



WAITSFIELD PLANNING COMMISSION

Tuesday, April 16, 2019 at 7:00 p.m.
Waitsfield Town Office, 4144 Main Street

PROPOSED AGENDA

Planning Commission

Duncan Brines, Chair
Robert Cook
Fred Gilbert
Jordan Gonda, Vice Chair
AnnMarie Harmon
Steve Shea
Brian Voigt

Planning & Zoning Administrator

Christopher Damiani

Town Administrator

Trevor Lashua

Town Clerk

Jennifer Peterson

Town Treasurer

Sandy Gallup

Waitsfield Town Office

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Waitsfield, VT 05673
(802) 496-2218
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- 1. CALL TO ORDER / ROLL CALL**
- 2. REVISIONS TO AGENDA, IF ANY (5 +/- min)**
- 3. PUBLIC FORUM (5 +/- min)**
- 4. APPROVAL OF MINUTES: (5 +/- min)**
 - a. April 2, 2019
- 5. STAFF REPORT (5 +/- min)**
- 6. OTHER BUSINESS AND BOARD/ COMMITTEE MEETINGS (5 +/- min)**
 - a. Village Designation Update
- 7. ENERGY PLANNING (60 +/- min)**
 - a. Local Mapping
 - b. Local Data
- 8. HAMLET DRAFT LANGUAGE (15 +/- min)**
- 9. ADJOURNMENT**

WAITSFIELD PLANNING COMMISSION
DRAFT Meeting Minutes
Tuesday, April 4, 2019

1. CALL TO ORDER: 7:04 pm.

MEMBERS PRESENT: Duncan Brines, Ann Marie Harmon, Steve Shea, Brian Voigt.

MEMBERS ABSENT: Bob Cook, Fred Gilbert, Jordan Gonda

STAFF PRESENT: Christopher Damiani.

OTHERS PRESENT:

2. REVISIONS TO AGENDA, IF ANY:

3. PUBLIC FORUM: None.

4. APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

- a. **March 13, 2019.** The Planning Commission members reviewed and discussed the March 13, 2019 minutes. Ms. Harmon moved to approve the minutes, Mr. Shea seconded and all voted in favor.
- b. **March 19, 2019.** The Planning Commission members reviewed and discussed the March 19, 2019 minutes. Mr. Voigt moved to approve the minutes, Mr. Shea seconded and all voted in favor.

5. STAFF REPORT:

- a. Beyond the written staff report, the PZA provided details for the Waterbury LEAP Energy Fair (Saturday April 6, 2019; 9- 3 at Crosset Brook). The PZA also provided an update on the revitalization of the Mad River Valley Housing Coalition. The next meeting scheduled for April 8 at 3:30 in the Waitsfield Town Office is focused on Board leadership. The PZA noted that there currently were not any Waitsfield residents on the proposed slate of officers and encouraged anyone on the PC who is interested in joining to contact Mariah.

6. OTHER BUSINESS AND BOARD/ COMMITTEE MEETINGS:

7. RESIDENTIAL HAMLET DISCUSSION

- a. Mr. Brines brought the attention of the planning commission, that on pg. 79 where it talks about tiny houses on a permanent foundation, he believes the intent is to also include a slab as part of that standard. Mr. Voigt alluded that the planning commissions focus is more on whether the tiny house is permanent vs. temporary rather than the type of foundation it has to be attached to. Mr. Shea suggested that the language for 5.04 F.D read "Dwelling units located within the PHD shall be on a permanent foundation and or slab". Mr. Voigt also asked to remove the description about units built on a trailer. The Planning Commission agreed to remove that part of 5.04 F.D. Mr. Voigt also commented on 5.04 F.B. where he suggested that it read "PHDs shall only be located within the Waitsfield Agricultural- Residential Zoning District and less than or nor more than 50% of the area of the parcel may be comprised of the following characteristics". Mr. Voigt did also mention that this standard does potentially disadvantage smaller parcels where the environmental constraints are present. Mr. Brines reminded the group that we are also planning on implementing the parcel map

that includes all of the environmental factors that Mr. Voigt made into the zoning update.

The Planning Commission examined 5.04 F.F as it relates to sewage treatment facility. Mr. Brines expressed his desire for the language to ensure that it only allows an underground sewage treatment facility as counting towards the open space. Mr. Voigt made a suggested text edit for 5.04 F.F “For PHDs a minimum of 50% the total project site shall be set aside for open space. An underground **community** sewage treatment facility, serving the PHD can be included as part of the parcels open space calculation”. The Planning Commission looked through the bylaws and could not find where community sewage treatment facility is located beyond the definition section. The group agreed to remove the word community from the proposed standard for 5.04 F.F. The Planning Commission discussed shared water system as part of the PHD and ultimately decided that they did not want to include that as a provision.

The PC then looked at whether they wanted to add additional items to the list of what counts for open space for a PHD. Some items that were discussed were roads, sidewalks, and powerlines. The group looked at the definition of open space which excludes rights of way from open space which powerlines would be part of.

The group proceeded to reviewing the general PRD, PUD, PHD standards. Mr. Voigt noted in Section 1.03 D, “planned hamlet development” needed to be spelled out in full. Under the general standards the PC looked at Pg. 76 5.04 C.4 and discussed what uses should be allowed as part of the PHD. Mr. Shea proposed that the bylaws in 5.04 C.4 add that “PHD’s shall be limited to residential related uses”. Mr. Voigt proposed to alter the definition of Planned Hamlet Development by removing settlement pattern and including the word residential after compact small scale. After discussion around different elements of the definition of tiny house Mr. Shea proposed that the definition of tiny house read as the following “ A permanently located structure containing a dwelling unit with less than 500 sq. ft of floor area excluding lofts, attached to a permanent foundation.” The PZA will work on a draft of the subdivision regulations in regards to the PHD.

The Planning Commission set a goal to finish Hamlet Development by the May 7th meeting and holding the first warned public hearing at the May 21st meeting.

- 8. ADJOURNMENT-** Mr. Voigt motioned to adjourn the meeting at 8:54 P.M. Mr. Shea seconded, and all were in favor.

Waitsfield Planning and Zoning Administrators Report

April 16, 2019

5. Staff Report:

a. Upcoming Conferences- Please let the PZA know if you have any questions about any of the conference below

1. CVPRC Planning Commissioners and Municipal Officials Roundtable 5/29/19- Topics include an overview of land use planning, new provisions for accessory on farm business and wastewater planning for rural communities

2. 2019 Downtown and Historic Preservation Conference 6/5/19- Montpelier- Celebrating 20 years of the State Downtown Program and is focused around strong public spaces. The event is tying into the Creative Communities Exchange (CCX) 6/6 -6/7/19 (which is put on by the New England Foundation for the Arts). This years CCX conference is focused on creative placemaking and planning.

6. Village Designation Update

The PZA will bring and present update application materials to the 4/16/19 meeting which are not included in the meeting packet.

7. Energy Planning

Included in the meeting packet are the following items:

- a. Waitsfield Municipal Determination standards checklist and letter from CVRPC. This provides a baseline as to where the current town plan is in relation to the standards and where the PC will have to add additional information. CVRPC would like to come to either the May 7th meeting or May 21st meeting to discuss preferred sites and pathways.
- b. Updated Waitsfield Data report. The PZA has updated the Data report that CVRPC presented at earlier meetings and summarized below
 - Reordered the tables to keep transportation, heating, electricity and generation together. This will enable better coordination between current data and 2050 targets
 - Included for some of the data points the baseline 2015 number which are either actual baseline or baseline numbers derived from the LEAP modeling.
 - Updated the electricity information from Efficiency Vermont/ Green Mountain Power to reflect the actual data
 - Updated existing renewable energy generation using CPG data from the Energy Atlas
 - Included a link to reference where the Department of Labor data came from for Table 1C

Over the next few weeks, the PZA will clean up the tables, and include detailed sentences for each of the tables and make it clear where the sources came from. The PZA will need some guidance from the PC in regards to how some of the data should be displayed such as heat pump targets.

- c. Updated Solar and Wind Maps. The wind map was adjusted to show hub heights at 30m and 50m to better reflect both regional and local policies regarding hub heights. The map also includes highlighting of the 1,700 ft. contour line. The solar map was reoriented to provide more detail such as rd names. At the meeting on 4-16 we will have a projector to look at how the Planning Commission can identify constraint areas such as Scenic Rd. which was included as a separate road where the scenic rds were highlighted in blue.



April 9, 2019

Christopher Damiani
Waitsfield Planning and Zoning Administrator
4144 Main Street
Waitsfield, VT 05473

Re: 2017 Waitsfield Town Plan Review for Energy Compliance

Dear Christopher,

I hope this letter finds you well. I am writing to inform you of our findings regarding the 2017 Waitsfield Town Plan applied to the energy standards outlined in §4348(a)(3). Attached, please find the energy planning standards, and this letter will outline the important considerations for the planning process.

First, we'd like to note that the 2017 Waitsfield Town Plan does a great job of outlining policies and actions relevant to the requirements under Act 174. The discussions on energy conservation and efficiency, transportation emissions, and land use patterns show a distinct consideration for these issues ahead of time. We believe that these policies will lend well to adaption into an enhanced energy plan.

With these policies and actions in mind, it is important to note the framework of Act 174. The statute creates the need for targets at intervals (2025, 2035, and 2050), and pathways and implementation actions to achieve them (see checklist #5). While the policies present in the plan are numerous, this section may require adaptation of policies to be bound to these timelines, rather than the eight year plan review cycle. The data provided to the Town outlines the LEAP targets, and if used would satisfy this category.

It must be noted that when applying the LEAP data, Table 1H on page 5 of the *Municipal Breakout – Energy Data* document shows an increase in heat pump usage. This is in direct conflict with Policy 9.1-9, which dissuades conversion to electric heat as a primary source. This policy must be amended during the planning process. We will discuss these pathways in depth at a future meeting with you all this summer.

Regarding preferred sites, we were pleased to see a good amount of language in 9.G: Waitsfield Community Standards. The language in this section focused mainly on protecting community health, safety and welfare while promoting the development of renewable energy. Applied to the checklist, #9(c), (d), and (f) will need to be addressed in the enhanced energy plan. We will be able to provide guidance on these sections at our next meeting.

The Maps discussed at our previous March meeting will need to be included to meet the standard. However, if you elect to alter the maps to update them, they must still coincide with the data and all be attached to the plan. As we discuss preferred sites, we may address this at our next meeting.

We hope that you and the Planning Commission find the attached checklist to be useful in developing the enhanced energy plan this year. We look forward to providing guidance and further assisting you in this process.

Sincerely,

Zachary Maia

Energy Planning Standards for Municipal Plans

Instructions

Before proceeding, please review the requirements of Parts I and II below, as well as the Overview document. Submitting a Municipal Plan for review under the standards below is entirely voluntary, as enabled under [Act 174](#), the Energy Development Improvement Act of 2016. If a Municipal Plan meets the standards, it will be given an affirmative “determination of energy compliance,” and will be given “substantial deference” in the Public Service Board’s review of whether an energy project meets the orderly development criterion in the Section 248 process. Specifically, with respect to an in-state electric generation facility, the Board:

[S]hall give substantial deference to the land conservation measures and specific policies contained in a duly adopted regional and municipal plan that has received an affirmative determination of energy compliance under 24 V.S.A. § 4352. In this subdivision (C), “substantial deference” means that a land conservation measure or specific policy shall be applied in accordance with its terms unless there is a clear and convincing demonstration that other factors affecting the general good of the State outweigh the application of the measure or policy. The term shall not include consideration of whether the determination of energy compliance should or should not have been affirmative under 24 V.S.A. § 4352.

