Tactics to Improve the Efficacy of Shoreland Zoning



Colin Holme
Lakes Environmental Association





What is LEA?

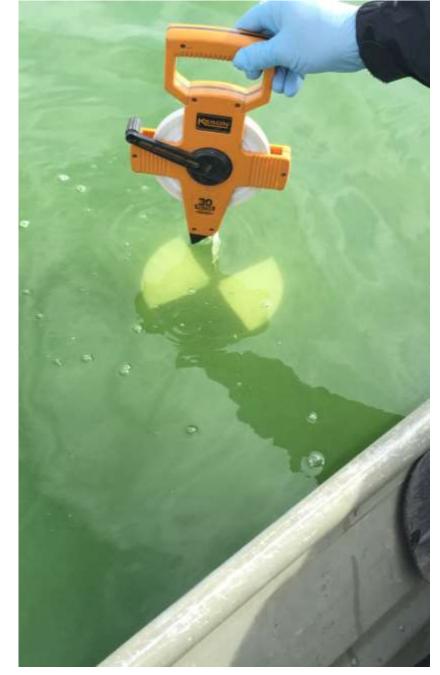
- Primarily membership funded multi-lake association
- Cover 40 lakes, core of 6 towns
- 20-40 years of routine lake testing data using VLMP/DEP guidelines
- Stormwater control projects at state, municipal and residential level
- Large invasive aquatic prevention and control programs
- Robust education programs
- Maine Lake Science Center





















What are the issues we are facing along the waterfront?













