would either adversely affect neighborhood character or unduly burden the ability of the Town to maintain the roads;
6. The proposed use will not adversely affect the value of adjacent properties. In reaching a decision on this criterion, the Planning Board may require an independent appraisal by a licensed appraiser hired by the Town at the expense of the applicant;
7. The design and external appearance of any proposed building will constitute an attractive and compatible addition to its neighborhood; and
8. The use will comply with all wetland provisions of this Ordinance.

SEC. 19-6-8. FORT WILLIAMS PARK DISTRICT (FWP)

A. Purpose

The Fort Williams Park District (FWP) consists of the ninety-six (96) acre municipally owned tract known as Fort Williams Park and Portland Head Light. Fort Williams is a unique community resource which has irreplaceable scenic, natural, and historical qualities. The purpose of the FWP District is to assure that this resource is dedicated primarily to park, recreational and cultural uses which preserve, enhance, and are fully compatible with its unique qualities and are within the financial resources of the Town. The district is intended to carry out the policies of the Town as expressed in The Master Plan of Fort Williams Park dated November 1990, as it may be amended by the Town Council from time to time.

B. Permitted Uses

The following uses are permitted in the Fort Williams Park District:

1. Any use shown on the adopted Master Plan of Fort Williams Park (October, 2003) as such plan may be amended from time to time by the Town Council in accordance with Sec. 19-6-8. D, Master Plan Amendments. (Effective December 10, 2003)
2. Special events or other nonpermanent uses approved by the Town Council upon recommendation of the Fort Williams Advisory Commission.
3. Buildings, structures, or uses accessory to a use shown on the adopted Master Plan as approved by the Town Council upon recommendation of the Fort Williams Advisory Commission.

4. Occupancy of the existing historic buildings for uses determined by the Town Council, upon recommendation of the Fort Williams Advisory Commission, to be compatible with the park, recreational and cultural character of the District. (Effective December 10, 2003)

5. Wind energy system. (Effective October 8, 2008)

C. Prohibited Uses

All uses not specifically allowed as permitted uses are prohibited within this district.

D. Master Plan Amendments

The Town Council may amend the Master Plan of Fort Williams Park in accordance with the following procedures and standards:

1. Procedures

Prior to considering any amendment to the Master Plan, the Town Council shall refer the proposed amendment to both the Planning Board and Fort Williams Advisory Commission for their recommendation on the proposed amendment.

The Planning Board and Fort Williams Advisory Commission shall be given a minimum of forty-five (45) days to review the proposed amendment. Prior to making its recommendation, the Planning Board may hold a public hearing on the proposed amendment. The recommendations of the Planning Board and the Fort Williams Advisory Commission shall be based upon the Comprehensive Plan, the Town's general policy for the use of Fort Williams Park, and the standards set forth in Sec. 19-6-8.D.2, Standards.

Prior to considering the proposed amendment, the Town Council shall hold a public hearing on the proposal and shall give notice of the hearing as provided for in Sec. 19-10-3, Amendments. Any recommendation from the Planning Board or the Fort Williams Advisory Commission shall be considered at the public hearing. Following the public hearing, the Town Council shall determine whether to adopt such amendment.

2. Standards

The Town Council shall adopt an amendment to the Master Plan of Fort Williams Park only if it finds:

- a. That such proposal is for a park, recreational or cultural use consistent with the long term plans of the Town for the use of Fort Williams Park;

- b. That the proposed building or use will not interfere with or detract from park, recreational or cultural uses then existing or anticipated during the period of such use;
- c. That such proposed use will be sensitive to and not unduly impact the adjacent residentially zoned properties; and
- d. That such proposed use will be consistent with the active recreational use of Ship Cove and with the passive recreational use of the remaining shoreline within Fort Williams Park.

E. Standards

1. Performance Standards

- a. The standards of performance of Articles VII and VIII shall be observed.
- b. All use of land, including development and construction activities, within the FWP District shall be carried out in such manner as to preserve existing scenic features with particular attention to the preservation of the views identified in the Assessment of the Visual Resources of Cape Elizabeth, Maine.

2. The following Space and Bulk Standards shall apply:

MINIMUM SETBACKS	
(1) All uses	
a. Front and side yard setbacks	<p>All new buildings, structures, athletic facilities, drives, and parking areas shall be sited in the approximate location shown on the Master Plan, but in no case shall they be located within 100 feet of the front and side property lines.</p> <p>Existing buildings, structures, athletic facilities, drives, and parking areas located within 100 feet of the front and side property lines as of June 4, 1997, may be improved, expanded or modified provided that such changes do not reduce the setback beyond the existing conditions.</p>

(2) Amateur antennas extending from 15' to 25' measured from the highest point of the alternative tower structure	
a. Property line setback	125% of the distance from the ground to the top of the antenna (Effective April 15, 2000)
(3) Towers which are freestanding, and towers which are attached or braced against a structure and exceed 15' in height measured from the highest point of the roof of the structure	
a. Property line setback	125% of the distance from the ground to the top of the antenna (Effective April 15, 2000)
(4) Wind energy system	110% of the distance from the ground to the center of the turbine (Effective October 8, 2008)
MAXIMUM TELECOMMUNICATION HEIGHT	
(1) Antenna attached to a structure	25' measured from the highest point of the alternative tower structure (Effective April 15, 2000)
(2) Amateur or governmental tower attached or braced against a structure	25' measured from the highest point of the roof of the structure (Effective April 15, 2000)
(3) Freestanding amateur or governmental wireless telecommunication tower	50' measured from average original grade (Effective April 15, 2000)
MAXIMUM WIND ENERGY SYSTEM HEIGHT (Effective October 8, 2008)	
(1) All uses to center of turbine	100'
MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT	
(1) All uses	35 ft.

F. Site Plan Review

The following uses and activities shall be subject to site plan review by the Planning Board, according to the terms of Article IX, Site Plan Review, prior to issuance of any building permit, plumbing permit, or other permit.

1. Nonresidential uses involving the construction or expansion of a building or structure.
2. Any other use or activity listed in Sec. 19-9-2, Applicability, as requiring site plan review.

SEC. 19-6-9. RESOURCE PROTECTION DISTRICTS

(RP1-CW, RP1-CW Buffer Overlay, RP2-WP, and RP3-F)

A. Purpose

The wetlands and floodplains of the Town are fragile natural resources which provide wildlife habitat, pollution control, storage and passage of flood waters, aquifer recharge, erosion control, education, scientific study, recreation, and open space. Nationally, considerable wetland acreage has been lost or impaired by drainage, dredging, filling, excavating, building, pollution, and other activities inconsistent with the natural uses of such areas. Therefore, it is the policy of the Town to ensure that wetlands and floodplains are protected from detrimental impacts and that wetland and floodplain alteration activities do not threaten public safety, welfare or cause nuisances, or negatively alter natural wetland ecology. To protect these natural resources, four (4) Resource Protection Districts are designated based upon their natural resource value and vulnerability:

1. Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland District (RP1-CW)

Areas that deserve the highest protection from filling, draining and other adverse activities due to their particular environmental or hydrological importance, sensitivity to alterations or special characteristics are designated Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland District (RP1-CW). Any area that, upon field verification, is determined to have one (1) or more of the following characteristics shall be included in the RP1-CW District:

- a. is at least one (1) acre in size and the substrate is predominantly hydric soils categorized as very poorly drained organic or mineral soils as defined (see Sec. 19-1-3, hydric soil definition);

- b. is at least one (1) acre in size and contains, at least periodically, predominantly “Obligate” wetland vegetation, as defined in Sec. 19-1-3, Definitions – Wetland Vegetation; or
- c. is a coastal dune, as defined herein.

The Town has prepared a zoning map showing the RP1-CW District based upon the best available information at a townwide scale. The actual boundaries of this district, however, shall be determined by field verification in accordance with Sec. 19-2-5, Location of Resource Protection District Boundaries.

2. Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland Buffer Overlay District (RP1-CW Buffer Overlay)

but Areas that require regulation due to their proximity to Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland Districts, and function to protect wetland values including not limited to wildlife habitat, pollution abatement, and erosion control are designated Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland Buffer Overlay District (RP1-CW Buffer Overlay). The RP1-CW Buffer Overlay District is an overlay zone and is located adjacent to Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland Districts. The RP1-CW Buffer Overlay District shall extend upland from the wetland upland edge of any critical wetland as determined by the following criteria:

- a. a two hundred fifty (250) foot buffer will be required if the critical wetland meets one (1) of the following criteria:
 - 1. The wetland is rated as moderate or high value for waterfowl or wading bird habitat, including nesting and feeding areas by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife and are depicted on a Geographic Information System (GIS) data layer maintained by either MDIF&F or the Department of environmental Protection as of 2/31/08. For the purposes of this paragraph, “wetlands associated with ponds and rivers” shall mean areas characterized by non-wetland vegetation and hydric soils that are contiguous with a pond or river, and have a surface elevation at or below the of the great pond or river during the period of normal high water. “Wetlands associated with great ponds or rivers” are considered to be part of that great pond or river. (Effective October 15, 2009)
 - 2. The wetland is a marine and/or estuarine marsh; or
 - 3. The Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland District as defined is not well separated from adjacent areas by topography or other natural features.

b. Notwithstanding any provision of this section to the contrary, a one hundred (100) foot buffer will be required if the wetland area meets one (1) of the following criteria and the critical wetland is not rated as having moderate or high value for wildlife by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife:

1. The Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland District is distinctly separated from the area of the proposed development by topography such that the development area, in its natural state, drains away from the wetland. An existing road or driveway shall not be considered a topographical divide if the road drains toward the wetland.

2. The Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland District is within two hundred fifty (250) feet of densely developed areas. For the purposes of this section, an area shall be considered densely developed if at least six (6) principal buildings are located within two hundred fifty (250) feet of the center of any proposed structure.

3. The Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland District is two (2) acres or less in size.

4. The Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland District is a coastal sand dune as measured from the point where sand and dune grasses are replaced by upland soils and vegetation.

5. The Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland District is located in or adjacent to a property located in the Business A District which is served by public water and public sewer.

c. The RP1-CW Buffer Overlay District may be reduced to one hundred (100) feet from the edge of the wetland to allow placement of a permanent or temporary tool shed where the footprint of the tool shed does not exceed eighty (80) square feet and the tool shed will be used for storage. Tool sheds allowed under this provision shall require a building permit.

3. Resource Protection 2 – Wetland Protection District (RP2-WP)

Areas that require regulation due to the sensitivity to development or to their general wetland qualities are designated Resource Protection 2 – Wetland Protection District (RP2-WP). Any area that, upon field verification, is determined to have one (1) or more of the following characteristics shall be included in the RP2-WP District:

a. An area where the substrate is predominantly hydric soils categorized as poorly drained mineral soils (see Sec. 19-1-3 for hydric soil definition)

and that, at least periodically, supports wetland vegetation listed as “Facultative Wetland” as defined in Section 19-1-3, Definitions – Wetland Vegetation.

- b. An area less than one (1) acre in size where the substrate is predominantly hydric soils categorized as very poorly drained organic or mineral soils defined (see Sec. 19-1-3 for hydric soil definition); or
- c. An area where the substrate is saturated with water to the surface or submerged for at least twenty (20) consecutive days during the growing season each year.

The Town has prepared a zoning map showing the RP2-WP District based upon the best available information at a town wide scale. The actual boundaries of this district, however, shall be determined by field verification in accordance with Sec. 19-2-5, Location of Resource Protection District Boundaries.

- 4. Resource Protection 3 – Floodplain District (RP3-F) Areas that require regulation due to their sensitivity to development that would adversely affect water quality, productive habitat, biological ecosystems or natural values are designated Resource Protection 3 – Floodplain (RP3-F). Any area that, upon field verification, is determined to have one (1) or more of the following characteristics shall be included in the RP3-F District:

- a. Floodplains along rivers and floodplains along artificially formed great ponds along rivers defined by the 100-year floodplain as shown on the Federal Emergency Management Agency’s (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps or Flood Hazard Boundary Maps, or the flood of record, or in the absence of these, by soil types identified as recent floodplain soils. This district shall also include 100-year floodplains adjacent to tidal waters as shown on FEMA’s Flood Insurance Rate Maps or Flood Hazard Boundary Maps. Floodplains that include two (2) or more principal structures per one thousand (1,000) linear feet of shoreline are not included. (Effective October 15, 2009).

- b. Areas of two (2) or more contiguous acres with sustained slopes of twenty percent (20%) or greater.
- c. Land areas along rivers subject to severe bank erosion, undercutting, or river bed movement and lands adjacent to tidal waters which are subject to severe erosion or mass movement, such as steep coastal bluffs.

The Town has prepared a zoning map showing the RP3-F District based upon the best available information at a town wide scale. The actual boundaries of this district, however, shall be determined by field verification in

accordance with Sec. 19-2-5, Location of Resource Protection District Boundaries.

B. Permitted Uses

Any use shown on Table 19-6-9 as a permitted use in each district shall be permitted in the RP1-CW, RP1-CW Buffer Overlay, RP2-WP, or RP3-F district respectively.

C. Uses Permitted with a Resource Protection Permit

Any use shown on Table 19-6-9 as a permitted use with a resource protection permit in the RP1-CW, RP1-CW Buffer Overlay, RP2-WP, or RP3-F District shall be permitted in that district but only upon the issuance of a resource protection permit in accordance with the provisions of Sec. 19-8-3, Resource Protection Performance Standards.

D. Prohibited Uses

Uses shown as prohibited uses on Table 19-6-9 and any other use not specifically listed as a permitted use or a use permitted with a resource protection permit shall be prohibited in the RP1-CW, RP1-CW Buffer Overlay, RP2-WP, and RP3-F Districts.

TABLE 19-6-9 USES PERMITTED, ALLOWED WITH A RESOURCE PROTECTION PERMIT, AND PROHIBITED IN THE RESOURCE PROTECTION DISTRICTS.

All use of land, buildings, and structures within the Resource Protection Districts shall be in accordance with the following:

- a. **“Permitted”** indicates uses that are permitted by right subject to Sec.19-8-3 Resource Protection Performance Standards.
- b. **“RPP”** indicates uses that are permitted, provided that a resource protection permit is issued in accordance with Sec. 19-8-3, Resource Protection Performance Standards.
- c. **“No”** indicates uses that are prohibited.

No use, structure, or activity shall be permitted that is not in compliance with Sec. 19-8-3, Resource Protection Performance Standards.

Uses allowed with a resource protection permit may include incidental activities that otherwise would be prohibited, provided that such incidental activities are expressly included in the permit application. A permitted use that includes within it an incidental prohibited activity shall be allowed only if a resource protection permit is issued in accordance with Sec. 19-8-3, Resource Protection Performance Standards.

Use, Activity, Structure	RP1-CW and RP1- CW Buffer Overlay	RP2-WP	RP3-F
1. Expansion of nonconforming structure subject to the provisions of Sec. 19-4-5, Nonconformance within the Resource Protection Districts	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
1.a. Expansion or change of a nonconforming use where the activity is permitted in an abutting district and is located in an existing building or paved area.	RPP	RPP	RPP
2. Forest management activities	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
3. Timber harvesting	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
4. Conservation of soil, water, vegetation, fish, shellfish, and wildlife	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
5. Wilderness area, wildlife preservation and refuges	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
6. Education and scientific research and nature trails	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
7. Shellfishing and trapping	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
8. Non-intensive recreational activity including but not limited to hunting where permitted, bird-watching, duck blinds, hiking, horseback riding, swimming and trapping, provided there is no alteration of the wetland and no operation of any motorized recreational vehicles	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
9. Maintenance of existing golf course, waterholes, municipal skating ponds, and existing agricultural ponds. (Effective June 10, 2010)	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
10. Maintenance of stormwater detention basins by the Town, or by a homeowners' association as approved by the Planning Board as part of an approved subdivision or site plan	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
11. Grooming of existing residential lawns and landscaping, including the installation of fences in existing lawns	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
12. Fire prevention activities	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted

13. Aquaculture (Effective October 15, 2009)	RPP	RPP	RPP
14. Replacement of septic disposal system	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
15. Service drop to allowed use	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
16. Individual campsite	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
17. Home occupation and home business	Permitted	Permitted	Permitted
18. Fences, wildlife management shelters, observation decks and shelters	RPP	Permitted	RPP
19. Minor recreational structure	RPP	Permitted	RPP
20. Catwalks and footbridges	RPP	RPP	RPP
21. Public utilities/essential utility services	RPP	RPP	RPP
22. Existing road reconstruction	RPP	RPP	RPP
23. Official vegetated playing fields and related accessory structures, including parking facilities, located more than one hundred (100) feet from the RP1 wetland upland edge	RPP	RPP	RPP
24. Damming	RPP	RPP	No
25. Dredging	No	RPP	RPP
26. Grading	No	RPP	RPP
27. New street construction	No	RPP	RPP
28. Agriculture (existing uses exempted (Effective June 10, 2010)	RPP	RPP	RPP
29. Piers, docks and boathouses	No	RPP	RPP
30. Marina	No	RPP	RPP
31. Filling	No	RPP	No
32. Draining	No	RPP	No
33. Excavating	No	RPP	No
34. Mining or drilling	No	RPP	No
35. One and two family dwellings and accessory buildings and structures	No	RPP	No
36. Multiplex Housing or Multifamily dwelling unit (Effective November 14, 2015)	No	RPP	No
37. Parking facility	No	No	RPP

38. Commercial structure	No	No	No
39. Industrial structure	No	No	No
40. Governmental/institutional	No	No	No
41. Conversion to year-round	No	No	No
42. Private septic disposal system	No	No	No
43. Campground	No	No	No
44. Polluting	No	No	No

E. Standards

1. Performance Standards

- a. The general standards of Articles VII and VIII shall be observed.
- b. All uses of land and buildings within the RP1-CW, RP1-CW Buffer Overlay, RP2-WP, and RP3-F Districts shall be subject to the applicable provisions of Sec. 19-8-3, Resource Protection Performance Standards.

2. Space and Bulk Standards

Within a Resource Protection District, the Space and Bulk Standards of the most restrictive abutting district shall apply except that lots within one hundred (100) feet of the Residence C District shall use the Space and bulk Standards of the Residence C District.

3. Other Standards

All permitted structures shall be constructed to allow the unobstructed flow of waters and preserve the natural contour of the wetland except as authorized by resource protection permits.

F. Concurrent Site Plan Review

Uses or activities listed in Sec. 19-9-2.A, Activities Requiring Site Plan Review, as requiring site plan review that also requires a resource protection permit shall be reviewed concurrently by the Planning Board.

SEC. 19-6-10. TOWN FARM DISTRICT (TF) (Effective November 13, 1999)

A. Purpose

The Town Farm District includes the area west of Spurwink Avenue formerly known as the “Poor Farm” and an area extending from Spurwink Ave 100’ to the east. The Town Farm District is intended to preserve the upland portion of the Town Farm. The historic boundaries of the Town Poor Farm also include the Spurwink Marsh, extending to Sawyer Rd.

The land is undeveloped open space comprised of rolling fields, treed ridge lines, and the Spurwink River and Spurwink Marsh. The purpose of this district is to recognize and protect the special nature of the Town Farm as an area representing historic, cultural, scenic, natural, and open space qualities which should continue. The Town Farm embodies rural character and is integral and essential to the Town and the Greenbelt. The scenic significance of the Town Farm is discussed in more detail in a town report entitled an Assessment of the Visual Resources of Cape Elizabeth, Maine, dated February 1989. The Town Farm District is created to preserve these features for the benefit of the public.

B. Permitted Uses

The following uses are permitted in the Town Farm District:

1. The following resource-related uses:
 - a. Agriculture
 - b. Vegetation Management
 1. Mowing
 2. Tree maintenance
 3. Brush clearing
 4. Other vegetation management activities necessary to maintain and enhance views and scenic quality.
2. Reserved
3. The following nonresidential uses:
 - a. Informal Recreation
 - b. Education and scientific research
 - c. Nature trails, catwalks and footbridges
 - d. Snowmobile touring

C. Conditional Uses

The following uses may be permitted only upon approval by the Zoning Board as a conditional use, in accordance with Sec. 19-5-5, Conditional Use Permits:

1. Reserved
2. The following nonresidential uses:

- a. Public utilities/essential utility services, except telecommunication towers
Activities permitted under the terms of the Portland Water District
lease, to be located only on the land leased to the Portland Water District
for as long as such lease remains in effect.

D. Prohibited Uses

All uses not specifically allowed as permitted or conditional are prohibited within this district. In addition, the following uses are expressly prohibited:

1. Parking
2. Organized sports involving teams with coaches, uniforms or established schedules
3. Athletic playing fields
4. New structures
5. Telecommunication towers
6. Public bathrooms or rest facilities

E. Standards

1. Performance standards

The standards of performance of Articles VII, General Standards, and VIII, Performance Standards, shall be observed.

2. Reserved

F. Site Plan Review

The following uses and activities shall be subject to site plan review by the Planning Board, according to the terms of Article IX, Site Plan Review, prior to issuance of any building permit, plumbing permit, or other permit:

1. Public utilities/essential utility services
2. Any construction allowed under the Portland Water District Lease
3. Any other use or activity listed in Sec. 19-9-2, Applicability, as requiring site plan review.

SEC. 19-6-11. SHORELAND PERFORMANCE OVERLAY DISTRICT

A. Purpose

In order to maintain safe and healthful conditions; to prevent and control water pollution; to protect spawning grounds of fish, aquatic life, bird and other wildlife habitat; to protect

archaeological and historic resources; to protect freshwater and coastal wetlands; to control building sites, placement of structures and land uses; to conserve shore cover; to protect visual, as well as actual, points of access to inland and coastal waters; to conserve natural beauty and open space; and to anticipate and respond to the impact of development in Shoreland areas, all land use activities within the Shoreland Performance Overlay District shall conform to the applicable land use standards in Sec. 19-8-2, Shoreland Performance Standards. This district is established in accordance with the provisions of 38 M.R.S.A. §435 et seq.

The Shoreland Performance Overlay District applies to all land within two hundred fifty (250) feet, horizontal distance, of the:

- normal high-water line of any great pond and the Spurwink River
- normal high-water line of tidal waters; (Effective September 11, 2014)
- upland edge of a freshwater wetland

and all land areas within seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high-water line of a stream. This district 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. (Effective October 15, 2009). The Town has prepared a zoning map showing the Shoreland Performance Overlay District based on the best available information at a town wide scale. The actual boundaries of this district, however, shall be determined by the physical features present on the site that are included in the Shoreland Performance Overlay District as defined above. (Effective September 11, 2014)

B. Permitted Uses

The Shoreland Performance Overlay District is an overlay zone. As such, any use that is permitted in the underlying zoning district is permitted in the Shoreland Performance Overlay District, except as specifically provided in Sec. 19-6-11.D, Prohibited Uses. Any permitted use shall comply with the standards of Sec. 19-8-2, Shoreland Performance Standards.

C. Conditional Uses

Any use that is allowed as a conditional use in the underlying zoning district is a conditional use in the Shoreland Performance Overlay District, except as specifically provided in Sec. 19-6-11.D., Prohibited Uses. A conditional use may be permitted only upon approval of the Zoning Board as a conditional use in accordance with Sec. 19-5-5, Applicability, of this Ordinance, provided further that the standards of Sec. 19-8-2, Shoreland Performance Standards, are met.

D. Prohibited Uses

All uses not specifically allowed as permitted uses or conditional uses in the underlying zoning district are prohibited in the Shoreland Performance Overlay District. In addition, the following commercial and industrial uses are expressly prohibited within the

Shoreland Performance Overlay District adjacent to Great Pond and the streams which flow to great Pond:

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

E. Standards

1. Performance Standards

- a. The general standards of Articles VII and VIII shall be observed.
- b. All uses of land and buildings within the Shoreland Performance Overlay District shall conform to the applicable provisions of Sec. 19-8-2, Shoreland Performance Standards.

2. Space and Bulk Standards

In addition to the Space and Bulk Standards of the underlying district, all use of land within the Shoreland Performance Overlay District shall comply with the standards set forth in this subsection. In the event of a conflict between the standards of this overlay district and those of the underlying district, the more restrictive standards shall apply:

MINIMUM LOT AREA (Unless the requirements of the underlying district require a larger lot)	
(1) Residential per dwelling unit adjacent to tidal areas	30,000 sq. ft.
(2) Residential per dwelling unit adjacent to non-tidal areas	40,000 sq. ft.
(3) Governmental, Institutional, Commercial or Industrial per principal structure adjacent to tidal areas	40,000 sq. ft.

(4) Governmental, Institutional, Commercial or Industrial per principal structure adjacent to non-tidal areas	60,000 sq. ft.
(5) Public and Private Recreational Facilities in tidal and non-tidal areas	40,000 sq. ft.
<p style="text-align: center;">MINIMUM SHORE FRONTAGE</p> <p>Note: Shore Frontage shall be measured along the normal high water line. In addition to the shore frontage requirements below, all conforming shoreland lots shall also have a minimum distance of 100 feet measured in a straight line between the intersections of the lot lines with the shoreline at the normal high water line.</p>	
(1) Residential per dwelling unit adjacent to tidal areas	150 ft.
(2) Residential per dwelling unit adjacent to non-tidal areas	200 ft.
(3) Governmental, Institutional, Commercial or Industrial per principal structure adjacent to tidal areas	200 ft.
(4) Governmental, Institutional, Commercial or Industrial per principal structure adjacent to non-tidal areas	300 ft.
(5) Public and Private Recreational Facilities in tidal and non-tidal areas	200 ft.
<p style="text-align: center;">MINIMUM SHORELINE SETBACKS</p> <p>Note: The water body or wetland setback provision shall not apply to structures which require direct access to the water as an operational necessity, such as piers, docks, and retaining walls, nor to other functionally water-dependent uses. All setbacks shall be measured in horizontal distance. (Effective October 15, 2009)</p>	
(1) Normal high water line of Great Pond	<p style="text-align: center;">250 ft.</p> <p>for all new principal and accessory structures not including structures operationally necessitated by functionally water-dependent uses (Effective October 15, 2009)</p>
(2) Wetland upland edge of the RP1-CW District	<p style="text-align: center;">100 ft.</p> <p>for all new principal and accessory structures, not including structures operationally necessitated by functionally water dependent uses (Effective October 15, 2009)</p>

(3) Normal high water line of other water bodies and tributary streams	75 ft. for all new principal and accessory structures, not including structures operationally necessitated by functionally water-dependent uses (Effective October 15, 2009)
<p style="text-align: center;">MAXIMUM BUILDING HEIGHT</p> <p>Note: This provision shall not apply to structures such as transmission towers, windmills, antennas, and similar structures having no floor area.</p>	
(1) Principal and accessory structures and expansions of existing structures	35 ft.
<p style="text-align: center;">MAXIMUM COVERAGE</p>	
(1) All uses	The total footprint area of all structures, parking lots and other impervious surfaces, within the shoreland district shall not exceed twenty percent (20%) of the lot, or the portion thereof, located within the district, including land area previously developed. (Effective October 15, 2009)

- a. Land below the normal high water line of a water body or wetland upland edge and land beneath roads serving more than two (2) lots shall not be included toward calculating minimum lot area.
- b. Lots located on opposite sides of a public or private road shall each be considered 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.
- c. 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 wetland upland edge shall be no less than the shore frontage requirement for a lot with the proposed use.
- d. If more than one (1) 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 or principal structure, except for clustered developments under Sec. 19-7-2, Open Space Zoning, where dimensional requirements are waived provided that the

overall dimensional requirement, including but not limited to frontage and lot area per dwelling unit, are met. (Effective October 15, 2009)

- e. Setbacks shall be measured from the closest point of the structure (e.g. eaves, deck, patio, etc.) to the normal high water line. For principal structures, water and wetland setbacks shall be measured from the top of a coastal bluff that has been identified on Coastal Bluff maps as being “highly unstable” or “unstable” by the Maine Geological Survey pursuant to its “Classification of Coastal Bluffs” and published on the most recent Coastal Bluff map. If the applicant and the permitting official(s) are in disagreement as to the specific location of a “highly unstable” or “unstable” bluff, or where the top of the bluff is located, the applicant may at his or her expense, employ a Maine Registered Professional Engineer, a Certified Soil Scientist, a Maine State Geologist, or other qualified individual to make a determination. If agreement is still not reached, the applicant may appeal the matter to the Zoning Board of Appeals. (Effective October 15, 2009)
- f. Notwithstanding the requirements stated above, stairways or similar structures may be allowed to provide shoreline access in areas of steep slopes or unstable soils, with a permit from the Code Enforcement Officer 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 wetland upland edge (unless permitted by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection pursuant to the Natural Resources Protection Act, 38 M.R.S.A. §480-C); and that the applicant demonstrates that no reasonable alternative exists on the property.

F. Site Plan Review

Any use that requires site plan review in the underlying zoning district shall require site plan review in the Shoreland Performance Overlay District.

SEC. 19-6-12. GREAT POND WATERSHED OVERLAY DISTRICT

A. Purpose

The Great Pond Watershed Overlay District is created to protect and improve the water quality of Great Pond by limiting the runoff of nutrients such as phosphorous.

The Great Pond Watershed Overlay District applies to all land within the watershed of Great Pond being all of the land area that drains to Great Pond as depicted on the Great Pond Watershed Map.

B. Permitted Uses

The Great Pond Watershed Overlay District is an overlay zone. As such, any use that is permitted in the underlying zoning district is permitted in the Great Pond Watershed Overlay District. Any permitted use shall comply with the standards of Sec. 19-8-7, Great Pond Watershed Performance Standards.

C. Conditional Uses

Any use that is allowed as a conditional use in the underlying zoning district is a conditional use in the Great Pond Watershed Overlay District. A conditional use may be permitted only upon approval of the Zoning Board as a conditional use in accordance with Sec. 19-5-5, Applicability, of this Ordinance, provided further that the standards of Sec. 19-8-7, Great Pond Watershed Performance Standards, are met.

D. Prohibited Uses

All uses not specifically allowed as permitted uses or conditional uses in the underlying zoning district are prohibited in the Great Pond Watershed Overlay District.

E. Standards**1. Performance Standards**

- a. The general standards of Articles VII and VIII shall be observed.
- b. All uses of land and buildings within the Great Pond Watershed Overlay District shall conform to the applicable provisions of Sec. 19-8-7, Great Pond Watershed Performance Standards.

2. Space and Bulk Standards

All uses shall conform to the Space and Bulk Standards of the underlying district and the standards of Sec. 19-8-7, Great Pond Watershed Performance Standards.

F. Site Plan Review

Any use that requires site plan review in the underlying zoning district shall require site plan review in the Great Pond Watershed Overlay District.

SEC. 19-6-13. TOWER OVERLAY DISTRICT (Effective April 15, 2000)

A. Purpose

The purpose of this district is to respond to the communication policies embodied in the 1996 Federal Telecommunications Act by establishing predictable and balanced regulations, within the confines of permissible local regulation, for the siting and screening of towers and antennas in order to accommodate the growth of telecommunications within the Town while protecting the public against any adverse impacts on the Town's public health, safety and welfare.

B. Permitted Uses

The Tower Overlay District is an overlay zone. As such, any use that is permitted in the underlying zoning district is permitted in the Tower Overlay District. In addition, notwithstanding the underlying zone, the following uses are also permitted:

Towers providing commercial, amateur and governmental wireless telecommunication services.

Antennas providing commercial, amateur, and governmental wireless telecommunication services.

C. Conditional Uses

Any use that is allowed as a conditional use in the underlying zoning district is a conditional use in the Tower Overlay District.