Municipal Plans should be submitted by the municipality’s legislative body to the Regional Planning Commission (RPC) if the Regional Plan has received an affirmative determination of energy compliance. If a Regional Plan has not received such a determination, until July 1, 2018¹, a municipality may submit its adopted and approved Municipal Plan to the Department of Public Service (DPS) for a determination of energy compliance (determination), along with the completed checklist below. After a Municipal Plan and completed checklist have been submitted to the RPC (or DPS), the RPC or DPS will schedule a public hearing noticed at least 15 days in advance by direct mail to the requesting municipal legislative body, on the RPC or DPS website, and in a newspaper of general publication in the municipality. The RPC or DPS shall issue a determination in writing within two months of the receipt of a request. If the determination is negative, the RPC or DPS shall state the reasons for the denial in writing and, if appropriate, suggest acceptable modifications. Submissions for a new determination following a negative determination shall receive a new determination within 45 days.

The plans that Municipalities submit must:

- Be adopted
- Be confirmed under 24 V.S.A. § 4350
- Include an energy element that has the same components as described in 24 V.S.A. § 4348a(a)(3)
- Be consistent with state energy policy (described below), in the manner described in 24 V.S.A. § 4302(f)(1)
- Meet all standards for issuing a determination of energy compliance (see below)

¹ These standards will be revised after July 1, 2018 to reflect that Municipal Plans should be submitted only to the Regional Planning Commissions – which will all have had an opportunity to seek a determination of energy compliance – from that point forward.

Municipalities are encouraged to consult with their reviewer (either their RPC or DPS) before undertaking the process of plan adoption, which may help in identifying any deficiencies or inconsistencies with the standards or other requirements that would be more difficult to remedy after a plan has gone through the formal adoption process.

The state's Comprehensive Energy Plan (CEP) is revised on a 6-year basis. When the next CEP is published in 2022, it will include a revised set of standards, as well as Recommendations that are customized to regions and municipalities. The Recommendations that accompany this initial set of Standards represent a subset of recommendations from the 2016 CEP, which were not written with regions and municipalities specifically in mind. A Guidance document – which is expected to evolve as best practices from regions and municipalities emerge – will be published shortly after the Standards are issued. It will serve as the warehouse for relevant recommendations from the 2016 CEP, links to data sources, instructions on conducting analysis and mapping, and sample language/best practices. Once issued and until the 2022 CEP is published, this Guidance document will supplant the Recommendations document.

Affirmative determinations last for the life cycle of a revision of the Municipal Plan, and Municipal Plans that are submitted after the 2022 CEP is issued will be expected to meet the Standards that are issued at that time. Municipalities are encouraged to consult with their RPC or DPS regarding interim amendments that might affect any of the standards below, to discuss whether a new review is triggered.

If you wish to submit your Municipal Plan to your RPC or to DPS for a determination, please read closely the specific instructions at the start of each section below, and attach your Municipal Plan to this checklist.

Determination requests to an RPC (and any other questions) should be submitted to your RPC's designated contact. Determination requests to DPS until July 1, 2018 – and only for municipalities whose Regions' plans have not received an affirmative determination – should be submitted to:

PSD.PlanningStandards@vermont.gov.

Part I: Applicant Information

The plan being submitted for review is a:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Municipal Plan in a region whose regional plan has received an affirmative determination of energy compliance from the Commissioner of Public Service Please submit these plans to your RPC	<input type="checkbox"/> Municipal Plan in a region whose regional plan has <u>not</u> received a determination of energy compliance Until July 1, 2018, please submit these to the DPS. After July 1, 2018, this option ceases to exist.
Applicant:	Town of Waitsfield (Preliminary TP Review)	
Contact person:	Click here to enter text.	
Contact information:	Click here to enter text.	
Received by: Click here to enter text.	Date: 3/28/2019	

Part II: Determination Standards Checklist

The checklist below will be used to evaluate your plan's consistency with statutory requirements under Act 174, including the requirement to be adopted and approved, contain an enhanced energy element, be consistent with state energy policy, and meet a set of standards designed to ensure consistency with state energy goals and policies.

Please review and attach your plan (or adopted energy element/plan, along with supporting documentation) and self-evaluate whether it contains the following components. Use the Notes column to briefly describe how your plan is consistent with the standard, including relevant page references (you may include additional pages to expand upon Notes). If you feel a standard is not relevant or attainable, please check N/A where it is available and use the Notes column to describe the situation, explaining why the standard is not relevant or attainable, and indicate what measures your municipality is taking instead to mitigate any adverse effects of not making substantial progress toward this standard. If N/A is not made available, the standard must be met (unless the instructions for that standard indicate otherwise) and checked "Yes" in order to receive an affirmative determination. There is no penalty for checking (or limit on the number of times you may check) N/A where it is available, as long as a reasonable justification is provided in the Notes column.

Plan Adoption Requirement

[Act 174](#) requires that municipal plans be adopted and approved in order to qualify for a determination of energy compliance. In the near term, it is likely municipalities will revise and submit isolated energy plans or elements, particularly due to long planning cycles. Therefore, the plan adoption requirement can be met through an amendment to an existing plan in the form of an energy element or energy plan, as long as the amendment or plan itself is duly adopted as part of the municipal plan and incorporated by reference or appended to the underlying, full plan (i.e., is officially "in" the municipal plan), as well as approved for confirmation with the region. If this route is chosen, the municipality should also attach the planning commission report required for plan amendments under 24 V.S.A. § 4384, which should address the internal consistency of the energy plan/element with other related elements of the underlying plan (particularly Transportation and Land Use), and/or whether the energy plan/element supersedes language in those other elements. Standards 1 and 2 below must be answered in the affirmative in order for a plan to receive an affirmative determination of energy compliance.

1. Has your plan been duly adopted and approved for confirmation according to 24 V.S.A. § 4350 ?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Adoption date: 12/18/2017 Confirmation date: Click here to enter text.	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Plan adopted in 2017, will need to be attached for review with enhanced energy plan.
2. Is a copy of the plan (or adopted energy element/plan, along with underlying plan and planning commission report addressing consistency of energy element/plan with other elements of underlying plan) attached to this checklist?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Notes: Click here to enter text.

Energy Element Requirement

To obtain a determination of energy compliance, Act 174 requires municipalities to include an “energy element” that contains the same components described in 24 V.S.A. § 4348a(a)(3), which was revised through Act 174 to explicitly address energy across all sectors and to identify potential and unsuitable areas for siting renewable energy resources:

An energy element, which may include an analysis of resources, needs, scarcities, costs, and problems within the region across all energy sectors, including electric, thermal, and transportation; a statement of policy on the conservation and efficient use of energy and the development and siting of renewable energy resources; a statement of policy on patterns and densities of land use likely to result in conservation of energy; and an identification of potential areas for the development and siting of renewable energy resources and areas that are unsuitable for siting those resources or particular categories or sizes of those resources.

The standards below are generally organized to integrate each component of the enhanced energy element with related determination standards that evaluate the plan’s consistency with state goals and policies. **Energy element components are identified in bolded text.**

While municipalities may choose to primarily address energy used for heating, transportation, and electricity in the required energy element, they may also choose to address some of these components in related plan elements (e.g., Transportation and Land Use) and should indicate as much in the Notes column. To the extent an energy element is designed to comprehensively address energy, it should be complementary to and reference other relevant plan elements.

<p>3. Does the plan contain an energy element, that contains the same components described in 24 V.S.A. § 4348a(a)(3)? <i>Individual components of the energy element will be evaluated through the standards below.</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<p>Page: 89-104, 105-130, 173-193 Notes: Sections fulfill §4382, but not §4348. Sections of relevance: Transportation, Energy, and Land Use. PAGE NUMBERS IN THIS DOCUMENT REFER TO PDF PAGE NUMBERS, NOT THE PLAN’S NUMBERING SYSTEM.</p>
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Consistency with State Goals and Policies Requirement

Act 174 states that regional and municipal plans must be consistent with the following state goals and policies:

- Greenhouse gas reduction goals under [10 V.S.A. § 578\(a\)](#) (50% from 1990 levels by 2028; 75% by 2050)
- The 25 x 25 goal for renewable energy under [10 V.S.A. § 580](#) (25% in-state renewables supply for all energy uses by 2025)
- Building efficiency goals under [10 V.S.A. § 581](#) (25% of homes – or 80,000 units – made efficient by 2020)
- State energy policy under [30 V.S.A. § 202a](#) and the recommendations for regional and municipal planning pertaining to the efficient use of energy and the siting and development of renewable energy resources contained in the [State energy plans](#) adopted pursuant to [30 V.S.A. §§ 202](#) and [202b](#)
- The distributed renewable generation and energy transformation categories of resources to meet the requirements of the Renewable Energy Standard under [30 V.S.A. §§ 8004](#) and [8005](#)

The standards in the checklist below will be used to determine whether a plan is consistent with these goals and policies. The standards are broken out by

category. *Analysis and Targets* standards address how energy analyses are done within plans, and whether targets are established for energy conservation, efficiency, fuel switching, and use of renewable energy across sectors. *Pathways (Implementation Actions)* standards address the identification of actions to achieve the targets. *Mapping* standards address the identification of suitable and unsuitable areas for the development of renewable energy.

Municipalities may choose to incorporate the information necessary to meet the standards in their energy elements, and/or in other sections of their plans (many transportation items may fit best in the Transportation chapters of plans, for instance). However, plans must be internally consistent, and applicants should cross-reference wherever possible.

Analysis and Targets Standards

For the *Analysis & Targets* determination standards below, municipalities will be provided with analyses and targets derived from regional analyses and targets no later than April 30, 2017 (and likely much sooner). Municipalities may choose to rely on these “municipalized” analyses and targets to meet the standards in this section. Municipalities which elect to use the analysis and targets provided by a region will be presumed to have met the standards in this section. Alternatively, municipalities may develop their own custom analyses and targets or supplement the analyses and targets provided by the regions with specific local data; if this option is chosen, the analysis and targets must include all of the same components and meet the standards required of regions, as described below.

For municipalities that choose to undertake their own analysis and target-setting (and for regions), DPS is providing a guidance document to explain the expected level of detail in and data sources and methodologies available for meeting the standards (including areas where it is understood data at the municipal level is unavailable, and therefore not expected). Note that standards 5A-4E are all derived directly from requirements in Act 174 (with minor modifications to make them feasible) and must be met affirmatively in order for a municipal plan to receive an affirmative determination of energy compliance.

Targets set by regions and municipalities should be aligned with state energy policy (see the goals and policies listed above). Where targets (and efforts to reach them) depart significantly from state energy goals and policies, an explanation for how the plan otherwise achieves the intent of the state goal or policy should be provided. The guidance document also offers additional clarification on alignment with state goals and policies.

The analysis items below are intended to provide regions and municipalities with an overview of their current energy use, and with a sense of the trajectories and pace of change needed to meet targets, which can be translated into concrete actions in the *Pathways* standards below. Targets provide regions and municipalities with milestones or checkpoints along the way toward a path of meeting 90% of their total energy needs with renewable energy, and can be compared with the potential renewable energy generation from areas identified as potentially suitable in the *Mapping* standards exercise below to give regions and municipalities a sense of their ability to accommodate renewable energy that would meet their needs.