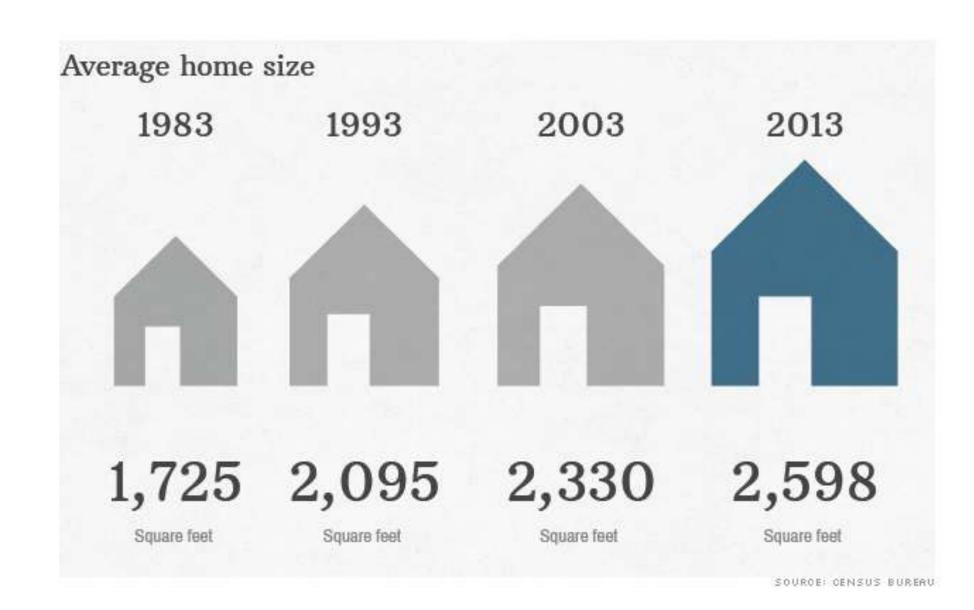








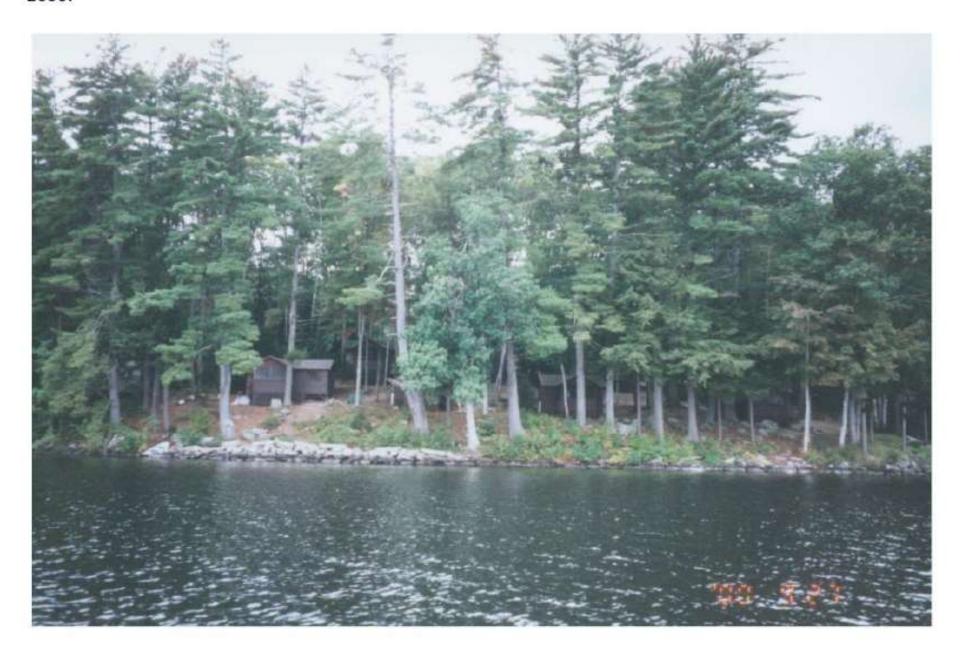




Square feet

























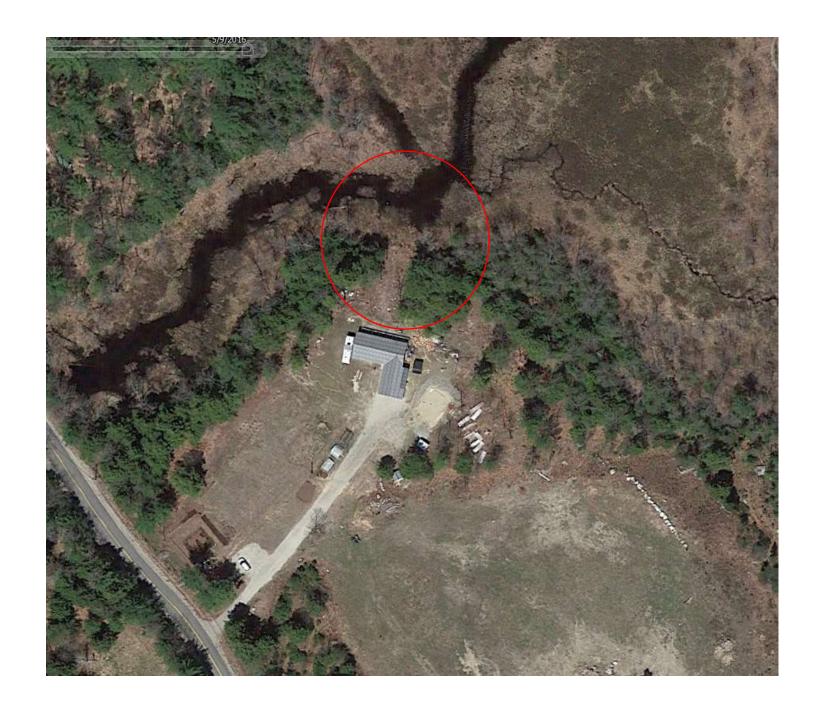


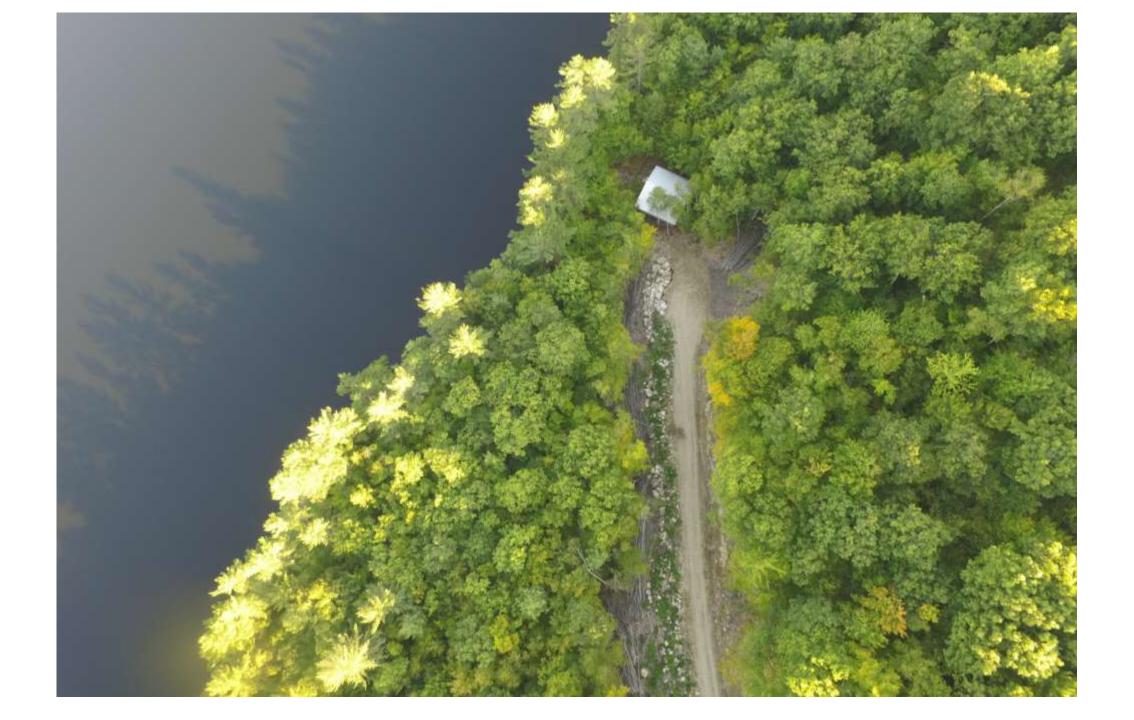


















KNOWLEDGMENT OF SHORELAND ZONING BUFFER STANDARDS

This form summarizes some of the key requirements of the Harrison Shoreland Zoning Ordinance to ensure protection of the shoreland buffer. By signing this form, the landowner(s) acknowledges understanding of the standards and agrees to comply with them and to notify all others associated with the proposed project of these restrictions. Violation of any of these standards will require the landowners) to fully restore any site conditions not in compliance with their pre-construction condition. NOTE: Other shoreland zoning restrictions, other ordinances provisions, as well as Maine DEP requirements may also apply. Approval of a DEP permit under the Natural Resources Protection Act does not supersede these standards which in some cases are more restrictive.

These standards apply within the shoreland buffer area which is defined as the area within 100 feet of "the normal high water mark of all great ponds, rivers that flow to great ponds, other water bodies, tributary streams and the upland edge of a wetland. Within the Limited Commercial District the buffer area is established as 25 feet.