D. Prohibited Uses

All uses not specifically allowed as permitted uses or conditional uses in the underlying zone or in the Tower Overlay District are prohibited in the Tower Overlay District.

E. Standards

1. Performance Standards
 - a. The general standards of Articles VII and VIII shall be observed.
 - b. All uses of land and buildings within the Tower Overlay District shall conform to the applicable provisions of Sec. 19-8-12, Tower and Antenna Performance Standards.
2. Space and Bulk Standards

In addition to the Space and bulk Standards of the underlying district, all use of land within the Tower Overlay District or any other district shall comply with the standards set forth in this subsection. In the event of a conflict

between the standards of this overlay district and those of the underlying district, the more restrictive standards shall apply:

MAXIMUM HEIGHT	
Towers, including antennas and any other attachments	180 ft.
MINIMUM SETBACK	
Property Line Setback	125% of tower height

F. Site Plan Review

The following uses and activities shall be subject to site plan review by the Planning Board, according to the terms of Article IX, Site Plan Review, prior to the issuance of any building permit, plumbing permit, or other permit.

1. Commercial wireless telecommunication services towers.
2. Amateur or governmental wireless telecommunication facility towers in excess of 50' feet in height.

SEC. 19-6-14. SPECIAL EVENT FACILITY OVERLAY DISTRICT (Effective December 4, 2015)

A. Purpose

The purpose of this district is to allow small scale, hospitality venues on large properties in the residential zoning districts (RA, RB, RC) where there is a buffer from abutting neighbors. Cape Elizabeth has historically been an attractive destination for visitors. Landowners have made their property available seasonally for private special events both to share the picturesque beauty of the Cape Elizabeth coast and to generate revenue. When relatively isolated, these events are consistent with the town's residential character, but must also be managed to protect the public health, safety and welfare of town residents and event guests and staff.

B. Permitted Uses

The Special Event Facility Overlay District is an overlay zone that may be applied over the Residence A, Residence B, and Residence C base zoning districts. As such, any use that is permitted in the underlying zoning district is permitted in the Special Event Overlay District. In addition, notwithstanding the underlying zone, the following use is also permitted:

Special Event Facility

C. Conditional Uses

Any use that is allowed as a conditional use in the underlying zoning district is a conditional use in the Special Event Facility Overlay District.

D. Prohibited Uses

All uses not specifically allowed as permitted uses or conditional uses in the underlying zone or in the Special Event Facility Overlay District are prohibited in the Special Event Facility District.

E. Standards

1. Performance Standards

- a. The general standards of Articles VII and VIII shall be observed
- b. All uses of land and buildings within the Special Event Facilities Overlay District shall conform to the applicable provisions of Sec. 19-8-15, Special Event Facility Standards.

2. Space and Bulk Standards

In addition to the Space and Bulk Standards of the underlying district, all use of land within the Special Event Facility Overlay District or any other district shall comply with the standards set forth in this subsection. In the event of a conflict between the standards of this overlay district and those of the underlying district, the more restrictive standards shall apply:

MINIMUM LOT AREA	
(1) Special event facility	<p>15 acres all of which must be included in a Special Event Facility Overlay District. To comply with the special event facility minimum lot area, the total area of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the lot where the special event facility is located, and (ii) any other lot held in common ownership and sharing any portion of a lot line boundary with the special event facility lot may be counted toward the minimum lot area.

F. Site Plan Review

The following uses and activities shall be subject to site plan review by the planning Board, according to the terms of Article IX, Site Plan Review, prior to the issuance of any building permit, plumbing permit or other permit.

1. Special event facility

ARTICLE VII. GENERAL STANDARDS

SEC. 19-7-1. PURPOSE

The purpose of this Article is to incorporate into the Zoning Ordinance tools that will better enable the Town to implement its policies, as expressed in the Comprehensive Plan, to preserve open space and rural character and to provide opportunities for affordable housing. These tools are designed to achieve these goals while respecting the rights of property owners.

SEC. 19-7-2. OPEN SPACE ZONING

A. Applicability

1. Residence B District

The provisions of this section shall be mandatory for residential subdivisions and multiplex housing in the Residence B District. (Effective November 14, 2015)

2. Other Districts

In the Residence A District and Residence C District, the provisions of this section shall be optional. In such districts, notwithstanding other provisions of this Ordinance, the Planning Board in reviewing and approving proposed residential development may modify provisions relating to space and bulk, including but not limited to setbacks, to permit innovative approaches to and environmental design in accordance with the standards of this section. Such modifications of Space and Bulk Standards shall not be constructed as granting variances to relieve hardship. (Effective November 14, 2015)

B. General Standards

1. Developments proposed under the terms of this section shall meet all requirements of this section, unless otherwise noted.

2. The uses of the land shall not differ from the uses allowed in the district in which the development is located.
3. Each lot or building must be an element of an overall plan for site development. When the development consists of the creation of lots, the plan shall establish a building envelope for each lot that identifies the area within which the buildings will be located. When the development involves the construction of multiple buildings on one (1) or more lots, the plan shall show the location of each building.
4. Notwithstanding subsection 3 above, when the development of a parcel shall be divided into phases, the Planning Board may allow future phases to be designed at a concept level. Concept level plans shall provide sufficient detail to demonstrate that the Subdivision Ordinance Standards and the Open Space Zoning Standards will be met when final design is completed and submitted to the Planning Board. Concept level plans, at a minimum, shall include: vehicular access, location of significant wetlands and/or other prominent natural features, a general layout of lots or buildings and an adequate amount of open space. No phase of a development shall be constructed until a final plan for such phase demonstrating full compliance with the Subdivision Ordinance and the Open Space Zoning Standards has been approved by the Planning Board and complies with all other requirements of the Subdivision Ordinance. (Effective December 8, 2004)

C. Dimensional Standards

The average size of the individual lots shall be smaller than that required in the district in which the cluster development is located and the balance of the required area shall be reserved as open space. The lots and open space shall conform to the following Space and bulk Standards:

1. Density

The overall density of the residential development shall not exceed the density requirements of the district in which it is located as shown in the chart below. In the event that a residential development is located in more than one zoning district, the overall density of the development shall not exceed the combination of the density requirements of the districts in which the development is located. For example, if a subdivision has 660,000 square feet of net residential area in the RA District and 150,000 square feet in the RC District (with public sewage) then the overall density shall not exceed 20 units. (Effective November 14, 2015)

District	Maximum Density of Residential Development	
	Single Family	Multiplex
RA	1 unit per 66,000 sq. ft. of net residential area	1 unit per 66,000 sq. ft. of net residential area
RB	1 unit per 60,000 sq. ft. of net residential area with on-site sewage disposal	1 unit per 60,000 sq. ft. of net residential area with on-site sewage disposal
	1 unit per 20,000 sq. ft. of net residential area with public sewage	1 unit per 20,000 sq. ft. of net residential area with public sewage
RC	1 unit per 15,000 sq. ft. of net residential area	1 unit per 15,000 sq. ft. of net residential area

(Effective November 14, 2015)

When calculating density, a multiplex unit with not more than one (1) bedroom and not more than seven hundred fifty (750) square feet of gross area shall be counted as 0.5 unit. A multiplex unit with not more than two (2) bedrooms and not more than one thousand two hundred (1,200) square feet of gross area shall be counted as 0.66 unit. A multiplex unit with three (3) or more bedrooms or more than one thousand two hundred (1,200) square feet of gross area shall be counted at 1.0 unit. (Effective November 14, 2015)

2. Minimum Lot Size

Each lot within the subdivision shall contain at least the following area:

District	Minimum Lot Size	
	With On-site Sewage disposal	With Public Sewage
RA	30,000 sq. ft. of net residential area	30,000 sq. ft. of net residential area
RB	20,000 sq. ft. of net residential area	10,000 sq. ft. of net residential area
RC	NA	7,500 sq. ft. of net residential area

3. Average Lot Size

Lots and/or dwelling units shall be laid out so that the average lot size is not more than sixty percent (60%) of the maximum density set forth in Sec. 19-7-2.C.1 above in the RA and RC Districts and not more than fifty percent (50%) of the maximum density in the RP District.

4. Open Space

At least forty percent (40%) of the gross acreage shall remain as open space outside of the lots and not otherwise assigned to individual dwelling units. In the RB District, where the development will be served by public sewer, at least forty-five percent (45%) of the gross acreage shall remain as open space outside of the lots and not otherwise assigned to individual dwelling units. At least one third of this required open space shall be land that is usable as determined by applying the criteria of the net residential area definition. [For example, if a parcel consists of one hundred twenty (12) acres, at least forty-eight (48) acres shall be kept as open space. Of these forty-eight (48) acres, at least sixteen (16) acres shall be usable applying the criteria of the net residential area definition.] (Effective November 14, 2015)

5. Road Frontage The minimum road frontage of each lot shall be fifty (50) feet. However, no individual lot or dwelling unit shall have its required frontage on a public road existing as of June 4, 1997.

6. Building Envelope/Location

If the development consists of buildings on individual lots, the applicant shall establish and show on the subdivision plat a building envelope for each lot, within which the building shall be located. The bounds of the building envelope shall be at least twenty (20) feet from the right-of-way of the road serving the lot, and at least five (5) feet from any side or rear lot line.

If the development consists of multiple buildings on one (1) or more lots, the plat shall show the proposed location of each building. Buildings shall be located so that the distance between any two (2) buildings is at least equal to the height of the taller building.

7. Other Setbacks

Neither shore frontage nor setbacks from the normal high water marks of water bodies shall be reduced below the minimum otherwise required in this Ordinance.

The structures within a block shall maintain a uniform relationship to the street. A uniform relationship shall mean front setbacks that are within a range of ten (10) feet. The Planning Board may waive this requirement based on the physical characteristics of the site or the design concept for the development.

D. Open Space Design Standards (Effective November 14, 2015)

In addition to other standards of this Ordinance and of the Town's Subdivision Ordinance, the following design standards shall apply.

1. Land to be preserved as open space

The land within the residential development to be preserved as open space shall be designed in accordance with the following standards.

a. Contiguous land.

To the greatest extent possible, open space shall be conserved in large, contiguous blocks. Narrow strips of open space (for example, extended strips of open space of less than fifty (50) feet in width) shall not be included in the open space design unless they provide public access connectors (i.e. greenbelt trail) to nearby public open space (which includes lands and/or greenbelt trails), wildlife corridors or links to neighborhoods that would benefit from use of the open space to be preserved.

b. Connectivity.

Where public open space is located in close proximity to the residential development, open space shall be laid out to concentrate land to be preserved adjacent to or near existing public open space. Access for lots/units in the development shall be provided to land to be preserved open space. Greenbelt trail connections to existing public open space as and land to be preserved shall also be provided where appropriate.

c. Preservation priorities.

Consistent with the standards set forth above, the land within the residential development to be preserved as open space shall be determined using the following priorities, in the order that they appear. To the extent the priorities that are higher on this list are met by the proposed open space provisions in a residential development, the landowner shall have satisfied the requirements of this subsection even if the proposed open space design does not preserve lower priorities.

i. Wetlands/environmentally sensitive areas/wildlife habitat.

In a manner that preserves environmentally sensitive areas, such as wetlands, steep slopes (as included in the computation of net residential area), flood plains, and wildlife habitat rated by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife as high value.

ii. Agriculture.

In a manner that preserves active agricultural fields for agricultural use. The agricultural land to be preserved as open space

must meet the requirements of “farmland” as that term is defined in the Farm and Open Space Tax Law, 36 M.R.S.A. Sections 1101-1121, Farmland Tax Law, but does not need to be registered under this state program. The agricultural land to be preserved under this subsection shall be deemed to meet the requirements of “farmland” if it is part of a parcel or parcels that meet the farmland definition referenced above, even though the agricultural land to be preserved does not independently meet all the criteria in the definition. (Effective September 13, 2017)

- iii. Greenbelt and Recreation area. In a manner that preserves and promotes connectivity of the Cape Elizabeth greenbelt townwide.
- iv. Scenic character. In a manner that preserves visual resources identified in An Assessment of the Visual Resources of Cape Elizabeth, Maine (February 19, 1989), a copy of which is on file with the Town

Clerk.

2. Permanent Open Space Preservation

The land in the residential development to be preserved as open space shall be permanently preserved and shall meet the following standards.

- a. Permanent legal protection. Deeds or any other documents necessary to permanently protect the land within the residential development to be preserved as open space shall be prepared and recorded. Documentation that reflects how the applicant intends to ensure legally that the land within the residential development to be preserved as open space will be protected shall be submitted to the Planning Board as part of the application review. In particular, the documentation shall specify the ownership structure of the open space. For example, land within the residential development to be preserved as open space (or an easement interest therein) may be dedicated or deeded to the Town of Cape Elizabeth, the land may be deeded to a residential development homeowners’ association, the land may be deeded to a third party conservation organization, or the land may be retained by the applicant. The documentation shall specify, at a minimum, restricted activities and vegetation preservation. Access to the open space must be made available to the homeowners of the residential development and is strongly encouraged to be made available to the public, and such access may be limited consistent with the open space priorities.

- b. Restricted activities. Activities on the open space shall be restricted to preserve the open space from future development. No principal residential, commercial or other buildings shall be constructed on the preserved open space. Structures related to the preservation priorities in Sec. 19-7-2 (D) (2) may be allowed. For example, open space preserved as a (i)

may include wetlands/environmentally sensitive areas/wildlife habitat priority viewing platforms, nature observation shelters, or boardwalk and bridge structures; (ii) agriculture priority may include a barn or shed structure; (iii) greenbelt and recreation area may include boardwalk and bridge structures; and (iv) scenic character areas may include an overlook.

Existing vegetation shall be preserved, but vegetation management related to the preservation priorities may be allowed. For example, open space preserved as a (i) wetlands/environmentally sensitive areas/wildlife habitat priority may include limited clearing and vegetation trimming to install and maintain greenbelt trails; (ii) agriculture priority may include tilling of fields and animal grazing; (iii) greenbelt and recreation area may include construction and maintenance of athletic fields; and (iv) scenic character areas may include vegetation removal and management to create and maintain public views.

c. Maintenance. If the land in the residential development to be preserved as open space is not deeded to the Town of Cape Elizabeth, documentation shall be submitted identifying the party responsible for maintaining the open space and describing the methods to be employed to maintain the open space.

3. Vehicular Access, Street Layout, and Construction

In addition to the standards of the Town's Subdivision Ordinance, vehicular access within a cluster subdivision shall meet the following additional standards:

- a. All vehicular access to buildings and lots shall be from a street within the development and not from an existing public road.
- b. All streets, roads, access drives, and parking areas shall be designed to harmonize with the topographic and natural features of the site. The road network shall provide for vehicular and pedestrian safety, all-season emergency access, snow storage, delivery and collection services, and potential connections to abutting land.

4. Other Design Elements

The applicant shall address the following issues in the plans prepared under the terms of this section:

- a. The screening and buffering of above-ground utility structures, such as transformer boxes, meters, and pumping stations;

- b. The location of private outdoor space for each dwelling unit;
- c. Private storage space for each dwelling unit, if needed, in order to store such items as lawnmowers, recreational vehicles, lawn furniture, and the like;
- d. Owner and visitor parking;
- e. A landscape plan prepared by a landscape architect or other qualified design professional, which preserves the natural landscape and which adds new landscape materials where needed to buffer, or mitigate, the impacts of new development; and
- f. Pedestrian circulation within the development and, as appropriate, to abutting developments and pedestrian systems.

E. Multiplex Housing Standards (Effective November 14, 2015)

Multiplex housing in the RA, RB and RC Districts must comply with the following provisions.

1. Open Space

At least forty-five percent (45%) of the gross acreage shall remain as open space outside of the building footprint(s), parking areas and other developed areas (excluding open space improvements), and any areas assigned to individual dwelling units. At least one third of this required open space shall be land that is usable as determined by applying the criteria of the net residential area definition.

2. Building Size

The maximum building footprint shall not exceed 7,500 sq. ft. The maximum height shall be limited to thirty-five (35) feet.

3. Public Water and Sewer

The multiplex housing must be served by public water and public sewerage. Where the most reasonable public sewer connection will require public sewer construction of more than one-quarter (1/4) mile from the existing public sewer to the development property line, or where the development density is less than 20 multiplex units, the development may increase the base density by fifteen percent (15%), provided that the total density bonuses available under Sec. 19-7-2 (E) shall not exceed thirty percent (30%) when aggregated.

4. Site Design Standards

- a. Open Space. Open space shall be designed in accordance with Sec. 19-7-2(D), Open Space Design Standards.
- b. Building location. The building, parking areas and related development structures shall be located on the portion of the site most suited to development. The first impression of a building is from the side that faces the street. When the building is located within one-hundred feet (100') of a public right-of-way, the front of the building shall be oriented toward the public right-of-way. Vehicular and pedestrian connections to the public right-of-way shall be incorporated into the site design.
- c. Landscaping. Areas of significant existing vegetation that shall be preserved shall be shown on the site plan. The plan shall include a preservation plan for that landscaping during construction. Where suitable existing vegetation is not present or will not be preserved and where any part of the building is located within one hundred feet (100') of a public right-of-way, the area between the building and the public right-of-way shall be landscaped. The landscape plan shall create a transition from the public right-of-way to the building and serve to enhance the perspective of the building.

General site landscaping shall include transition areas from the building to parking areas and include a buffer between the developed portions of the site and abutting properties.
- d. Parking Areas. Parking shall be provided in accordance with Sec. 19-7-8, Off-Street Parking. Parking lots shall be landscaped to soften the perception of an expanse of hard surface. Landscaped islands may be required in parking lots exceeding 20 spaces.

5. Architectural Standards

The multiplex building(s) must be designed to be compatible with the character of Cape Elizabeth, which ranges from compact neighborhoods to undeveloped open space and from agricultural fields to limited commercial areas. Compatibility shall be determined using the following standards.

- a. Massing. The perception of a building is influenced by its size, but more importantly by how the overall size is distributed throughout the building. Determination of compatibility shall be based on the degree of articulation on building surfaces, the magnitude of unbroken faces of a structure, the impact of the building mass upon view sheds and the integration of mechanical equipment within the structure.



Roof
and use

- b. Roof. The height of a building and the type of roof design significantly influence the scale of a building. Roofs shall generally be of a gable or other sloping roof design. Roofs shall have a minimum pitch of 7:12. lines shall be integrated into the façade and structure of the building of any kind of a parapet to simulate a roof line shall be prohibited.

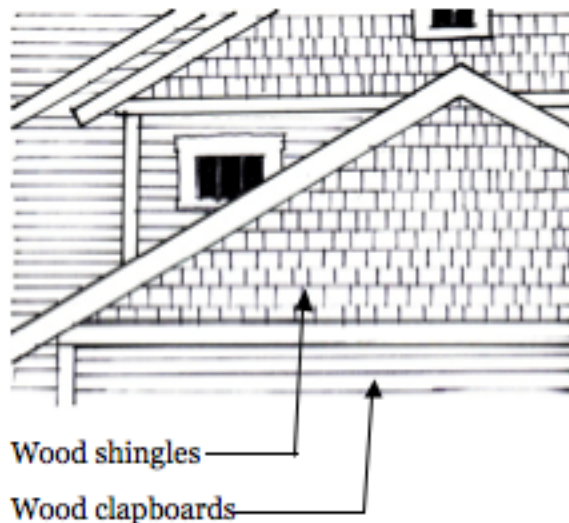


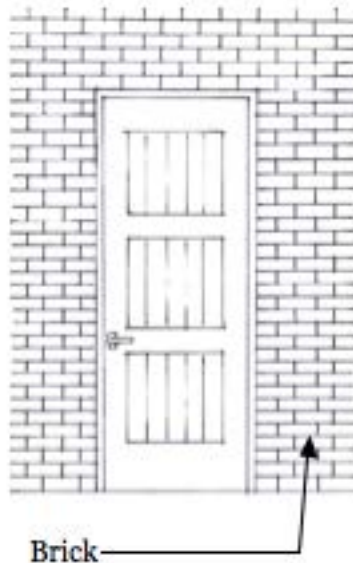
building

- c. Entrance and windows. The relationship between doors and windows to exterior wall space of a building creates a rhythm or pattern. Doors and windows shall be consistent with the style of the building. The shall have a distinctive front entrance. The front entrance shall be prominently located and articulated on the façade of the building. Individual outside entrances may be permitted. Windows shall be generously incorporated into the design, both in number and size.



- d. Exterior Siding Materials. Color boards, which include a representation of the building color palette, and exterior material samples shall be provided by the applicant. Façade materials give a structure character. Exterior materials shall be compatible with the design of the structure. Exterior materials shall be of high quality and durable. The use of wood shingles, wood clapboards, brick and stone is permitted. The Board may approve high quality manufactured materials, for example concrete clapboards or siding, such as hardiplank, that mirrors the appearance of natural materials, however no other use of concrete block, sheet metal or aluminium siding is permitted.





6. Density Bonus for additional Public Benefit

In order to create an incentive for property owners to incorporate additional community goals into private development, density bonuses may be incorporated into multiplex housing development. When any combination of the density bonuses in paragraph b. below are included in a development, the dimensional standards in paragraph a. below shall apply to the development, notwithstanding the dimensional standards of the zoning district. In addition, the total density bonuses available under Sec. 19-7-2 (E) shall not exceed thirty percent (30%) when aggregated.

- a. Dimensional standards. When a multiplex development will include a density bonus, the following dimensional standards shall replace dimensional standards that otherwise would be applicable.

Maximum building footprint 10,000 sq. ft.

- b. Density Bonus. The total density bonus allowed under the provisions in Sec. 19-7-2 (E), shall not exceed thirty percent (30%) of the base density determined for each zoning district. The base density for subdivisions and multiplex housing in the RB District is determined in Sec. 19-7-2 (C)(1). Any combination of the following density bonuses may be proposed.

- i. Agricultural land. When agricultural land is permanently preserved in compliance with Sec. 19-7-2 (D), Open Space Design Standards, a density bonus of one (1) unit per thirty-thousand (30,000) square feet of agricultural land preserved may be applied to the development. The agricultural land to be preserved as open space may be located on the development parcel or anywhere in the Town and must meet the

requirements of “farmland” as that term is defined in the Farm and Open Space Tax Law, 36 M.R.S.A. Sections 1101-1121, but does not need to be registered under this state program. The agricultural land to be deemed to meet the requirements of “farmland” if it is part of a parcel or parcels that meet the farmland definition referenced above, even though the agricultural land to be preserved does not independently meet all the criteria in the definition. (Effective September 13, 2017)

term is defined in the Farm and Open Space 1101-1121, but does not need to be agricultural land to be deemed to part of a parcel or parcels that meet even though the agricultural land to meet all the criteria in the

ii. Open Space. When more than forty-five percent (45%) of the gross acreage of the development parcel shall remain as open space outside of the building footprint(s), parking areas and other developed areas (excluding open space improvements), and any areas assigned to individual dwelling units, a density bonus of one (1) unit per forty-thousand (40,000) square feet of preserved open space above forty-five percent (45%) may be applied to the development. The open space must be permanently preserved in compliance with Sec. 19-7-2 (d), Open Space Design Standards, be located on the development parcel and include reasonable public access.

iii. Affordable Housing. When affordable housing is provided in excess of the minimum required in compliance with the Sec. 19-7-4, Mandatory Affordable Housing Provisions, the density bonus shall be subject to the dimensional standards in subsection 6, Public Benefit Density Bonuses. (Effective November 14, 2015)

SEC. 19-7-3 TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS

A. Applicability

The Planning Board may approve residential developments in the Residence A District that exceed the density standards of Sec. 19-6-1. E, Standards, due to the transfer of development rights, provided that the development conforms to all of the following criteria:

1. The development is consistent with the comprehensive plan;
2. The development conforms to the requirements set forth in Sec. 19-7-3.B, Standards;
3. The parcel proposed for development is not designated as a TDR sending zone on the Transfer of Development Rights map. (Effective November 14, 2015)
4. Development rights equal to the increase in density will be transferred from a lot or lots within the Transfer Zone through conservation easements on land meeting the requirements of Sec. 19-7-3. D, Easement Reservation, that have been approved by the Planning Board.

5. The proposed development will be a clustered development in accordance with Sec. 19-7-2, Open Space Zoning.

B. Standards

The Planning Board may approve residential developments utilizing transferred development rights that conform with the following requirements provided that the applicant has transferred the appropriate number of development rights to support the increased density from land located within a transfer zone in accordance with Sec. 19-7-3.D., Easement Reservation.

MINIMUM RECEIVING LOT AREA	5 acres
MAXIMUM DENSITY OF A RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT UTILIZING TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS	
(1) Developments in the RA District connected to the public sewage system	1 lot/unit per 20,000 sq. ft. of net residential area
(2) Developments in the RA District served by on-site sewage disposal when the development rights are transferred from an abutting parcel	1 lot/unit per 40,000 sq. ft. of net residential area
(3) Developments in the RA District served by on-site sewage disposal when the development rights are transferred from a parcel in the same ownership as the development parcel	1 lot/unit per 40,000 sq. ft. of net residential area
(4) Developments in the RA District served by on-site sewage disposal when the development rights are transferred from a parcel located within two thousand feet of the perimeter of the development parcel	1 lot/unit per 50,000 sq. ft. of net residential area
(5) Developments in the RA District served by on-site sewage disposal when the development rights are transferred from a parcel located more than two thousand feet from the perimeter of the development parcel	1 lot/unit per 60,000 sq. ft. of net residential area

(Effective November 14, 2015)

C. TDR Sending Zone

Development rights may be transferred from any parcel designated as a TDR sending zone on the official Transfer of Development Rights map. The Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) Map shall be part of the ordinance. The Map shall designate parcels or tracts of land within the RA District that are appropriate for conservation by reason of one or more of the following attributes:

1. The land is used for agricultural purposes.
2. The land is identified as having greenbelt and/or recreation area value in the most recent town Greenbelt Plan.
3. The land is identified as having significant wildlife habitat value.
4. The land has significant scenic, cultural and/or unique properties identified by the Town Council using a public process.

(Effective November 14, 2015)

D. Easement Reservation

The Planning Board may approve a development that exceeds the base density only if the applicant provides a conservation easement(s) on land located within a TDR sending zone as depicted on the Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) map. For each unit in the proposed development in excess of that allowed by the base RA density, a conservation easement shall be provided on at least sixty-four thousand (64,000) square feet of net residential area within a designated TDR sending zone, except as provided in subsection F. Agricultural Transfer of Development Bonus. The conservation easement(s) shall be perpetual subject to the terms of Sec. 19-7-3.E, Easement Provisions. (Effective November 14, 2015)

E. Easement Provisions

The form and conditions of each easement shall be determined by the Planning Board, and approved by the Town Council. The easement shall be recorded in the Cumberland County Registry of Deeds within ninety (90) days of the vote of approval of the development by the Planning Board and a copy provided to the Town Planner.

F. Agricultural Transfer of Development Bonus

Land that has been designated a TDR sending area because it is used for agricultural purposes may transfer up to 33% more development rights than the density allowed on the agricultural land. For each 1.34 development right transferred, a conservation easement shall be provided on at least sixty-four thousand (64,000) square feet of net residential area within a designated TDR sending zone. The conservation easement(s) shall be perpetual subject to the terms of Sec. 19-7-3.E, Easement Provisions. (Effective November 14, 2015)

SEC. 19-7-4. MANDATORY AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROVISIONS

A. Purpose

The Town finds that an adequate supply of affordable housing for persons of low and moderate income is desirable for the public health, safety and welfare in that it promotes a community rich in economic, social and cultural diversity. It is therefore a public purpose and an objective of the Comprehensive Plan to make available and integrate in the Town an adequate supply of housing for persons of all economic segments of the community.

B. Applicability

The mandatory affordable housing provisions shall apply to all major subdivisions as defined in Sec. 16-1-4, located in the Residence A, Residence B, and Residence C Districts.

All major subdivisions, as defined in Sec. 16-1-4 of the Subdivision Ordinance, shall set aside at least ten percent (10%) of the lots/units in the project as affordable housing for moderate income buyers or five percent (5%) of the lots/units in the project as affordable housing for low income buyers. For projects where a number of lots/units in excess of the mandatory required lots/units are set aside as affordable housing, the applicant shall be eligible for a density bonus of one (1) additional lot/unit for each moderate income affordable lot/unit and two (2) additional lots/units for each low income affordable lot/unit in excess of the mandatory requirement. Non-bonus lots shall meet all requirements of the subdivision regulations. The following minimum lot sizes may be approved for the additional bonus lots/units which may be affordable or market rate:

Zoning District	Minimum Lot Size
Residence A	30,000 sq. ft./lot
Residence B	20,000 sq. ft./lot connected to public sewerage 50,000 sq. ft./lot with on-site sewage disposal
Residence C	8,000 sq. ft./lot Must be served by public sewer

The reduced minimum lot size shall apply only to the creation of bonus lots in new subdivisions.

C. Standards

1. Affordable housing lots/units shall be sold to qualified low and moderate income buyers as defined in Sec. 19-1-3, Definitions, and any additional criteria adopted by the Town Council. Preference shall be given first to Town residents and then to employees of the Town. A determination of preference shall only be needed where the number of qualified and interested buyers exceeds the number of available units. Buyers shall indicate interest in purchase by contacting the seller. When the number of units available exceeds the number of qualified and interested buyers, the owner shall advertise in the Cape Courier and in a newspaper of general circulation that affordable housing is available for sale. All affordable housing units shall be owner-occupied. (Effective December 10, 2003)
2. Affordable housing lots/units shall be geographically dispersed throughout the development where feasible.
3. The dwellings on affordable housing lots/units shall be compatible with the design of the dwellings on the remainder of the development in terms of appearance, materials, finished quality and level of finish, including finished second floors, and providing a reasonably comparable number of finished bedrooms and baths to the market rate dwellings in the development. Any dwelling sited on a lot shall be located to allow the construction of a garage on the lot without requiring a setback variance.
4. The applicant shall submit for Town Council review and acceptance an agreement which preserves the long-term affordability of the lots/units to low and moderate income households. The agreement shall be either a second mortgage, deed restriction or a combination of the two. The applicant may use an agreement provided by the Town or may present a comparable instrument for review. Agreements must include but not be limited to:
 - a. a proven method to preserve long-term (99 years) affordability to low and moderate income buyers;
 - b. a formula for accruing limited equity to the buyer which includes any physical improvements to the property;
 - c. the option to return housing to market rates only if there are no qualified buyers within one hundred eighty (180) days of the property being on the market; (Effective December 10, 2003)
 - d. an option to the Town to purchase the affordable lots/units if no qualified buyers apply at the “affordable” price;
 - e. the enforceability of the mechanism;
 - f. the amount of administrative costs to the Town; and

g. the supervision of the agreement.

5. The mandatory affordable housing provisions shall run with the land.

6. Affordable housing lots/units shall be constructed and completed at least concurrently with the remainder of the project. In developments where the applicant or its agents, or its successors or assigns shall construct at least fifty percent (50%) of the units, the approved affordable housing units shall be constructed in proportion to the market rate units. Proportionality shall be determined by dividing the total number of units in the development by the total number of affordable units. No building permit shall be issued for a market rate unit in excess of the proportion of affordable housing units for which a certificate of occupancy has been issued.

For example, in a development of 50 units (total) with 5 affordable units, the proportional number of total units to affordable units is 10 total units to 1 affordable unit. If one building permit is issued for an affordable unit, then up to 9 building permits for market rate units can be issued. No additional market rate unit building permit can be issued until the first affordable unit is built and a certificate of occupancy for that unit is issued. An additional 9 market rate unit building permits can then be issued before the second affordable unit has been issued a certificate of occupancy.