4. Does your plan’s energy element contain an analysis of resources, needs, scarcities, costs, and problems within the municipality across all energy sectors (electric, thermal, transportation)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Page: Click here to enter text. Notes: As I read through the housing, transportation, energy, and land use chapters of this plan, I found each to be very descriptive on the topic. This plan does
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			touch on the multiple sectors of energy, but will need to be more focused on describing these in the update. See below for notes.
<p>5. Does your plan contain an analysis that addresses A-E below, either as provided by your Regional Planning Commission or as developed by your municipality? <i>Municipalities may meet this standard by using the analysis and targets provided by their regions, or by developing their own analyses and targets. If using the analysis & targets provided by your region, please answer “Yes-Region” and skip ahead to #6. If developing a custom analysis, please answer “Yes-Custom” and address 5A-5E separately, below.</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Region <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Custom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<p>Page: Click here to enter text. Paragraph #: Click here to enter text. Notes: See below.</p>
A. Does the plan estimate current energy use across transportation, heating, and electric sectors?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	<p>Page: 106 -109, 115 Paragraph #: Headings: Electricity, Fuel, and Transportation Notes: Electricity section does estimate current energy use, at least between 2004 and 2008. Fuel section does estimate transportation fuel usage (2008 data), and also includes thermal usage data.</p>
B. Does the plan establish 2025, 2035, and 2050 targets for thermal and electric efficiency improvements, and use of renewable energy for transportation, heating, and electricity?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<p>Page: Click here to enter text. Paragraph #: Click here to enter text. Notes: No 2025, 2035, or 2050 goals are made in the plan. Discussion of future in policies/tasks, but not strictly time-bound.</p>
C. Does the plan evaluate the amount of thermal-sector conservation, efficiency, and conversion to alternative heating fuels needed to achieve these targets?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<p>Page: Click here to enter text. Paragraph #: Click here to enter text. Notes: See above, no targets</p>
D. Does the plan evaluate transportation system changes and land use strategies needed to achieve these targets?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<p>Page: Click here to enter text. Paragraph #: Click here to enter text. Notes: See above, no targets.</p>
E. Does the plan evaluate electric-sector conservation and efficiency needed to achieve these targets?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<p>Page: Click here to enter text. Paragraph #: Click here to enter text. Notes: See above, no targets. Policy 9.1-9 contradicts this.</p>

Pathways (Implementation Actions) Standards

This section examines whether plans meet the Act 174 expectation that they include pathways and recommended actions to achieve the targets identified through the *Analysis and Targets* section of the Standards (above). Plans are expected to include or otherwise address all of the pathways (implementation actions) below; some actions may not be applicable or equally relevant to all applicants (small vs. large municipalities, for instance), in which case N/A may be checked (if available) and the justification provided in the Notes column. There is no penalty for choosing N/A one or more times, as long as a reasonable justification is provided in the Notes column, preferably including an explanation of how the plan alternatively achieves attainment of the targets should be included. If N/A is not provided as an option, the standard must be met, and “Yes” must be checked, in order for the plan to meet the requirements for a determination (unless the instructions particular to that standard indicate otherwise).

DPS will be issuing a guidance document in the near term providing potential implementation actions derived from the Comprehensive Energy Plan (relevant formal Recommendations as well as opportunities not specifically called out as Recommendations), from recent regional and municipal plans, and from other sources. The guidance document will be revised after the regions have compiled best practices from early municipalities pursuing energy planning to seek a determination of energy compliance, in the summer of 2017.

For the time being, we offer potential implementation action options for consideration as italicized text under each standard. Plans are encouraged to promote as diverse a portfolio of approaches as possible in each sector, or if not, to explain why they take a more targeted approach. Implementation actions may fit best in a holistic discussion contained within a plan’s energy element, though cross-referencing to other relevant plan elements is also acceptable.

Municipalities must demonstrate a commitment to achieving each standard in both policies and implementation measures in clear, action-oriented language.

6. Does your plan’s energy element contain a statement of policy on the conservation and efficient use of energy?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Page: 124 Paragraph #: Goal 9.H-3 Notes: Reduce municipal energy consumption and costs through increased energy efficiency and conservation.
A. Does the plan encourage conservation by individuals and organizations? <i>(Actions could include educational activities and events such as convening or sponsoring weatherization workshops, establishing local energy committees, encouraging the use of existing utility and other efficiency and conservation programs and funding sources, etc.)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Page: 126, 129 Paragraph #: Policy 9.1-16, Task 9.J-5, Task 9.J-7 Notes: Implementation of PACE program to help low-income residents weatherize and upgrade homes, provide information on energy to residents, Task – Implement the PACE program,
B. Does the plan promote efficient buildings? <i>(Actions could include promoting compliance with residential and commercial building energy standards for new construction and existing buildings, including additions, alterations, renovations and repairs;</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Page: 127, 128, 129 Paragraph #: Policy 9.I-22, Policy 9.I-29, Task 9.J-11

<i>promoting the implementation of residential and commercial building efficiency ratings and labeling; considering adoption of stretch codes, etc.)</i>			Notes: New development must be designed and constructed to meet state energy standards. Amend zoning and subdivision regulations to (5) provide incentives for energy efficiency construction.
C. Does the plan promote decreased use of fossil fuels for heating? <i>(Actions and policies could promote switching to wood, liquid biofuels, biogas, geothermal, and/or electricity. Suitable devices include advanced wood heating systems and cold-climate heat pumps, as well as use of more energy efficient heating systems; and identifying potential locations for, and barriers to, deployment of biomass district heating and/or thermal-led combined heat and power systems in the municipality)</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Page: 111, 125, 127 Paragraph #: Section Renewable Energy: Biomass, Policy 9.I-9, Policy 9.I-22 Notes: Possibility of using local biomass as heating fuel explored in section, policies note that electric heat is discouraged as primary heating source.
D. Does the plan demonstrate the municipality's leadership by example with respect to the efficiency of municipal buildings? <i>(Actions could include building audits and weatherization projects in schools and town offices, etc.)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	Page: 124, 125, 128 Paragraph #: Policy 9.I-1, Policy 9.1-13, Policy 9.1-14, Task 9.J-1 Notes: Municipal improvements in energy efficiency, assessment of current policies and their energy impacts, inclusion of energy/fuel efficiency for municipal construction projects, development of 5-year municipal energy plan to guide improvements/changes,
E. Other (please use the notes section to describe additional approaches that your municipality is taking)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	Page: Click here to enter text. Paragraph #: Click here to enter text. Notes: Click here to enter text.
7. Does your plan's energy element contain a statement of policy on reducing transportation energy demand and single-occupancy vehicle use, and encouraging use of renewable or lower-emission energy sources for transportation?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Page: Click here to enter text. Paragraph #: Click here to enter text. Notes: See below
A. Does the plan encourage increased use of public transit? <i>(Actions could include participation in efforts to identify and develop new public transit routes, promote full utilization of existing routes, integrate park-and-rides with transit routes, etc.)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	Page: 98, 101, 102, 127 Paragraph #: Section 8.D Transportation Alternatives, Policy 8.F-14, Policy 8.F-17, Policy 9.I-24 Notes: Transportation section highlights history working with MRVTAC and GMT to provide public transportation when feasible. Policies include efforts to link growth center

			with employment and population centers elsewhere, emphasis on routes to connect Waitsfield with Warren, Moretown, Montpelier, and Waterbury. Town will work w/ MRVPD to reestablish year round transit services.
B. Does the plan promote a shift away from single-occupancy vehicle trips, through strategies appropriate to the municipality? <i>(Actions could include rideshare, vanpool, car-sharing initiatives; efforts to develop or increase park-and-rides; enhancement of options such as rail and telecommuting; education; intergovernmental cooperation; etc.)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Page: 103, 127, 130 Paragraph #: Task 8.G-12, Policy 9.I-24, Task 9.J-12 Notes: Town will assess current parking facilities and plan for a park-and-ride facility, Town will incorporate park-and-rides, as well as explore rideshare or volunteer driver programs, offer incentives to local business owners to reduce employee SOV trips.
C. Does the plan promote a shift away from gas/diesel vehicles to electric or other non-fossil fuel transportation options through strategies appropriate to the municipality? <i>(Actions could include promoting the installation of electric vehicle charging infrastructure, providing education and outreach to potential users, supporting non-fossil fuel vehicle availability through outreach to vehicle dealers, etc.)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Page: 128, 129 Paragraph #: Policy 9.I-27, Task 9.J-9 Notes: Town will support alternative-fuel vehicles by planning for charging stations, etc.
D. Does the plan facilitate the development of walking and biking infrastructure through strategies appropriate to the municipality? <i>(Actions could include studying, planning for, seeking funding for, or implementing improvements that encourage safe and convenient walking and biking; adopting a "Complete Streets" policy, etc.)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	Page: 97, 99-101, 103, 104, 127, 128 Paragraph #: Section 8.D Transportation Alternatives, Policy 8.F-1, Policy 8.F-4, Policy 8.F-12, Policy 8.F-13, Task 8.G-7, Task 8.G-17, Policy 9.I-25, Policy 9.I-26 Notes: Transportation section shows efforts and explanations of feasibility for pedestrian/bicycle travel. Policies in this section discuss the expansion of bicycling and walking networks where feasible. Town will increase ped/bike signage and encourage business owners to install bike racks, Town will incorporate Complete Street principles

			for all users, collaborated with MR Path Association to plan for interconnected path system.
E. Does the plan demonstrate the municipality's leadership by example with respect to the efficiency of municipal transportation? <i>(Actions could include purchasing energy efficient municipal and fleet vehicles when practicable, installing electric vehicle charging infrastructure, etc.)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	Page: 124 Paragraph #: Policy 9.I-2 Notes: Municipal use of efficient vehicles.
F. Other (please use the notes section to describe additional approaches that your municipality is taking)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	Page: 127 Paragraph #: Policy 9.I-23 Notes: New development should be concentrated so as to reduce transportation energy demand and fossil fuel miles traveled.
8. Does your plan's energy element contain a statement of policy on patterns and densities of land use likely to result in conservation of energy?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Page: Click here to enter text. Paragraph #: Click here to enter text. Notes: Click here to enter text.
A. Does the plan include land use policies (and descriptions of current and future land use categories) that demonstrate a commitment to reducing sprawl and minimizing low-density development? <i>(Actions could include adopting limited sewer service areas, maximum building sizes along highways, policies or zoning that require design features that minimize the characteristics of strip development [multiple stories, parking lot to the side or back of the store], and requirements that development in those areas be connected by means other than roads and cars; adopting a capital budget and program that furthers land use and transportation policies; etc.)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Page: 124, 190 Paragraph #: Policy 9.I-3, Policy 12.E-4 Notes: Growth in Designated Growth Centers and limited in less-accessible areas, Town will encourage infill development over areas currently undeveloped.
B. Does the plan strongly prioritize development in compact, mixed-use centers when physically feasible and appropriate to the use of the development, or identify steps to make such compact development more feasible? <i>(Actions could include participating in the state designation program, such as obtaining state designated village centers, downtowns, neighborhoods, new town centers, or growth centers; exploration of water or sewage solutions that enable compact development; etc.)</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	Page: 40, 183, 190 Paragraph #: Policy 4.G-5, Policy 4.G-6. Policy 4.G-7, Section: Current Land Use – Irasville Village District, Policy 12.E-1 Notes: Housing policies include increases in density through mixed-use buildings and conversions of single to multi-family houses, Irasville Village will serve as Town's growth center for business and residential development, and the Town will maintain

			historic development patterns of compact growth centers.
C. Other (please use the notes section to describe additional approaches that your municipality is taking)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	Page: Click here to enter text. Paragraph #: Click here to enter text. Notes: Click here to enter text.
9. Does your plan's energy element contain a statement of policy on the development and siting of renewable energy resources?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Notes: p. 116 – 123 (Facility Siting & Development) provides guidelines for energy generation changes in Waitsfield regarding height, setbacks, access, noise, etc. Also discusses land use types that may be incompatible with renewable energy generation. This section is well written and should be considered and tweaked going forward into this process.
A. Does the plan evaluate (estimates of or actual) generation from existing renewable energy generation in the municipality? <i>Municipalities should be able to obtain this information from their regions.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Page: 110 Paragraph #: Section: Renewable Energy Notes: Section discusses current solar contribution (through CPGs from the PUC in Waitsfield that may not be constructed).
B. Does the plan analyze generation potential, through the mapping exercise (see <i>Mapping</i> standards, below), to determine potential from preferred and potentially suitable areas in the municipality? <i>Municipalities should be able to obtain this information from their regions.</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Page: 110-113, 126 Paragraph #: Section, Renewable Energy, Policy 9.I-19 Notes: In RE section, discuss potential contributions from rooftop solar, and biomass primarily. Discussion of wind/hydro is limited and tends to be discouraging towards those resources. PC/EC will identify and map those areas of town suitable to site/develop RE. No mention of this in plan.
C. Does the plan identify sufficient land in the municipality for renewable energy development to reasonably reach 2050 targets for renewable electric generation, based on population and energy resource potential (from potential resources identified in the <i>Mapping</i> exercise, below), accounting for the fact that land may not be available due to private property constraints, site-specific constraints, or grid-related constraints?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	Page: Click here to enter text. Paragraph #: Click here to enter text. Notes: 2050 Targets are not mentioned in this plan, and as such the municipality has not designated an amount of land needed to fulfill this target.