- One winding footpath of no more than six feet in width is allowed for each lot or for each 200 feet of shoreline frontage. The footpath must allow for runoff to disperse into the buffer, and shall not be constructed so as to create a view corridor.
- Structures are not allowed within the buffer area, with the exception of those structures in existence in the buffer area prior to June 20, 1992. This prohibition includes storage buildings, boat houses, patios, decks, tents and any portion of a dock extending above the normal high water line.
- In the off-season, docks should be stacked on the footpath to avoid damage to buffer vegetation.
- Fill cannot be brought into the buffer except for path construction or to re-vegetate bare ground as part of an approved re-vegetation plan.
- Openings or view corridors in existence prior to June 20B n1992 can be maintained but not enlarged.
- Openings that have "closed" with growth of woody vegetation cannot be "re-opened".
- Before any construction begins a silt fence must be properly installed at the upland extent of the buffer area below any construction. Pre-construction photos should be taken.
- No unnecessary disturbance of the ground cover, including the duff and leaf layer, or vegetation shall be allowed within the buffer, or between the lake and a grandfathered structure.
- Equipment movement and excavation disturbance must be carefully controlled to avoid any impact on the buffer. For example, it is not legal to locate a foundation at the buffer limit if that placement causes any disturbance within the buffer. The placement of a silt fence at the buffer limit is intended to prevent this problem and satisfy state and local laws.
- Selective cutting of trees is permitted provided a well distributed stand of trees and other vegetation is maintained (point system). In no case shall more than 30% of the volume of trees in a great pond buffer or more than 40% of the volume of trees hi any other water body buffer, be removed. Within the Resource Protection District there shall be no cutting of vegetation, except to remove safety hazards.
- There shall be no cleared opening greater than 250 square feet in the forest canopy as measured from the outer limits of the tree crown.
- Vegetation under 3 feet in height and other ground cover shall not be removed, except to provide a Footpath.
- □ Branches may be pruned on the bottom 1/3 of a tree.

Date	Signature of Landowner	Permit#:

8

Update the Permit Process...

EXPANSI	ION OF NONCO	NFORMIN	NG STRUCTURE	
27. HAS THIS STRUCTURE EVER E BEFORE* () YES () NO IP YES, WHEN? BY WHAT PERCENTAGE?		28. FOOTPRINT (in sq ft) OF EXISTING STRUCTURE WHICH IS LESS THAN REQUIRED SETBACK AS OF 1/1/89. FOOTPRINT (in sq ft) OF PROPOSED EXPANSION OF PORTION OF STRUCTURE WHICH IS LESS THAN REQUIRED SETBACK. TOTAL FOOTPRINT (in sq ft) OF UXISTENG AND PROPOSED STRUCTURE THAT IS WITHIN THE SETBACK.		
24, IS THIS PROPERTY LOCATED: () YES () NO IF YES, WHAT IS THE NAME? 30. HOW IS THIS PROPERTY CITE () SP (Subara Protection) () SP (Resume Protection) () SP (Resume Protection) () SP (Resume Protection)		31. SERNAGE WILL SERNIS) BE LOCATED ON THE PROPERTY? () YES () NO BY YES, DO THEY COMPLY WITH LOCAL/STATE ORDENANCE REQUIREMENTS? () YES () NO		
32. TYPE OF CONSTRUCTIO (check all that apply):		11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	MULTI-FAMILY DGARAGE R DOTHER:	
33, DIMENSIONS OF PROPO LENGTH	SED STRUCTURE:		HEIGHT	
	REC	QUIRED		
PLUMBING PERMIT ATTACHED () YES () NO	DEED ATTACHED()YE	and the second second	PHOTOGRAPHS OF LOT, BUILDING AREA AND BUFFER AREAS	

ection 12 Non-conf

(Waterford Shoreland Zoning Ordinance - page 3)

A. Purro

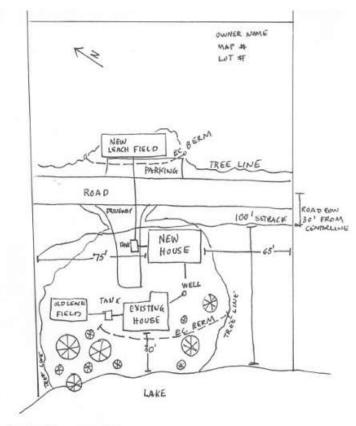
It is the intent of this Ordinance to promote land-use conformities, except that nonconforming conditions that existed before the effective date of this Ordinance or amendments thereto shall be allowed to continue, subject to the requirements set forth in this section. Except as otherwise provided in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