When calculating proportionality, any fractional sum shall be rounded down to the nearest whole building unit. For example, in a development of 50 units with 3 affordable units, the proportional number of units to affordable units would be 16 units to 1 affordable unit. (Effective December 10, 2003)

D. Modifications and Fees

1. For projects with less than ten (10) lots/units, the applicant may propose to pay a fee in lieu of creating affordable housing. In-lieu fees shall be equal to the difference between the average fair market value of the housing developed, as determined by the Planning Board based upon the submission by the applicant of an appraisal or equivalent information, and the maximum cost of moderate income affordable housing as defined in Sec. 19-1-3, Definitions. The fee shall be proportional to the number of lots/units in the development.

2. Where the Planning Board finds that undue hardship or environmental conditions do not make the inclusion of affordable housing feasible, the Planning Board may modify the affordable housing provisions in favor of a proposed alternative upon a showing that it will not have the effect of nullifying the intent and objectives of the Comprehensive Plan or the provisions of this section; provided, however, that in granting a modification the Planning Board may impose such conditions as it deems necessary to secure the

foregoing objectives, including but not limited to the imposition of in-lieu fees as calculated in Sec. 19-7-4.D.1, Modifications and Fees, and the creation of affordable housing elsewhere in the Town.

The reduced lot sizes for affordable housing are only applicable in a new subdivision. This provision does not allow otherwise unbuildable lots to be developed to meet Sec. 19-7-4, Mandatory Affordable Housing Provisions.

3. In-lieu fees shall be deposited in a municipal account dedicated to providing affordable housing.

For projects in which the developer will only be selling un-built lots, the in-lieu of fee shall be based upon the difference between the proposed selling price of the lots and forty percent (40%) of the cost of a housing unit affordable for a low income buyer as defined in Sec. 19-1-3, Definitions.

SEC. 19-7-5. CREATION OF ACCESSORY DWELLING UNIT

A. Purpose

The purpose of this provision shall be to permit the creation of a single, subordinate dwelling unit within and incidental to an existing single family dwelling. The creation of a subordinate accessory dwelling unit within a new single family dwelling shall also be permitted. An accessory dwelling unit is intended to be a separate suite of rooms within a home where the unit is occupied by one or two people who have a close, personal relationship with the residents of the main dwelling. Accessory dwelling units shall only be created where the single family character of the principal building is maintained.

B. Requirements

The following requirements shall be in addition to other requirements of the Zoning Ordinance. No accessory dwelling unit is permitted where a variance is also required. The Zoning Board of Appeals may permit the creation of an accessory dwelling unit, subject to the applicant's compliance with the provisions of Section 19-5-5, Conditional Use Permits, and the provisions below:

1. A lot must have a minimum of twelve thousand (12,000) square feet to be eligible for the addition of an accessory dwelling unit to an existing single family home. The applicant shall have the burden to establish the lot area by a survey signed and sealed by a registered Maine surveyor. The applicant shall also demonstrate compliance with the Town Sewage Ordinance.
2. An accessory dwelling unit may only be created in a single family, detached dwelling which has a total existing floor area of the structure, excluding garages, of one thousand five hundred (1,500) square feet or more prior to the addition of the accessory dwelling unit.

3. The accessory dwelling unit shall occupy no more than twenty-five percent (25%) of the resulting floor area of the structure, as defined herein, excluding garages. In no event, however, shall the floor area of the accessory unit be less than a minimum of three hundred (300) square feet or exceed a maximum of six hundred (600) square feet. An interior connecting doorway between the single family dwelling and the accessory dwelling unit shall be provided. The interior connecting doorway shall not permit the informal extension or expansion of the allowable dimensions of the accessory dwelling unit.
4. Any addition to the floor area of the single family detached dwelling to create the accessory dwelling unit shall not exceed fifteen percent (15%) of the floor area of the structure of the single family dwelling prior to conversion.
5. One parking space shall be provided for the accessory dwelling unit in addition to the parking for the single family detached dwelling. The parking space must be located a minimum of five (5) feet from the side and rear property lines. The parking areas for the lot shall be arranged and landscaped to be compatible with adjacent structures.
6. Any exterior alteration shall preserve the single family appearance, architectural style, and character of the original structure and shall be in harmony with the design of the original structure and the general appearance of the neighborhood. Any exterior alteration shall preserve the formal, front entrance of the original structure, in order to maintain the single family appearance and architectural style of the structure; although a secondary entrance which serves the accessory dwelling unit may be permitted. Any secondary entrance shall not detract from the main entrance and shall not be located on the face of the building where the main entrance is located.
7. No accessory dwelling unit shall be approved for any structure that includes a home occupation or home business, nor shall a home occupation or home business be permitted in a structure that includes an accessory dwelling unit.
8. The single family dwelling and the accessory dwelling unit installed therein shall be held in the same ownership. No rights shall accrue to the recipient of the conditional use permit under this section unless the recipient records an attested copy of the conditional use permit in the Cumberland County Registry of Deeds within ninety (90) days of final approval of the conditional use permit. A conditional use permit shall become null and void if not recorded within ninety (90) days of final approval.

SEC. 19-7-6. ELDERCARE FACILITY STANDARDS

In addition to the other requirements of this Ordinance, any project that meets the definition of an eldercare facility as contained in Sec. 19-1-3, Definitions, shall comply with the following additional requirements:

A. Required Open Spaces

At least fifty percent (50%) of the site's gross acreage shall be devoted to unpaved, non-vehicular open space. A majority of the required open space shall consist of land that is usable for passive recreation purposes.

B. Buffering

Adequate landscaping and screening shall be provided to minimize or eliminate the visual, noise, lighting and other impacts of a development on surrounding properties. Landscaping may include such types as tree plantings, hedges, fencing, walling and combinations thereof. Existing significant vegetation shall be preserved whenever possible. A landscaping plan prepared by a landscape architect or other qualified design professional shall be submitted with the project's site plan. Adequate screening from adjacent properties shall be required along the boundaries of the projected site or in other appropriate locations. Screening locations and details shall be included as part of the project's site plan.

C. Elderly Household Occupancy Guarantee

Any facility falling under the definition of eldercare facility shall be restricted to occupancy by elderly households. This requirement shall be an express condition of approval of an application for an eldercare facility and shall be included in every resident's written agreement by which residents occupy the units in the facility.

D. Community Impact Statement

All applications for an eldercare facility shall include an analysis identifying the impacts that the proposed development is expected to have on community facilities and services. This shall include an analysis of the increased service demands that will be placed on each municipal department, the ability of each department to service the increased demand, and any actions necessary to address deficiencies in services. The statement shall demonstrate that the demands upon facilities and services created by a proposed project will be adequately met or that the applicant will take actions to assure that the needs will be met. The community impact statement shall be submitted with the initial application material submission.

E. Market and Feasibility Study

The Planning Board may require the applicant to submit an independent market and project feasibility study to demonstrate the economic viability of the proposed development, the information from which the Planning Board may use to impose additional restrictions or conditions on a proposed development. Unless extended by mutual agreement, the market and project feasibility study shall be submitted within one (1) month of the date that the Planning Board first requests its submission.

F. Conversion of Eldercare Facilities

Any eldercare facility that is converted to any other use shall meet the density standards of the Ordinances in place at the time of conversion for the proposed new use and shall also be subject to site plan review and approval by the Planning Board.

G. Reserved Units

The Planning Board may require that a congregate housing or nursing home facility give a priority to Town residents or immediate family members thereof on any waiting list for entrance to the proposed facility.

H. Elevator

Where an elevator is required by the Building Code, the elevator shall be of sufficient size to accommodate the Town Emergency Rescue stretcher, as determined by the Fire Chief. (Effective August 11, 1999)

SEC. 19-7-7. MANUFACTURED HOUSING PARKS

A. Purpose

The purpose of this section is to accommodate additional housing types in appropriate areas of the Town, while protecting the value and integrity of established residential neighborhoods and ensuring a balanced and orderly pattern of residential development.

B. Compliance with Laws, Ordinances or Regulations

Except as stipulated below, manufactured housing parks shall meet all the requirements for a residential subdivision and shall conform to all applicable local and State laws, ordinances or regulations. Where the provisions of this section conflict with specific provisions of the Subdivision Ordinance or other sections of the Zoning Ordinance, the provisions of this section shall prevail.

C. Lot Area and Lot Width Requirements

1. Lots served by individual subsurface wastewater disposal systems:

Minimum Lot Area: 20,000 square feet

Minimum Lot Width: 100 feet

2. Lots served by a central subsurface wastewater disposal system approved by the Maine Department of Human Services:

Minimum Lot Area: 12,000 square feet

Minimum Lot Width: 75 feet

The density for lots served by central subsurface wastewater disposal systems shall be determined in accordance with the Net Residential Acreage formula contained in this Ordinance, except that the overall density of such a manufactured housing park shall be no more than one home for every twenty thousand (20,000) square feet.

3. Lots served by public sewer:

Minimum Lot Area: 6,500 square feet

Minimum Lot Width: 60 feet

4. All individual or central subsurface wastewater disposal systems serving manufactured housing park lots shall meet the requirements of the State Plumbing Code and the ordinances and regulations of the Town.
5. Lots located within any area covered by Sec. 19-6-11, Shoreland Performance Overlay District, shall meet the lot area, lot width and shore frontage requirements of the shoreland zoning provisions.
6. The overall area of the manufactured housing park shall equal at least the sum of:
 - a. The combined area of all manufactured housing lots including the density requirements for lots served by a central subsurface wastewater disposal system;
 - b. The area required for street rights-of-way;
 - c. The area required for buffer strips; and
 - d. The area within the shoreland setback.

D. Unit Setback Requirements

1. The following lot setbacks shall apply to all manufactured homes and accessory buildings:
 - a. Front Setback: 20 feet
 - b. Side Setback: 20 feet
 - c. Rear Setback: 10 feet
2. All manufactured housing units and any accessory structures within such development shall be set back from any existing arterial or feeder street as those terms are defined in the Town's Ordinances and regulations, in accordance with the setback provisions for the underlying zone.

E. Open Space dedication

1. For lots served by public sewer and public water, the Planning Board may require that a portion of the lot be reserved as open space as provided for in Sec. 16-3-1 (q), General Standards of Subdivision Design.

F. Buffering

1. A fifty (50) foot wide buffer strip shall be provided along all property boundaries that:
 - a. Abut developed residential land that has a gross density (dwelling units per acre) of less than half of that proposed in the manufactured housing park; or
 - b. Abut undeveloped residential land that is zoned at a net residential density of less than half of that proposed in the manufactured housing park.

Further, no structures, streets, or utilities shall be placed in the buffer strip, except that utilities may cross a buffer strip to provide services to the park.

2. Within the first twenty-five (25) feet of the buffer, as measured from the exterior boundary of the park, landscaping or visual screening shall be provided to minimize or eliminate the visual, noise, lighting and other impacts of the development on surrounding properties. Landscaping may include such types as tree plantings, hedges, fencing, walling and combinations thereof. Existing significant vegetation shall be preserved whenever possible. A landscaping plan shall be submitted with the project's subdivision plan, which shall include screening locations and details.

3. The setbacks of the individual manufactured housing park lots may be incorporated into the buffer strip to achieve the required fifty (50) feet of buffering.

G. Street Standards

1. Streets that the applicant proposes to be dedicated as public streets and to be offered to the Town for acceptance shall meet the minimum design standards contained in Article III of the Subdivision Ordinance.
2. Streets that the applicant proposes to remain private streets shall be designed by a Professional Engineer, registered in the State of Maine, and shall be built in accordance with accepted engineering standards and the requirements described below. Where the street standards duly promulgated by the state Manufactured Housing Board conflict with the standards described below, the Manufactured Housing Board's standards shall apply.
3. The internal street system of a manufactured housing park shall intersect with a public street, and such intersections shall meet all of the intersection requirements of the Town.
4. Single entrance dead-end streets shall meet the requirements of Sec. 16-3-2(a)(9) of the subdivision Ordinance.
5. Manufactured housing park lots shall have vehicular access only to the interior street created for the manufactured housing park.
6. Rights-of-Way and Pavement Widths:
 - a. Privately owned streets within a manufactured housing park shall have a minimum right-of-way of twenty-three (23) feet. The minimum paved surface width of a private street shall be twenty (20) feet for a two-way private street and fourteen (14) feet for a one-way private street. On-street parking shall be prohibited along 14-foot one-way streets and 20-foot two-way streets.
 - b. Parking lanes shall be a minimum of eight (8) feet in width, if provided.
 - c. Cul-de sac turnarounds shall have a minimum radius of sixty (60) feet at the outer edge of the pavement, exclusive of any parking areas.
7. Private streets within a manufactured housing park shall be maintained and kept clear on a year-round basis by the park's owner or management staff.

H. Parking Requirements

1. There shall be provided and maintained at least two (2) off-street parking spaces for each manufactured housing park lot. Each parking space shall have minimum dimensions of at least nine (9) feet by eighteen and a half (18 ½) feet.
2. In addition to occupant parking, off-street guest and service parking shall be provided and maintained within the boundaries of a manufactured housing park at a ratio of one (1) space for each four (4) manufactured housing park lots.

I. Sidewalks/Walkways

Sidewalks may be required by the Planning Board, if it deems them necessary for pedestrian safety purposes.

J. Storage

At least five hundred (500) cubic feet of enclosed tenant storage facilities shall be conveniently provided near or on each manufactured housing park lot for the storage of materials and equipment.

K. Trash Containers

Central trash storage containers shall be provided to adequately store all trash and waste produced by a manufactured housing park.

L. Screening

All trash storage containers, bottled gas tanks, storage sheds, or other similar items or accessory structures shall be located and suitably screened by planting or fencing so as not to be clearly visible from the street or abutting properties.

M. Groundwater

1. For mobile home parks not served by a public sewer or public water system, the application shall include an assessment of the impacts of the manufactured housing park development on groundwater quality. The person developing a manufactured housing park has the burden of proving that the development will not pollute a public water supply or aquifer. The assessment shall be prepared by a Certified Geologist or Registered Professional Engineer and shall demonstrate that the proposed manufactured housing park shall include at least the following information:
 - a. A map showing the basic soil types
 - b. The depth to the water table at representative points throughout the manufactured housing park

- c. Drainage conditions throughout the manufactured housing park
 - d. Data on the existing groundwater quality, either from test wells in the manufactured housing park or from existing wells on neighboring properties
 - e. An analysis and evaluation of the effect of the manufactured housing park on groundwater resources. The evaluation shall, at a minimum, include projection of post-development nitrate nitrogen concentrations at any wells within the manufactured housing park, at the park's boundaries and at a distance of one thousand (1,000) feet from potential contamination sources, whichever is a shorter distance
 - f. A map showing the location of any subsurface wastewater disposal systems and drinking water wells within the manufactured housing park and within two hundred (200) feet of the manufactured housing park boundaries
2. The standards for the groundwater assessment studies, described in Sec. 19-7-7.M.1, Groundwater, are as follows:
 - a. No manufactured housing park shall increase any contaminant concentration in the groundwater to more than one half of the Primary Drinking Water Standards. No manufactured housing park shall increase any contaminant concentration in the groundwater to more than the Secondary Drinking Water Standards.
 - b. If groundwater contains contaminants in excess of the primary or secondary standards, and the manufactured housing park is to be served by on-site groundwater supplies, the applicant shall demonstrate how water quality will be improved or treated.

N. Manufactured Housing Park Lots, Ownership and Use

1. The manufactured housing park lots shall be shown on the subdivision plan for a proposed manufactured housing park.
2. The subdivision plan for a manufactured housing park shall contain a note indicating that Town services shall not be provided on private streets within the manufactured housing park. Individual leases for lots shall disclose that Town services shall not be provided on private streets within the manufactured housing park.
3. The land within a manufactured housing park shall remain in a unified ownership. No individual interests in the manufactured housing park lots may be created or conveyed, except that individual manufactured housing pads

may be leased to the owners or occupants of the manufactured housing placed thereon.

4. Manufactured housing park lots are allowed only in manufactured housing parks approved by the Planning Board in compliance with this section, and shall not be considered lots for any other purpose under this Zoning Ordinance.
5. No dwelling unit other than a manufactured housing unit shall be located within a manufactured housing park.
6. All rules and regulations pertaining to the operation of a manufactured housing park within Cape Elizabeth shall be reviewed and approved by the Town Attorney and Town Planner prior to final subdivision approval, and shall thereafter be made available by the park's management staff to the Planning Board and Town Planner on an annual basis.

SEC. 19-7-8. OFF-STREET PARKING (Effective May 12, 2002)

A. Applicability

Off-street parking shall be provided for all new construction, expansions, and changes of use in accordance with the requirements and standards found in this section.

B. Minimum Requirements for Off-Street Parking

Off-street parking shall be considered an accessory use when required or provided to serve any legal use located in any zone except as set forth in the following sections. An off-street parking space shall be a minimum of nine (9) feet wide by eighteen (18) feet long may be open or covered. The Planning Board may allow up to twenty percent (20%) of the parking requirement to be met with "compact car" spaces that are a minimum of eight (8) feet wide by sixteen (16) feet long provided that such spaces shall be clearly marked as "compact car parking". Each parking space must be sited to allow access and exit without obstruction. Handicapped parking shall be provided in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and applicable State requirements. In order to determine compliance with this section, the owner or applicant shall submit a plan showing the physical layout of all required off-street parking areas. Any change in the evidence or conditions upon which the plan is approved shall nullify such approval.

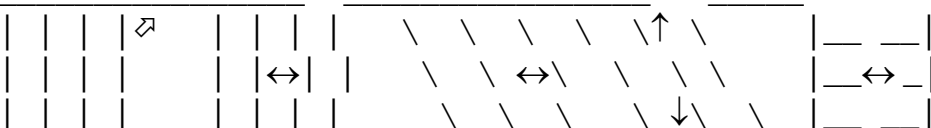
1. Parking shall be provided on the lot occupied by the use for which the parking is required, or on an adjacent lot owned or controlled by such use. In addition, uses located within the Town Center, BA or BB District may provide all or part of the required off-street parking through any of the following:

- or
- a. Private off-street parking located on another lot that is located within one mile of the subject lot and that is controlled by long-term written lease ownership by the applicant.
 - b. Off-street parking shared with other uses (consistent with paragraph 2 below) located within one mile of the subject lot, provided that the Planning Board finds that there is adequate parking capacity to meet the parking requirements of all uses sharing the parking due to variation in the time of parking demand and that the shared parking is available to the applicant through a written lease or other enforceable agreement.

Where parking is proposed elsewhere on an existing parking lot which has received Site Plan approval, the Planning Board shall approve or deny the off site parking after considering the adequacy of the parking and traffic impacts. Where parking is proposed elsewhere on an existing parking lot which has not received Site Plan approval, the Planning Board shall approve or deny the off site parking after reviewing the lot for compliance with the following Site Plan Standards in Sec. 19-9-5 (B) Traffic Access and Parking, (M) Exterior Lighting, and (N) Landscaping and Buffering.

2. Where multiple use of a lot occurs or where the use involves more than one activity (i.e. an ice cream shop that includes a gift shop), off-street parking shall be provided for each use in accordance with this section. Where the applicant can demonstrate and document non-conflicting periods of use, shared use of parking spaces may be permitted by the Planning Board.
3. Travel and queuing aisles associated with off-street parking, drive-in facilities and motor vehicle fuel pumps shall be provided and shall not interfere with the use of or be part of the required off-street parking.

Parking stalls and aisle layout shall conform to the following standards.

Parking Angle	Stall Width	Skew Width	Stall Depth	Aisle Width
				
90°	9'-0"		18'-0"	24'-0" two way
60°	8'-6"	10'-6"	18'-0"	16'-0" one way only
45°	8'-6"	12'-9"	17'-6"	12'-0" one way only
30°	8'-6"	17'-0"	17'-0"	12'-0" one way only

4. The following minimum number of spaces, rounded up to the nearest whole number, shall be provided and maintained for each use on a lot, including each use within all buildings. The Planning Board may reduce by up to thirty percent (30%) the

required parking for the reuse of a building existing as of June 4, 1997. In granting such a reduction, the Planning Board must find that:

- a. the reduction will not create or aggravate parking problems in the neighborhood, and
- b. the required number of spaces cannot be reasonably accommodated on the lot.

The maximum number of employees scheduled during peak demand/shift shall be used in calculating the number of required parking spaces when employee is referenced in the list below:

The floor area of the structure as defined in Sec. 19-1-3 shall be used in calculating the number of required parking spaces, unless otherwise noted.

a. Residential

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Single Family Dwellings | 2 spaces per dwelling unit including manufactured housing |
| 2. | Two-Family Dwellings | 2 spaces per dwelling unit |
| 3. | Multiplex housing or multifamily dwellings | 1.5 spaces per dwelling unit with one bedroom, 1.75 spaces for unit with bedrooms, and 2 spaces per unit three or more bedrooms |
| 4. | Home Businesses | 2 spaces in addition to required parking for residence (this requirement may be reduced by the Zoning Board of Appeals) |
| 5. | Eldercare Facilities | 1.25 spaces per unit or 1 space per 4 beds plus 1 space per employee |

b. Institutional

- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Municipal Uses | 1.25 spaces per employee plus 1 space per 150 sq. ft. of public assembly meeting area |
| 2. | Places of Public Assembly, such as: theaters, cinemas, auditorium, stadiums, sports arenas, churches | 1 space per 4 seats plus 1 space per 2 employees |

and synagogues, gymnasiums

3. Schools:

public assembly space	Grades K-8	1 space per classroom plus 1 space for each employee plus parking in accordance with the places of assembly for the largest
public assembly space	Secondary	8 spaces per classroom plus parking in accordance with the places of assembly for the largest
public assembly space	Post Secondary	1 space for each 2 students plus 1 space for each employee plus parking in accordance with the places of assembly for the largest
	Nursery Schools and Day	1 space per employee plus a safe off-
	Care Facilities	street area for vehicle pickup and drop-off of students/children

Schools not listed above: 1 space per each 2 students at capacity plus 1 space for each employee plus parking in accordance with the places of public assembly for the largest assembly space.

c. Commercial

333 sq. plus 1 space whichever is greater	1. Retail sales	3 spaces per use or 3 spaces per 1,000 sq. ft. (or 1 space per ft. or portions thereof) per employee,
	2. Gas and/or Service Station, Auto Repair Garage	.25 space per fuel pump plus 1 space per employee plus 4 spaces per service bay

(For gas stations involving other uses [e.g., gas pumps with convenience stores], the minimum number of required parking spaces shall be the total of the requirements for each use, plus the standards listed above).

3. Banks	4 spaces per use or 3 spaces per 1,000 sq. ft. (or 1 space per 333 sq. ft. or portions thereof), whichever is greater)
4. Personal Services and Business Services	3 spaces per use or 4 spaces per 1,000 sq. ft. (or 1 space per 250 sq. ft. or portions thereof) whichever is greater)
5. Business and Professional Offices (non-medical) 250 sq. whichever	3 spaces per use or 4 spaces per 1,000 sq. ft. (or 1 space per ft. or portions thereof), is greater)
6. Professional Office (medical)	5 spaces per 1,000 sq. ft. (or 1 space per 200 sq. ft. or portions thereof)
7. Restaurants/Eating Places	1 space per 4 patrons at capacity plus 1 space per employee

(Measurement of standing and seating capacity shall be based upon the latest adopted edition of the BOCA National Building Code and NFPA 101, whichever is more stringent.)

8. Motels, Hotels, Inns	1 space per guest room plus 1 space per employee plus 4 spaces per 1,000 sq. ft. (or 1 space per 250 sq. ft. or portions thereof) of public assembly area
9. Bed and Breakfasts and Homestays (Effective March 9, 2009)	2 spaces plus 1 space per guest room
10. Veterinary Clinics	4 spaces/doctor plus 1 space/other employee
11. Farm and Fish Markets	3 spaces per use or 3 spaces per 1,000 sq. ft. (or 1 space per 333 sq. ft. or portions thereof). (Effective June 10, 2010)

12. Short Term Rental	1 space per 2 tenants, with a minimum of 2 spaces (Effective December 14, 2012)
d. Industrial	1 space per employee
e. Golf Courses	4 spaces per hole plus parking for any assembly, restaurant, or retail space in accordance with the appropriate requirements
f. Other Uses	As determined by the Planning Board based upon the ITE Parking Generation Manual or data of actual parking demand of similar uses

C. Off-Street Parking Design Standards

The following design standards shall apply to all new and expanded off-street parking areas:

1. Parking areas for uses other than single and two-family dwellings shall be designed so that vehicles will not back out into a street.
2. Parking areas shall not inhibit emergency vehicle access to any building or structure.
3. Parking areas shall be separated from the front of all buildings by a landscaped area at least five (5) feet wide where parking is allowed in the yard area.
4. Wheel stops/curbs shall be placed where needed to prevent encroachment into walkways, landscaped areas, circulation aisles, streets and structures.
5. Parking spaces and travel aisles shall be clearly delineated in parking lots.
6. All parking areas shall be designed to adequately control drainage. In furtherance of this standard, drainage calculations used shall reflect a paved condition and all parking areas shall be constructed with base material which can withstand normally expected vehicle loading and winter maintenance.

7. If parking spaces are provided for self-parking by employees or visitors or both, accessible spaces meeting ADA requirements shall be provided in each parking area in conformance with the following:

Total Parking in Lot	Required Minimum Number of Accessible Spaces
1 to 25	1
26 to 50	2
51 to 75	3
76 to 100	4
101 to 150	5
151 to 200	6
201 to 300	7
301 to 400	8
401 to 500	9
501 to 1000	2 percent of total
1001 and over	20 plus 1 for each 100 over 1000

8. Parking facilities within the Town Center District shall comply with the standards of Sec. 19-6-4.D.3.g., Landscaping and Site Development.

SEC. 19-7-9. PRIVATE ACCESS PROVISIONS

A. Existing Private Road Standards

A private road that existed as of June 4, 1997, and is shown on the Town Street Map may be used to provide access to and street frontage for a residential lot upon certification by the Code Enforcement Officer that:

1. based upon the recommendation of the Fire Chief, that the road provides adequate all-season emergency access for the existing and proposed use, and
2. legally binding arrangements exist to provide for the long term maintenance of the road.

If the Code Enforcement Officer determines that the existing private road does not provide adequate all-season emergency access, the applicant may submit a report to the Code Enforcement Officer prepared by a registered professional engineer setting forth improvements that are proposed to be made to the road to improve emergency access. The Code Enforcement Officer shall review the report with the advice of the Fire chief and Town Engineer and determine if adequate emergency access will be

provided if the proposed improvements are made. If the Code Enforcement Officer determines that the improvements will provide adequate access, the applicant shall be responsible for making the proposed improvements and providing the Code Enforcement Officer with a written certification from the professional engineer verifying that the improvements were constructed as designed. No building permit shall be issued until the road improvements are completed, the engineer's certification is provided to the Code Enforcement Officer, and legally binding arrangements for long-term maintenance are in place.

B. New Private Road Standards

A private road may be created to provide access to and street frontage for one (1) or more residential lots provided that:

1. the design and construction of the road has been approved by the Planning Board using the procedures for the review of a subdivision application as being in compliance with the standards for a local road as set forth in Chapter 16, Subdivision Regulations, except that the Planning Board may waive the requirement for sidewalks and permit a gravel travel surface instead of asphalt paving, and
2. a legally binding agreement approved by the Planning Board exists that provides for the long-term maintenance of the road.

C. Private Accessways

The Space and Bulk Standards of Article VI, District Regulations, establish minimum street frontage requirements for lots to be developable. Recognizing that the natural character of the landscape and prior development patterns make compliance with the minimum street frontage requirement difficult or impossible in some situations, this section allows the Planning Board to approve the development of an individual lot lacking the required street frontage if adequate access is provided to the lot, the development is carried out in a manner that minimizes the impact on adjacent properties, and is consistent with sound neighborhood development. The Planning Board may approve the creation and/or development of one (1) lot lacking the required minimum street frontage for the district in which it is located if the Planning Board finds that it conforms with the standards set forth in Sec. 19-7-9.D.4., Private Accessway Standards. The Planning Board may approve the creation of only one (1) such lot from each lot in existence as of June 4, 1997.

D. Private Accessway Procedures

1. Pre-application Conference

No agencies to Applicants for approval of a lot served by a private accessway are required to schedule a pre-application conference with the Town Planner. The purpose of this meeting is to familiarize the applicant with the review procedures and submission requirements, review the private accessway standards and familiarize the Planner with the nature of the proposal. decisions relative to the application may be made at this meeting. The Town Planner may ask representatives of other departments and participate in the conference.

2. Application Procedure

The owner shall submit a formal application for review and approval of a lot on a private accessway to the Planning Board. The application shall consist of:

- a. a fully executed and signed copy of the application for private accessway review (provided by the Town)
- b. Fourteen (14) copies of a plan and supporting documentation as described in Sec. 19-7-9.D.3., Submission Requirements
- c. a review fee as established by the Town
- d. a review escrow fee as established in Sec. 19-9-4.B., Application Review Procedures.

Upon receipt of an application, the application shall be processed and reviewed in accordance with the procedures established in Sec. 19-9-4, Review Procedures.

3. Submission Requirements

be The applicant for a lot on a private accessway shall provide fourteen (14) copies of written materials plus fourteen (14) sets of the plan, maps, or drawings containing the information listed below. The plan, maps, or drawings shall be at a scale sufficient to allow review of the items listed under Subsection 4, Private Accessway Standards, but in no case shall more than fifty (50) feet to the inch.

- a. A completed application form showing:
 1. the record owner's name, address, and phone number and applicant's name, address and phone number if different
 2. the assessing tax map and lot number of the parcel or parcels

3. documentation to demonstrate right, title or interest
- b. A map showing the general location of the site
 - c. A plan showing the private accessway prepared by a registered land surveyor. The plan shall be drawn in permanent ink or permanent transparency material and shall be sealed by the surveyor preparing plan. The plan shall be labeled "Plan of a Private Accessway" and shall provide an approval block for signatures of a legal majority Planning Board, the date of approval, and the words, "Private Accessway, Approved by the Town of Cape Elizabeth Board." The plan shall also contain the following note: "The Town of Cape Elizabeth shall not be responsible for the maintenance, repair, plowing, or similar services for the private accessway shown on this plan." The plan shall show information sufficient to establish on the ground the exact location, direction, width, and length of the private accessway and related right-of-way and the following:
 1. boundaries of all contiguous property under the control of the owner or applicant regardless of whether all or part is affected by the application,
 2. location and size of any existing and proposed sewer and water mains, culverts and drains, on-site sewage disposal systems, wells, and power and telephone lines and poles within the right-of-way of the proposed private access and the location, names, and widths of existing streets and rights-of-way within or adjacent to the proposed private access,
 3. location of intersecting roads or driveways within fifty (50) feet of the private access,
 4. the location of open drainage courses, floodplains, wetland boundaries, stands of trees, major trees, and other important natural features, with a description of such features to be retained,
 5. the direction of existing surface water drainage in the vicinity of the proposed private access and the location of proposed surface water drainage with provisions for drainage handling, including culverts when necessary,
 6. location and dimensions of any existing easements and copies of existing covenants or deed restrictions,

7. the location of the nearest fire hydrant, dry hydrant or other water supply for fire protection and a description of any existing fire protection systems,
 8. the location of all proposed utilities, including fire protection systems,
 9. a building envelope defining the area of the lot within which building may occur.
- d. A maintenance agreement which shall run with the land establishing the responsibilities for the long-term maintenance of the private accessway.