<i>If N/A, please describe how you are working with your regional planning commission to ensure overall regional objectives are achieved.</i>			
D. Does the plan ensure that any local constraints (locally designated resources or critical resources, from 12B and 12C under <i>Mapping</i> , below) do not prohibit or have the effect of prohibiting the provision of sufficient renewable energy to meet state, regional, or municipal targets? <i>If N/A, please describe how you are working with your regional planning commission to ensure overall regional objectives are achieved.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	Page: 117 Paragraph #: Section 9.G Waitsfield Community Standards Notes: Section discusses possible local constraints to renewable energy development. Reasons are stated but this section is not referencing the overarching goals imposed by the State. This could be an area to amend going forward, good to have!
E. Does the plan include statements of policy to accompany maps (could include general siting guidelines), including statements of policy to accompany any preferred, potential, and unsuitable areas for siting generation (see 12 and 13 under <i>Mapping</i> , below)?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Page: 117, 125 Paragraph #: Section 9.G Waitsfield Community Standards, Policy 9.I-6 Notes: Section includes significant information on local impacts of renewable energy generation within Waitsfield. Encourage small scale solar/wind/hydro w/ concern to impacts.
F. Does the plan maximize the potential for renewable generation on preferred locations (such as the categories outlined under 12E in the <i>Mapping</i> standards, below)?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	Page: Click here to enter text. Paragraph #: Click here to enter text. Notes: No mention of preferred locations in these sections.
G. Does the plan demonstrate the municipality's leadership by example with respect to the deployment of renewable energy? (Actions could include deploying renewable energy to offset municipal electric use, etc.)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	Page: 126, 129 Paragraph #: Policy 9.I-20, Task 9.J-8 Notes: Town will explore local generation on municipal property, (same for task),
H. Other (please use the notes section to describe additional approaches that your municipality is taking)	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N/A	Page: Click here to enter text. Paragraph #: Click here to enter text. Notes: Click here to enter text.

Mapping Standards

Act 174 requires plans to identify potential areas for the development and siting of renewable energy resources and areas that are unsuitable for siting those resources or particular categories or sizes of those resources. It furthermore requires that the standards address the potential generation from the potential

siting areas.

The *Mapping* standards lay out a sequence of steps for planners to examine existing renewable resources and to identify potential (and preferred) areas for renewable energy development, and to identify likely unsuitable areas for development, by layering constraint map layers on to raw energy resource potential map layers. The maps should help municipalities visualize and calculate the potential generation from potential areas, and compare it with the 2025, 2035, and 2050 targets from the *Analysis and Targets* standards to get a sense of the scale and scope of generation that could be produced within the region to meet the municipality's needs. DPS will provide additional guidance to accompany the standards that fleshes out the steps, layers, and standards more fully.

Plans must include maps that address all of the standards below, unless N/A is provided as an option, in which case a compelling reason why the standard is not applicable or relevant should be provided in the Notes column. Regions must develop their own maps (already underway through support being provided to regions by DPS), and to then break out the maps for their municipalities, who can use their region-provided maps to meet the municipal *Mapping* standards (such "municipalization" work is being supported through a training & technical assistance contract between DPS and regions, and all regions must supply completed maps to their municipalities by April 30, 2017, though many are expected to do so much sooner).

Municipalities may choose to rely on the maps provided by the regions to meet the standards in this section. Those maps should be somewhat familiar to municipalities, who are expected to be consulted as regions develop their maps. Alternatively, municipalities may choose to undertake their own mapping, according to the same set of standards as regions. Additionally, municipalities are expected to work collaboratively with their regions and with neighboring municipalities to ensure compatibility between the final products.

The map and the text describing the policies or rules used to construct the map, as well as the text describing specific policies applicable to map features, should be complementary. That should help ensure that any "land conservation measures and specific policies" that might be given substantial deference in the context of a particular project review under 30 V.S.A. § 248 are clearly identifiable in the text, should a map lack sufficient clarity or granularity regarding the area in which a project is proposed.

10. Does your plan contain one or more maps that address 11-13 below, as provided by your Regional Planning Commission or as developed by your municipality? <i>Municipalities may meet this standard by using the maps provided by their regions, or by developing their own maps. If using the maps provided by your region, please answer "Yes-Region" and skip ahead to #14. If developing custom maps, please answer "Yes-Custom" and address 11-13 separately, below.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Region <input type="checkbox"/> Yes-Custom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Page: Click here to enter text. Paragraph #: Click here to enter text. Notes: Click here to enter text.
11. Does the plan identify and map existing electric generation sources? <i>Maps may depict generators of all sizes or just those larger than 15 kW, as long as information on generators smaller than 15 kW is summarized and provided or referenced elsewhere. It is expected that the best available information at the time of plan creation will be used. This information is available from the DPS.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	Page: Click here to enter text. Paragraph #: Click here to enter text. Notes: Click here to enter text.

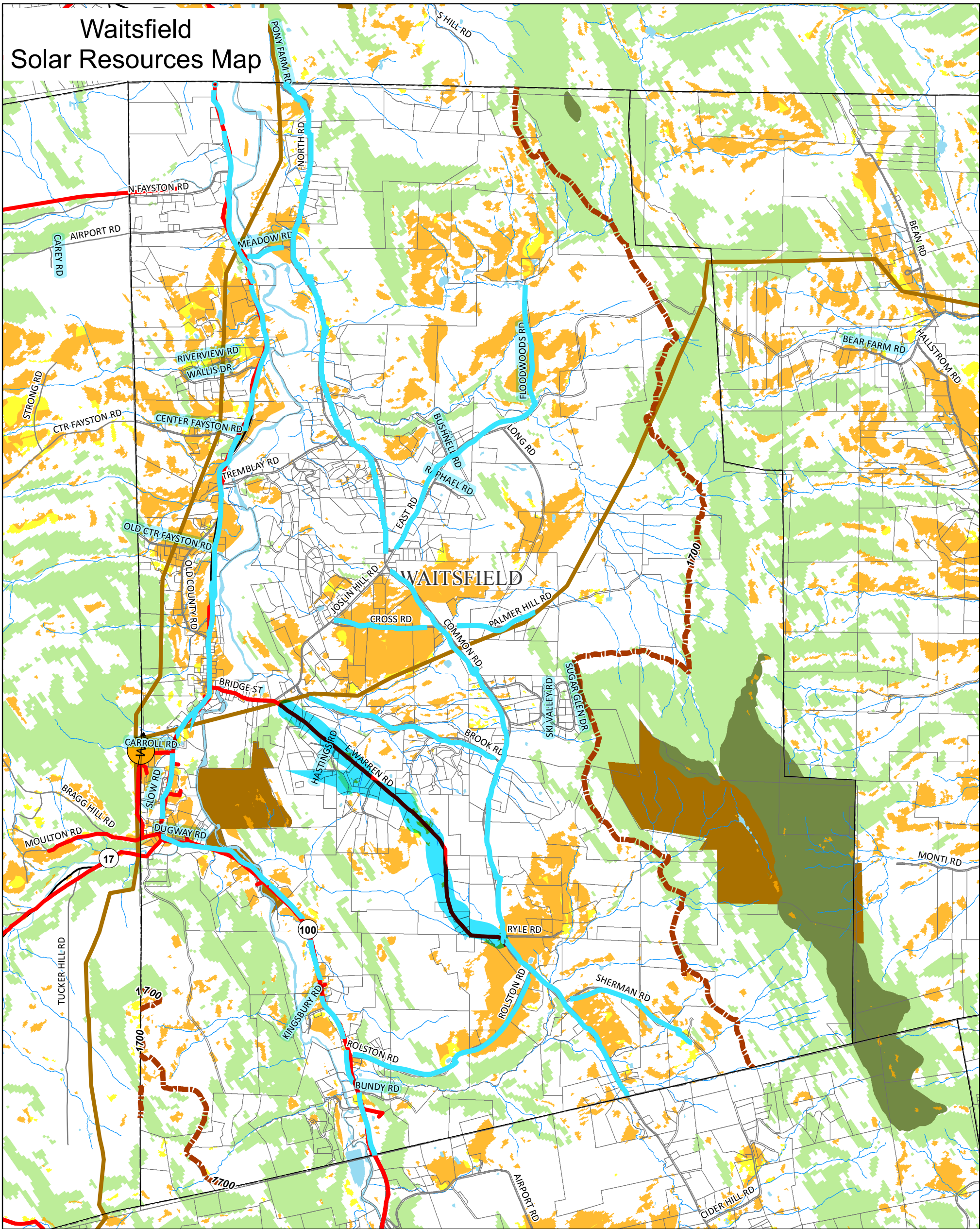
<p>12. Does the plan identify potential areas for the development and siting of renewable energy resources and the potential generation from such generators in the identified areas, taking into account factors including resource availability, environmental constraints, and the location and capacity of electric grid infrastructure?</p> <p><i>Maps should include the following (available from VCGI and ANR), and the resulting Prime and Secondary Resource Maps will together comprise “potential areas”:</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Page: Click here to enter text. Paragraph #: Click here to enter text. Notes: Click here to enter text.
<p>A. Raw renewable energy potential analysis (wind and solar), using best available data layers (including LiDAR as appropriate)</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Page: Click here to enter text. Paragraph #: Click here to enter text. Notes: Click here to enter text.
<p>B. Known constraints (signals likely, though not absolute, unsuitability for development based on statewide or local regulations or designated critical resources) to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vernal Pools (confirmed and unconfirmed layers) • DEC River Corridors • FEMA Floodways • State-significant Natural Communities and Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species • National Wilderness Areas • Class 1 and Class 2 Wetlands (VSWI and advisory layers) • Regionally or Locally Identified Critical Resources <p><i>If areas are constrained for the development of renewable energy due to the desire to protect a locally designated critical resource (whether a natural resource or a community-identified resource), then the land use policies applicable to other forms of development in this area must be similarly restrictive; for this category, policies must prohibit all permanent development (and should be listed in the Notes column).</i></p> <p><i>These areas should be subtracted from raw renewable energy resource potential maps to form Secondary Resource Maps</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Page: Click here to enter text. Paragraph #: Click here to enter text. Notes: Click here to enter text.
<p>C. Possible constraints (signals conditions that would likely require mitigation, and which may prove a site unsuitable after site-specific study, based on statewide or regional/local policies that are currently adopted or in effect), including but not limited to:</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Page: Click here to enter text. Paragraph #: Click here to enter text. Notes: Click here to enter text.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Soils • FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas • Protected Lands (State fee lands and private conservation lands) • Act 250 Agricultural Soil Mitigation areas • Deer Wintering Areas • ANR's Vermont Conservation Design Highest Priority Forest Blocks (or Habitat Blocks 9 & 10, for plans using regional maps in regions whose plans will be submitted for adoption at the regional level by March 1, 2017) • Hydric Soils • Regionally or Locally Identified Resources <p><i>If locations are constrained for the development of renewable energy due to the desire to protect a locally designated resource (whether a natural resource or community-identified resource, like a view), then the land use policies applicable to other forms of development must be similarly restrictive (and should be listed in the Notes column).</i></p> <p><i>These areas should be subtracted from Secondary Resource Maps to form Prime Resource Maps.</i></p>			
<p>D. Transmission and distribution resources and constraints, as well as transportation infrastructure.</p> <p><i>(Including three-phase distribution lines, known constraints from resources such as Green Mountain Power's solar map, known areas of high electric load, etc.)</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	<p>Page: Click here to enter text.</p> <p>Paragraph #: Click here to enter text.</p> <p>Notes: Click here to enter text.</p>
<p>E. Preferred locations (specific areas or parcels) for siting a generator or a specific size or type of generator, accompanied by any specific siting criteria for these locations</p> <p><i>Narrative descriptions of the types of preferred areas in accompanying plan text are acceptable, though mapping of areas and especially specific parcels (to the extent they are known) is highly encouraged, to signal preferences to developers, particularly for locally preferred areas and specific parcels that do not qualify as a statewide preferred location under i. below.</i></p> <p><i>The locations identified as preferred must not be impractical for developing a technology with regard to the presence of the</i></p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	<p>Page: Click here to enter text.</p> <p>Paragraph #: Click here to enter text.</p> <p>Notes: See preferred locations for development. If this discussion has been had with the PC, discussion regarding energy should be logical. Similar guidelines may apply, with minor changes (ex: proximity to roads vs. proximity to Phase 3 power).</p>