T. Erosion and Sedimentation Control

- (1) All activities which involve filling, grading, excavation or other similar activities which result in unstabilized soil conditions and which require a permit shall also require a written soil erosion and sedimentation control plan. The plan shall be submitted to the permitting authority for approval and shall include, where applicable, provisions for:
 - (a) Mulching and revegetation of disturbed soil.
 - (b) Temporary runoff control features such as hay bales, silt fencing or diversion ditches.
 - (c) Permanent stabilization structures such as retaining walls or rip-rap.
- (2) In order to create the least potential for erosion, development shall be designed to fit with the topography and soils of the site. Areas of steep slopes where high cuts and fills may be required shall be avoided wherever possible, and natural contours shall be followed as closely as possible.
- (3) Erosion and sedimentation control measures shall apply to all aspects of the proposed project involving land disturbance, and shall be in operation during all stages of the activity. The amount of exposed soil at every phase of construction shall be minimized to reduce the potential for erosion.
- (4) Any exposed ground area shall be temporarily or permanently stabilized within one (1) week from the time it was last actively worked, by use of riprap, sod, seed, and mulch, or other effective measures. In all cases permanent stabilization shall occur within nine (9) months of the initial date of exposure. In addition:
 - (a) Where mulch is used, it shall be applied at a rate of at least one (1) bale per five hundred (500) square feet and shall be maintained until a catch of vegetation is established.
 - (b) Anchoring the mulch with netting, peg and twine or other suitable method may be required to maintain the mulch cover.
 - (c) Additional measures shall be taken where necessary in order to avoid siltation into the water. Such measures may include the use of staked hay bales and/or silt fences.
- (5) Natural and man-made drainage ways and drainage outlets shall be protected from erosion from water flowing through them. Drainageways shall be designed and constructed in order to carry water from a twenty five (25) year storm or greater, and shall be stabilized with vegetation or lined with riprap.

EXAMPLE OF SKETCH



EROSUN CONTROL PLAN .

- DEROGION CONTROL BERM WILL BE IN PLACE BEFORE CONTRUCTION & EGINS
- DISTURBED AREAS WILL BE MILLHED + SEEDED AT THE END OF EACH DAY WITH HAY
- 3) THE NEW HOME WILL HAVE A ROOF DRIP EDGE DRAIN COMPRISED OF 14 INCH CRUSHED STONE TO CATCH RUN OFF







128th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2017

Legislative Document

No. 1096

H.P. 770

House of Representatives, March 21, 2017

An Act To Improve Shoreland Zoning Rules and Enforcement To Support Municipalities

Reference to the Committee on Environment and Natural Resources suggested and ordered printed.

ROBERT B. HUNT

Presented by Representative BLUME of York.
Cosponsored by Senator BELLOWS of Kennebec and
Representatives: COOPER of Yamnouth, DUCHESNE of Hudson, FAY of Raymond, FOLEY
of Wells, HILLIARD of Belgrade, HYMANSON of York, MARTIN of Eagle Lake, Senator:
VITELLI of Sagadahoc.

PHOSPHORUS CONTROL PROVISIONS FOR ALL PROJECTS:

POINT SYSTEM The applicant shall meet or exceed thirty (30) points based on the following schedule: Special exemption: Non-conforming structures shall meet or exceed 25 points PROPOSED PHOSPHORUS MEASURES POINTS ALLOWED (Check those proposed) 10 points for correcting an existing erosion problem on the project site 10 points for a clearing limitation of <15,000 square feet 15 points for a clearing limitation of <10,000 square feet 15 points for the installation of rock-line drip edges or other infiltration system to serve the new construction 20 points for a 50-foot wide buffer 25 points for a 75-foot wide buffer 30 points for a 100-foot wide buffer TOTAL

Required phosphorus control for <u>footprint</u> expansions within setback area Check at least one:
An existing undisturbed natural buffer of 50 feet exists between the structure and the water body
A 50-foot wooded buffer strip will be created (woody vegetation will be added if lacking)
An infiltration system designed to accommodate a 24-hour 2-inch rainfall will be installed for structure







128th MAINE LEGISLATURE

FIRST REGULAR SESSION-2017

Legislative Document

No. 559

H.P. 401

House of Representatives, February 14, 2017

An Act To Standardize the Law Concerning Property Transfers and To Protect Water Quality

Reference to the Committee on Judiciary suggested and ordered printed.