4. Private Accessway Standards

The Planning Board shall find that the proposed lot and related accessway conform to the following standards:

- a. The lot approved under this provision shall be improved with only one (1) dwelling unit and related accessory buildings and uses.
- b. The lot shall be served by a private accessway meeting the following requirements:
 1. The access way shall be located within a dedicated right-of-way having a minimum width of thirty (30) feet.
 2. The accessway shall be improved with gravel or paved drive meeting the following standards:
 - a. The sub-base shall be constructed with gravel meeting MDOT Spec. 703.06 Type D with a depth of at least fifteen (15) inches, and having a width of at least eighteen (18) feet.
 - b. The travel way shall be constructed with a minimum of three (3) inches of crushed gravel having a width of at least (14) feet. The remaining width of the gravel base may be loamed and seeded.
 - c. Within ten (10) feet of the edge of the street paving, the accessway shall be paved with at least two (2) inches of asphalt paving. The maximum grade within the first fifty (50) feet of the edge of street paving shall be five percent (5%). Pavement radius at the intersection with the street shall be twenty (20) feet. (Effective December 10, 2003)

fourteen

d. Gutter drainage along the street shall not be allowed to sheet across the face of the intersection and provisions shall be made to keep drainage from the access from running into public street.

e. A turnaround shall be provided meeting the requirements of the Fire Chief.

3. The accessway shall be located so that sight distance conforms to the requirements of the Subdivision Ordinance.

4. A private accessway may serve only one (1) lot.

5. The Planning Board may reduce the requirements of subsection b. (1), (2) and (3) above to a lesser standard where there is an existing private access or to promote better neighborhood development, but in no case shall standards be reduced so that access for any municipal emergency vehicle is prohibited.
(Effective August 11, 1999.)

c. Adequate disposal of sewage shall be provided as evidenced by connection to the public sewerage system or the submission of a completed HHE-200 form or subsequent form.

d. That a building envelope be depicted wherein the house and accessory buildings will be located on the lot demonstrating conformance with the setback requirements of the district in which it is located and any natural constraints and that the house site will be buffered from abutting residential properties.

5. Post Approval Procedures

a. Inspection:

The applicant shall be responsible for demonstrating that the construction of the private access way meets the standards of this section.

The private accessway shall be inspected under the direction of a registered professional engineer. Prior to the issuance of any building permits for the lot served by a private accessway, (1) the engineer shall certify to the Code Enforcement Officer that the private accessway has been constructed in accordance with this section or (2) a performance guarantee shall be posted in compliance with the provisions of Sec. 16-2-6.C. of the Subdivision Ordinance.

b. Recording of the Approved Plan:

The original plan(s) and maintenance agreement shall be recorded in the Cumberland County Registry of Deeds within ninety (90) days of approval by the Planning Board and prior to the issuance of building permits on any lots served by the private access. If the plan and agreement are not recorded within this period, the approval of the Planning Board shall be void.

c. Amendments:

Any construction of the private accessway that is inconsistent with the approved private accessway plan shall require an amendment to the plan. De minimus changes may be approved by the Town Planner. All other changes must be approved by the Planning Board.

SEC. 19-7-10. AFTER THE FACT REDUCTIONS

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article VI Districts, setback requirements may be reduced in accordance with the provisions of this section.

The Code Enforcement Officer may issue a certificate reducing the required setback to validate the sites of mis-located single family, residential structures, and related accessory structures which are not otherwise legally sited and which were in existence on April 1, 1997, provided that:

1. The use of the property is and will remain as a single family dwelling,
2. The reduction will not be more than ten (10) feet, and
3. The encroachment is the result of the inadvertent misplacement of a structure.

If a reduction is approved, the Code Enforcement Officer shall provide the applicant with a signed instrument in recordable form indicating the setback reduction granted under the terms of this section. The applicant shall be responsible for the recording of this instrument in the Cumberland County Registry of Deeds. If the reduction is not approved, the Code Enforcement Officer shall advise the applicant of the right to seek an appeal through the Zoning Board of Appeals. (Effective December 10, 2003)

SEC. 19-7-11. MULTIPLE PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS ON A LOT

If more than one (1) principal building is located on a lot, the lot size and location of each building shall be such that a separate lot conforming to the provisions of this Ordinance could be created for each building. The potential creation of a separate lot shall be

demonstrated by submitting a plan to the Code Enforcement Officer showing how the land could be divided to create conforming lots.

SEC. 19-7-12. CORNER CLEARANCES

On a corner lot in any district, no fence, wall, hedge, or other planting more than three and a half (3 ½) feet in height shall be erected, placed or maintained within the three-sided area formed by the intersecting street lines and a line joining them at points which lie twenty (20) feet distant from the point of intersection, measured along said street lines.

SEC. 19-7-13. SINGLE FAMILY DWELLING BISECTED LOTS

No new single family dwelling lot shall be created which is bisected by a public or private road unless the lot area on at least one (1) side of the road meets the minimum lot size requirement for the district in which it is located. If any segment of the bisected single family dwelling lot does not meet the minimum lot size requirement, the various segments shall be retained in single ownership and shall be treated as one lot for the purposes of this Ordinance. (Effective March 15, 2006)

SEC. 19-7-14. TEMPORARY ACTIVITIES AND EVENTS

Temporary uses of a community or nonprofit nature such as festivals, fairs, carnivals, and similar events may be permitted in any district by vote of the Town Council, notwithstanding the provisions of this Ordinance. Such temporary use shall not be contrary to the objectives of this Ordinance. A vote by the Council allowing such temporary use shall not be deemed a change in the zoning and shall apply to the specific event or activity only for its stated duration.

SEC. 19-7-15. TEMPORARY STRUCTURES

The use of a temporary construction trailer on a site that has an active building permit may be permitted by the Code Enforcement Officer. The use of a temporary marketing and/or sales trailer may be permitted on a lot in an approved subdivision, in which case the construction, marketing and sales uses shall be combined in one trailer. A marketing and/or sales trailer which is not necessary to and located in an approved subdivision under construction shall not be permitted unless it has received Site Plan Approval or is part of a building which has received Site Plan Approval. A building permit shall be required for the temporary structure and shall require that the structure be removed in one year, which may be extended once by the Code Enforcement Officer for an additional year. (Effective August 11, 1999)

SEC. 19-7-16. CREATION OF A SHORT-CUT VIA DEVELOPED RESIDENTIAL STREET

No new short-cut may be created, if the measurement of the distance along such short-cut includes a developed residential street.

Notwithstanding the waiver provision of Sec. 16-3-5 or otherwise, the foregoing limitation on the creation of short-cuts via developed residential streets shall not be waived by the Planning Board in connection with any subdivision approval.

Notwithstanding 1 M.R.S.A. Sec. 302, this provision shall apply to any pending proceeding proposing the creation of a short-cut via developed residential street, unless all approvals and building permits for the project have been obtained prior to the filing of the petition for enactment of this Ordinance with the Town Clerk. (Effective June 23, 2006)

ARTICLE VIII. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

The following standards of performance shall apply to the uses and areas of the community as listed in the specific standard. Any use of land, buildings, or structures to which these standards apply shall be in conformance with the requirements.

SEC. 19-8-1. RESERVED

SEC. 19-8-2. SHORELAND PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

All activities in the Shoreland Performance Overlay District shall comply with the following performance standards as applicable, except where the requirements of the underlying district are more restrictive, in which case the more restrictive standards shall apply:

A. Piers, Docks, Wharves, Bridges Over Ten (10) Feet in Length and Other Marine Structures Extending Over or Below the Normal High Water Line of Water Body or Within a Wetland (Effective October 15, 2009)

All piers, docks, wharves and other structures listed above shall require site plan approval by the Planning Board and compliance with the performance standards below. The Planning Board may require the submission of an environmental impact assessment on natural areas and may require mitigation measures such as changes in the design and construction of the marine structure and in the magnitude, duration, and location, of activities on the marine structure. Structures are considered temporary when they will remain in or over the water for less than seven (7) months in any period of twelve (12) consecutive months and considered permanent when they will remain in or over the water for seven (7) months or more in any period of twelve (12) consecutive months. (Effective October 15, 2009). The performance standards are as follows:

1. Access from shore shall be developed on soils appropriate for such use, and constructed so as to control erosion. (Effective October 15, 2009)
2. The location of the marine structure shall not unreasonably interfere with existing developed or natural beach areas. (Effective October 15, 2009)

3. The facility shall be located so as to minimize adverse effects on fisheries. (Effective October 15, 2009)
4. The facility shall be no larger in dimension than necessary to carry on the activity and be consistent with the surrounding character and uses of the area. A temporary pier, dock or wharf in non-tidal waters shall not be wider than six feet for non-commercial uses. (Effective October 15, 2009)
5. No new structure shall be built on, over or abutting a pier, wharf, dock or other structure extending beyond the normal high water line of a water body or within a wetland unless the structure requires direct access to the water body or wetland as an operational necessity. (Effective October 15, 2009)
6. New permanent piers and docks on non-tidal waters shall not be permitted unless it is clearly demonstrated to the Planning Board that a temporary pier or dock is not feasible, and a permit has been obtained from the Department of Environmental Protection, pursuant to the Natural Resources Protection Act. (Effective October 15, 2009)
7. No existing structures built on, over or abutting a pier, dock, wharf or other structure extending beyond the normal high water line of a water body or within a wetland shall be converted to residential dwelling units in the district.
8. Structures built on, over or abutting a pier, wharf, dock or other structure extending beyond the normal high water line of a water body or within a wetland shall not exceed twenty (20) feet in height above the pier, wharf, dock or other structure.
9. All such structures shall be considered permanent unless constructed for removal from the water and remaining in the water for less than seven (7) months in any period of twelve (12) consecutive months.

B. Individual Private Campsites

Individual private campsites not associated with campgrounds are allowed provided the following conditions are met: (Effective October 15, 2009)

1. One campsite per lot existing on the effective date of this district, or thirty thousand (30,000) square feet of lot area within the shoreland district, whichever is less, may be permitted.
2. Campsite placement on any lot, including the area intended for a tent platform, shall be set back one hundred (100) feet from the normal high water line of Great Pond, and seventy-five (75) feet from the normal high water line of other water bodies, tributary stream, or the wetland upland edge.

3. Recreational camping vehicles shall not be allowed.
4. The clearing of vegetation for the siting of a tent or similar shelter in a Resource Protection 1-Critical Wetland District, if a Resource Protection Permit is issued by the Planning Board, shall be limited to one thousand (1,000) square feet per site.
5. When a 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. (Effective October 15, 2009)

C. Parking Areas

1. Parking areas shall meet the shoreline and tributary stream setback requirements for structures. The setback requirement for parking areas serving public boat launching facilities may be reduced to no less than fifty (50) feet from the shoreline or tributary stream if the Zoning Board of Appeals finds that no other reasonable alternative exists further from the shoreline or tributary stream. (Effective October 15, 2009)
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. (Effective October 15, 2009)
3. In determining the appropriate size of parking facilities, the following shall apply:

Typical parking space: Nine (9) feet wide and Eighteen (18) feet long.
 Boat trailer parking space: Nine (9) feet wide and forty (40) feet long.
 Internal travel aisles: Twenty-four (24) feet wide.

D. 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. New roads and driveways shall be setback at least two hundred fifty (250) feet from the normal high water line of Great Pond and one hundred (100) feet from the wetland upland edge of the Resource Protection 1 District and seventy-five (75) feet from the normal high water line of other water bodies and tributary streams, unless no reasonable alternative exists as determined

by the Planning Board. If no other reasonable alternative exists, the Planning Board may reduce the road and/or driveway setback requirement to no less than fifty (50) feet upon a 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 percent (20%), the road and/or driveway setback shall be increased by ten (10) feet for each five percent (5%) increase in slope above twenty percent (20%). (Effective October 15, 2009)

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 this section except for that portion of the road or driveway necessary for direct access to the structure. (Effective October 15, 2009)

2. An existing public road may be expanded within the legal road right-of-way regardless of its setback from a water body, tributary stream or wetland. (Effective October 15, 2009)
3. New roads and driveways are prohibited in a Resource Protection 1 Critical Wetland District except to provide access to permitted uses within the district. New driveways may be approved by the Planning Board upon a finding that no reasonable alternative route or location is available outside the district, in which case the 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 and shall have a maximum width of sixteen (16) feet.
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 contained in Sec. 19-8-2.L, Erosion and Sedimentation Control. (Effective October 15, 2009)
5. Road and driveway grades shall be no greater than ten percent (10%) except for segments of less than two hundred (200) feet. (Effective October 15, 2009)
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 fifty (50) feet plus two (2) 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 wetland upland edge.

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. (Effective October 15, 2009)

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: (Effective October 15, 2009)

- 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: (Effective October 15, 2009)

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

- b. Drainage dips may be used in place of ditch relief culverts only where the grade is ten percent (10%) or less. (Effective October 15, 2009)
- c. On sections having slopes greater than ten percent (10%), ditch relief culverts shall be placed at approximately a thirty (30) degree angle down slope from a line perpendicular to the center line of the road or driveway. (Effective October 15, 2009)
- d. Ditch relief culverts shall be sufficiently sized and properly installed in order to allow for effective functioning. Inlet and outlet ends shall be stabilized with appropriate materials.

8. Ditches, culverts, bridges, dips, water turnouts and other stormwater runoff control installations associated with roads and driveway shall be maintained on a regular basis to assure effective functioning. (Effective October 15, 2009)

E. Stormwater Runoff

1. All new construction and development shall be designed to minimize stormwater 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 stormwater.

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

F. Sewage Disposal Standards

All subsurface sewage disposal systems shall be installed in compliance with the State of Maine Subsurface Wastewater Disposal rules Chapter 15, Article II, Private Sewage Disposal Ordinance 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. (Effective October 15, 2009)

G. Essential Services

1. Where feasible, the installation of essential services shall be limited to existing public ways and existing service corridors. (Effective October 15, 2009)
2. The installation of essential services, other than road-side distribution lines, is not allowed in a Resource Protection or Stream Protection District, except to provide services to a permitted use within said district, or except where the applicant demonstrates that no reasonable alternative exists. Where allowed, such structures and facilities shall be located so as to minimize any adverse impacts on surrounding uses and resources, including visual impacts. (Effective October 15, 2009)
3. Damaged or destroyed public utility transmission and distribution lines, towers and related equipment may be replaced or reconstructed without a permit. (Effective October 15, 2009)

H. 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 Planning Board shall be required for mineral exploration which exceeds the above limitations. All excavations, including test pits and holes, shall be immediately capped, filled or secured by other equally effective measures, so as to restore disturbed areas and to protect the public health and safety. Mineral extraction may be permitted in accordance with Sec. 19-8-5, Earth Materials Removal Standards, and the following conditions:

1. A reclamation plan shall be filed with, and approved, by the Planning Board before a permit is granted. (Effective October 15, 2009)
2. No part of any extraction operation, including drainage and runoff control features, shall be permitted within one hundred (100) feet of the normal high water line of Great Pond or the wetland upland edge in the Resource Protection 1 District, nor 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 fifty (50) feet of any property line without written permission of the owner of such adjacent property. (Effective October 15, 2009)
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: (Effective October 15, 2009)
 - 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 no steeper than a three to one (3:1) slope.
 - c. Topsoil or loam shall be retained to cover all disturbed 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.

I. 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 (7M.R.S.A. sections 4201-4209). (Effective October 15, 2009)
2. There shall be no new tilling of soil within one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high water line of Great Pond or the wetland upland edge in the Resource Protection 1 District; within seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, from other water bodies and coastal wetlands; nor within twenty-five (25) feet, horizontal distance, of tributary streams and freshwater wetlands. Operations in existence on the effective date of this ordinance and not in conformance with this provision may be maintained. (Effective October 15, 2009)

3. Where soil is tilled in a Resource Protection 1 – Critical Wetland District, tilled in excess of forty thousand (40,000) square feet in surface area in the shoreland zone, such tillage shall be carried out in conformance with the provisions of a Conservation Plan. The plan shall be filed with the Code Enforcement Officer. Nonconformance with the provisions of such Conservation Plan shall be considered to be a violation of this ordinance. (Effective October 15, 2009)
4. Manure shall not be stored or stockpiled within one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, of Great Pond, or within seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, of other water bodies, tributary streams, or wetlands. All manure storage areas within the shoreland district must be constructed or modified such that the facility produces no discharge of effluent or contaminated stormwater. (Effective October 15, 2009)
5. Newly established livestock grazing areas shall not be permitted within one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, of the normal high water line of Great Pond; within seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, of other water bodies, nor within twenty-five (25) feet, horizontal distance, of tributary streams and 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. (Effective October 15, 2009)

J. Timber Harvesting

Timber harvesting within the Shoreland Zoning Overlay District shall be carried out in conformance with the following:

1. Adjacent to Great Pond
 - a. Within the strip of land extending seventy-five (75) feet inland from the high water line of Great Pond, there shall be no timber harvesting, except to remove safety hazards.
 - b. At a distance greater than seventy-five (75) feet from the normal high water line of Great Pond, harvesting of no more than forty percent (40%) of total volume on each acre of trees 4.5 inches DBH or greater on any lot any ten (10) year period is permitted. Volume may be considered to be equivalent to basal area. In no case, however, shall the average residual basal area of trees over 4 ½ inches in diameter at 4 ½ feet above ground level be reduced to less than 30 square feet per acre. There shall be no clear-cut openings. A well distributed stand of trees which is wind firm

and other vegetation, including existing ground cover, shall be maintained.
(Effective October 15, 2009)

2. Adjacent to the Spurwink River and the Atlantic Ocean, and Streams
Subject to Shoreland Zoning

- a. Within seventy-five (75) feet of the normal high water line of the Spurwink River, the Atlantic Ocean, and streams subject to shoreland zoning, there shall be no timber harvesting, except to remove safety hazards. (Effective October 15, 2009)
- b. At a distance greater than seventy-five (75) feet from the normal high water line of the Spurwink River, the Atlantic Ocean, and streams subject to shoreland zoning, harvesting of no more than forty percent (40%) of the total volume on each acre of trees 4.5 inches BDH or greater on any lot in any ten (10) year period is permitted. Clear-cut openings shall be permitted, provided that harvesting activities shall not create single clear-cut openings greater than seven thousand five hundred (7,500) square feet in the forest canopy. When clear-cut openings exceed five thousand (5,000) square feet, they shall be at least one hundred (100) feet apart. Clear-cut openings shall be included in the calculation of total volume removal. Volume may be considered to be equivalent to basal area. (Effective October 15, 2009)

3. Additional Timber Harvesting Standards

All timber harvesting shall conform to the following standards:

- a. Shoreline integrity and sedimentation. Persons conducting timber harvesting and related activities must take reasonable measures to avoid the disruption off-shoreline integrity, the occurrence of sedimentation of water, and the disturbance of water body and tributary stream banks, water body and tributary stream channels, shorelines, and soil lying within water bodies, tributary streams and wetlands. If, despite such precautions, the disruption of shoreline integrity, sedimentation of water, or the disturbance of water body and tributary stream banks, water body and tributary stream channels, shorelines, and soil lying within water bodies, tributary streams and wetlands occurs, such conditions must be corrected.
- b. Slash treatment. Timber harvesting and related activities shall be conducted such that slash or debris is not left below the normal high water line of any water body or tributary stream, or the upland edge of a wetland.

1. Slash actively used to protect soil from disturbance by equipment or to stabilize exposed soil, may be left in place, provided that no part thereof extends more than 4 feet above the ground.
2. Adjacent to great ponds, rivers and wetlands:
 - (i) No accumulation of slash shall be left within 50 feet of the normal high water line or upland edge of a wetland or river;
 - (ii) No accumulation of slash shall be left within 75 feet of the normal high water line of Great Pond;
 - (iii) Between 50 feet and 250 feet of the normal high water line or upland edge of a wetland or river, all slash larger than 3 inches in diameter must be disposed of in such a manner that no part thereof extends more than 4 feet above the ground.
 - (iv) Between 75 feet and 250 feet of the normal high water line of Great Pond, all slash larger than 3 inches in diameter must be disposed of in such a manner that no part thereof extends more than 4 feet above the ground.
- c. Skid trails, yards, and equipment operation. This requirement applies to the construction, maintenance, and use of skid trails and yards in shoreland areas.
 1. Equipment used in timber harvesting and related activities shall not use river, stream or tributary stream channels as travel routes except when surface waters are frozen and snow covered, and the activity will not result in any ground disturbance.
 2. Skid trails and yards must be designed and constructed to prevent sediment and concentrated water runoff from entering a water body, tributary stream, or wetland. Upon termination of their use, skid trails and yards must be stabilized.
 3. Setbacks:
 - (i) Equipment must be operated to avoid the exposure of mineral soil within 25 feet, horizontal distance, of any water body, tributary stream, or wetland. On slopes of 10 percent or greater, the setback for equipment operation must be increased by 20 feet, horizontal distance, plus an additional 10 feet, horizontal distance, for each 5 percent increase in slope above 10 percent. Where slopes fall away from the resource, no increase in the 25-foot setback is required.

- (ii) Where such setbacks are impracticable, appropriate techniques shall be used to avoid sedimentation of the water body, tributary stream or wetland. Such techniques may include the installation of sump holes or settling basins, and/or the effective use of additional ditch relief culverts and ditch water turnouts placed to avoid sedimentation of the water body, tributary stream, or wetland. If, despite such precautions, sedimentation or the disruption of shoreline integrity occurs, such conditions must be corrected.

d. Land Management Roads. Land management roads, including approaches to crossings of water bodies, tributary stream channels, and freshwater wetlands, ditches and other related structures, must be designed, constructed, and maintained to prevent sediment and concentrated water runoff from directly entering the water body, tributary stream or wetland. Surface water on or adjacent to water crossing approaches must be diverted through vegetative filter strips to avoid sedimentation of the watercourse or wetland. Because roadside ditches may not extend to the resource being crossed, vegetative filter strips must be established in accordance with the setback requirements in Subsection c(3). above.

1. Land management roads and associated ditches, excavation, and fill must be set back at least:
 - a. 100 feet, horizontal distance, from the normal high water line of a great pond, river or freshwater or coastal wetland;
 - b. 50 feet, horizontal distance, from the normal high water line of streams; and
 - c. 25 feet, horizontal distance, from the normal high water line of tributary streams.
2. The minimum 100 foot setback specified in Subsection c.3 above may be reduced to no less than 50 feet and the 50 foot setback specified in Subsection c.3 above may be reduced to no less than 25 feet, horizontal distance, if, prior to construction, the landowner or the landowner's designated agent obtains a variance from the Zoning Board of Appeals, and includes in its variance application evidence that no reasonable alternative exists, and the 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 to avoid sedimentation of the water body, tributary stream or wetland. If, despite such precautions,

sedimentation or the
conditions must be

disruption of shoreline integrity occurs, such
corrected.

3. On slopes of 10 percent or greater, the land management road setback must be increased by at least 20 feet plus an additional 10 feet for each 5 percent increase in slope above 10 percent.
4. New land management roads are not allowed within the shoreland area along Significant River Segments as identified in 38 M.R.S.A. section 437, nor in a Resource Protection District, unless, prior to construction, the landowner or the landowner's designated agent makes a clear demonstration to the Planning Board's satisfaction that no reasonable alternative route exists outside the shoreland zone, and that the new road must be set back as far as practicable from the normal high water line and screened from the river by existing vegetation.
5. Ditches, culverts, bridges, dips, water turnouts and other water control installations associated with roads must be maintained on a regular basis to assure effective functioning. Drainage structures shall deliver a dispersed flow of water into an unscarified filter strip no less than the width indicated in the setback requirements above. Where such a filter strip is impracticable, appropriate techniques shall be used to avoid sedimentation of the water body, tributary stream, or wetland. Such techniques may include the installation of sump holes or settling basins, and/or the effective use of additional ditch relief culverts and ditch water turnouts placed to avoid sedimentation of the water body, tributary stream, or wetland. If, despite such precautions, sedimentation or the disruption of shoreline integrity occurs, such conditions must be corrected.
6. Road closeout and discontinuance. Maintenance of the water control installations required above must continue until use of the road is discontinued and the road is put to bed by effective installation of water bars or other adequate road drainage structures at appropriate intervals, constructed to avoid surface water flowing over or under the water bar, and extending a sufficient distance beyond the traveled way so that water does not reenter the road surface.
7. Upgrading existing roads. Extension or enlargement of presently existing roads must conform to the provisions for land management roads. Any nonconforming existing road may continue to exist and to be maintained, as long as the nonconforming conditions are not made more nonconforming.

8. Exception. Extension or enlargement of presently existing roads need not conform to the setback requirements above if, prior to extension or enlargement, the landowner or the landowner's designated agent demonstrates to the Code Enforcement Officer's satisfaction that no reasonable alternative exists and 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 to avoid sedimentation of the water body, tributary stream, or wetland. If, despite such precautions, sedimentation or the disruption of shoreline integrity occurs, such conditions must be corrected.

9. Additional measures. In addition to the foregoing minimum requirements, persons undertaking construction and maintenance of roads and river, stream and tributary stream crossings must take reasonable measures to avoid sedimentation of surface waters.

e. Crossings of water bodies. Crossings of rivers, streams, and tributary streams must allow for fish passage at all times of the year, must not impound water, and must allow for the maintenance of normal flows.

1. Determination of flow. Provided they are properly applied and used for the circumstances for which they are designed, methods including but not limited to the following are acceptable as a means of calculating the 10 year and 25 year frequency water flows and thereby determining water crossing sizes as required above: The United States Geological Survey (USGS) Methods; specifically: Hodgkins, G. 1999, Estimating the Magnitude of Peak Flows for Streams in Maine for Selected Recurrence Intervals. U.S. Geological Survey. Water Resources Investigations Report 99-4008. 45 pp.

2. Upgrading existing water crossings. Extension or enlargement of presently existing water crossings must conform to the above provisions. Any nonconforming existing water crossing may continue to exist and be maintained, as long as the conditions are not made more nonconforming; nonconforming however, any maintenance or repair work done below the normal high water line must conform to the provisions of the Shoreland Performance Overlay District.

3. Other Agency Permits. Any timber harvesting and related activities involving the design, construction, and maintenance of crossings on water bodies other than a river, stream or tributary stream may require a permit from the Land Use Regulation Commission, the Department of Environmental Protection, or the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
4. Any timber harvesting and related activities involving the design, construction, and maintenance of crossings of freshwater wetlands identified by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife as essential wildlife habitat require prior consultation with the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife.
5. Notice to Bureau of Forestry. Written notice of all water crossing construction maintenance, alteration and replacement shoreland areas must be given by the property owner activities in to the Bureau prior to the commencement of such activities. Such notice must contain all information required by the Bureau, including:
 - (i) a map showing the location of all proposed permanent crossings;
 - (ii) the GPS location of all proposed permanent crossings;
 - (iii) for any temporary or permanent crossing that requires a permit from state or federal agencies, a copy of the approved permit or permits; and
 - (iv) a statement signed by the responsible party that all temporary and permanent crossings will be constructed, maintained, closed out in accordance with the requirements of this and Section.
6. Water crossing standards. All crossings of rivers require a bridge or culvert sized according to the requirements below. Subject to other provisions above, skid trail crossings of streams and tributary streams when channels of such streams and tributary streams are frozen and snow-covered or are composed of a hard surface, which will not be eroded or otherwise damaged, are not required to use permanent or temporary structures. Streams and tributary streams may be crossed using temporary structures that are not bridges or culverts provided:
 - (i) concentrated water runoff does not enter the stream or tributary stream;

- (ii) sedimentation of surface waters is reasonably avoided;
- (iii) there is no substantial disturbance of the bank, or stream or tributary stream channel;
- (iv) fish passage is not impeded; and
- (v) water flow is not unreasonably impeded.

7. Bridge and Culvert Sizing. For crossings of river, stream and tributary stream channels with a bridge or culvert, the following requirements apply:

sectional
channel.

- (i) Bridges and culverts must be installed and maintained to provide an opening sufficient in size and structure to accommodate 10-year frequency water flows or with a cross sectional area at least equal to 2 ½ times the cross-area of the river, stream, or tributary stream

failure,
avoided.
the
effective
following:

- (ii) Temporary bridge and culvert sizes may be smaller than provided in Subsection (i) above if techniques are effectively employed such that in the event of culvert or bridge the natural course of water flow is maintained and sedimentation of the water body or tributary stream is avoided. Such crossing structures must be at least as wide as channel and placed above the normal high water line. Techniques may include, but are not limited to, the use of any, a combination of, or all of the

- 1. use of temporary skidder bridges;
- 2. removing culverts prior to the onset of frozen ground conditions;
- 3. using water bars in conjunction with culverts;
- 4. using road dips in conjunction with culverts.

- (iii) Culverts utilized in river, stream and tributary stream crossings must:

- 1. be installed at or below river, stream or tributary stream bed elevation;
- 2. be seated on firm ground;
- 3. have soil compacted at least halfway up the side of the culvert;

4. be covered by soil to a minimum depth of 1 foot or according to the culvert manufacturer's specifications, whichever is greater; and
5. have a headwall at the inlet end which is adequately stabilized by riprap or other suitable means to reasonably avoid erosion of material around the culvert.

(iv) River, stream and tributary stream crossings allowed under the Shoreland Performance Overlay District standards, but located in flood hazard areas (i.e. A zones) as identified on a community's Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) or Flood Hazard Boundary Maps (FHBM), must be designed and constructed under the stricter standards contained in that community's National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). For example, a water crossing may be required to pass a 100-year flood event.

For
year

8. Skid trail closeout. Upon completion of timber harvesting and related activities, or upon the expiration of a Forest Operations Notification, whichever is earlier, the following requirements apply:

and
with
below.

(i) Bridges and culverts installed for river, stream and tributary stream crossings by skid trails must either be removed areas of exposed soil stabilized, or upgraded to comply the closeout standards for land management roads

harvesting
stream or
after

(ii) Water crossing structures that are not bridges or culverts must either be removed immediately following timber and related activities, or, if frozen into the river, tributary stream bed or bank, as soon as practical snowmelt.

or if
practical
sedimentation or
such conditions

(iii) River, stream and tributary stream channels, banks and approaches to crossings of water bodies and tributary streams must be immediately stabilized on completion of harvest, the ground is frozen and/or snow-covered, as soon as after snowmelt. If, despite such precautions, the disruption of shoreline integrity occurs, must be corrected.

9. Land management road closeout. Maintenance of the water control features must continue until use of the road is discontinued and the road is put to bed by taking the following actions:

(i) Effective installation of water bars or other adequate road drainage structures at appropriate intervals, constructed to reasonably avoid surface water flowing over or under the water bar, and extending sufficient distance beyond the traveled way so that water does not reenter the road surface.

(ii) Water crossing structures must be appropriately sized or dismantled and removed in a manner that reasonably avoids sedimentation of the water body or tributary stream.