<i>renewable resource and access to transmission/distribution infrastructure.</i>			
i. Statewide preferred locations such as rooftops (and other structures), parking lots, previously developed sites, brownfields, gravel pits, quarries, and Superfund sites	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	Page: Click here to enter text. Paragraph #: Click here to enter text. Notes: Click here to enter text.
ii. Other potential locally preferred locations <i>For example, customer on- or near-site generation, economic development areas, unranked and not currently farmed agricultural soils, unused land near already developed infrastructure, locations suitable for large-scale biomass district heat or thermal-led cogeneration, potential locations for biogas heating and digesters, etc.</i> <i>These are particularly important to map if possible, as “a specific location in a duly adopted municipal plan” is one way for a net metering project to qualify as being on a preferred site.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A	Page: Click here to enter text. Paragraph #: Click here to enter text. Notes: Click here to enter text.
13. Does the plan identify areas that are unsuitable for siting renewable energy resources or particular categories or sizes of those resources? <i>Either Yes or No (“No” if the plan chooses not to designate any areas as unsuitable) is an acceptable answer here. “Resources” is synonymous with “generators.”</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (“Yes” for A and B must also be selected below)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Page: Click here to enter text. Paragraph #: Click here to enter text. Notes: Click here to enter text.
A. Are areas identified as unsuitable for particular categories or sizes of generators consistent with resource availability and/or land use policies in the regional or municipal plan applicable to other types of land development (answer only required if “Yes” selected above, indicating unsuitable areas have been identified)? <i>If areas are considered unsuitable for energy generation, then the land use policies applicable to other forms of development in this area should similarly prohibit other types of development. Please note these policies in the Notes column.</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> N/A (if no unsuitable areas are identified)	Page: Click here to enter text. Paragraph #: Click here to enter text. Notes: Click here to enter text.
B. Does the plan ensure that any regional or local constraints (regionally or locally designated resources or critical resources, from 12b-12c above) identified are supported through data or studies, are consistent with the remainder of the plan, and do not include an arbitrary prohibition or interference with the intended function of any particular renewable resource size or type?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Page: Click here to enter text. Paragraph #: Click here to enter text. Notes: Click here to enter text.

<i>Please explain in the Notes column.</i>			
14. Municipalities seeking a determination of energy compliance from the Department and not using their region's maps only: Does the plan ensure that its approach, if applied regionally, would not have the effect of prohibiting any type of renewable generation technology in all locations?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (also check Yes if seeking determination from region, or from DPS but using region-provided maps)	<input type="checkbox"/> No	Page: Click here to enter text. Paragraph #: Click here to enter text. Notes: Click here to enter text.

Waitsfield Solar Resources Map



Legend

- Elevation of 1700 ft

Solar Potential

Prime (No Constraint)

Secondary (Possible Constraint)

Substations

3 Phase Power Lines

Transmission Lines
- Parcels

Roads

Interstate

US Highway

Vermont State Highway

Town Class 1-3

Regional Constraints

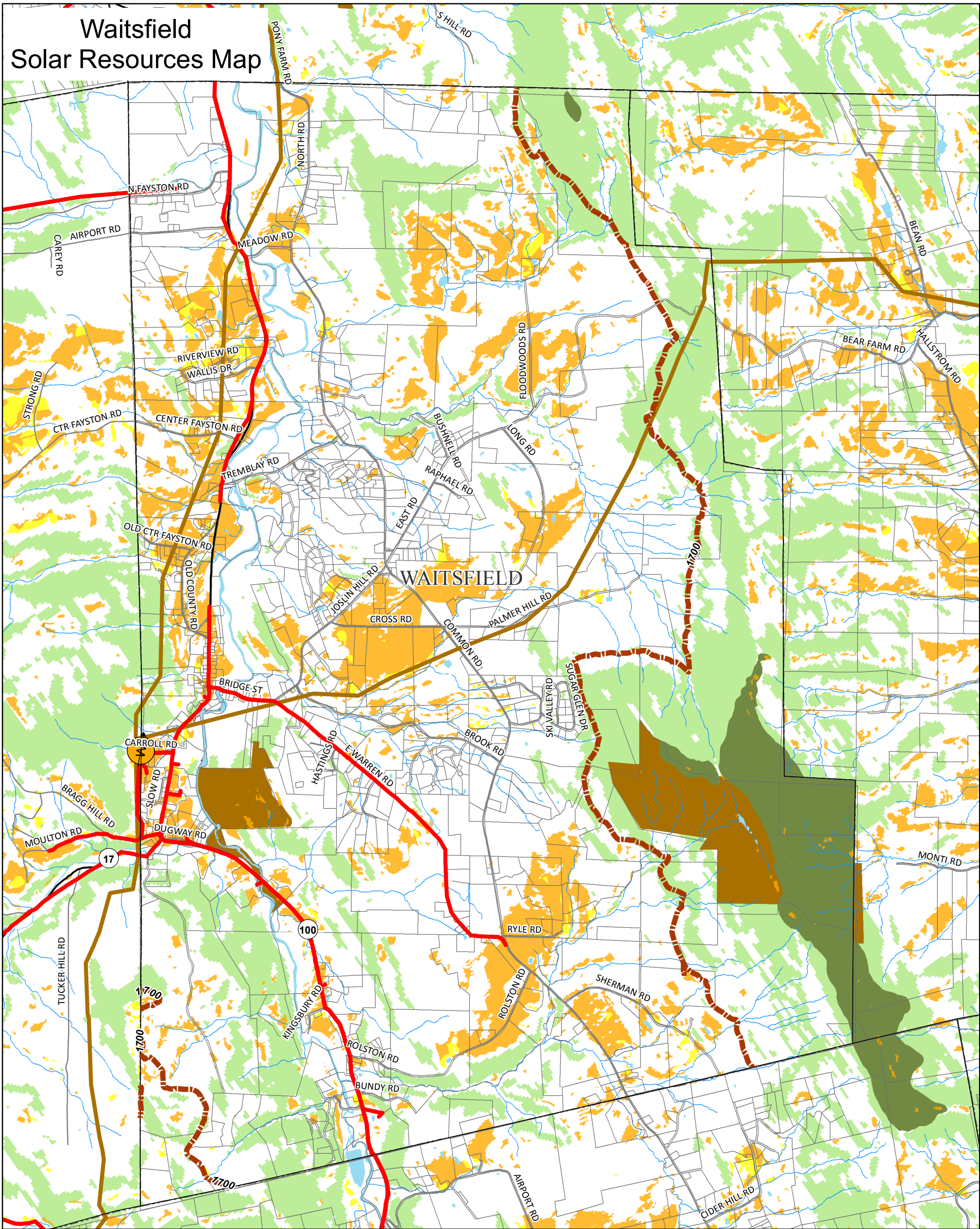
Elevations Above 2500 ft

Lake Shore Protection Buffer 250 ft

Municipal Lands

Slopes Greater Than 25 Percent
- ### Known Constraints
- Areas not shown on map
 - Vernal Pools
 - River Corridors
 - FEMA Floodways
 - Natural Communities & Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species
 - National Wilderness Areas
 - Wetlands Class 1 and 2
- ### Possible Constraints
- VT Agriculturally Important Soils
 - FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas
 - Protected Lands
 - Act 250 Agricultural Soil Mitigation Areas
 - Deer Wintering Areas
 - Highest Priority Forest Blocks
 - Hydric Soils
- A scale bar at the bottom left indicates distances of 0, 0.5, 1, and 2 miles. To the right of the scale bar is a north arrow pointing upwards, labeled with 'N'.
- Created by: CVRPC GIS 4/11/2017
N:\Towns\Projects 2019\Waitsfield Solar Resources 11x17.mxd
- Data is only as accurate as the original source materials. This map is for planning purposes. This map may contain errors and omissions
- The logo for the Central Vermont Regional Planning Commission (CVRPC). It features a stylized graphic of a mountain, a river, and a building, followed by the acronym 'CVRPC' in large, bold letters, and the full name 'CENTRAL VERMONT REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION' in smaller text below.