ROBERT B. HUNT Clerk

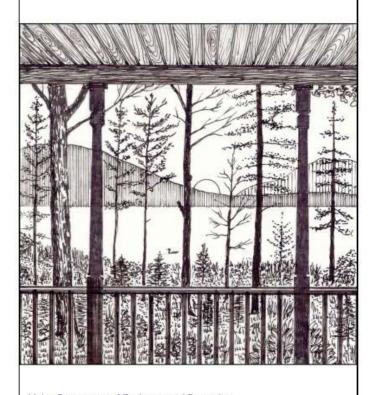
Presented by Representative HILLIARD of Belgrade. Cosponsored by Senator SAVIELLO of Franklin and Representatives: BLACK of Wilton, POULIOT of Augusta.





MAINE SHORELAND ZONING

A HANDBOOK FOR SHORELAND OWNERS



Maine Department of Environmental Protection

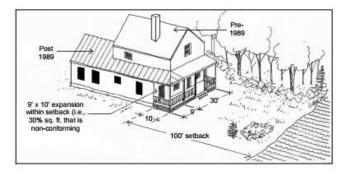
Spring, 2008 Publication Number: DEPLW0674-D08

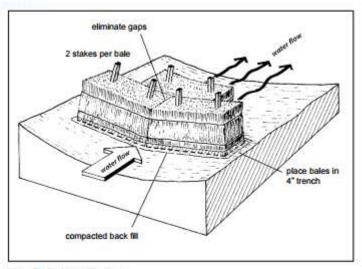


Part Two - Shoreland Zoning Regulations

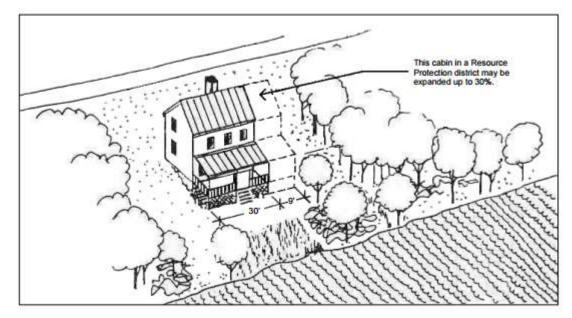
The Thirty Percent Expansion Rule

A non-conforming structure that existed on January 1, 1989 may be expanded by less than 30% during the remainder of its lifetime. The 30% is based on both the floor area and the volume of the structure as it existed on January 1, 1989, but only applies to the part of the building that is within the required setback. "Floor area" includes all floors, porches, and decks; "volume" includes spaces that are within the roof and fixed exterior walls.





Hay Bale Installation





Reaching new owners...





Welcome to the Lake!

Memories of a Lifetime Start Here

Congratulations!

"See you on the lake!" is commonly heard in Maine - and for good reason. Our lakes are among the most beautiful in the world. Their sparkling waters, recreational opportunities, and abundant wildlife make owning lakefront property a dream for many. Now that you have achieved this aspiration, we at the Maine Lakes Society wish you many years of outstanding lake time!

A Word to the Wise

Just as you hold the keys to your new lakeside home, you also hold keys to the future of your lake. How you and I treat land along the lakeshore - and paths and roads leading to it - affects the lake directly. Savvy campers garden with the lake in mind because they know lakes reflect back to us what we do on the lands around them.

Keeping it Beautiful with LakeSmart

LakeSmart is a program that shows homeowners like you how to keep their lakes clean and healthy - and protect their investment in the bargain. Run by the Maine Lakes Society, LakeSmart is free, non-regulatory, and carries no obligations. View the LakeSmart Video at www.mainelakessociety.org or call Maggie Shannon at 207-495-2301 for more information.

Preserve the value of your lakefront home

Get simple tips for lake friendly living

Plant Something! Try beautiful shrubs and perennials

LakeSmart is kind to loons and 59 other species

Maine Lakes Society