(iii) Any bridge or water crossing culvert in roads to be discontinued shall satisfy one of the following requirements:

1. it shall be designed to provide an opening sufficient in size and structure to accommodate 25-year frequency water flows;
2. it shall be designed to provide an opening with a cross-sectional area at least 3 ½ times the cross-sectional area of the river, stream or tributary stream channel; or
3. it shall be dismantled and removed in a fashion to reasonably avoid sedimentation of the river, stream or tributary stream. If, despite such precautions, sedimentation or the disruption of shoreline integrity occurs, such conditions must be corrected.

f. Slope Table. Filter strips, skid trail setbacks, and land management road setbacks must be maintained as specified above, but in no case shall be less than shown in the following table:

Average slope of land between exposed width of strip between exposed mineral soil and the shoreline (percent) mineral soil and shoreline

(feet along surface of the ground)

0	25
10	45
20	65
30	85
40	105
50	125
60	145
70	165

(Effective October 15, 2009)

K. Clearing or Removal of Vegetation for Activities Other than Timber Harvesting (Effective October 15, 2009)

1. The Resource Protection 1 Critical Wetland District abutting Great Pond, there shall be no cutting of vegetation except to remove safety hazards or that which is necessary for uses expressly authorized in that district.
(Effective October 15, 2009)
2. A buffer strip shall be required except to allow for the development of permitted uses, or for those portions of public recreational facilities adjacent to public swimming areas where cleared areas are limited to the minimum area necessary. Within a strip of land extending one hundred (100) feet, horizontal distance, inland from the wetland upland edge in the Resource Protection 1 District, and seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, from any other water body or tributary stream, a buffer strip of vegetation shall be preserved as follows: (Effective October 15, 2009)
 - a. There shall be no cleared opening greater than two hundred fifty (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 footpath not to exceed six (6) feet in width as measured between tree trunks is permitted provided that a cleared line of sight to the water through the buffer strip is not created.
(Effective October 15, 2009)
 - b. Selective cutting of trees within the buffer strip is permitted provided that a well distributed stand of trees and other natural vegetation is maintained. For the purposes of this section, a “well-distributed stand of trees” adjacent to a stream flowing to Great Pond shall be defined as maintaining a rating score of twenty-four (24) or more in any twenty-five (25) foot by fifty (50) foot rectangular (1250 square feet) area as determined by the following rating system. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Diameter of Tree at 4 ½ feet Points Above Ground Level (inches)

2 < 4 inches	1
> 4 < 8 inches	2
8 < 12 inches	4
12 inches or greater	8

Adjacent to other water bodies, tributary streams, and wetlands, a “well-distributed stand of trees and other vegetation” is defined as maintaining a minimum rating score of sixteen (16) per twenty-five (25) foot by fifty (50) foot rectangular area. (Effective October 15,

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 this 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 the point system, “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 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. (Effective October 15, 2009)

Notwithstanding the above provision, no more than forty percent (40%) of the total volume of trees four (4) inches or more in diameter, measured at four and a half (4 ½) 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 paragraphs 1 and 2a above. (Effective October 15, 2009)
- d. Pruning of tree branches on the bottom one-third (1/3) of the tree is permitted.
- e. In order to maintain a buffer strip of vegetation, when the removal of storm-damaged, diseased, unsafe, or dead trees results in the

creation of cleared openings, these openings shall be replanted with native tree species unless existing new tree growth is present.

3. At distances greater than seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, from the normal high water line of any water body other than Great Pond or tributary stream, there shall be permitted on any lot, in any ten (10) year period, selective cutting of not more than forty percent (40%) of the volume of trees four (4) inches or more in diameter, measured four and a half (4 ½) feet above ground level. Tree removal in conjunction with the development of permitted uses shall be included in the forty percent (40%) calculation. For the purposes of these standards, volume may be considered to be equivalent to basal area. (Effective October 15, 2009)

In no event shall cleared openings for any purpose, including but not limited to, principal and accessory structures, driveways and sewage disposal areas, exceed in the aggregate, twenty-five percent (25%) of the lot area within the shoreland zone or ten thousand (10,000) square feet, whichever is greater, including land previously cleared. (Effective October 15, 2009)

4. Legally existing cleared openings in existence on the effective date of this district may be maintained, but shall not be enlarged, except as permitted by this district. (Effective October 15, 2009)
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 K. (Effective October 15, 2009)

L. Erosion and Sedimentation Control

1. All activities which involve filling, grading, excavation or other similar activities which result in un-stabilized 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 re-vegetation 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 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 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 least one (1) bale per five hundred (500) square feet and shall be maintained until a catch of vegetation is established.
 - b. Anchoring the mulch with netting, peg and twine or other suitable method may be required to maintain the mulch cover.
 - c. Additional measures shall be taken where necessary in order to avoid siltation into the water. Such measures may include the use of staked hay bales and/or silt fences.
5. Natural and man-made ways and drainage outlets shall be protected from erosion from water flowing through them. Drainage ways shall be designed and constructed in order to carry water from a twenty-five (25) year storm or greater, and shall be stabilized with vegetation or lined with riprap.

M. Soils

All land uses shall be located on soils in or upon which the proposed uses or structures can be established and 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, 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 qualified professionals. Certified persons may include Maine State Certified Soils 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. (Effective October 15, 2009)

N. Water Quality Protection

No activity shall impair designated uses or the water classification of the water body, tributary stream or wetland. (Effective October 15, 2009)

O. Archaeological Sites

1. 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.
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. (Effective October 15, 2009)

SEC. 19-8-3. RESOURCE PROTECTION PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

All activities in the Resource Protection Districts shall comply with the following performance standards as applicable:

A. Resource Protection Permit Procedures

1. Review
 - a. Any activity, use or structure listed in Sec. 19-6-9, Resource Protection Districts, in a Resource Protection 1 Critical Wetland, Resource Protection 2 Wetland Protection, Resource Protection 3 Floodplain, or Resource Protection 1 Critical Wetland Buffer Overlay District listed as permitted with a Resource Protection Permit shall be permitted only if a Resource Protection Permit is obtained in accordance with this section.
 - b. The Planning Board shall review the submitted application and accompanying materials. The Planning Board may require additional material that, considering the probable cost and effects of the proposed alteration, it deems necessary for a full consideration of the proposal and its effects, including more detailed plans.
 - c. The Planning Board in its review of an application may require a "peer review" by a professional engineer, a botanist or other relevant expert. The cost of all such reviews, including the cost of review by the Town

Engineer, shall be taken from the application's Review Escrow Account. If a Review Escrow Account has not been established pursuant to the provisions of other ordinances governing an aspect of the applicant's proposed activity, the Planning Board shall be authorized to require an applicant for a Resource Protection permit to establish a Review Escrow Account under the terms of Sec. 16-2-1.c. of the Subdivision Ordinance. Any funds not disbursed from the Review Escrow Account shall be promptly returned to the applicant upon final disposition of his or her application. (Effective November 14, 2015)

- d. The Planning Board shall process the application in accordance with the procedures established for site plan review in Sec. 19-9-4, Review Procedures.
- e. Prior to considering the application, the Planning Board shall refer it to the Conservation Commission for its review and recommendation.
- f. Within thirty-five (35) days following the public hearing if one is held or sixty (60) days following the application being determined to be complete if no hearing is held, or such longer period as may be mutually agreeable to the Planning Board and the applicant, the Planning Board shall render its decision to approve, to approve with conditions or to disapprove in writing, specifying the reasons thereof. Notwithstanding other provisions of this ordinance, the applicant, or any property owner entitled to notice of the public hearing, who is aggrieved by a decision of the Planning Board under this ordinance, may appeal to the Superior Court as provided by the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure.
- g. For projects reviewed under the Subdivision Regulations or the Site Plan Review Provisions, the Planning Board shall conduct a concurrent review of any past or proposed wetlands alterations within the subdivision, applying the procedures and standards of this Ordinance. Alterations to be reviewed shall include proposed public improvements and all anticipated wetlands alterations within any of the proposed individual lots or common areas.
- h. Permits shall be valid for one (1) year from the date of issue. An applicant may request an extension of the permit for an additional period of up to one (1) year. The request must be submitted prior to the expiration of the permit.

2. Submission Requirements

- a. The owner of lands in a Resource Protection District shall apply for the Resource Protection Permit by submitting to the Town Planner or the Code Enforcement Officer fifteen (15) copies of the plans for the proposed location or activity.
- b. Upon receipt of all such materials and upon payment by the applicant of fees established by the Town Council, the Town Planner shall submit the proposal to the Planning Board; the Town Planner shall also submit one (1) copy of all materials to the Chair of the Conservation Commission for its consideration and any recommendations which it deems advisable. The Conservation Commission may request that the applicant attend a meeting of the Commission to discuss the application.
- c. Unless the Planning Board waives one or more of the following requirements, applications for a Resource Protection Permit shall include the information listed below. For Resource Protection Permit applications in the Resource Protection 3 Floodplain District, the submission requirements in Sec. 6-6-3 of the Floodplain Management Ordinance shall be substituted for the list below, except that item 4. below shall also be submitted. The application shall include:
 1. a detailed site plan for the proposed activity including a map at a scale of one (1) inch equals one hundred (100) feet showing the location, width, depth, and length of all existing and proposed structures, roads, wells, sewage treatment facilities, drainage facilities, and utility installations within three hundred (300) feet of the mapped wetland;
 2. a topographic map showing the location and slope for all grades existing and as proposed upon the completion of the wetland alteration. Wetland areas should be mapped at no greater than one (1) foot contours, and non-wetland areas at no more than two (2) foot contours;
 3. a written description of the entire parcel of land owned by the applicant and the location of the wetland on the parcel;
 4. property locations and names of all abutting property owners;
 5. a written description of the vegetative cover of the site including dominant species, and a map indicating existing wetland vegetation as defined herein and the Wetland Upland Edge as defined by wetland vegetation. This map and accompanying materials shall be prepared by a qualified botanist or wetland specialist;

6. a written description of the site's underlying soils and a high intensity soils map with all mapping units being no greater than one quarter (1/4) acre, indicating the boundaries of soil types, the location of hydric soils as defined herein and the Wetland Upland Edge as defined by hydric soils. This requirement shall apply notwithstanding that fill material has been placed on the site, and shall apply regardless of the depth to the underlying soils. Where fill has been placed (prior to 5/9/90) on hydric soils and then developed by construction of a principal structure on the filled land, the area of filled wetland to a maximum distance of fifty (50) feet from the principal building footprint shall be identified as filled land. This map and accompanying materials shall be prepared by a soil scientist certified by the State of Maine;
7. in cases where there are no hydric soils or wetland vegetation, a map indicating the Wetland Upland Edge based on site-specific hydrology;
8. the location and flow direction of all existing watercourses, ponds, or standing water present for two (2) or more months each year;
9. a stormwater runoff plan prepared by a professional engineer showing pre- and post-development runoff patterns for both twenty-five (25) and one hundred (100) year storm events, a contour map of the wetland's watershed and proposed stormwater management measures including sewers, drainage ditches, conduits, catch basins, culverts and impoundment areas;
10. delineation of the building envelope within which the proposed activities will occur;
11. the exact sites and specifications for all proposed draining, filling, grading, dredging, and vegetation removal including the amount and procedures;
12. the purpose of the project and an explanation of why the proposed activity cannot be located at other sites, and if applicable, an explanation of how the proposed activity is dependent on wetlands or water-related resources;
13. any mitigation measures taken to offset wetland losses;
14. the Town Planner may require the submission of additional information, such as study of flood erosion, other hazards at the site, and the effect of any protective measures that might be taken

to reduce such hazards, and other information deemed necessary to evaluate the proposed use in terms of the goals and standards of the wetlands provisions of this Ordinance.

B. Resource Protection Permit Standards

The Planning Board shall grant a Resource Protection Permit for uses, structures and activities within Resource Protection Districts if it makes a positive finding based upon the information presented that the alteration as proposed, or with specified conditions of approval:

1. will not materially obstruct the flow of surface or subsurface waters across or from the alteration area;
2. will not impound surface waters or reduce the absorptive capacity of the alteration area so as to cause or increase the flooding of adjacent properties;
3. will not increase the flow of surface waters across, or the discharge of surface waters from, the alteration area so as to threaten injury to the alteration area or to upstream and/or downstream lands by flooding, draining, erosion, sedimentation or otherwise;
4. will not result in significant damage to spawning grounds or habitat for aquatic life, birds or other wildlife;
5. will not pose problems related to the support of structures;
6. will not be detrimental to aquifer recharge or the quantity or quality of groundwater;
7. will not disturb coastal dunes or contiguous back dune areas;
8. will maintain or improve ecological and aesthetic values;
9. will maintain an adequate buffer area between the wetland and adjacent land uses;
10. will be accomplished in conformance with the erosion prevention provisions of Environmental Quality Handbook Erosion and Sediment Control, published by the Maine Soil and Water Conservation Commission dated March, 1986, or subsequent revisions thereof;
11. will be accomplished without discharging wastewater from buildings or from other construction into Wastewater Treatment Facilities in violation of Section 15-1-4 of the Sewage Ordinance; and

12. will, in the case of Resource Protection Permits in the Resource Protection Floodplain District, also comply with Section 6-6-6 of the Floodplain Management Ordinance.

In evaluating the proposed activity, the Planning Board may consult with expert persons or agencies.

C. Resource Protection Permit Conditions

The Planning Board may attach such conditions to the granting of a Resource Protection Permit as it deems necessary to carry out the purposes of the ordinance. Such conditions may include but shall not be limited to:

1. establishment of a buffer between Resource Protection 2 Wetland Protection Districts and adjacent uses, structures and activities;
2. increases beyond two hundred fifty (250) feet in the required buffer for Resource Protection 1 Critical Wetland Districts;
3. limitation on the total portion of any lot or the portion of the wetland on the lot that may be graded, filled, or otherwise modified. This limitation may be linked to an overall protection policy for the particular wetland.
4. requirements that structures be elevated on piles or otherwise protected against natural hazards;
5. modification of subsurface waste disposal systems and water supply facilities;
6. imposition of operational controls and deed restrictions concerning future use and subdivision of land such as flood warnings, preservation of undeveloped areas in open space use, and limitation of vegetation removal;
7. dedication of easements to protect wetlands;
8. erosion control measures;
9. setbacks for structures, fill deposit of spoil and other activities from the wetlands;
10. modifications in project design to ensure continued water supply to the wetland and circulation of waters;
11. replanting of wetland vegetation.

The Planning Board may require that the applicant furnish to the Town, before the issuance of a permit, a performance guarantee in accordance with Section 16-2-4c.7.A. of the Subdivision Ordinance. The amount and the conditions shall be consistent with the purposes of this Ordinance and shall secure the proper performance of the alteration work. The amount shall be based upon the estimated cost of completing or correcting any work necessary to satisfy the conditions of the permit and the criteria of this Ordinance plus the estimated costs of preventing or correcting any damage to the subject or other property which the Planning Board considers probable or of sufficient gravity to justify the expected expense of such guarantee. Further, as an additional remedy, and not in lieu of such performance guarantee, the Planning Board or Code Enforcement Officer may pursue the remedies hereafter set forth in Sec. 19-8-3.D.

Further, the Code Enforcement Officer may suspend or revoke a permit if he/she finds that the applicant has not complied with the conditions or limitations set forth in the permit, or has exceeded the scope of the work set forth in the application.

D. Wetlands Restoration and Creation

1. The Planning Board, as a condition of a Resource Protection Permit or the Code Enforcement Office, as a remedy for a violation of this Ordinance, may require that the applicant, or violator, engage in the restoration or creation of wetlands in order to offset, in whole or in part, the losses resulting from an applicant's or violator's actions. In determining whether such a requirement will be imposed, the Planning Board or the Code Enforcement Officer shall consider factors including the following:
 - a. The type, size, and location of the wetland altered, and the effect it may have upon the remaining system or watershed of which the wetland is a part;
 - b. The reversible or irreversible nature of the wetland's impairment or loss;
 - c. The degree to which the applicant has demonstrated a good faith effort to incorporate measures to minimize or avoid any negative impact upon wetlands.
2. As part of this process, the applicant or violator may be required to develop a wetlands restoration or creation plan for review and approval by the Planning Board, with advice from the Conservation Commission. This plan should contain the following elements: the location of the proposed wetlands restoration or creation site; ownership, size, type, and complete ecological assessment of the restored or new wetland area; topographic survey data, including slope percentage and final grade elevations; plane view and cross-sectional scaled drawing; and other technical information in sufficient detail as required to explain, illustrate and provide for:

- a. soils and substrate conditions
 - b. erosion and sediment control needed for the short and long-term survival of the new or restored wetland area
 - c. planting plants specifying plant species types, quantities, locations, size, and method(s) of planting
 - d. water quality and hydro cycle conditions necessary to ensure the long-term viability of the restored or new wetland area
 - e. a three (3) year monitoring and replacement plan establishing responsibility for the permanent establishment of the wetland system
 - f. a demonstration of fiscal capacity and technical competence to successfully execute the overall project
3. The applicant or violator shall ordinarily be required to undertake restoration or creation efforts on or adjacent to the site where permanent losses have been sustained or where restoration of a former wetland is possible. Replication of the impacted wetland will be the preferred alternative for restoration or creation efforts. Where the applicant is able to demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Planning Board, with advice from the Conservation Commission, that a wetland of a different type or location is strongly justified, or that replication is not feasible due to technical constraints, the Planning Board may approve an alternative proposal that meets the intent of this Ordinance.
 4. In evaluating the proposed wetland restoration or creation proposal and implementation, the Planning Board or the Code Enforcement Officer may consult with expert persons or agencies.

E. Additional Standards for Construction of Roads and Public Utilities

The Planning Board may permit the construction of public utilities and the reconstruction of existing roads within Resource Protection 1 Critical Wetland Districts or associated buffers and the construction of public utilities and new roads or the reconstruction of existing roads within Resource Protection 2 Wetland Protection Districts and Resource Protection 3 Floodplain Districts, which may include associated construction activities that are otherwise not permitted under Sec. 19-6-9, Resource Protection Districts. In addition to meeting the Resource Protection Permit standards above, the proposed construction or reconstruction shall meet one of the following standards:

1. The road or structure shall be sited within the designated Resource Protection 1 Critical Wetland Buffer Overlay as far as possible from the established Wetland Upland Edge; or, if siting within the actual wetland area is unavoidable, as close to the Wetland Upland Edge as possible.
2. The road or structure shall be sited in such a way that the least amount of wetland area is disturbed.

In determining whether subsection 1. or subsection 2. should be applied to a proposed development, the Planning Board shall select the siting standard that will minimize the negative ecological impact on the wetland area.

The placement of public utilities in the Resource Protection 1 Critical Wetland District shall also be subject to the following standards:

1. Where feasible, the installation of essential services shall be limited to existing public ways and existing service corridors.
2. The installation of essential services is not permitted except to provide services to a permitted use within the Resource Protection 1 Critical Wetland District, or except where the applicant demonstrates that no reasonable alternative exists. Where permitted, such structures and facilities shall be located so as to minimize any adverse impacts on surrounding uses and resources, including visual impacts.

F. Timber Harvesting Standards

1. Notification and Plan

a. Notification

The owner of the land to be harvested shall give the Code Enforcement Officer written notice at least five (5) working days prior to the start of any timber harvesting activities.

b. Forest Management and Timber Harvesting Plan

Prior to timber harvesting that involves more than fifty (50) cords in any five (5) year period, a Forest Management and Timber Harvesting Plan prepared by a professional forester licensed in the State of Maine in accordance with 36 M.R.S.A. § 573 (3-A) shall be submitted to the Code Enforcement Officer. In addition to the minimum requirements, the Forest Management and Timber Harvesting Plan shall include a map of the area to be harvested drawn to scale with a tie-in to an accepted town road, north arrow, property lines, name of the property owner, names

of the abutting property owners, and the location of the Wetland Upland Edge as defined in this Ordinance based on the forester's best assessment.

2. Wetland Buffer Overlay Surrounding Great Pond

a. Within the Resource Protection 1 Critical Wetland Buffer Overlay surrounding Great Pond, there shall be no timber harvesting within the strip of land extending seventy-five (75) feet inland from the Wetland Upland Edge surrounding Great Pond except to remove safety hazards.

b. At a distance of greater than seventy-five (75) feet from the Wetland Upland Edge surrounding Great Pond, selective cutting of no more than forty percent (40%) of the basal area on any lot within a ten (10) year period shall be permitted in the Resource Protection 1 Critical Wetland Buffer Overlay. There shall be no clear-cut openings and a well distributed stand of trees and other vegetation, including existing ground cover, shall be maintained.

3. Other Resource Protection 1 Critical Wetlands

a. Within seventy-five (75) feet of any Wetland Upland Edge in the RP1 CW District other than the Wetland Upland Edge surrounding Great Pond, selective cutting of no more than forty percent (40%) of the basal area on any lot within a ten (10) year period shall be permitted in the Resource Protection 1 Critical Wetland Buffer Overlay. There shall be no clear-cut openings and a well distributed stand of trees and other vegetation, including existing ground cover, shall be maintained.

b. At a distance of greater than seventy-five (75) feet from any Wetland Upland Edge in the RP1 CW District other than the Wetland Upland Edge surrounding Great Pond, selective cutting of no more than forty percent (40%) of the basal area on any lot within a ten (10) year period shall be permitted in the Resource Protection 1 Critical Wetland Buffer Overlay. In addition, clear-cut openings not to exceed ten thousand (10,000) square feet in the forest canopy shall be permitted. Where clear-cut openings exceed five thousand (5,000) square feet, they shall be at least one hundred (100) feet apart.

4. Resource Protection 2 – Wetland Protection District

Within the Resource Protection 2 Wetland Protection District, selective cutting of no more than forty percent (40%) of the basal area on any lot within a ten (10) year period shall be permitted. There shall be no clear-cut openings and a well distributed stand of trees and other vegetation, including existing ground cover, shall be maintained.

5. Additional Timber Harvesting Standards (Effective October 15, 2009)

- a. Slash treatment. Timber harvesting and related activities shall be conducted such that slash or debris is not left below the upland edge of a wetland.
 1. Slash actively used to protect soil from disturbance by equipment or to stabilize exposed soil, may be left in place, provided that no part thereof extends more than 4 feet above the ground.
 2. No accumulation of slash shall be left within 50 feet of the wetland upland edge.
 3. Between 50 feet and 250 feet of the wetland upland edge, all slash larger than 3 inches in diameter must be disposed of in such a manner that no part thereof extends more than 4 feet above the ground.
 4. Between 75 feet and 250 feet of the normal high water line of Great Pond, all slash larger than 3 inches in diameter must be disposed of in such a manner that no part thereof extends more than 4 feet above the ground.
- b. Skid trails, yards, and equipment operation. This requirement applies to the construction maintenance, and use of skid trails and yards in wetland areas.
 1. Equipment used in timber harvesting and related activities shall not use river, stream or tributary stream channels as travel routes except when surface waters are frozen and snow covered, and the activity will not result in any ground disturbance.
 2. Skid trails and yards must be designed and constructed to prevent sediment and concentrated water runoff from entering a water body, tributary stream, or wetland. Upon termination of their use, skid trails and yards must be stabilized.
 3. Setbacks.
 - (i) Equipment must be operated to avoid the exposure of mineral soils within 25 feet, horizontal distance, of any water body, tributary stream, or wetland. On slopes of 10 percent or greater, the setback for equipment operation must be increased by 20 feet, horizontal distance, plus an additional 10 feet, horizontal distance, for each 5 percent increase in slope above 10 percent. Where slopes fall away from the resource, no increase in the 25-foot setback is required.

- (ii) Where such setbacks are impracticable, appropriate techniques shall be used to avoid sedimentation of the wetland. Such techniques may include the installation of sump holes or settling basins, and/or the effective use of additional ditch relief culverts and ditch water turnouts placed to avoid sedimentation of the wetland.

c. Land Management Roads. Land management roads must be designed, constructed, and maintained to prevent sediment and concentrated water runoff from directly entering the wetland. Surface water on or adjacent to water crossing approaches must be diverted through vegetative filter strips to avoid sedimentation of the wetland. Because roadside ditches may not extend to the resource being crossed, vegetative filter strips must be established in accordance with the setback requirements in Subsection c.3. above.

1. Land management roads and associated ditches, excavation, and fill must be set back at least 100 feet, horizontal distance, from the upland wetland edge;
2. The minimum 100-foot setback specified in Subsection c.3. above may be reduced to no less than 50 feet and the 50-foot setback specified in Subsection c.3. above may be reduced to no less than 25 feet, horizontal distance, if, prior to construction, the landowner or the landowner's designated agent obtains a variance from the Zoning Board of Appeals, and includes in its variance application evidence that no reasonable alternative exists, and 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 to avoid sedimentation of the wetland.
3. On slopes of 10 percent or greater, the land management road setback must be increased by at least 20 feet plus an additional 10 feet for each 5 percent increase in slope above 10 percent.
4. New land management roads are not allowed within the shoreland area along Significant River Segments as identified in 38 M.R.S.A. 437, nor in a Resource Protection District, unless, prior to construction, the landowner or the landowner's designated agent makes a clear demonstration to the Planning Board's satisfaction that no reasonable alternative route exists outside the wetland, and that the new road must be set back as far as practicable from the wetland upland edge and screened from the river by existing vegetation.

5. Ditches, culverts, bridges, dips, water turnouts and other water control installations associated with roads must be maintained on a regular basis to assure effective functioning. Drainage structures shall deliver a dispersed flow of water into an unscarified filter strip no less than the width indicated in the setback requirements above. Where such a filter strip is impracticable, appropriate techniques shall be used to avoid sedimentation of the water body, tributary stream, or wetland. Such techniques may include the installation of sump holes or settling basins, and/or the effective use of additional ditch relief culverts and ditch water turnouts placed to avoid sedimentation of the wetland. If, despite such precautions, sedimentation or the disruption of shoreline integrity occurs, such conditions must be corrected.

6. Road closeout and discontinuance. Maintenance of the water control installations required above must continue until use of the road is discontinued and the road is put to bed by effective installation of water bars or other adequate road drainage structures at appropriate intervals, constructed to avoid surface water flowing over or under the water bar, and extending a sufficient distance beyond the traveled way so that water does not reenter the road surface.

7. Upgrading existing roads. Extension or enlargement of presently existing roads must conform to the provisions for land management roads. Any nonconforming existing road may continue to exist and to be maintained as long as the nonconforming conditions are not made more nonconforming.

8. Exception. Extension or enlargement of presently existing roads need not conform to the setback requirements above if, prior to extension of enlargement, the landowner or the landowner's designated agent demonstrates to the Code Enforcement Officer's satisfaction that no reasonable alternative exists and that appropriate techniques will be used to prevent sedimentation of the 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 to avoid sedimentation of the wetland.

9. Additional measures. In addition to the foregoing minimum requirements, persons undertaking construction and maintenance of roads and river, stream and tributary stream crossings must take reasonable measures to avoid sedimentation of the wetland.

d. Slope Table. Filter strips, skid trail setbacks, and land management road setbacks must be maintained as specified above, but in no case shall be less than shown in the following table.

Average slope of land between exposed width of strip between exposed mineral soil and the shoreline (percent) mineral soil and shoreline (feet along surface of the ground)	
0	25
10	45
20	65
30	85
40	105
50	125
60	145
70	165
(Effective October 15, 2009)	

G. Agriculture Standards

1. New Agricultural Activities

- a. There shall be no new agricultural activities in a Resource Protection 1 Critical Wetland District or within seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, of the Wetland Upland Edge.
- b. New agricultural activities shall be permitted within a Resource Protection 1 Critical Wetland District's buffer area at distances greater than seventy-five (75) feet, horizontal distance, of the Wetland Upland Edge.

2. All Agricultural Activities

Where soil is tilled in a Resource Protection 1 Critical Wetland District, such tillage shall be carried out in compliance with the provisions of a Conservation Plan which meets the standards of the State Soil and Water Conservation Commission, and is approved by the Cumberland County Soil and Water Conservation District. The plan shall be filed with the Code Enforcement Officer. Noncompliance with the provisions of such Conservation Plan shall be considered to be a violation of this Ordinance.

Agricultural activities that exist in a Resource Protection 1 Critical Wetland District (including buffers) on or before the effective date of the wetlands provisions of this ordinance are a permitted use.

H. Exempted Water Bodies

The general maintenance and use of stormwater detention basins approved by the Planning Board as part of an approved site plan or subdivision, existing golf course water holes, and municipal skating ponds shall be exempt from the requirements for Resource Protection Permits.

A Resource Protection Permit shall not be required for ponds used primarily for agriculture or fire protection purposes, such as but not limited to irrigation, on active farms as of May 9, 1990. Ponds on inactive farmland or where the agricultural or fire protection use of the pond has been discontinued as of May 9, 1990, shall not be exempt under this provision.

General maintenance and use shall include trimming of vegetation, removal of snow and debris, repair of culverts, retaining walls and other drainage infrastructure, landscaping and similar activities as determined by the Code Enforcement Officer. Activities that change the size of a pond are not exempted.

SEC. 19-8-4. RESERVED

SEC. 19-8-5. EARTH MATERIALS REMOVAL STANDARDS

All removal of earth materials, including rock, sand, gravel, topsoil, and similar materials shall comply with the following performance standards as applicable:

A. Applicability

The removal of thirty (30) or more cubic yards of rock, sand, gravel, topsoil, and/or similar earth materials from a lot or parcel within any twelve (12) month period shall be permitted only after the issuance of an Earth Materials Permit, except removal in conjunction with an exempted activity.

This requirement shall apply to both existing and proposed extraction activities. Any use or operation of an extraction site shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of this section and with any terms and conditions set forth in the Earth Materials Permit.

Removal of earth materials in conjunction with the following activities shall be exempt from the requirement for an Earth Materials Permit:

1. Construction of approved public or private ways;
2. Construction for which a building permit has been issued;
3. Normal maintenance or landscaping of a residential property;

4. The normal conduct of a farming business including the movement of topsoil between different parcels under the common control of the farm or its individual owners.

B. Earth Materials Permit

The Planning Board shall review an application for an Earth Materials Permit and shall issue a permit only if it finds that the operation of the removal activities will comply with the standards of this section.

C. Permit Procedures (Amended, Effective February 14, 2002)

The owner of the lot or parcel on which the removal activities are proposed to occur shall make a written application for a permit to the Planning Board in accordance with the following procedures.

1. The Planning Board shall process an application for earth material removal activities in accordance with the procedures established for site plan review in Sec. 19-9-4, Review Procedures.
2. The Planning Board shall review the submitted application and accompanying materials. The Planning Board may require additional material that, considering the probable cost and effects of the proposed activity, it deems necessary for a full consideration of the proposal and its effects, including more detailed plans.
3. The Planning Board in its review of an application may require a “peer review” by a professional engineer or other relevant expert. The cost of all such review, including the cost of review by the Town Engineer, shall be taken from the application’s Review Escrow Account. If a Review Escrow Account has not been established pursuant to the provisions of other ordinances governing an aspect of the applicant’s proposed activity, the Planning Board shall be authorized to require an applicant for an earth materials permit to establish a Review Escrow Account under the terms of Sec. 16-2-1c. of the Subdivision Ordinance. Any funds not disbursed from the Review Escrow Account shall be promptly returned to the applicant upon final disposition of his or her application. (Effective November 14, 2015)
4. Within thirty-five (35) days following the public hearing, or such longer period as may be mutually agreeable to the Planning Board and the applicant, the Planning Board shall render its decision to approve, to approve with conditions or to disapprove in writing, specifying the reasons therefore. Notwithstanding other provisions of this Ordinance, the

applicant, or any property owner entitled to notice of the public hearing, who is aggrieved by a decision of the Planning Board under this ordinance, may appeal to the Superior Court as provided by the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure.

5. The Planning Board may require the applicant furnish to the Town, before the issuance of a permit, a performance guarantee in accordance with Section 16-2-6.c. of the Subdivision Ordinance. The amount and the conditions shall be consistent with the purposes of this Ordinance and shall secure the proper performance of the alteration work. The amount shall be based upon the estimated cost of completing or correcting any work necessary to satisfy the conditions of the permit and the criteria of this Ordinance plus the estimated costs of preventing or correcting any damage to the subject or other property which the Planning Board considers probable or of sufficient gravity to justify the expected expense of such guarantee. (Effective November 14, 2015)
6. The Earth Materials Permit must be utilized through conducting activities provided for in the permit on the permitted site within one (1) year from the date of Planning Board approval. If work has not commenced on the site within one year, the permit holder or their designee may request an extension for up to one (1) year for cause shown. Once a permit is activated through activity on the site, the permit shall remain in place without expiration. The Code Enforcement officer shall suspend any permit for failure to comply with conditions placed upon the Earth Materials Permit, failure to post any necessary performance guarantees, noncompliance with any other permitting process or to address any other issues of earth materials removal effecting the public health, safety and welfare.