Waitsfield Solar Resources Map



Legend

Solar Potential

- Prime (No Constraint)
- Secondary (Possible Constraint)
- Substations
- 3 Phase Power Lines
- Transmission Lines

- Parcels
- Roads**
 - Interstate
 - US Highway
 - Vermont State Highway
 - Town Class 1-3
- Regional Constraints**
 - Elevations Above 2500 ft
 - Lake Shore Protection Buffer 250 ft
 - Municipal Lands
 - Slopes Greater Than 25 Percent

Known Constraints

- Areas not shown on map
- Vernal Pools
- River Corridors
- FEMA Floodways
- Natural Communities & Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species
- National Wilderness Areas
- Wetlands Class 1 and 2

Possible Constraints

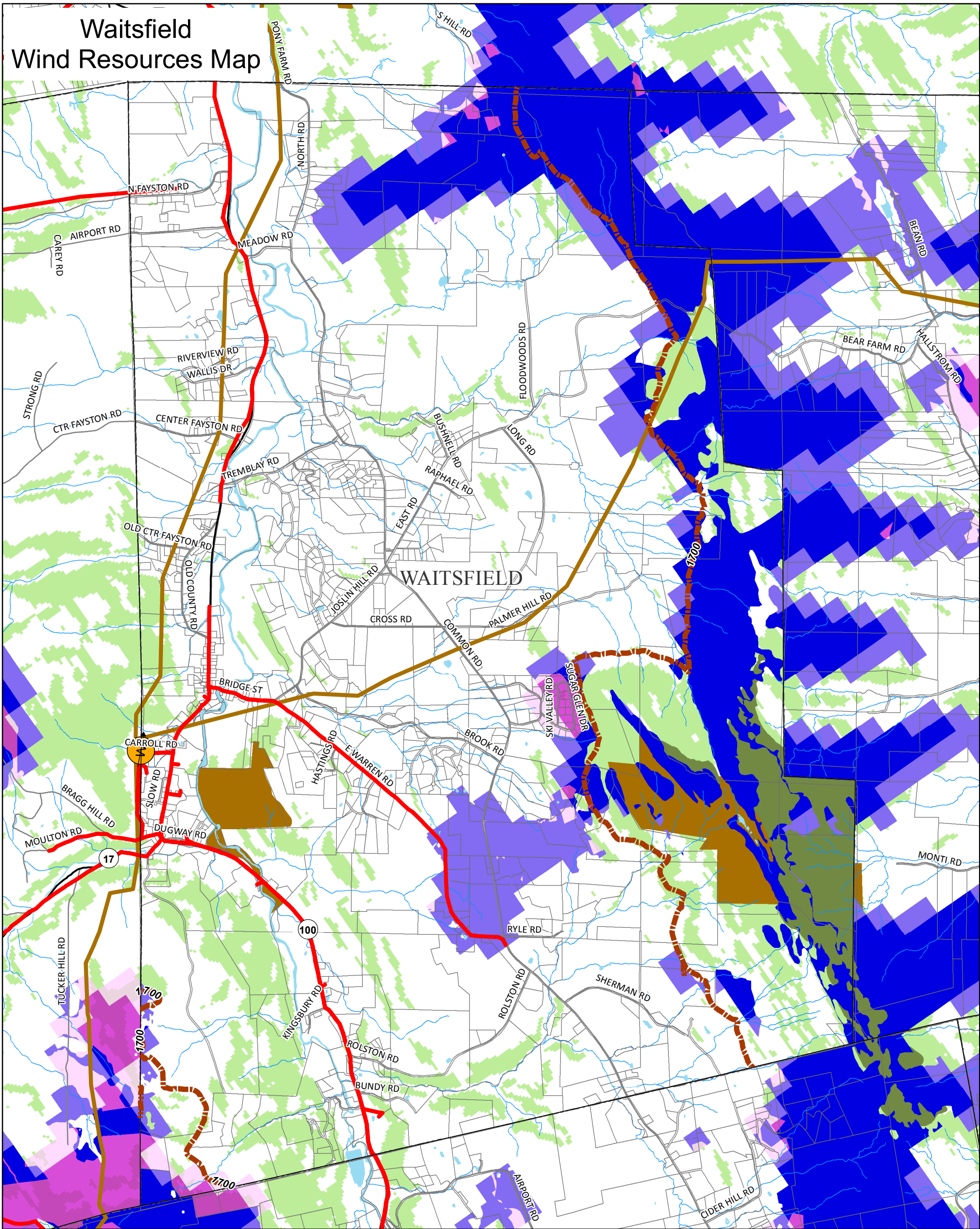
- VT Agriculturally Important Soils
- FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas
- Protected Lands
- Act 250 Agricultural Soil Mitigation Areas
- Deer Wintering Areas
- Highest Priority Forest Blocks
- Hydric Soils



Created by: CVRPC GIS 4/11/2017
N:\Towns\Projects 2019\Waitsfield
Solar Resources 11x17.mxd

Data is only as accurate as
the original source materials.
This map is for planning purposes.
This map may contain
errors and omissions





Legend

Elevation of 1700 ft

Substations

3 Phase Power Lines

Transmission Lines

Wind Potential

Prime Wind (No Constraint)
Hub Height (m)

30

50

Secondary Wind (Possible Constraint)
Hub Height (m)

30

50

Parcels

Roads

Interstate

US Highway

Vermont State Highway

Town Class 1-3

Regional Constraints

Elevations Above 2500 ft

Lake Shore Protection Buffer 250 ft

Municipal Lands

Slopes Greater Than 25 Percent

Known Constraints

Areas not shown on map

Vernal Pools

River Corridors

FEMA Floodways

Natural Communities & Rare, Threatened and Endangered Species

National Wilderness Areas

Wetlands Class 1 and 2

Possible Constraints

VT Agriculturally Important Soils

FEMA Special Flood Hazard Areas

Protected Lands

Act 250 Agricultural Soil Mitigation Areas

Deer Wintering Areas

Highest Priority Forest Blocks

Hydric Soils

0

0.5

1

2

Miles

Created by: CVRPC GIS 4/10/2017
N:\Towns\Projects 2019\Waitsfield
Wind Resources 11x17.mxd

Data is only as accurate as
the original source materials.
This map is for planning purposes.
This map may contain
errors and omissions

CVRPC
CENTRAL VERMONT REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

1A. Current Municipal Transportation Energy Use	
Transportation Data	Municipal Data
Total # of Vehicles (ACS 2011-2015)	1,387
Average Miles per Vehicle (Vtrans)	12,500
Total Miles Traveled	17,337,500
Realized MPG (2013 - VTrans 2015 Energy Profile)	19
Total Gallons Use per Year	932,124
Transportation BTUs (Billion)	112
Average Cost per Gallon of Gasoline (RPC)	2.31
Gasoline Cost per Year	2,153,206

1J. Use of Renewables - Transportation	2015	2025	2035	2050
Renewable Energy Use - Transportation	2%	10%	31%	90%

1M. Transportation Fuel Switching Target - Electric Vehicles	2015	2025	2035	2050
Electric Vehicles	9	119	823	1643

1N. Transportation Fuel Switching Target - Biodiesel Vehicles	2015	2025	2035	2050
Biodiesel Vehicles	39	208	385	624

1B. Current Municipal Residential Heating Energy Use				
Fuel Source	Municipal Households (ACS 2011-2015)	Municipal % of Households	*Municipal Energy Required for Heating (BTUs)	Municipal BTU (in Billions)
Natural Gas	11	1%	732,000,000	1
Propane	360	48%	35,574,000,000	36
Electricity	52	7%	3,222,000,000	3
Fuel Oil	179	24%	16,140,000,000	16
Coal	-	0%	-	-
Wood	152	20%	15,618,000,000	16
Solar	-	0%	-	-
Other (includes Solar)	-	0%	-	-
No Fuel	-	0%	-	-
Total	754	100%	71,286,000,000	71

1C. Current Municipal Commercial Energy Use			
	Commercial Establishments in Municipality (VT DOL)	Estimated Thermal Energy BTUs per Commercial Establishment (in Billions) (VT Dept. of Public Service)	Estimated Thermal Energy BTUs by Commercial Establishments in Municipality (in Billions)
Municipal Commercial Energy Use	223	652	145,396

2015 # of Business by industry type

<http://www.vtmi.info/indareanaics.cfm?areatype=12&src=cew&base=ind2015&from=ind2017&chgtype=numeric&area=211&tw=Y>

1E. Residential Thermal Efficiency Targets	2015	2025	2035	2050
Residential - Increased Efficiency and Conservation (% of municipal households to be weatherized)	5%	20%	42%	92%

1F. Commercial Thermal Efficiency Targets	2015	2025	2035	2050
Commercial - Increased Efficiency and Conservation (% of commercial establishments to be weatherized)	7%	22%	33%	61%

1K. Use of Renewables - Heating	2015	2025	2035	2050
Renewable Energy Use - Heating	48%	56%	68%	91%

Percentage of Renewable BTU to Non Renewable BTU's for both residential and commercial units

1G. Thermal Fuel Switching Targets (Residential and Commercial) - Wood Systems	2015	2025(In addition)	2035	2050
New Efficient Wood Heat Systems (in units)	281	10	16	57

2050 total number of efficient wood heat systems 338

1H. Thermal Fuel Switching Targets (Residential and Commercial) - Heat Pumps	2015(Baseline)	2025 (In addition)	2035	2050
New Heat Pumps (in units)	114	76	201	375

2050 total number of heat pumps would be 489

1D. Current Electricity Use	
Use Sector	Current Electricity Use (Efficiency Vermont)
Residential (kWh)	7,505,132
Commercial and Industrial (kWh)	8,095,359
Total (kWh)	15,600,491
Count of Residential Premises	1,071
Average Residential Usage	7,008

1I. Electricity Efficiency Targets	2025	2035	2050
Increase Efficiency and Conservation	1%	7%	15%

Increase from 2015 baseline data. The data is showing the increase in electricity demand from baseline from the LEAP energy report.

1L. Use of Renewables - Electricity	2025	2035	2050
Renewable Energy Use - Electricity	2,766	4,425	11,063

Increase from 2015baseline LEAP data in MWH

1O. Existing Renewable Generation (As of April 13, 2019)	MW	MWh
Solar	1.48	1,815.072
Wind	0	0
Hydro	0	0
Biomass	0	0
Other	0	0
Total Existing Generation	1.48	1,815.072

1P. Renewable Generation Potential	MW	MWh
Rooftop Solar	2	2,292
Ground-mounted Solar	287	351,451
Wind	769	2,357,754
Hydro	-	-
Biomass and Methane	-	-
Other	-	-

Total Renewable Generation Potential	1,057	2,711,497
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1Q. Renewable Generation Targets	2025	2035	2050
Total Renewable Generation Target (in MWh)	2,766	4,425	11,063

1R. Sufficient Land?	Y/N
Solar	Y
Wind	Y

ARTICLE I. AUTHORITY & PURPOSE

Section 1.01 Enactment

Zoning regulations for the Town of Waitsfield are hereby established in accordance with the Vermont Planning & Development Act [24 V.S.A. Chapter 117], hereinafter referred to as “the Act.” The following text and maps which constitute these regulations shall be known and cited as the “**Town of Waitsfield Zoning Bylaw.**”

Section 1.02 Purpose

- A. The purpose of this zoning bylaw is to protect public health, safety and welfare; to further the purpose and goals of the Act [§4302]; and to implement the current *Waitsfield Town Plan*.
- B. Such shall also be the purpose of any regulations, restrictions, or boundaries contained in this bylaw, or adopted and established pursuant to it.

Section 1.03 Application & Interpretation

- A. The application of this bylaw is subject to all provisions of the Act as most recently amended.
- B. In accordance with the Act [§4446], no land development shall commence within the jurisdiction of the Town of Waitsfield except in conformance with the requirements of this bylaw. Any land development which is not specifically authorized under this bylaw, nor is otherwise exempted from these regulations under Section 6.02, is prohibited.

Land Development: The construction, reconstruction, conversion, structural alteration, relocation or enlargement of any building or other structure, or of any mining, excavation or landfill, and any change in the use of any building or other structure, or land, or extension of use [§4303(10)].
- C. All uses or structures lawfully in existence as of the effective date of this bylaw are allowed to continue indefinitely. Changes, alterations or expansions to pre-existing structures or uses shall be subject to all applicable requirements of this bylaw, including provisions applying to nonconforming uses and/or nonconforming structures under Section 3.08.

Note that the definition of “development” for purposes of flood hazard area regulation within the Flood Hazard Area Overlay District may include additional uses, structures and activities that are otherwise exempt from regulation under the Act or Section 6.02 of this bylaw.
- D. The subdivision of land, including the division of a parcel into two or more parcels, does not require a zoning permit, but does require subdivision approval in accordance with the Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations. Where applicable, subdivision approval shall be obtained prior to the issuance of a zoning permit for subsequent land development. The subdivision of land also may be subject to planned residential, planned unit development, or planned hamlet development (PRD/ PUD/PHD) review by the Development Review Board under Section 5.04 of this bylaw.
- E. In its interpretation, the provisions of this bylaw shall be the minimum required. It is not the intent of this bylaw to repeal, annul, or in any way impair other regulations in effect, or any permits previously issued; however, where this bylaw imposes more stringent restrictions upon land development, the provisions of this bylaw shall apply.

Deleted: or

Section 1.04 Effective Date

In accordance with the Act [§4442], this bylaw shall take effect on the date of its adoption by the legal voters of the Town of Waitsfield at a duly warned special or regular meeting of the town or, in the event an amendment is adopted by a majority of the Waitsfield Selectboard, it shall take effect twenty-one (21) days from the date of adoption. The zoning ordinance and associated maps in effect prior to the adoption of this bylaw are hereby repealed as of the effective date of this bylaw.

Section 1.05 Amendments

- A. The provisions of this bylaw and the boundaries of zoning districts established herein may from time to time be added to, repealed, altered, changed, or otherwise amended by the legislative body, in accordance with the Act [§§ 4441, 4442].
- B. Proposed amendments to this bylaw shall be submitted to the Waitsfield Planning Commission for consideration in accordance with amendment procedures established under the Act [§4441]. Such amendments, if supported by a petition signed by not less than 5% of the voters, shall be reviewed by the Planning Commission only to correct technical deficiencies. When considering any amendment to this bylaw, the Planning Commission shall prepare a written report on the proposal in accordance with the Act [§4441(c)], for submission to the Waitsfield Selectboard and voters.
- C. Proposed amendments to Flood Hazard Area Overlay or Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Overlay District regulations under this bylaw shall be sent to the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, River Management Program at least fifteen (15) days prior to the first public hearing to be reviewed for conformance with federal and state program requirements.

Section 1.06 Severability

The provisions of this bylaw are severable. If any provision of this bylaw or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this bylaw which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.

ARTICLE II. ZONING DISTRICTS

Section 2.01 Establishment of Zoning Districts & Maps

- A. For the purposes of this bylaw, the Town of Waitsfield is divided into the following zoning districts as described in the accompanying tables (Tables 2.01 - 2.11) and the official zoning map:

Table 2.01.	Village Business District	(VB)
Table 2.02.	Village Residential District	(VR)
Table 2.03.	Irasville Village District	(IV)
Table 2.04.	Adaptive Redevelopment Overlay District	(ARO)
Table 2.05.	Limited Business District	(LB)
Table 2.06.	Industrial District	(IN)
Table 2.07.	Agricultural-Residential District	(AR)
Table 2.08.	Forest Reserve District	(FR)
Table 2.09.	Historic Waitsfield Village Overlay District	(HWVO)
Table 2.10.	Flood Hazard Area Overlay District	(FHO)
Table 2.11.	Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Overlay District	(FEHO)

- B. The location and boundaries of each zoning district are established as shown on the official "Town of Waitsfield Zoning Map." In addition:
1. Flood Hazard Area Overlay District boundaries that depict Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) are shown in and on the most current Flood Insurance Studies and National Flood Insurance Program maps for the Town of Waitsfield, published by the Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency, National Flood Insurance Program, as provided by the Secretary of the Agency of Natural Resources pursuant to 10 V.S.A. Chapter 32 §753.
 2. Fluvial Erosion Hazard Overlay Area District boundaries are shown on the most current Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area maps prepared for the town in accordance with state geomorphic assessment and mapping protocols.
- C. The official zoning map and accompanying overlay maps are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be part of this bylaw. The official zoning map may only be altered by adoption or amendment in accordance with the Act [§§4441, 4442] and this bylaw (Section 1.05).
- D. The official zoning map, flood hazard area overlay map, and fluvial erosion hazard area overlay map shall be located in the Waitsfield Town Office. The official zoning map shall be identified by the signatures of the Selectboard, as attested to by the Town Clerk. These maps shall be the final authority as to the zoning status of any lands or waters in the town.

Section 2.02 Zoning District Boundary Interpretation

- A. Narrative descriptions of zoning district boundaries are included in Appendix A of these regulations.
- B. Where uncertainty exists as to the location of district boundaries as shown on the official zoning map, the following rules shall apply:

-
1. Boundaries indicated as following roads, transportation, or utility rights-of-way shall be interpreted to follow the centerlines of such features.
 2. Boundaries indicated as following rivers or streams shall be interpreted to follow the channel centerline and shall move with the centerline of such features.
 3. Boundaries indicated as following lot lines shall be interpreted to follow the delineated property boundary.
 4. Boundaries indicated as following contour lines shall be interpreted to follow a constant, specified elevation as measured from mean sea level or other accepted reference datum.
 5. Boundaries indicated as following compass headings shall be interpreted to follow such headings.
 6. Boundaries indicated as parallel or perpendicular to, or extensions of the above features (1-4), shall be so interpreted on the ground.
 7. Distances not specifically indicated shall be determined by the scale on the official zoning map.
- C. The abandonment or relocation of a right-of-way or roadway, or the change in a line or feature which references a district boundary line, after the effective date of this bylaw, shall not affect the location of the district boundary line except as specified above for streams and rivers.
- D. Within the Flood Hazard Area Overlay District, where available (i.e., in Zones 1- A30, AE and AH) the base flood elevations and floodway limits provided by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) in the Flood Insurance Study and accompanying maps shall be used to administer and enforce the flood hazard area overlay district provisions of this bylaw. In Special Flood Hazard Areas where base flood elevations and floodway limits have not been provided by the NFIP in the Flood Insurance Study and accompanying maps (i.e., Zone A), it is the applicant's responsibility to develop the necessary base flood elevations and floodway information. Where available, the applicant shall use data provided by FEMA, state or federal agencies, or other sources.
- E. When the Administrative Officer cannot definitely determine the location of a district boundary, the Development Review Board and/or appropriate state or federal official may be consulted prior to issuing a determination. A determination by the Administrative Officer regarding the location of a district boundary may be appealed to the Development Review Board under Section 6.04. Where there is a dispute as to where a property is located in relation to a district boundary, the property owner may be required to verify the location of the boundary line by a survey prepared by a licensed surveyor.
1. If uncertainty exists with respect to a boundary within the Flood Hazard Area Overlay District, including the location of a Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) or floodway, the boundary location shall be determined by the Administrative Officer in consultation with the National Flood Insurance Program Coordinator at the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources. If the applicant disagrees with the determination made by the Administrative Officer, an elevation certificate and Letter of Map Amendment from FEMA shall constitute proof.
 2. If uncertainty exists with regard to the boundary of a mapped Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area (FEHO) within the Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Overlay District, the

Administrative Officer shall determine the location in consultation with the Vermont River Management Program, pursuant to Section 6.01(B)(4). A letter of boundary determination from the River Management Program shall constitute proof of a boundary location, and whether a proposed development is located, is not located, or should not be located within the mapped FEHO Overlay District due to an error in delineating the FEH boundary.

- F. Where a district boundary divides a lot in single ownership as of the effective date of this bylaw, or any amendment thereto, the Development Review Board may permit, subject to conditional use review under Section 5.03, the extension of district standards for either portion of the lot up to 50 feet beyond the district line into the remaining portion of the lot. This provision does not apply to parcels in the Flood Hazard Area Overlay District or the Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Overlay District.
- G. Where a lot is divided by a town boundary, the standards of this bylaw shall be applied to that portion of the lot located in the Town of Waitsfield in the same manner as if the entire lot were located in this town.

Section 2.03 Application of District Standards

- A. Tables 2.01-2.11 set forth the stated purposes, allowable uses, and specific standards for each zoning district. Additional district standards pertaining to conditional uses may be found under Section 5.03, and to planned residential and planned unit development under Section 5.04.
- B. As of the effective date of this bylaw, all uses and structures, unless specifically exempted under Section 6.02, must comply with all prescribed standards for the district in which they are located, as set forth in Tables 2.01-2.11, unless otherwise specified in these regulations. The standards for each district shall apply uniformly to each class of use and/or structure, unless otherwise specified. Nonconforming uses and nonconforming structures in lawful existence as of the effective date of this bylaw shall be regulated in accordance with Section 3.08.
- C. Overlay district standards, as set forth in Tables 2.09-2.11, shall be applied concurrently with the standards for underlying zoning districts. Where overlay districts impose more restrictive standards on the use of land or a structure, the standards of the overlay district shall apply.
- D. Prescribed uses for each district are classified as “**permitted uses**” (“use by right”), subject to administrative review by the Administrative Officer in accordance with Section 6.01; or as “**conditional uses**” subject to review by the Development Review Board in accordance with Section 5.03. Both permitted and conditional uses are also subject to applicable general standards set forth in Article III. In addition, Specific Use Standards apply to certain uses as described in Article IV. All uses not specifically allowed under, or exempted from, the provisions of this bylaw are prohibited.

Table 2.01

Village Business District (VB)

A. **Purpose:** The purpose of the Village Business District is to promote a mix of uses in the traditional center of Waitsfield Village while preserving the area's historic character, architectural resources, and ability to function as a livable community, as described in the *Waitsfield Town Plan*. A mix of residential, civic, cultural, and commercial uses are allowed, provided such uses are compatible with existing uses.

B. Permitted Uses:

1. Accessory Dwelling no larger than 800 sq. ft. or 30% of the gross floor area of the principal dwelling, whichever is greater
2. Accessory Structure/Use (to a permitted use)
3. Agriculture
4. Home Child Care
5. Home Occupation
6. Single-family Dwelling

C. Conditional Uses:

1. Accessory Dwelling larger than 800 sq. ft. or 30% of the gross floor area of the principal dwelling, whichever is greater
2. Accessory Structure/Use (to a conditional use)
3. Adaptive Reuse of Historic Barns
4. Artist Studio/Gallery
5. Bank (drive-through prohibited)
6. Bar/Tavern
7. Bed & Breakfast
8. Cemetery
9. Child Care Facility
10. Community Center
11. Cultural Facility
12. Home Business
13. Hotel (not to exceed 25 beds or rooms, whichever is greater)
14. Mixed Use
15. Multi-family Dwelling
16. Office
17. Parking Facility
18. Personal Services
19. Public Facility
20. Place of Worship
21. Private Club
22. Recreation Facility (indoor only)
23. Restaurant (drive-through prohibited)
24. Retail
25. School
26. Special Events

D. Dimensional Standards (unless otherwise specified by use type):

Minimum Lot Size:	¼ acre
Maximum Lot Coverage:	60%
Maximum Building Coverage:	40% (no single building footprint may exceed 4,000 sq.ft.)
Maximum Building Height:	3 stories, maximum of 40 feet
Minimum Building Height:	1 ½ stories above grade (excluding accessory structure not greater than 600 square feet)
Minimum Pitches of Principal Roofs of Buildings:	No less than 6 inches over 12 inches (excluding roofs covering an accessory structure less than 500 square feet, open porches, and entryways)

Minimum Setbacks:

Front yard: 35 feet from the road centerline

Side yard: 10 feet

Rear yard: 10 feet for principal structures; 5 feet for accessory structures

River or Stream: In accordance with section 3.12.

Minimum Road Frontage: 50 feet

E. **Additional District Standards:**

1. **Front Yard Requirement.** The front yard area shall be limited to landscaping, yard area, sidewalks, and public spaces.
2. **Conditional Use Standards.** As provided under Section 5.03.

**Table 2.02
Village Residential District (VR)**

A. Purpose: The purpose of the Village Residential District is to maintain and enhance the residential and historic character of Waitsfield Village outside of the commercial core, as described in the *Waitsfield Town Plan*, and to allow for additional residential, public, institutional, and very limited commercial uses in a manner that supports the historic settlement pattern of the Village and maintains the Village's ability to function as a livable community.