D. Standards

All extraction operations and sites within the Town shall be conducted and maintained in accordance with, and the Planning Board shall impose, such conditions upon any permit issued under this Section as the Planning Board deems necessary or desirable to assure compliance with the following requirements:

1. No part of any extraction operation shall be permitted within one hundred (100) feet of any property or street line, and natural vegetation shall be left and maintained on the undisturbed land.
2. No standing water shall be permitted in any extraction site during or after extraction operations, except that during active extraction operations standing water may be permitted under strict conditions with respect to fencing, safe levels of coliform bacteria count and treatment to prevent breeding of insects so as to assure the public health and safety.

3. No slopes steeper than three (3) feet horizontal to one (1) foot vertical shall be permitted at any extraction site during or after extraction operations, except that during any period of active operations steeper slopes shall be permitted as long as, in locations where the excavation will be more than fifteen (15) feet in depth with a slope steeper than 2:1, a fence at least three (3) feet high is erected to limit access to such locations.
4. Before commencing removal of any earth materials, the owner or operator of the extraction site shall present evidence to the Planning Board of adequate insurance against liability arising from the proposed extraction operations, and such insurance shall be maintained throughout the period of operation.
5. The hours of operation at any extraction site shall be limited as the Planning Board deems advisable.
6. Loaded vehicles shall be suitably covered to prevent dust and contents from spilling or blowing from the load. All trucking routes and methods shall be subject to approval by the Chief of Police.
7. All access roads leading from the extraction site to public ways shall be treated with stone, calcium or other suitable materials to reduce dust and mud.
8. No equipment debris, junk or other materials shall be permitted at an extraction site except those directly relating to active extraction operations, and any temporary shelters or buildings erected for such operations and equipment used in connection therewith shall be removed within thirty (30) days following completion of active extraction operations.
9. For the removal of rock, sand, gravel, and similar earth materials, any topsoil and subsoil suitable for purposes of re-vegetation shall, to the extent required for restoration, be stripped from the location of extraction operations and stockpiled for use in restoring the location after extraction operations have ceased. Following the completion of extraction operations at any extraction site or at any one or more locations within any extraction site, ground levels and grades shall be established in accordance with the approved plans filed with the Planning Board; all debris, stumps, boulders and similar materials shall be removed and disposed of in an approved location or, in the case of inorganic material, buried and covered with a minimum of two (2) feet of soil. Retained topsoil and subsoil shall be re-spread over the disturbed area with any additional loam required to create a minimum seed bed depth of six (6) inches, and the soil shall then be limed, fertilized and seeded with a grass or legume mixture which meets the minimum standards of the Technical Guide adopted by the Cumberland County Soil and Water Conservation District. The foregoing restoration measures

shall be completed within such period as may be determined by the Planning Board, not exceeding eight (8) months following completion of extraction operations. The planted area shall be protected from erosion during the establishment period using good conservation practices.

10. The applicant's proposal shall adequately control erosion and stormwater runoff, and upon completion of active extraction operations, the land shall be left so that natural storm drainage and water courses leave the location at the original natural drainage points and in a manner such that the amount of drainage at any point is not increased.
11. The applicant shall preserve any areas containing artifacts of possible archaeological significance, and shall promptly notify the Maine Historic Preservation Commission in writing of such artifacts.
12. In the case of topsoil removal, the applicant shall also assure that:
 - a. The proposed removal operation will stockpile the upper six (6) inches of topsoil and redistribute the same to a depth of six (6) inches throughout the site. This restoration shall be assured by high intensity soils surveys, and sieve analysis before and after the removal operation.
 - b. Where the proposed topsoil removal operation will have a duration greater than one (1) year, the applicant shall initially present to the Planning Board annual phasing plans. No permit shall be granted for a subsequent phase until the removal site for all prior phases has been restored and re-vegetated in accordance with the conditions of the original permit.
13. For operations involving blasting, the owner shall maintain records of the blasting operation, provide for supervision of the blasting activity by a person qualified, experienced and regularly engaged in such work, and provide the Town with prior notice of the drilling and blasting activity as required by the Planning Board.

SEC. 19-8-6. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES

A. Archaeological Resources

The following provisions are intended to prevent the disturbance of sites with potential or identified archaeological significance until their importance is documented.

1. Identified Sites

No activity which disturbs the ground such as trenching, grading, or excavating shall be commenced and no municipal permit or approval shall be issued within any of the following archaeological resource potential areas until the Maine Historic Preservation Commission has been notified of the nature of the proposed activity in writing by the owner of the property, a copy of the notice is provided to the Code Enforcement Officer, and a reconnaissance level archaeological survey is conducted, unless the Maine Historic Preservation Commission notifies the owner in writing that such a survey will not be needed. The survey requirement will be deemed satisfied if the Maine Historic Preservation Commission has not carried out a survey or responded to the owner in writing within six (6) months or if the owner of the property has a reconnaissance level survey completed by a competent professional and provides a copy of the survey to the Maine Historic Preservation Commission and the Code Enforcement Officer.

The archaeological resource potential areas as identified in the Comprehensive Plan are:

- Within two hundred fifty (250) feet of Alewife Brook
- Within two hundred fifty (250) feet of Great Pond
- Within two hundred fifty (250) feet of the high water line at Hannaford Cove
- Richmond Island including the breakwater
- Within two hundred fifty (250) feet of the Spurwink River downstream of the Route 77 bridge
- Within two hundred fifty (250) feet of the upland edge of the Spurwink Marsh

2. Other Areas

If an artifact is uncovered during ground-disturbing activities in other areas not identified above as archaeological resource potential areas, the activities shall be halted and not recommenced until the Maine Historic Preservation Commission has been notified in writing of the find by the owner of the property, a copy of the notice provided to the Code Enforcement Officer, and a written response received from the Commission. If no response is received within forty-five (45) days from the date notification was provided to the Commission, the Code Enforcement Officer shall authorize commencement of the activity.

B. Historic Resources

The following provisions are intended to establish a waiting period prior to the demolition of an historically significant building or structure to allow for alternatives to be explored.

1. Identified Resources

No permit for the demolition, in whole or in part, of a historical building or structure listed in Appendix C shall be issued until forty-five (45) days after notice has been provided to the Town Manager, Code Enforcement Officer, and Maine Historic Preservation Commission and has been published in a newspaper of general circulation within Cape Elizabeth. Upon the completion of the forty-five (45) day notice period, the Code Enforcement Officer shall issue the demolition permit subject to the normal review and standards unless:

- a. the applicant has withdrawn the request, or
- b. a court of law has issued an injunction barring the issuance of the permit.

The forty-five (45) day notice period shall not apply to the demolition of accessory buildings or structures other than barns that are part of the “historic character” of the site, the removal of additions that are not part of the “historic character” of the building, or the demolition of the remains of a building resulting from a fire or destruction by a natural disaster.

SEC. 19-8-7. GREAT POND WATERSHED PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

In addition to the other requirements of this ordinance, all land within the watershed of Great Pond shall conform to the following standards. These standards shall apply to all new construction activities, including paving and the modification of existing uses:

1. Within five hundred (500) feet of the high water mark of Great Pond, no more than thirty percent (30%) of the total lot area may be stripped at any given time. Within other areas of the watershed, no more than fifty percent (50%) of the total lot area may be stripped of existing vegetation at any given time. The balance of the lot cannot be stripped of existing vegetation until the Code Enforcement Officer verifies in writing that the area previously stripped has been permanently stabilized by use of sod, seed, landscape vegetation, or similar ground covers or riprap.
2. Not more than thirty-five percent (35%) of the total area of a lot may be covered by impervious surfaces, including buildings, structures, and paved or graveled surfaces.
3. Any area of disturbed ground resulting from construction or similar activities shall be temporarily or permanently stabilized by use of riprap, seed, mulch, and other similar ground cover within one (1) week from the time it was last actively worked.
4. Vegetated buffer strips at least twenty-five (25) feet wide shall be maintained adjacent to waterways, drainage ditches, manmade ponds, and swales.

Waterways, ditches, pond edges, and swales must be re-vegetated prior to September 15 of the year in which the new construction is conducted. Owners are encouraged to maintain these buffer strips in a naturally vegetated state.

5. Silt fencing and hay bale barriers per the Cumberland County Soil and Water Conservation District Standards shall be used during all phases of construction projects including single family homes to control erosion on the site.

6. New construction projects that require Site Plan Review may be required, if deemed necessary by the Planning Board with the guidance of the Town Engineer, to construct nutrient loading control devices such as sedimentation ponds, wet ponds, swales, flow slips, or similar devices in accordance with Phosphorus Control in Lake Watersheds: A Technical Guide for Evaluating New Developments.

In addition, best management practices as set forth in Stormwater Management for Maine: Best Management Practices shall be used for all current and future agricultural land within the watershed.

As part of the process for obtaining a building permit, the owner of a parcel within the watershed shall complete a Watershed Information Form (WIF) which provides the following details: 1. percentage of existing vegetation to be cleared; 2. percentage of impervious surface to be created; 3. description of erosion control measures; and 4. the development's approximate distance from the Great Pond shoreline.

SEC. 19-8-8. HOME DAY CARE AND DAY CARE FACILITY STANDARDS

In addition to all other requirements of this ordinance, home day care and day care facilities shall be subject to the following provisions:

A. Approval of Home Day Care

A home day care shall be allowed in any zoning district in which it is a permitted use only if it has received a home day care permit in accordance with the provisions of this section.

The owner of the property where the home day care will be located shall apply to the Code Enforcement Officer for a permit using forms provided by the Town. Upon receipt of a permit application, the Code Enforcement Officer shall notify, in writing, the abutters of the subject parcel of the pending application. The notice shall advise the abutters that the permit will be issued if the application conforms to the standards of Sec. 19-5-5, Conditional Use Permits, and that the abutter can provide written information as to the conformance of the request with these standards within thirty (30) days of mailing

of the notice. If the Code Enforcement Officer finds that the application conforms to the standards and no information to the contrary is received during the thirty (30) day period, the permit shall be issued.

1. If the Code Enforcement Officer receives information that the application may not conform to the standards, the Code Enforcement Officer shall:
 - a. notify the applicant of the information
 - b. refer the application to the Zoning Board of Appeals for consideration; and
 - c. notify the parties providing the information of the referral.
2. The Zoning Board of Appeals shall consider the application for a home day care permit in accordance with the procedures for hearing conditional use applications as set forth in Sec. 19-5-5, Conditional Use Permits. The Zoning Board of Appeals shall direct the Code Enforcement Officer to issue the permit if it finds that:
 - a. the application conforms to the requirements of Sec. 19-8-8.C, Requirements for Home Day Care and Day Care Facilities, and
 - b. the application conforms to the conditional use standards of Sec. 19-5-5, Conditional Use Permits.

Any home day care receiving a permit from the Code Enforcement Officer shall not be subject to site plan review.

B. Approval of Day Care Facilities

A day care facility shall be allowed in any zoning district in which it is a conditional use only if it has:

1. received a conditional use permit in accordance with Sec. 19-5-5, Conditional Use Permits, and
2. received site plan approval in accordance with Article IX. Site Plan Review.

C. Requirements for Home Day Care and Day Care Facilities

All home day care and day care facilities shall conform to the following requirements:

1. The facility shall not operate before the hours of 7:00 a.m. or after the hours of 7:00 p.m.

2. A fenced outdoor play area shall be provided with a minimum of 75 square feet per child.
3. No outside play shall be allowed before 9:00 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays, or holidays.
4. Adequate lighting shall be provided at the vehicle drop-off and pickup area.

SEC. 19-8-9. BOAT REPAIR FACILITY STANDARDS

In addition to the other requirements of this ordinance, a commercial boat repair facility shall comply with the following additional standards:

1. No more than four (4) persons shall be engaged on a continuous basis in boat construction or repair;
2. Front, side and rear setbacks of one hundred fifty (150) feet shall be maintained from any public roads or from any abutting properties;
3. The visibility of the facility shall be minimized from abutting properties and from any public roads;
4. The facility shall not have a commercial appearance;
5. No outside storage of boats or materials shall be visible from the public road;
6. The hours of operation shall be limited to between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.;
7. No boat shall be built or repaired at such facility to be transported over public roads which will endanger the safety of the public or require the moving of utility lines.

SEC. 19-8-10. AGRICULTURAL STANDARDS

In addition to the other requirements of this ordinance, an agricultural use or the keeping of livestock shall comply with the following additional standards:

1. Commercial piggeries and abattoirs are prohibited in all districts;
2. A poultry house or range containing more than twenty-five (25) birds shall be located at least one hundred fifty (150) feet from any property line;
3. A temporary sawmill shall be located at least three hundred (300) feet from any property line.

SEC. 19-8-11. USE OF RECREATIONAL CAMPING VEHICLE OR OTHER TEMPORARY RESIDENTIAL UNIT

The use of a travel trailer, motor home, or other recreational camping vehicle as a temporary or permanent dwelling is prohibited in all districts. A travel trailer, motor home, or other recreational camping vehicle may be used on an occasional basis for temporary occupancy by its owner. For the purpose of this section, occasional basis shall mean occupancy on not more than three (3) nights in any thirty (30) day period. Unoccupied travel trailers, motor homes, or recreational camping vehicles may be parked or stored on a lot in any district provided the lot is owned by the owner of the unit.

SEC. 19-8-12. TOWER AND ANTENNA PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Effective April 15, 2000)

In addition to the other requirements of this ordinance, all land within the Tower Overlay District shall conform to the following standards. These standards shall apply to the erection of a tower and the installation of an antenna on a tower or an alternative tower structure in any structure.

1. Procedure

a. Applicability. The erection of: (i) a tower providing commercial wireless telecommunication services or (ii) a tower in excess of 50' in height serving as an amateur or governmental wireless telecommunication facility shall be permitted with Site Plan Approval from the Planning Board in accordance with Sec. 19-9, Site Plan Review and the standards of Sec. 19-8-12.2. below. The installation of a commercial wireless telecommunication service antenna on a tower or an alternative tower structure shall be permitted with issuance of a building permit by the Code Enforcement Officer in accordance with Sec. 19-3-3, Building Permits and the standards of Sec. 19-8-12.2. below. The installation of a second amateur wireless telecommunication facility antenna or additional governmental wireless telecommunication facility antennas shall be permitted with issuance of a building permit by the code Enforcement Officer in accordance with Sec. 19-3-3, Building Permits and the standards of Sec. 19-8-12.2. below.

b. Submission Requirements. In addition to the Submission requirements of Sec. 19-9, Site Plan Review, or Sec. 19-3-3, Building Permits, as applicable, the applicant shall be required to submit all information necessary to demonstrate compliance with the Performance Standards in Sec. 19-8-2.2, below. The applicant shall also provide a map showing existing telecommunication coverage and anticipated cover age with the installation of the proposed telecommunications. (Effective November 5, 2016)

2. Performance Standards

Where the following standards shall be applied during Site Plan Review, the “Town” shall be the Planning Board. Where the following standards shall be applied for the installation of an antenna on a tower or an alternative tower structure, the “Town” shall be the Code Enforcement Officer.

- a. Co-location. The applicant, owner and all other tower users shall allow other commercial wireless telecommunication service providers using functionally compatible technology to co-locate antennas, equipment facilities on a tower and site, unless satisfactory evidence is presented the Town concurs that technical constraints prohibit co-location. Commercial wireless telecommunication service providers shall provide a mechanism for the construction and maintenance of co-located antennas and infrastructure and shall provide for reasonable sharing of cost in accordance with industry standards. To ensure co-location, the Town may require co-location on a tower in order to prevent the need for commercial wireless telecommunication service providers to build new towers, may deny an application for a tower because of inadequate provisions and/or arrangements for co-location and may require an existing tower to be extended in height to the maximum height allowed in that district (provided that a structural analysis indicates that such extension is structurally feasible and safe and the tower height does not exceed the maximum limit in Sec. 19-6-13, Tower Overlay District in order to provide for co-location.
- b. Color. Towers and antennas shall be designed to blend into the surrounding environment through the use of color and camouflaging architectural treatment, except in instances where the color is dictated by the federal or state authorities.
- c. Buffers. Unless existing vegetation provides a buffer strip, a vegetated buffer shall be provided along all property lines along roadways or visible to existing abutting or nearby buildings (within a ¼ mile radius) to be landscaped as follows:
 1. with 6’-8’ evergreen shrubs planted in an alternate pattern, 5’ on center and within 15’ of the site boundary;
 2. with at least one row of deciduous trees, no less than 2 ½ - 3” caliper measured 3’ above grade, and spaced not more than 20’ apart and within 25’ of the site boundary;

3. with at least one row of evergreen trees at least 4' – 5' in height when planted, and spaced not more than 15' apart within 40' of the site boundary; and
 4. in lieu of the foregoing, the Town may determine that the existing vegetation must be supplemented to meet an equivalent buffering standard or may accept alternative means of achieving the desired goal of minimizing the visual impact. To assist in making that determination, the Town may require the applicant to provide an analysis by a qualified professional of the visual impact of the tower base.
- d. Lighting. Towers shall not be artificially lighted, unless required by the FAA or other Federal or State authority, and shall not display strobe lights. If lighting is required, the Town may review the available lighting alternatives and approve the design that would cause the least disturbance to the surrounding properties and views. When incorporated into the approved design of the tower, light fixtures used to illuminate ball fields, parking lots, and similar areas may be attached to the tower.
 - e. Structural. To ensure the structural integrity of towers, the owner shall ensure that the construction of a new tower or any alteration of a tower, including the addition of antennas or other attachment, is designed, constructed, and maintained in conformance with applicable Federal, State, and Local building, electrical and safety codes and designed and installed in accordance with the current standards of the Electronic Industries Association (EIA) Structural Standards for Steel Antenna Towers and Antenna Supporting Structures.
 - f. Security. A security fence or wall not less than 8' in height from the finished grade shall be provided around the tower. Access to the tower shall be through a locked gate. Amateur wireless telecommunication facilities that are located adjacent to the owner's primary residence shall not be required to meet this standard.
 - g. Advertising. No advertising or signage is permitted on towers or antennas providing commercial wireless telecommunications services.
 - h. Non-interference. The applicant and owner shall include either a preliminary or a certified statement that the construction of the tower, including reception and transmission functions, will not interfere with the radio, television, or telecommunication service enjoyed by the community. In the event only a preliminary statement is submitted with the application, a final certified statement of non-interference shall be provided by a professional engineer and approved by the Town prior to

issuance of a building permit. The statement shall be prepared by an engineer licensed to practice in the State.

- i. Abandonment. All abandoned or unused towers and associated facilities shall be removed within 12 months of the cessation of operations at the site unless a time extension is approved by the Town. A copy of the relevant portions of a signed lease which requires the applicant to remove the tower and associated facilities upon cessation of operations at the site shall be submitted at the time of application. In the event that a tower is not removed within 12 months of the cessation of operations at a site, the tower and associated facilities may be removed by the Town and the costs of removal assessed against the property.
- j. Performance Guarantee. No building permit may be issued until the applicant has provided a performance guarantee to the town in accordance with Sec. 16-2-6 (c), Subdivision Ordinance. (Effective November 14, 2-15)

SEC. 19-8-13. WIND ENERGY SYSTEM PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

(Effective October 8, 2008)

Prior to the issuance of a Building Permit for a Wind Energy System, the Code Enforcement Officer shall determine that the following standards have been met. The Code Enforcement Officer shall require that such other information needed to determine compliance with the standards below be included in the Building Permit application.

1. Number. No more than 1 wind energy system shall be permitted per lot and shall only generate energy for use for a main building and/or accessory buildings located on the same lot. This standard is not intended to prohibit the transfer of excess energy to the grid.
2. Tower. A wind energy system shall be mounted on a monopole or guyed wire tower. The setback for guy wires shall be equivalent to the setback for a principal structure.
3. Blade Clearance. The minimum distance between the ground and any protruding blades shall be 20 feet as measured at the lowest point of the arc of the blades.
4. Access. The tower shall be designed and installed such that public access via step bolts or a ladder is prevented for a minimum of 12 feet above the ground.
5. Appendages. No appendages shall be attached to the wind energy system tower that is not incidental to its primary use.
6. Signs. The wind energy system shall not display any permanent or temporary signs, writing, symbols, logos, or any graphic representation, except that

warning signs and manufacturers signs no to exceed 1 sq. feet. per manufacturer may be permitted.

7. Lighting. No wind energy system shall be lighted.
8. Wiring. Wiring shall be installed underground and shall be approved by the Code Enforcement Officer for compliance with the electrical code.
9. Removal. Any wind energy system which is deemed unsafe by the Code Enforcement Officer, is not working or is not used for a period of one year shall be removed by the property owner.
10. Noise. Wind energy systems shall not exceed 55 dB(a) at the property line.
11. Color. The wind energy system shall have a non-reflective, neutral color surface.

SEC. 19-8-14. SHORT TERM RENTAL STANDARDS

(Effective December 14, 2012)

A. Purpose

Cape Elizabeth residents prize the peace and quiet of their residential neighborhoods. Some property owners have capitalized on the desirability of their neighborhood by renting out their property, especially during the summer months and holidays. Neighborhood residents are concerned that short term rentals take on the character of a business operating in a residential neighborhood. The purpose of this section is to balance the desire of property owners to rent their properties to short term tenants and the desire of residents to preserve the peaceful quiet and enjoyment of their residential neighborhoods.

B. Applicability

A Short Term Rental is permitted only after the issuance of a Short Term Rental permit. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, a permit is not required for a Short Term Rental which, with any prior Short Term Rental of the property, does not exceed in the aggregate fourteen (14) days in any calendar year. For the purpose of determining whether a permit is required, each rental of the property shall be deemed for a period of not less than seven (7) days regardless if the actual number of days the property is occupied is less than seven (7) days. Further, not more than one Short Term Rental agreement shall be entered for any given property for any consecutive seven-day period.

C. Review Procedure

1. The Code Enforcement Officer shall have the authority to issue a Short Term Rental permit.

2. The Code Enforcement Officer shall provide a Short Term Rental application to be completed by the applicant and submitted to the Code Enforcement Officer accompanied by the Short Term Rental permit fee as established by the Town Council. The form shall include a non-exclusive checklist of code requirements that the property owner shall demonstrate compliance with.
3. The code Enforcement Officer shall determine if the form has been properly completed before any permit is issued.
4. The first time that a Short Term Rental permit is submitted for a property, no permit shall be issued until the Code Enforcement Officer has inspected the proposed Short Term Rental property for compliance with the Short Term Rental Standards and compliance with building code requirements. Thereafter, renewal of a Short Term Rental permit shall require inspection by the Code enforcement Officer of the Short Term Rental property no less than once every five years. When the Code Enforcement Officer does not conduct an annual inspection, the Short Term Rental owner shall certify that there have been no material changes since the last inspection by the Code Enforcement Officer. Any third party inspection information submitted with the completed form shall have been conducted within the twelve months prior to the permit being issued.
5. The Code Enforcement Officer shall review the permit application for compliance with the Short Term Rental Standards.
6. If the Code Enforcement Officer determines that the proposed Short Term Rental application complies with the Short Term Rental Standards, a Short Term Rental permit shall be issued. A permit shall be valid for one (1) year from date of issuance. The permit may be subject to suspension by the Code Enforcement Officer if the Short Term Rental property becomes non-compliant with the Short Term Rental Standards, and may be revoked as provided in 19-8-14.(F).

D. Submission Requirements

The Short Term Rental permit application shall include the following information:

1. Location. The street address and map/lot number of the Short Term Rental property. If the property is not located on a public road, the form shall include directions to the property from a public road.
2. Contact Person/Owner Responsibility. The name of the owner of the Short Term Rental property and contact information, including address and telephone number. In addition, if someone other than the owner is acting as the local contact person, contact information for that person shall also be provided.

If there will be different contact persons for different time periods during the year, the form shall include the applicable contact person for each time period. Regardless of who enters the Short Term Rental agreement, or who may be designated as the owner's contact person, the property owner shall be responsible for compliance with the Short Term Rental Ordinance provisions.

3. Availability. The registration form shall include when, during the calendar year, the Short Term Rental will be available for rental. If this changes, the owner shall notify the Code Enforcement Officer.
4. All information needed to demonstrate compliance with the standards listed in Subsection E below.

E. Standards

The Code Enforcement Officer shall issue a Short Term Rental permit upon the applicant satisfying the above requirements if the following standards are met:

1. Code compliance. An applicant's property, without limitation, comply with the following building code sections of the International Residential Code ("IRC") and the International Building Code ("IBC"):
 - a. IRC Section R 314, Smoke Alarms;
 - b. IRC Section R 315, Carbon Monoxide Alarms;
 - c. IBC Section 906, Portable Fire Extinguishers. The building shall be considered to be an R-1 Occupancy (Boarding House) for the purpose of determining the type and location of portable fire extinguishers;
 - d. IBC Section 1006.2, 1006.3 and 1006.4. Means of Egress Illumination.

The applicant shall provide floor plans of the dwelling unit that shows the location of the alarms, fire extinguisher(s) and emergency lighting.

2. Building evacuation plan. A building evacuation plan shall be prominently posted in the Short Term Rental property during the rental period.
3. Sanitary waste disposal. The applicant shall submit information demonstrating

Town that adequate sanitary waste disposal is available in compliance with the of Cape Elizabeth Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Ordinance, as determined by the Code Enforcement Officer, or that the property is served by public sewer.

The information shall include the total number of bedrooms included in the property, any additional sleeping space, and the total number of tenants that the property accommodates. The total number of tenants used to determine adequacy of sanitary waste disposal shall not be less than the total number of tenants that the property is

advertised to accommodate. For the purpose of evaluating the adequacy of a subsurface disposal system, every two tenants shall be equivalent to one bedroom.

4. Parking. The applicant shall include a depiction of how parking will be provided on the same lot, and/or include a written agreement for off-site parking at a specified location, to comply with the Off-Street Parking Standards, Sec. 19-7-8. Garage parking spaces not allowed for tenant use shall not be used to meet the Short Term Rental parking requirement. No bus shall be parked at the Short Term Rental property during any rental period.

5. Rental Agreement Addendum. The Short Term Rental permit application shall be submitted with an addendum to be attached to Short Term Rental agreement between owner and tenant that shall be provided to all tenants. The Town shall not be responsible for enforcement of the rental agreement of addendum. The rental agreement addendum shall include the following:

- a. Contact person;
- b. Emergency responder contact information;
- c. Building evacuation plan;
- d. Maximum number of tenants and guests;
- e. Parking arrangements, including a prohibition of tenants and guests parking in a manner that impedes access by emergency vehicles to the property or any other dwelling in the neighborhood;
- f. Maximum number of tenants and guests allowed at the property;
- g. Good neighbor guidelines;
- h. Copy of the Miscellaneous Offenses Ordinance.

6. Limit on rental intensity. If a Short Term Rental property is operated on a lot of 30,000 sq. ft. or less in size and property owner is not either living on an abutting lot or in a separate dwelling in the same lot, the Short Term Rental permit shall not allow more than two tenants per bedroom, shall not allow use of non-bedroom areas for sleeping, and shall not allow occupancy by more than eight tenants at any time. The number of short term Rental guests shall be limited to eight at any time. On site parking shall be limited to four parking spaces.

F. SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF PERMIT

In addition to the provisions of Sec. 19-3-6. Violations, a permit for a Short Term Rental may be suspended or revoked if the Code Enforcement Officer determines that one or more substantiated complaints regarding Short Term Rentals of a property have been made in a three-year period.

1. Complaint. Any individual or town official may file and/or initiate a complaint against a Short Term Rental permit holder. If the Police Department or the

Code Enforcement Officer receives a complaint, they shall visit the property. The Police Department shall generate a report of the facts its officers have observed upon a visit, and statements made to them regarding the Short Term Rental. The Police Department shall then forward the report to the Code Enforcement Officer.

When the Code Enforcement Officer receives a report from the Police Department, or the Code Enforcement Officer has responded to a complaint or independently investigated, the Code Enforcement Officer shall inspect the property and shall collect information related to the complaint, including notifying the property owner and requesting information regarding the complaint. Within five days of receiving a Police Report or complaint, the code Enforcement Officer shall determine if the complaint is substantiated. A complaint is substantiated when the Code Enforcement Officer concludes that one or more violations of the Short Term Rental provisions occurred.

2. First Substantiated Complaint. Once the Code Enforcement Officer has made a finding of a substantiated complaint, the Code Enforcement Officer shall notify the property owner in writing. The notification shall require the property owner to meet with the Code Enforcement Officer within five (5) business days from the date of the written notification, or such other time as is agreed upon by the Code Enforcement Officer, to identify ways in which the violation(s) will be corrected. The owner will agree to take all necessary measures to correct the violation(s), which measures shall be memorialized in a written agreement at the conclusion of the meeting and shall be fully implemented within one (1) week of said meeting unless another date is agreed to by the Code Enforcement Officer. Failure of the property owner to enter into such an agreement at the conclusion of the meeting will be deemed a second violation of the Short Term Rental provisions. In addition, the Code Enforcement Officer may suspend the short Term Rental permit for a term not to exceed thirty days.

3. Second Substantiated Complaint. Once the Code Enforcement Office has made a finding of two (2) substantiated complaints, the Code Enforcement Officer shall notify the property owner in writing that the Short Term Rental permit shall be suspended for a period of not less than thirty days, nor more than one hundred twenty days.

The notification shall require the property owner to meet with the Code Enforcement Officer within five (5) business days from the date of the written notification, or such other time as is agreed upon by the Code Enforcement Officer, to identify ways in which the violation(s) will be corrected. The owner will agree to take all necessary measures to correct the violation(s), which measures shall be memorialized in a written agreement at the conclusion of the meeting and shall be fully implemented within one (1) week of said meeting unless another date is agreed to by the Code Enforcement Officer. Failure of the property owner to enter into such an agreement at the

conclusion of the meeting will be deemed a violation of the Short Term Rental provisions.

4. Third Substantiated Complaint. Once the Code Enforcement Officer has made a finding of three substantiated complaints, the Code Enforcement Officer shall notify the property owner in writing that the Short Term Rental permit has been revoked for one calendar year.
5. Appeal. An appeal to the zoning Board of Appeals as an Administrative Appeal may be taken by any person aggrieved by a determination of the code Enforcement Officer pursuant to Section 19-5-2.(A).
6. Effective Date. The Short Term Rental provisions of the ordinance shall be fully effective as to all contracts for short Term Rentals executed on or after 30 days from date of enactment, and shall further apply to all contracts in effect on such date to the extent the application of these provisions would not result in a substantial impairment of such existing contracts.

SEC. 19-8-15. SPECIAL EVENT FACILITY STANDARDS

(Effective December 4, 2015)

This section establishes review standards for the development and operation of a special event facility. These provisions are necessary to reduce impact on surrounding properties and to protect town residents and event guests and staff. A special event facility shall conform to the following standards.

1. Procedure
 - a. Applicability. Special event facilities, as defined in this ordinance, are subject to Site Plan Review, Sec. 19-9, and the Special Event Facility Standards of subsection 2., below.
 - b. Review. A special event facility shall be reviewed in accordance with the Site Plan review procedures, Sec. 19-9-4.B, except that Site Plan approval shall be valid for three (3) years from the date of the Planning Board vote and expire if the applicant does not apply for a new approval prior to the expiration date.
 - c. Submission requirements. In addition to the Submission requirements of Sec. 19-9, Site Plan Review, the applicant shall be required to submit all information that the Planning Board deems necessary to demonstrate compliance with the Performance Standards in Sec. 19-8-15.2., below. Information to be submitted shall include, but not limited to:
 - i. The maximum number of events to be held in a calendar year;

- ii. The maximum number of attendees to be allowed at an event;
- iii. Whether the special event facility will be operated seasonally, in which case the beginning and end dates of the season, or if the facility will operate year-round;
- iv. The area(s) designated for temporary structures or features including but not limited to tents, sanitary waste facilities, performance stands and food preparation and service;
- v. A description of the types of events that will be held at the special event facility;
- vi. For previously approved special event facilities seeking a renewal approval, a record of the events that have been held, including date, duration and number of attendees, and any complaints have been received by the applicant or on file with the Police Department.

the
that

2. Performance Standards

A special event facility must comply with the Site Plan Approval Standards, Sec. 19-9-5, and the standards below.

1. Event scope. All events shall not exceed the following maximum limits and may be further limited when needed to reconcile site constraints with Site Plan Review standards.
 - i. A special event shall not exceed 275 attendees in size, including guests and staff supporting the event.
 - ii. No more than 12 events shall be held in a calendar year.
 - iii. No amplification of music for the event shall commence earlier than 9:00 a.m. nor extend later than 10:00 p.m.
 - iv. No event shall exceed eight (8) hours in duration, excluding set-up and break-down, in a calendar day.
2. Seasonal facilities. The Planning Board may find that temporary structures and facilities are adequate to comply with the Site Plan standards when special event facility will only operate seasonally and the seasonal needs are met. In particular, methods of providing parking and sanitary waste disposal on a seasonal basis may be appropriate for the duration of the special event season.

the
needs are
waste
the

3. Building Code Compliance. Where any portion of a special event facility is located within a structure, the structure shall be in compliance with applicable building codes.
4. Additional requirements. The Planning Board may apply reasonable restrictions on the operation of a special event facility related to the lot on which the special event facility is located or to mitigate the impact of the special event facility on the abutting neighborhood(s).

ARTICLE IX. SITE PLAN REVIEW

SEC. 19-9-1. PURPOSE

The site plan review provisions set forth in this section are intended to protect the public health and safety, promote the general welfare of the community, preserve the environment, and minimize improvements that must be paid for by the Town's taxpayers by assuring that nonresidential, multiplex residential, eldercare, and similar facilities are designed and developed in a manner which assures that adequate provisions are made for: traffic safety and access; emergency access; water supply; sewage disposal; management of storm water, erosion, and sedimentation; protection of the groundwater; protection of the environment; minimizing the adverse impact on adjacent properties; and fitting the project harmoniously into the fabric of the community.

SEC. 19-9-2. APPLICABILITY

A. Activities Requiring Site Plan Review

The owner of a parcel of land shall obtain site plan approval prior to undertaking any alteration or improvement of the site including grubbing or grading, obtaining a building or plumbing permit for the activities, or commencing any of the following activities on the parcel:

1. The construction of any nonresidential building or building addition.
2. Any nonresidential expansion or change in use except that changes of use within the Town Center District shall be governed by the provisions of Sec. 19-6-4.E, Site Plan Review and uses within the business A District shall be governed by the provisions of Sec. 19-6-5.F. Site Plan Review. (Effective June 10, 2010)
3. Multiplex housing and eldercare facilities.
4. Any other activity or use requiring Planning Board review in the Zoning Ordinance.

5. New construction involving more than ten thousand (10,000) square feet of impervious surface, paving, clearing, or vegetative alteration, or any combination thereof. (The Planning Board shall review the proposal for control of storm water runoff under the terms of Chapter 25 Storm Water Ordinance.) (Effective November 5, 2016)

B. Activities Not Requiring Site Plan Review

The following activities shall **not** require site plan approval (certain of these activities may, however, require the owner to obtain a building permit, plumbing permit, or other State and local approvals):

1. The construction, alteration or enlargement of a single family or two-family dwelling unit, including accessory buildings and structures, except as required in the Town Center Core Subdistrict. (Effective June 10, 2010)
2. The placement of manufactured housing or mobile home on individual lots.
3. Agricultural buildings as follows: (Effective June 10, 2010)
 - a. Any temporary agricultural building, where temporary shall mean that the structure remains in place no more than 3 months in any 12-month period.
 - b. If sales shall be conducted from the building, the structure must be a temporary structure and sales shall not be conducted from the building for more than 3 months in any 12-month period.
 - c. Any barn, greenhouse, or storage shed with a building footprint that does not exceed 2,000 sq. ft. in size.
 - d. Any structure that shall provide housing, other than a single family home, shall require Site Plan Review under Sec. 19-2-2.(A).(4), above.
 - e. Any structure which does not comply with subparagraphs a., b., and c. above shall require Site Plan Review.
4. Temporary structures such as construction trailers or equipment storage sheds.

SEC. 19-9-3. REVIEW AND APPROVAL AUTHORITY

The Planning Board is authorized to review and act on all site plans for development requiring site plan review as defined above. In each instance where the Planning Board is required to review the site plan for a proposed use, it shall approve, deny, or conditionally approve the application based on its compliance with the standards in Sec. 19-9-5,

Approval Standards, which action shall be binding upon the applicant. Where a proposed use is subject to approval of the Zoning Board of Appeals, such approval shall be obtained before the Planning Board considers the site plan for the proposed use.

SEC. 19-9-4. REVIEW PROCEDURES

The Planning Board shall use the following procedures in reviewing applications for site plan review.

A. Workshop

Prior to submitting a formal application, the applicant shall schedule a pre-application workshop with the Planning Board. The pre-application workshop shall be informal and informational in nature. There shall be no fee for a pre-application review, and such review shall not cause the plan to be a pending application. No decision on the substance of the plan shall be made at the pre-application workshop. The applicant is encouraged to meet informally with the Town Planner prior to the workshop.

1. Purpose

The purposes of the pre-application workshop are to:

- a. Allow the Planning Board to understand the nature of the proposed use and the issues involved in the proposal
- b. Allow the applicant to understand the development review process and required submissions
- c. Identify issues that need to be addressed in future submissions.

2. Information Required

There are no formal submission requirements for a pre-application workshop. However, the applicant should be prepared to discuss the following with the Planning Board:

- a. The proposed site, including its location, size, and general characteristics
- b. The natural characteristics of the site that may limit its use and development
- c. The nature of the proposed use and potential development, including a conceptual site plan

- d. Any issues or questions about existing municipal regulations and their applicability to the project
- e. Any requests for waivers from the submission requirements.

3. Planning Board Workshop

The Planning Board workshop shall be informational and shall not result in any formal action. The Planning Board shall identify and issues or constraints which need to be addressed in the formal site plan application.

B. Application Review Procedures

1. Completeness. After an application has been submitted with the requisite fees, including establishment of a Review Escrow Account under the terms of Sec. 16-2-1(c.) of the Subdivision Ordinance, and after any required Zoning Board of Appeals approval has been obtained, the Town Planner shall accept and date an application for Planning Board review. In consultation with the Planning Board Chair or Vice Chair, the Town Planner shall review the site plan application and accompanying materials to determine whether the application is complete or incomplete. If, in consultation with the Planning Board Chair or vice Chair, the application is preliminarily determined to be incomplete, the Town Planner shall notify the applicant in writing and shall list in the written determination the materials that must be submitted in order to make the application complete. If the applicant fails to submit a complete application within four (4) months of the written determination of incompleteness, the application shall be deemed withdrawn. When the Town Planner makes the preliminary determination that an application is complete, the application shall be scheduled for consideration at the next available Planning Board meeting. The Planning Board may require other information in addition to that required in Sec. 19-9-4.C, Submission Requirements. The Planning Board may also request an evaluation of specific aspects of the site plan from the Conservation Committee, the Town Engineer, or others. In the event that the Planning Board requires additional information or evaluation, it may deem the application incomplete.

No action taken by the Town Planner, either alone or in consultation with the Planning Board chair or vice Chair, with respect to reviewing a site plan application, shall result in an application being deemed pending for the purposes of 1 M.R.S.A. §302. The Town Planner, either alone or in consultation with the Planning Board Chair or Vice Chair, shall have no authority to review the substance of a site plan application to determine whether it complies with the site plan review criteria. (Effective November 5, 2016)

2. Public Hearing. Upon certification by the Planning Board that an application is complete, the Planning Board, at its discretion, may hold a public hearing. If the Planning Board determines to hold a public hearing, it shall hold the hearing within thirty-five (35) days of the date that the application is deemed complete and shall provide public notice in accordance with Sec. 16-2-1.(b). of the Subdivision Ordinance. (Effective November 5, 2016)

The Planning Board shall conduct the hearing to assure full, but not repetitive, public participation. The applicant shall be prepared to respond fully to questions from the Planning Board or issues raised by the public that the Planning Board deems significant. The Planning Board may, upon its own motion, extend the hearing once for a period not exceeding thirty (30) days and to a date that shall be announced. (Effective November 5, 2016)

3. Planning Board Decision. The Planning Board shall vote to approve, approve with conditions, or disapprove the Site Plan upon the conclusion of review of the development's compliance with Sec. 19-9-5, Approval Standards. The Planning Board decision shall include written findings of fact and shall be provided to the applicant within seven (7) days of the Planning Board vote. (Effective November 5, 2016)

4. Performance Guarantee/Post Approval. The Planning Board, at its discretion, may require that a performance guarantee be established with the Town for the cost of site improvements. Each performance guarantee shall comply with Sec. 16-2-6.(c). of the Subdivision Ordinance. An inspection fee shall be paid in accordance with Sec. 16-2-6.(d). When a project includes a performance guarantee, the applicant shall schedule a pre-construction meeting in accordance with Sec. 16-2-7.(a). of the Subdivision Ordinance. Upon completion of construction, record drawings shall be submitted to the Town in accordance with Sec. 16-2-7.(f). if any infrastructure has been installed in the public right-of-way or easement conveyed to the Town. (Effective November 5, 2016)

5. Approval Expiration. Site plan approval shall be valid for a period of one (1) year from the date of the Planning Board vote. Prior to the expiration of the site plan approval, the applicant may request an extension of up to one year from the Planning Board for cause shown. Site plan approval shall remain valid if a building permit has been issued for the project prior to the expiration date. Expiration of the building permit prior to completion of the project shall render the site plan approval null and void. Failure to comply with conditions placed upon site plan approval, to post any necessary performance guarantees, to comply with any other permitting processes or to address any other issues of site development, except pending litigation challenging the site plan approval, shall render the approval null and void unless an extension is granted by the Planning Board for good cause. (Effective November 5, 2016)

C. Submission Requirements

1. General Submission parameters.

The applicant shall submit thirteen (13) copies of building and site plans and supporting information drawn to a scale of not less than one inch equals fifty feet (1"=50'). The size of plan sheets submitted to the Planning Board shall be no larger than twenty-four (24) by thirty-six (36) inches, but a smaller size may be used with the permission of the Planning Board. A digital copy of the complete application shall also be made available upon request. (Effective November 5, 2016)

2. List of Submission items.

The application for approval of a Site Plan shall include all the following information, unless waived by the Planning Board as described below. Information that must be shown on a plan is in bold type. Submission information shall be shown on the number of plans needed to depict the information in a readable format and each plan shall be individually labeled with a title generally based on the information depicted on the plan, with one plan titled "Site Plan" (Effective November 5, 2016)

- a. Right, Title or Interest. Evidence of right, title, and interest in the site of the proposed project. (Effective November 5, 2016)
- b. Written description. Written description of the proposed project including proposed uses quantified by square footage, number of seats, number of units or beds or number of students, and how development has been placed on the portions of the site most suited for development; application form; identification of the zoning district in which the property is located and the location of any zoning district boundary that bisects or abuts the property. (Effective November 5, 2016)
- c. Name of Project/Applicant. Proposed name of the project; name and address of record owner and applicant, names of adjoining property owners; date of submission; north point; graphic map scale. (Effective November 5, 2016)
- d. Survey. A standard boundary survey of the site, giving complete descriptive data by bearings and distances, made and certified by a licensed land surveyor in the State of Maine; a copy of the deed for the property to be developed, as well as copies of any easements, restrictions or covenants; location map, showing the relative location of the proposed project in relation to surrounding neighborhoods or areas of Town. (Effective November 5, 2016)
- e. Existing Conditions. All significant existing physical features on the site including streams, watercourses, watershed areas, existing woodlands and existing trees at least eight (8) inches in diameter as measured four and

one-half (4 ½) feet above grade, and other significant vegetation; soil boundaries and names in wetland locations and where subsurface wastewater disposal systems are proposed; when applicable, any portion of the property located in the floodplain, within two hundred and fifty (250) feet of the Normal High Water Line, or in a Resource Protection 1, Resource Protection 1 Buffer or Resource Protection 2 District. (Effective November 5, 2016)

f. Topography. Contour lines, existing and proposed, at intervals of two (2) feet or at such intervals as the Planning Board may require, based on United States Geological Survey datum, referenced to mean sea level. (Effective November 5, 2016)

g. Buildings. Location of all existing and proposed buildings and structures with the distance from the nearest property lines labeled; size in square feet of existing and proposed building footprints and total size of building; elevations of each vertical side of a new building with dimensions, location of doors and windows, exterior materials and roof pitch labeled; of each side of an existing building proposed to be altered with dimensions, location of doors and windows, exterior materials and roof pitch labeled; floor plans; building footprints located on adjacent properties within fifty (50) feet of the project property line. (Effective November 5, 2016)

h. Traffic Access and Parking. Location and width of the nearest public road, and if the project will have access to a private road or driveway, the location and width of the private road or driveway; location of existing and proposed driveways, parking areas and other circulation improvements; site distances for all access points onto public roads; location of parking, loading and unloading areas, which shall include dimensions, traffic patterns, access aisles, parking space dimensions and curb radii; calculation of parking required in conformance with Sec. 19-7-8, Off Street Parking; existing and proposed pedestrian facilities including the location, dimension and surface treatment of sidewalks and paths, and description of high-demand pedestrian destinations within ¼ mile of the development; improvements shall include design details, cross sections and dimensions as needed. Estimated number of trips to be generated based on the latest edition of the Trip Generation Manual of the Institute of Traffic Engineers or equivalent quality information; For developments which generate one hundred (100) or more peak hour trips based on the latest edition of the Trip Generation Manual of the Institute of Traffic Engineers, a traffic study shall be submitted measuring current traffic, estimating traffic generated by the new development and assessing impacts on adjacent roadways and nearby intersections. Where the development may have a substantial traffic impact, the traffic study shall also include recommended mitigation; information on proposed, funded

road improvements and town evaluation of road
(Effective November 5, 2016)

improvements.

i. Storm water. Calculation of existing and proposed impervious surface; a storm water management plan, with flow arrows, profiles, cross sections, and invert elevations prepared, showing existing and design of all facilities and conveyances, LID (Low Impact Development) methods, and identification and location of known existing deficiencies that result in storm water surcharge or flooding; location of proposed drainage easements; narrative description of how storm water will be managed; description of any Low Impact Development (LID) methods incorporated into the plan; note on plan for maintenance of private storm water infrastructure; storm water maintenance plan that lists infrastructure that needs to be maintained, inspection frequency and maintenance requirements. Where the property is located within the great Pond Watershed, a description of how the Great Pond Watershed Overlay District provisions will be met. (Effective November 5, 2016)

When the project increases impervious surface by an area of ten thousand (10,000) sq. ft. or more, the storm water management plan must be prepared, signed and stamped by a professional engineer licensed in the State of Maine, pre- and post development calculations for the 2 and 25 year storm must be provided, and time of concentration path segments shown. (Effective November 5, 2016)

When a project increases impervious surface by one (1) acre or more, information shall be submitted as described in Sec. 25-1-4.(b). Storm Water Ordinance. (Effective November 5, 2016)

Summary Chart of Stormwater Submission Requirements and Review Standards (supplements ordinance provisions)		
Submission: All projects must calculate area of existing and proposed impervious surface and submit a stormwater management plan, including LID elements, identification of existing deficiencies, location of easements, note requiring maintenance of private infrastructure, and items related to the Great Pond Watershed Overlay District.		
Review Standard: All projects must manage stormwater on and off-site without damage to streets, adjacent properties, downstream properties, soils and vegetation and private stormwater infrastructure must be maintained		
Pre/post Impervious Surface	Submission Information Highlights	Review Standard Highlights
Decrease to increase of less than 10,000 sq. ft.	•Professional Engineer not required •Pre/post calculations not required	•LID method is used
Increase of 10,000 sq. ft. to less than 43,560 sq. ft.	•Stormwater plan must be prepared by a Professional Engineer •Pre/post calculations required •Time of concentration path segments must be shown	•LID method is used to treat first 1/2 inch of stormwater from new impervious surface
Increase of 43,560 sq. ft. or more	See Chapter 25, Stormwater Ordinance	See Chapter 25, Stormwater Ordinance

(Effective November 5, 2016)

- j. **Erosion Control.** An erosion control plan including details of erosion control methods used; written erosion control plan with notes. (Effective November 5, 2016)

- k. **Utilities.**

- i. Water. Ability to serve letter from the Portland Water District; location and size of any existing and proposed water mains on the property, as well as details showing proposed connections to water systems; public water is no to be provided, and alternative means of a adequate water supply shall be shown, with supporting documentation; nearest hydrant. (Effective November 5, 2016)

where
clean and
written

- ii. Sewage Disposal. When the project will be served by public sewage, and ability to serve letter from the Town of Cape Elizabeth Sewer Superintendent; all existing and proposed public or shared sewage facilities and connections to the public sewage system; when not by public sewer, evidence to demonstrate suitability of soils for

served

subsurface wastewater disposal; the location of the subsurface wastewater system; all designs, specifications and details for a clustered, private or public sewage system. (Effective November 5, 2016)

iii. Other utilities. Ability to serve letter from Central Maine Power; location of existing and proposed above and below ground electrical lines, other utility conduits and location of gas storage tanks and fuel lines. (Effective November 5, 2016)

iv. Solid/Other Waste Disposal. Description of how solid waste will be stored and removed from the site; location and details of solid waste and recycling storage containers and screening; identification of chemicals, chemical wastes, hazardous, special or radioactive materials to be handled and/or stored onsite. (Effective November 5, 2016)

l. Landscaping. Location and description of existing vegetation to be preserved; methods of preserving vegetation to be used during construction/landscaping and buffering plan showing what will be planted, indicating botanical and common names of plants and trees, fencing location, type, material and size. (Effective November 5, 2016)

m. Lighting. Location and type of lighting to be installed; lighting fixture details indicating type of standards wattage and mounting height; a photometric study showing the footcandle lighting level at the property line when new lights shall be installed. (Effective November 5, 2016)

n. Signs. Location, dimensions, materials, and details of signs. (Effective November 5, 2016)

o. Noise. Statement of the typical activities, structures and equipment proposed on the site that will generate exterior noise, and then identify the unique activities, structures and equipment that are not generally occurring on abutting or neighborhood properties; for the unique noises, provide the decibel (dBA) level at the property line (decibel level source information may e provided from equipment specifications, standard noise tables or other sources); characterize the unique noise as recurring, intermittent, or constant; the time of day the unique noise will occur. (Effective November 5, 2016)

p. Exterior storage. Location of outside storage or display areas; screening. (Effective November 5, 2016)

q. Financial and Technical Capability. Demonstration of technical and financial capability to complete the project. If the applicant concludes that public disclosure of confidential financial information may be

detrimental to the success of the project, the applicant may disclose such
 financial information to the Town Manager, who shall explore with due
 diligence, the applicant's financial capability to complete the project as
 proposed in a timely fashion and make a recommendation to the
 Planning Board. (Effective November 5, 2016)

3. Waiver of Submission items.

Where the Planning Board finds that the submission of any information listed in
 Sec. 10-4.C. Submission Requirements, is not required in the interest of
 public health, safety, and general welfare, the Planning Board may waive such
 requirements. Without limitation, the following circumstances may support
 a waiver of certain submission requirements. (Effective November 5, 2016)

- a. Existing conditions. When no change to existing site conditions for that
 submission item is proposed, the Planning Board may designate a
 submission item as not applicable. (Effective November 5, 2016)
- b. Substitution. Alternative information has been submitted more suited to the
 scope of the project. (Effective November 5, 2016)
- c. Small project. The limited nature of the project allows the Planning Board
 to apply the Approval Standards and safeguard public health, safety and
 general welfare without submission of additional information. (Effective
 November 5, 2016)

SEC. 19-9-5. APPROVAL STANDARDS

The following criteria shall be used by the Planning Board in reviewing applications for
 site plan review and shall serve as minimum requirements for approval of the application.
 The application shall be approved unless the Planning Board determines that the
 applicant has failed to meet one or more of these standards. In each instance, the burden
 of proof shall be on the applicant to produce evidence sufficient to warrant a finding that
 all applicable criteria have been met.

1. Utilization of the Site

The plan for the development will reflect the natural capabilities of the site to
 support development. Buildings, lots, and support facilities will be clustered in those
 portions of the site that have the most suitable conditions for development.
 Environmentally sensitive areas such as wetlands, steep slopes, flood plains, and
 unique natural features will also be maintained and preserved to the maximum extent
 feasible. Natural drainage areas will also be preserved to the maximum extent
 feasible.

2. Traffic Access and Parking

a. Adequacy of Road System

Vehicular access to the site will be on roads which have adequate capacity to accommodate the additional traffic generated by the development. For developments which generate one hundred (100) or more peak hour trips based on the latest edition of the Trip Generation Manual of the Institute of Transportation Engineers, intersections on major access routes to the site within one (1) mile of any entrance road which are functioning at a Level of Service C or better prior to the development will function at a minimum at Level of Service C after development. If any such intersection is functioning at a Level of Service D or lower prior to the development, the project will not reduce the current level of service. A development not meeting this requirement may be approved if the applicant demonstrates that:

- i. Public improvement. A public agency has committed funds to construct the improvements necessary to bring the level of access to this standard.
- ii. Private improvement. The applicant will assume financial responsibility for the improvements necessary to bring the level of service to this standard and will assure the completion of the improvements with a financial guarantee acceptable to the municipality, or
- iii. Status quo. Town policy does not support the construction improvements. (Effective November 5, 2016)

b. Access into the Site

Vehicular access to and from the development shall be safe and convenient.

- i. Safety. All entrance and exit driveways are located to afford maximum safety to traffic, provide for safe and convenient ingress and egress to and from the site and to minimize conflict with the flow of traffic. (Effective November 5, 2016)
- ii. Sight distance. Any exit driveway or driveway lane is so designated in profile and grading and so located as to provide the maximum possible sight distance measured in each direction. The sight distance available shall be consistent with the standards of the Subdivision Ordinance. (Effective November 5, 2016)
- iii. Corner. Where a site occupies a corner of two (2) intersecting roads, no driveway entrance or exit is located within fifty (50) feet of the point of tangency of the existing or proposed curb radius of that site. (Effective November 5, 2016)
- iv. Side property line. No part of any driveway shall be located within a minimum of ten (10) feet of a side property line. However, the Planning

be Board may permit a driveway serving two (2) or more adjacent sites to located on or within ten (10) feet of a side property line dividing the adjacent sites. (Effective November 5, 2016)

- v. Angle. Driveways intersect the road at an angle as near ninety degrees (90°) as site conditions will permit. (Effective November 5, 2016)
- vi. Construction. Road, driveway, and parking lot construction comply with the construction and design standards in Sec. 16-3-2 of the Subdivision Ordinance. (Effective November 5, 2016)

c. Internal Vehicular Circulation

The layout of the site shall provide for the safe movement of passenger, service, and emergency vehicles through the site.

- i. Deliveries. Nonresidential projects that will be served by delivery vehicles will provide a clear route for such vehicles with appropriate geometric design to allow turning and backing for a minimum of vehicles. (Effective November 5, 2016)
- ii. Emergency vehicles. Clear routes of access shall be provided and maintained for emergency vehicles to and around buildings and shall be posted with appropriate signage (fire lane – no parking). (Effective November 5, 2016)
- iii. Circulation. The layout and design of parking areas shall provide for safe and convenient circulation of vehicles throughout the lot. (Effective November 5, 2016)
- iv. Topography. All roadways shall be designed to harmonize with the topographic and natural features of the site. The road network shall provide for vehicular, pedestrian, and cyclist safety, all season emergency access, snow storage, and delivery and collection services. (Effective November 5, 2016)

d. Parking Layout and Design

Off-street parking shall conform to Sec. 19-7-8, Off Street Parking and the following standards:

- i. Street. Parking areas with more than two (2) parking spaces shall be arranged so that vehicles do not need to back into the street. (Effective November 5, 2016)
- ii. Property lines. All parking spaces, access drives, and impervious surfaces shall be located at least five (5) feet from any side or rear lot line,

except where standards for buffer yards require a greater distance. No parking spaces or asphalt type surface shall be located within five (5) feet of the front property line. Parking lots on adjoining lots may be connected by accessways not exceeding twenty-four (24) feet in width. (Effective November 5, 2016)

- iii. Flow. In lots utilizing diagonal parking, the direction of proper traffic flow shall be indicated by signs, pavement markings or other permanent indication. (Effective November 5, 2016)
- iv. Stacked spaces. Parking areas for nonresidential uses shall be designed to permit each motor vehicle to proceed to and from the parking space provided for it without requiring the moving of any other motor vehicles. “Stacked” parking may be permitted for resident parking in conjunction with residential uses if both spaces in the stack are assigned to the occupants of the same dwelling unit. (Effective November 5, 2016)
- v. Bumpers. The “overhang” of parked vehicles shall be restricted when it might restrict traffic flow on adjacent through roads, restrict pedestrian or bicycle movement on adjacent walkways, or damage landscape materials. (Effective November 5, 2016)

3. Pedestrian Circulation

The site plan shall provide for a system of pedestrian ways within the development appropriate to the type and scale of development. This system shall connect the major building entrances/exits with parking areas and with existing or planned sidewalks in the vicinity of the project. The pedestrian network may be located either in the street right-of-way or outside of the right-of-way in open space or recreation areas. The system shall be designed to link the project with residential, recreational and commercial facilities, schools, bus stops, and sidewalks in the neighborhood.

4. Storm Water Management

Storm water is managed on and off-site without damage to streets, adjacent properties, downstream properties, soils and vegetation. To the extent practical, the plan will retain storm water on the site using the natural features of the site, except that in the Town Center District, storm water management shall be consistent with the Town Center Storm Water Management Plan, updated September 2015 or most recent revision. A Low Impact Development (LID) method is incorporated into the storm water management plan. The plan includes a note requiring a post-construction maintenance plan for private storm water infrastructure and a maintenance plan has been submitted.

When the project increases impervious surface by ten thousand (10,000) sq. ft. in area but less than 1 acre (43,560), the storm water management plan has been prepared, signed and stamped by a professional engineer licensed in the State of

Maine. Post-development peak flows do not substantially exceed pre-development flows for the 2 and 25-year storm. LID measures have been used to treat a calculated volume (referred to as Calculated Treatment Volume, (or CTV) such that it is not less than one-half (1/2) inches multiplied by the net proposed new impervious surface area. The CTV may be achieved by treating one-half (1/2) inches multiplied by the new onsite impervious surface areas, or an equal existing on-site untreated impervious surface area, or of an equivalent combination thereof of previously or proposed untreated area. When the project increases impervious surface by one (1) acre or more, storm water shall be reviewed for compliance with Sec. 25-1-4.c. Storm Water Ordinance. (Effective November 5, 2016)

5. Erosion Control

All building, site, and roadway designs and layouts will harmonize with existing topography and conserve desirable natural surroundings to the fullest extent possible. Filling, excavation and earth moving activity will be kept to a minimum. Parking lots on sloped sites will be terraced to avoid undue cut and fill, and/or the need for retaining walls. Natural vegetation will be preserved and protected wherever possible.

During construction, soil erosion and sedimentation of watercourses and water bodies will be minimized by an active program meeting the requirements of the Maine Erosion and Sediment Control Best Management Practices (BMP's) as prepared by the Bureau of Land and Water Quality of the Maine Department of Environmental Protection, March 2003 or most recent edition. (Effective November 5, 2016)

6. Utilities

- a. Water Supply. The development will be provided with a system of water supply that is adequate in quantity and quality to the proposed use. An adequate supply of water for fire protection purposes is provided. Connection to a public water supply for drinking water and fire protection is encouraged. (Effective

November

5, 2016)

- b. Sewage Disposal. The development will be provided with a method of disposing of sewage which is in compliance with Chapter 15, Sewer Ordinance. (Effective November 5, 2016)

- i. Public Sewage System. All sanitary sewage from new or expanded uses shall be discharged into a public sewage collection and treatment system when such facilities are currently available or can reasonably be made available at the lot line and have adequate capacity to handle the projected waste generation. (Effective November 5, 2016)

- ii. Private Sewage System. If the public system cannot serve or be extended to serve a new or expanded use, the sewage shall be disposed of by an on-site

Wastewater Disposal sewage disposal system meeting the requirements of the State Disposal Rules and Chapter 15, Article II, Private Sewage Ordinance. (Effective November 5, 2016)

iii. Common ownership. When two or more lots or buildings in different ownership share the use of a common subsurface disposal system, the system shall be owned and maintained in common by an owners' association and shall conform to the provision of Chapter 15, Article III, Management of Cluster Disposal Systems. Covenants in the deeds for each lot shall require mandatory membership in the association and provide for adequate funding of the association to assure proper maintenance of the system. (Effective November 5, 2016)

c. Other utilities. The development will be provided with electrical service adequate to meet the anticipated use of the project. New utility lines and facilities shall be screened from view to the extent feasible. If the service in the street or on adjoining lots is underground, the new service shall be placed underground. Except for propane tanks, no flammable or explosive liquids or solids shall be stored in bulk above ground unless they are located at least seventy-five (75) feet from any lot line, or forty (40) feet in the case of underground storage. Propane tanks less than 500 gallons in size shall be set back a minimum of ten (10) feet from the property line and tanks of 500 gallons or more in size shall be set back twenty-five (25) feet from the property line. All materials shall be stored in a manner and location that is in compliance with appropriate rules and regulations of the Maine Department of Public Safety and other appropriate federal, state, and local regulations. (Effective November 5, 2016)

d. Solid Waste. The proposed development will provide for adequate storage and disposal of solid wastes. (Effective November 5, 2016)

i. Screening. Any solid waste stored on the property prior to removal to an authorized facility shall be secured and screened from public view. (Effective November 5, 2016)

ii. Liquid/semi-solid wasted. All storage facilities for fuel, chemicals, chemical or industrial wastes, and biodegradable raw materials, shall meet the standards of the State Department of Environmental Protection and the State Fire Marshall's Office. (Effective November 5, 2016)

iii. Hazardous Materials. The handling, storage, and use of all materials identified by the standards of a federal or state agency as hazardous, special or radioactive shall be done in accordance with the standards of these agencies. Any waste produced which is classified as a hazardous, special or radioactive waste by either federal or state standards shall be disposed of at a licensed disposal facility appropriate for the type of

waste and done in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations. (Effective November 5, 2016)

7. Shoreland Relationship

The development will not adversely affect the water quality or shoreline of any adjacent water body. The development plan will provide for access to abutting navigable water bodies for the use of the occupants of the development if appropriate.

The development will not adversely affect the water quality or shoreline of any adjacent water body. The development plan will provide for access to abutting navigable water bodies for the use of the occupants of the development if appropriate. (Effective November 5, 2016)

8. Landscaping and Buffering

a. Preservation. The landscape will be preserved in its natural state insofar as practical by minimizing tree removal, disturbance and compaction of soil, and by retaining existing vegetation insofar as practical during construction. Extensive grading and filling will be avoided as far as possible. Areas of vegetation to be retained shall be designated on a preservation plan. Within the drip line of trees to be preserved, activity and disturbance shall be prohibited and a physical barrier shall be provided to separate these areas from the construction area. (Effective November 5, 2016)

b. Landscaping Plan. The development plan will provide for landscaping that defines street edges, mitigates the expanse of parking areas, enhances the appearance of the development and reduces the impact of the development on abutting properties. Landscaping materials shall be chosen for their ability to thrive at the planting site, provide screening, create visual interest and promote diversity of the community forest. (Effective November 5, 2016)

c. Screening. The development shall provide for screening of service and storage areas. (Effective November 5, 2016)

9. Exterior Lighting

1. Safety. The proposed development shall provide for adequate exterior lighting to provide for the safe use of the development in nighttime hours, if such use is contemplated, without excessive illumination. Lighting may be used which serves security, safety and operational needs but which does not directly or indirectly produce deleterious effects on abutting properties or which would impair the vision of a vehicle operator on adjacent roadways. (Effective November 5, 2016)

2. Maximum level. Direct or indirect illumination shall not exceed 0.5 foot-candles at the lot line. Lighting fixtures shall be shielded or hooded so that the lighting elements are not exposed to normal view by motorists, pedestrians, or from adjacent dwellings and so that they do not unnecessarily light the night sky. All exterior lighting, except security lighting, shall be turned off between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. unless located on the site of a commercial or industrial use which is open for business during that period. (Effective November 5, 2016)

10. Signs

Signs shall meet the standards of the Sign Ordinance. Sign materials and lighting shall be of high quality and compatible with the character of the development. (Effective November 5, 2016)

11. Noise

The maximum permissible A-weighted decibel level of a continuous, regular or frequent or intermittent source of sound produced by unique activities, structures or equipment on the site shall be limited by the time period and by the abutting land use as listed below. Sound levels shall apply at least four (4) feet above ground at the property boundary of the source. Existing background sounds are excluded from the decibel measurement and noise generated by construction of the site is exempt. (Effective November 5, 2016)

Sound Pressure Level Limits Using the A-weighted decibel level (dBA)

<u>Abutting Use</u>	<u>7 a.m. - 10 p.m. -</u>	<u>10 p.m. 7 a.m.</u>
Residential	55	45
Residential located in a commercial-Industrial district	65	55
Public, semipublic and institutional	60	55
Vacant or rural	60	55
Commercial	65	55
Industrial	70	60

(Effective November 5, 2016)

12. Storage of Materials

a. Outside Storage. Exposed nonresidential storage areas, exposed machinery, and areas used for the storage or collection of discarded automobiles, auto parts, metals or other articles of salvage or refuse shall have sufficient setbacks and screening (such as a stockade fence or a dense evergreen hedge) to minimize their impact on abutting residential uses and users of public streets. (Effective November 5, 2016)

b. Receptacles. All dumpsters or similar large collection receptacles for trash or other wastes shall be located on level surfaces which are paved or graveled. Dumpsters or receptacles shall be screened by fencing or landscaping. (Effective November 5, 2016)

c. Secure from minors. All sites potentially hazardous to children shall require physical screening sufficient to deter small children from entering the premises. This screening shall be maintained in good conditions. (Effective November 5, 2016)

13. Technical and Financial Capacity

The applicant has demonstrated the financial and technical capacity to carry out the project in a timely fashion in accordance with this ordinance and the approved plan. (Effective November 5, 2016)

SEC. 19-9-6. AMENDMENTS

Any alteration to a site which is inconsistent with the approved site plan shall require an amendment to the site plan. Planning Board approval must be obtained prior to the alteration.

A. De minimus Change

The intent of this section is to process minor deviations from the approved plan that typically arises as a project moves from conception to completion of construction. De minimus changes shall not include (1) a change to a public or private right-of-way or easement, (2) a decrease in proposed buffering or landscaping, (3) any issue involving a condition placed on the site plan approval, or (4) any change in a building footprint greater than five (5) feet in any direction. Side plan changes which do not receive de minimus approval shall be submitted to the Planning Board under Sec.19-9-6.B. (Effective November 5, 2016)

1. Review. The applicant shall meet with the Town Planner and provide a written description of the proposed amendments and all applicable plans impacted by the amendments. The Town Planner shall review the submission with the applicant and consult with appropriate town staff. The Town Planner will make a preliminary determination that the proposed changes do comply with the approval standards, do not comply with the approval standards, or that the nature of the amendments merit review by the Planning Board. (Effective November 5, 2016)

2. Decision. The Town Planner shall forward the De Minimus Change application and a recommendation to the Planning Board Chair. Notwithstanding Sec. 19-9-4.B.1., the Planning Board Chair shall make the final determination to

approve a de minimus change or to forward the site plan amendment to the Planning Board for review. (Effective November 5, 2016)

B. Amendment

Any change to a plan approved by the Planning Board must be submitted to the Planning Board for review and approval; unless the amendment is a de Minimus Change. The Planning Board shall review the amendments in accordance with the Review Procedures, Sec. 19-9-4. Submission requirements may be limited to the information related to the proposed amendments. Any Planning Board Decision to approve amendments to a previously approved Site Plan shall incorporate the original Site Plan Approval, except as specifically amended. (Effective November 5, 2016)

SEC. 19-9-7. APEALS OF PLANNING BOARD ACTIONS

Appeal of an action taken by the Planning Board regarding site plan review shall be to the Superior Court in accordance with the Maine Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 80B.

ARTICLE X. AMENDMENT/INTERPRETIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 19-10-1. CONFLICT WITH OTHER PROVISIONS

Whenever a provision of this Ordinance conflicts with or is inconsistent with another provision of the Ordinance or any other ordinance, regulation or statute, administered by the Town the more restrictive and specific provision shall control. (Effective October 15, 2009)

SEC. 19-10-2. 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.

SEC. 19-10-3. AMENDMENTS

This ordinance may be amended and its regulations, boundaries, and district classifications changed by the Town Council, provided that the following criteria are met:

A. Procedure

1. Amendments to the text or the zoning map shall be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, and shall be consistent with the purpose of this Ordinance as stated in Sec. 19-1-2, Purpose.
2. Amendments may be initiated by the Planning Board, the Town Council, any landowner, persons having a written agreement to purchase the property, or by a petition by registered voters of the Town in accordance with Article VIII. Sec. 2. of the Town Charter.
3. All requests for amendment to the text of the Zoning Ordinance, or for changes in district boundary lines, or other proposals to change the zoning map, initiated by other than the Planning Board or the Town Council shall be accompanied by a zone change fee.
4. The Town Council shall initially review all requests for zoning amendments. If the Council determines that the request is legally faulty, that it conflicts with State law, or that it is clearly contradictory to established Town policy, the Council may deny the request without further action. Otherwise, the Council shall initiate the formal review process.
5. Prior to the consideration of any proposed amendment or change by the Town Council, it shall be submitted to the Planning Board for its recommendations. The Planning Board shall hold a public hearing on the proposed amendment. Notice of the public hearing shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation within the Town at least seven (7) days prior to the date of the hearing. The Town Council shall not consider any amendment or change until it has received the Planning Board's recommendation or not less than sixty (60) days has elapsed since the Council referred the item to the Planning Board.
6. Changes in zoning boundaries shall be depicted on the Zoning Map within thirty (30) days after the amendment has been approved by the Town Council. In addition, changes made to the Shoreland Overlay District map boundaries shall be made within thirty (30) days after the amendment has been approved by the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection. (Effective October 15, 2009)

B. Change of Zone

All proposals for a change of zone shall include:

1. a map showing existing and proposed district boundaries
2. the exact location of the request
3. the name and address of the property owner and applicant

4. a statement describing fully the existing and proposed land uses
5. the existing and proposed zone classifications
6. a site plan drawn in compliance with the provisions of Sec. 19-9-4.C, Site Plan Review Submission Requirements
7. material establishing the developer's financial and technical capability to complete the proposed development

The Planning Board shall review all proposed site plans accompanying zone change proposals in accordance with Article IX. Site Plan Review and, after a public hearing, shall make its recommendations to the Town Council regarding the land use implications of the proposal. To recommend the zone change, the Planning Board must find that the proposal will be compatible with the surrounding neighborhood and have no adverse effect on the value of adjacent properties. If the site plan and change of zone are approved by the Town Council, development shall occur in conformity with the approved site plan. No change or alteration in the approved site plan shall be made without amending the plan in accordance with Sec. 19-9-6, Amendments. If an applicant fails to begin substantial construction in accordance with the approved site plan within one (1) year from the effective date of the rezoning, the Planning Board may recommend rezoning to the original zoning classification by the Town Council.

No request for change of zone shall be considered within one year from the date of Town Council denial of a similar request.

C. Amendments involving Resource Protection of Shoreland Performance Overlay Districts

In the case of amendments to Section 19-4-4, Nonconformance within the Shoreland Performance Overlay District, Section 19-6-9, Resource Protection Districts; Section 19-6-11, Shoreland Performance Overlay Districts; Sec. 19-8-2, Shoreland Performance Standards; or Sec. 19-8-3, Resource Protection Performance Standards that fall within the regulations of the Mandatory Shoreland zoning Act, 38 M.R.S.A. Section 435 et. seq., the change shall become effective and/or shall be depicted on the Zoning Map only after approval by the Commissioner of the Department of environmental Protection. A certified copy of the amendment, attested and signed by the Municipal Clerk, shall be forwarded to the Commissioner for approval. If the Commissioner fails to act to approve or disapprove the amendment within forty-five (45) days of receipt of the amendment, then the amendment shall be automatically approved. Any application for a permit submitted within the forty-five (45) day period shall be governed by the ordinance amendment, if the amendment is approved by the Commissioner. (Effective October 15, 2009).

End of Ordinance. Note: The ordinance also contains several appendices relating to soil types, road classifications, historic properties and a map demonstrating setbacks.

**ZONING ORDINANCE
APPENDIX B**

ARTERIAL STREETS	COLLECTOR STREETS	RURAL CONNECTOR STREETS	FEEDER STREETS	LOCAL STREETS
Route 77	Mitchell Road	Charles E. Jordan Road	Broad Cove Road	All other public roads
	Scott Dyer Road	Fowler Road (south of Bowery Beach Road)	Cottage Farms Road	
	Shore Road	Old Ocean House Road	Eastman Road	
		Sawyer Road	Fessenden Rd.	
		Spurwink Avenue	Fowler Road (Ocean House Road to Bowery Beach Road)	
		Two Lights Road (Wheeler Road to Beacon Lane)	Hill Way	
		Wells Road	Oakhurst Road	
			Preble Street	
			Woodland Road	

APPENDIX C

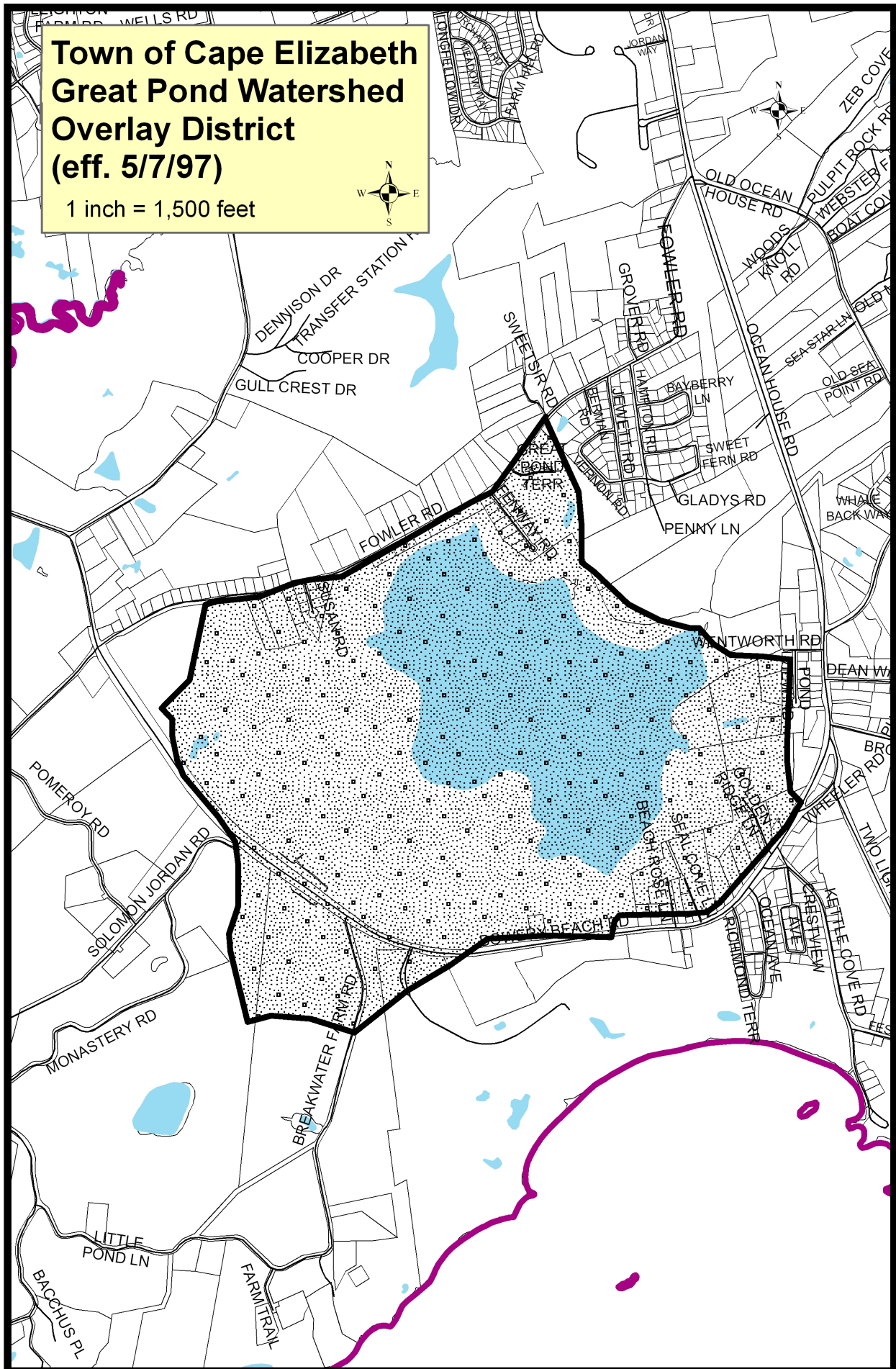
Historic Resources

The following buildings and structures are identified as historic resources and are subject to the provisions of Sec. 19-8-6, Archaeological and Historic Resources

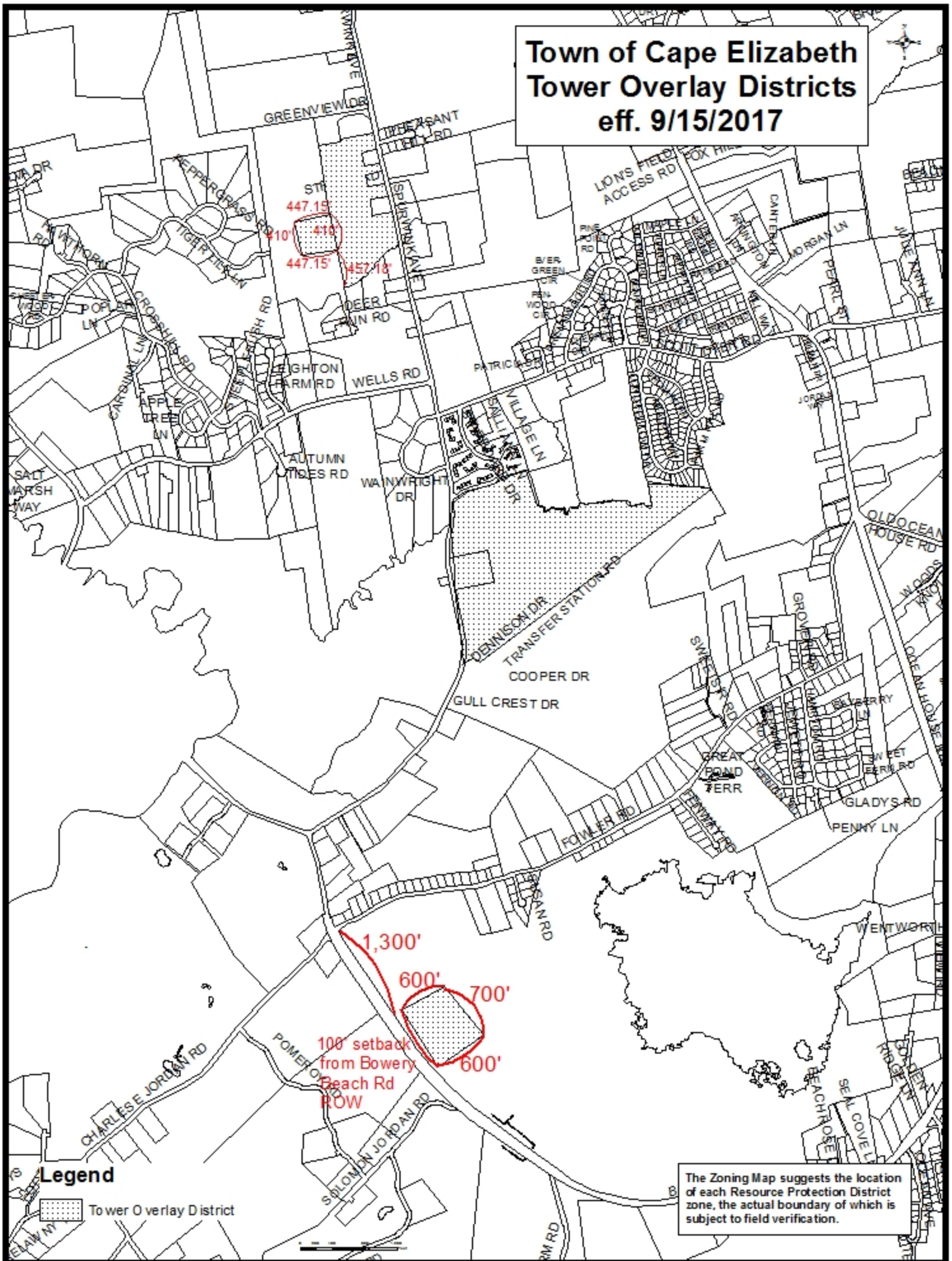
Map/Lot	Structure	Street Address
R03-59	N. Dyer (Superintendent's House)	Two Lights State Park
R03-59	World War II Bunker	Two Lights State Park
R03-59	World War II Observation Tower	Two Lights State Park
R06-8	Spurwink Meeting House	533 Spurwink Avenue
U11-17	Town Hall	320 Ocean House Road
U21-12	Thomas Memorial Library	6 Scott Dyer Road
U21-12	Middle School	Scott Dyer Road
U21-2	Community Center	343 Ocean House Road
U48-1	Goddard Mansion	Fort Williams
U48-1	Field Officers Quarters	Fort Williams
U48-1	Bachelor Officers Quarters	Fort Williams
U48-1	Militia Storehouse	Fort Williams
U48-1	Gun Shed	Fort Williams
U48-1	Portland Head Light	Fort Williams

**Town of Cape Elizabeth
Great Pond Watershed
Overlay District
(eff. 5/7/97)**

1 inch = 1,500 feet

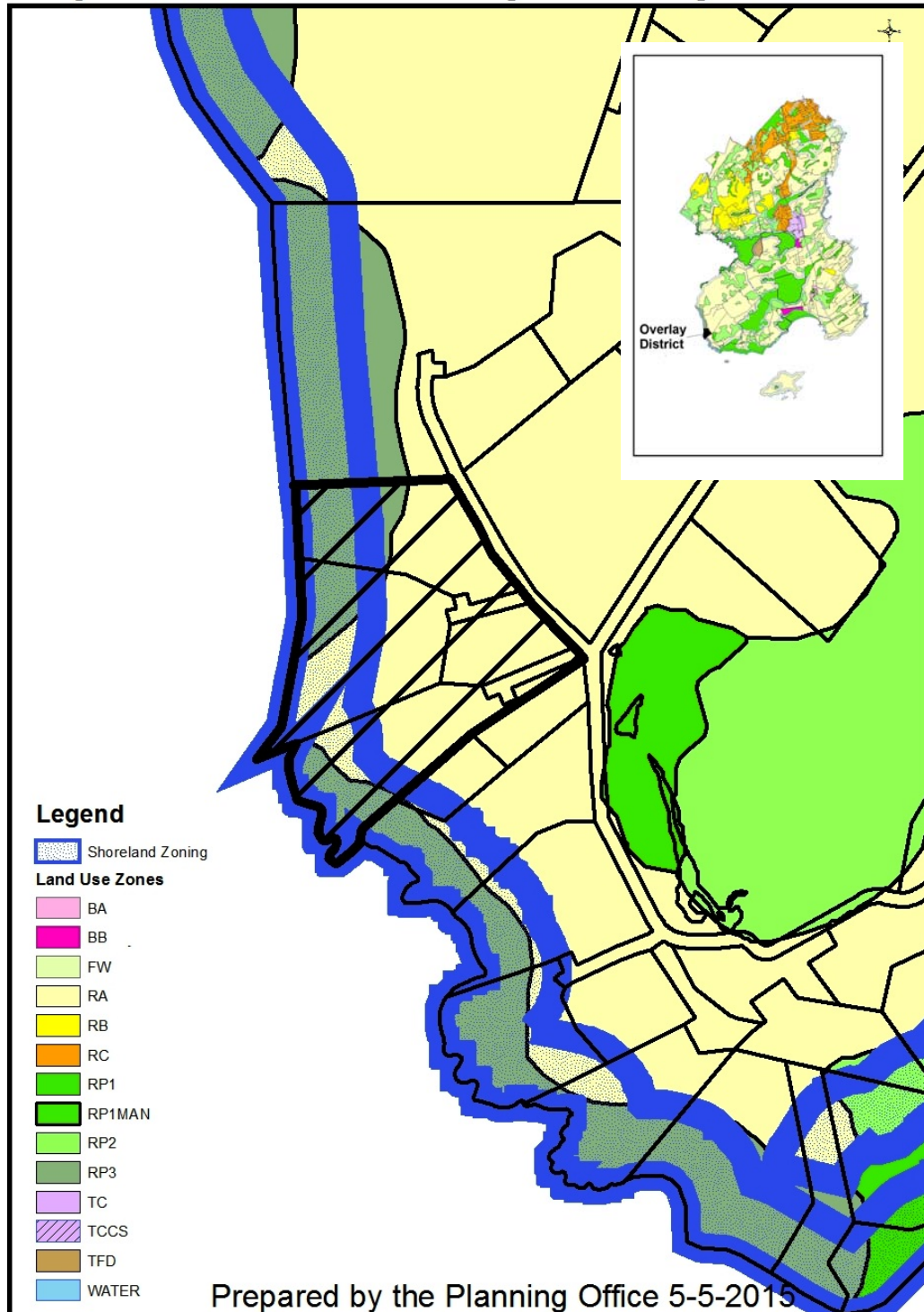


Town of Cape Elizabeth Tower Overlay Districts eff. 9/15/2017



1
2
3
4
5
6

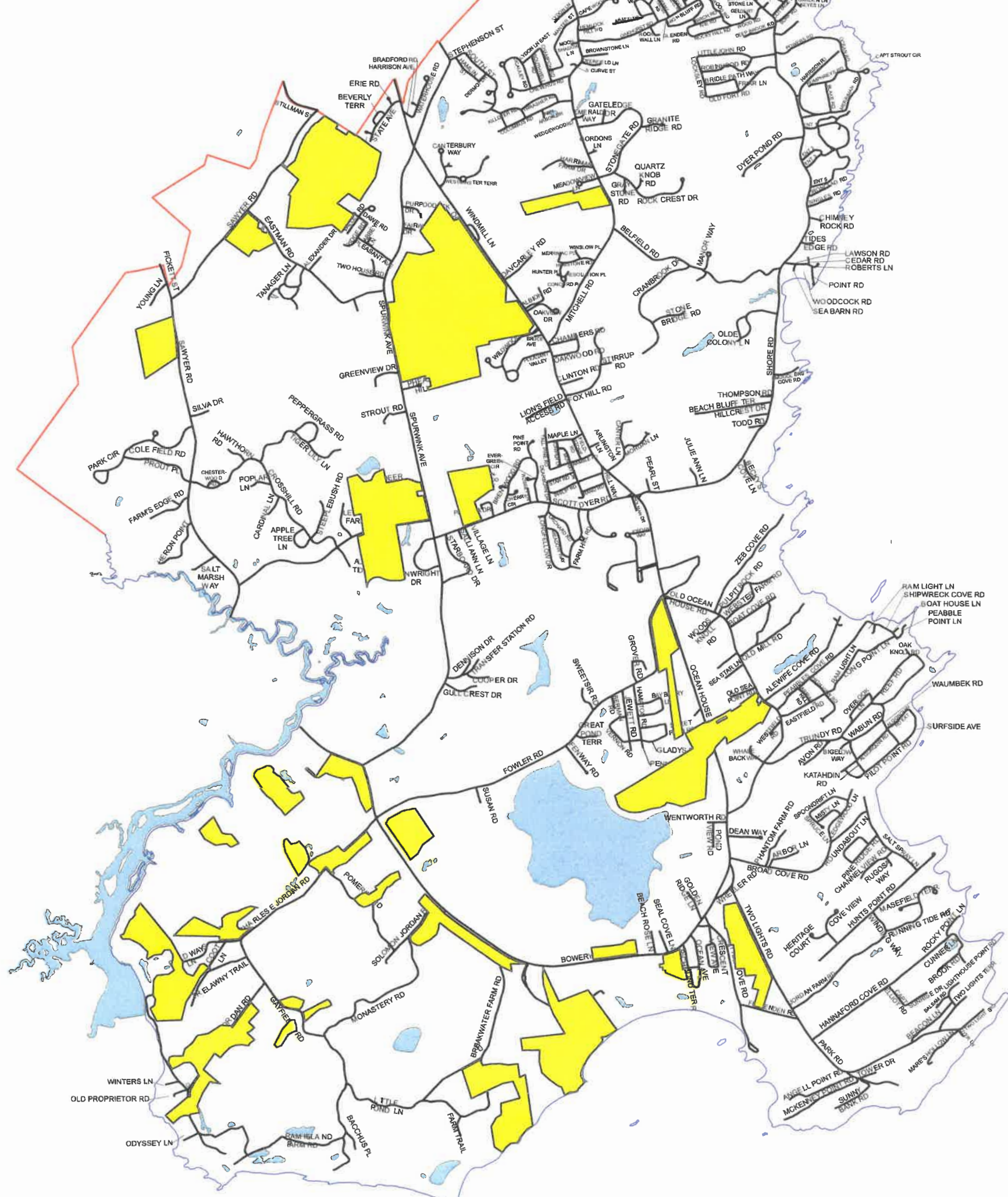
Special Event Facility Overlay District
Zoning Map Amendment
in the area of Old Proprietor Rd, Winters Ln, and Lower River
Rd
(Lots R8-1-1, R8-1-2, R8-1-3, R8-1-4)



7

Town of Cape Elizabeth Transfer of Development Rights (TDR) map

1 inch = 2,500 feet



Legend

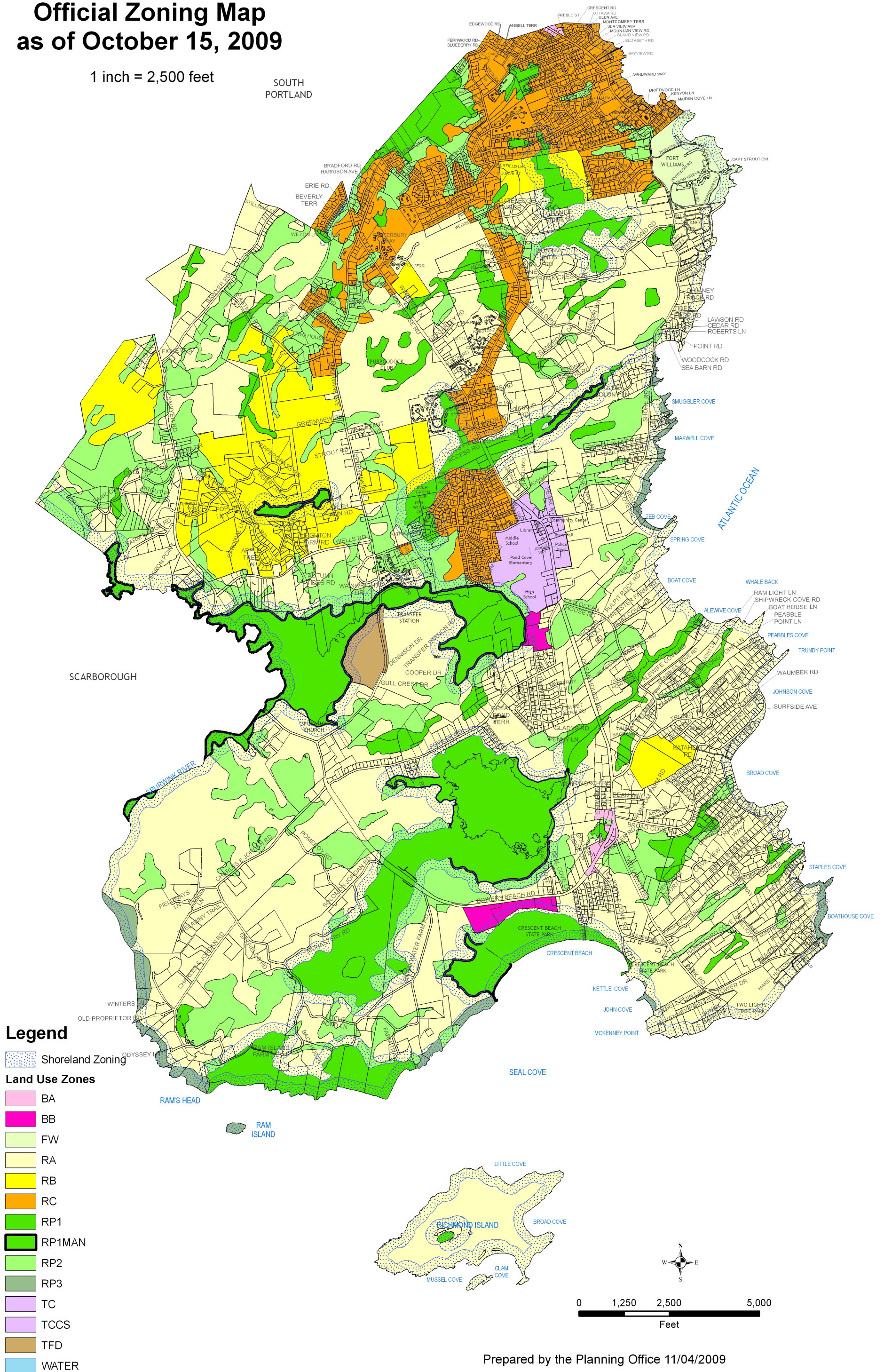
 TDR Sending Areas



Town of Cape Elizabeth Official Zoning Map as of October 15, 2009

1 inch = 2,500 feet

SOUTH
PORTLAND



Prepared by the Planning Office 11/04/2009