B. Permitted Uses:

1. Accessory Dwelling no larger than 800 sq. ft. or 30% of the floor area of the principal dwelling, whichever is greater
2. Accessory Structure/Use (to a permitted use)
3. Agriculture
4. Home Occupation
5. Home Child Care
6. Single-family Dwelling

C. Conditional Uses:

1. Accessory Dwelling larger than 800 sq. ft. or 30% of the gross floor area of the principal dwelling, whichever is greater
2. Accessory Structure/Use (to a conditional use)
3. Adaptive Reuse of Historic Barns
4. Bed & Breakfast
5. Child Care Facility
6. Community Center
7. Crisis Shelter
8. Home Business
10. Mixed Use
11. Multi-family Dwelling
12. Place of Worship
13. Public Facility
14. Recreation Facility
15. School
16. Special Event

D. Conditional Uses - Route 100 Corridor: In addition to the conditional uses listed in subsection C., the following conditional uses are allowed, but only within 200 feet from the edge of the Vermont Route 100 right-of-way:

1. Artist Studio
2. Cultural Facility
3. Gallery
4. Medical Center
5. Office (in accordance with subsection F. below)
6. Private Club
7. Retail (in accordance with subsection F. below)

E. Dimensional Standards (unless otherwise specified by use type):

Minimum Lot Size:	½ acre
Maximum Lot Coverage:	50%
Maximum Building Coverage:	25% (no single building footprint may exceed 4,000 square feet)
Maximum Building Height:	3 stories, maximum of 40 feet
Minimum Building Height:	1 ½ stories above grade (excluding accessory structure not greater than 600 square feet)
Minimum Pitches of Principal Roofs of Buildings:	No less than 6 inches over 12 inches (excluding roofs covering an accessory structure less than 500 square feet, open porches, and entryways)
Minimum Setbacks:	
Front yard:	45 feet from the road centerline
Side yard:	10 feet
Rear yard:	25 feet for principal structures; 10 feet for accessory structures
River or Stream:	In accordance with section 3.12.
Minimum Road Frontage:	50 feet

F. **Additional District Standards:**

1. **Restrictions on Retail and Offices.** Retail and office uses are only permitted as conditional uses in a structure located entirely within 200 feet of the Vermont Route 100 right-of-way, and the structure must be a mixed-use building within which not less than 50% of the usable floor space is occupied for residential purposes (e.g., contains one or more dwelling unit). Usable floor space shall include all heated interior space of the building, including basement areas, and shall exclude structures that are accessory to a single-family dwelling. The use of accessory structures for retail or office use, such as the conversion of a carriage barn into office or retail space, may be permitted as a conditional use providing not less than 50% of the total usable floor space of all habitable structures on the parcel is occupied for residential purposes. Because the “Oddfellows Hall/Valley Players Theater” has not historically been used for residential purposes/and presently functions as a venue for live performances that is not compatible with residential uses, this provision does not apply to parcel #99062.000.
2. **Conditional Use Standards.** As provided under Section 5.03.

Table 2.03
Irasville Village District (IV)

<p>A. Purpose. The purpose of the Irasville Village District is to function as the town's growth center as defined in the <i>Waitsfield Town Plan</i>, to enable coordinated expansion of residential development, shopping facilities, and other commercial uses that minimize traffic impacts, and which concentrate development into a more compact village setting. Development shall enhance traditional Vermont village patterns and Vermont vernacular design, and maintain continuity with Waitsfield Village. The traditional village pattern shifts away from automobile-oriented development in favor of a denser, more pedestrian-oriented pattern.</p>
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B. Permitted Uses:

1. Accessory Dwelling no larger than 800 sq. ft. or 30% of the gross floor area of the principal dwelling, whichever is greater
2. Accessory Structure/Use (to a permitted use)
3. Agriculture
4. Forestry
5. Home Child Care
6. Home Occupation
7. Single-family Dwelling

C. Conditional Uses:

1. Accessory Dwelling larger than 800 sq. ft. or 30% of the gross floor area of the principal dwelling, whichever is greater
2. Accessory Structure/Use (to a conditional use)
3. Adaptive Reuse of Historic Barns
4. Artist Studio/Gallery
5. Automobile Repair
6. Automobile Sales
7. Bank
8. Bar/Tavern
9. Bed & Breakfast
10. Building Supply Store
11. Car Wash
12. Cemetery
13. Child Care Facility
14. Commercial Water Extraction
15. Community Center
16. Crisis Shelter
17. Cultural Facility
18. Gallery
19. Gas Station
20. Home Business
21. Hotel (7,500 sq. ft. max. building footprint)
22. Light Industry (7,500 sq. ft. max. building footprint)
23. Medical Center
24. Mixed Use (7,500 sq. ft. max. building footprint)
25. Multi-Family Dwelling (7,500 sq. ft. max. building footprint)
26. Office (7,500 sq. ft. max. building footprint)
27. Parking Facility
28. Personal Service
29. Place of Worship
30. Post Office
31. Private Club
32. Public Facility
33. Recreation Facility
34. Restaurant/Bar (no drive-through)
35. Retail
36. School
37. Special Events
38. Telecommunications Facility
39. Warehouse/Storage

D. Dimensional Standards (unless otherwise specified by use type):

Minimum Lot Size:	1 acre
Minimum Road Frontage:	100 feet

Minimum Setbacks:

Front Yard/other roads : 40 feet from road centerline

Side Yard: 15 feet

Rear Yard: 25 feet; 10 feet for accessory structures

River or Stream: In accordance with section 3.12.

Maximum Building Coverage: 40%

Maximum Building Height: 35 feet

Minimum Number of Stories: 2 stories above finished grade (excluding accessory structure not greater than 600 square feet)

Maximum Lot Coverage: 50%

E. Additional District Standards:

Conditional Use Standards. As provided under Section 5.03.

Table 2.04
Adaptive Redevelopment Overlay District

A. **Purpose.** The purpose of this district is to allow for the adaptive redevelopment of former commercial lodging establishments along Route 100 in a manner that promotes and exemplifies principles of sustainable development and design, while also maintaining the rural and scenic character of the Route 100 corridor by allowing for specified uses not otherwise allowed in the Agricultural-Residential District. :

B. **Applicability.**

Former commercial lodging establishments in the Adaptive Redevelopment Overlay District may obtain approval under these standards only for properties which:

- (1) were established prior to January 1, 1980, and
- (2) have frontage on Route 100, and
- (3) meet minimum PUD area under Subsection D.

Development within this district is intended to sustain and enhance resource-based uses of the land including farming, forestry, and local value-added production; to promote the conservation and efficient use of energy, water, and renewable resources; to reduce and limit waste; to demonstrate techniques of sustainable site and building design; and to promote community outreach and awareness of the techniques of sustainable development and design.

B. **Permitted (Accessory) Uses – Accessory uses may be allowed only in association with a principal use as identified in an approved PUD master plan (see Subsection E.4).**

1. Accessory Housing (Employee, Student)
2. Accessory Structure
3. Agriculture
4. Artist Studio
5. Child Care Facility
6. Community Center
7. Cultural Facility
8. Forestry
9. Gallery (limited to works produced on-site)
10. Office
11. Recreation Facility
12. Restaurant
13. Small-Scale Processing
14. Special Event
15. Warehouse (limited to temporary storage of goods used, produced on-site)

C. **Conditional (Principal) Uses – Principal uses must be identified in an approved PUD master plan (see Subsection E.4).**

1. Hotel
2. Mixed Use (uses allowed in district)
3. Multi-family Dwelling
4. Value-Added Production
5. School

Table 2.04 (continued)
Adaptive Redevelopment Overlay District

D. Dimensional Standards (unless otherwise specified by use type):

Minimum PUD Area:	15 acres, in one or more contiguous parcels
Minimum Road Frontage – Route 100:	450 feet
Minimum Setbacks (see also subsection E(5)):	
Front– Route 100:	225 feet from road centerline
Side:	100 feet
Rear:	100 feet
River or Stream:	In accordance with Section 3.12
Minimum Open Space:	70% of total PUD area
Maximum Building Height:	40 feet (see Section 3.06 for exemptions)

E. Additional District Standards:

1. **Master Plan.** All development within this district must occur within a Planned Unit Development, in conformance with a master plan approved by the Development Review Board that establishes:
 - a. the location, extent and use of open space, to include the protection of natural and cultural resources within the project area, in accordance with Sections 3.3 and 3.9 of the Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations;
 - b. the type and location of existing and proposed principal and accessory use(s) of the property, including the location of development envelopes (or individual building footprints) designated in accordance with Section 3.3 of the Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations;
 - c. the amount, type, density and location of housing associated with principal use(s) of the property, including student or employee housing;
 - d. the overall intensity (level) of use of on-site facilities at maximum design capacity at build-out, to include total occupants, employees, student enrollment, building capacity, etc.;
 - e. the location of internal and connecting access roads, parking areas, walkways, and paths;
 - f. the location and type of on-site renewable energy, water, wastewater, and waste management systems;
 - g. projected trip generation rates from the site at build-out; and
 - h. a development schedule, including a proposed schedule for any phased development.
2. **Development Review Process.** The master plan for adaptive redevelopment shall be reviewed concurrently by the Development Review Board as a Planned Unit Development (PUD) under Section 5.04 of these regulations and as a major subdivision under the Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations. In addition to applicable planning and design standards under Section 5.04 and Article 3 of the Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations, the master plan for adaptive redevelopment shall also meet all applicable requirements of this overlay district. Where the standards of development differ, the more restrictive shall apply.
 - a. Conditional use review, as required for principal uses within this district, may occur concurrently with final subdivision review and approval.

Table 2.04 (continued)
Adaptive Redevelopment Overlay District

3. **Uses.** Only those uses specified for this overlay district under Subsections B and C may be allowed within the planned unit development. Accessory structures and uses within this district must directly relate to and support the principal use(s) identified in the master plan. Accordingly:
 - a. Housing allowed within this overlay district is limited to (i) the conversion of an existing lodging facility to multifamily housing as part of a Planned Unit Development; and (ii) employee or student housing that is accessory to and retained in common ownership with the principal use(s) of the property. Accessory housing may include single or multi-family housing units, group housing (e.g., dormitories), seasonal housing (e.g., camps) or caretaker apartments.
 - b. The Development Review Board may, under the conditions of master plan approval, allow for administrative approval of minor changes to the master plan, including modifications to structures and parking areas within designated development envelopes, and the administrative approval of one or more accessory uses listed above which do not alter the conditions of master plan approval.
 - c. Accessory uses not identified in the master plan, or as otherwise specified under the conditions of master plan approval, may be allowed subject to conditional use review under Section 5.03 and the requirements of this district.
 - d. Amended master plan and PUD approval shall be required for new principal uses not identified in the approved master plan.
4. **Setbacks.** Setback requirements under Subsection D apply to all structures within the PUD, and designated development envelopes. However:
 - a. The DRB may reduce PUD setback requirements under Subsection D by no more than 50% (one-half the required distance) for a structure within the PUD if the DRB determines that the structure (i) has no undue adverse impacts on district character and (ii) otherwise meets the requirements of Subsections E(6) and E(8).
 - b. Transit stops, including bus shelters, are exempt from district setback requirements, but shall not be located within the travel lanes of Route 100.
5. **District Character.** In accordance with Section 3.2 of the Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations, PUDs within this district shall be designed to reinforce the district's rural character and historic working landscape, characterized by wooded hillsides and hilltops, open fields, and a visual and functional relationship of structures to the surrounding landscape. Accordingly:
 - a. Particular consideration shall be given to locating development envelopes and new structures off of open farmland or at the periphery of open farmland and, where possible, taking advantage of existing slopes and vegetation to provide a backdrop and screening for the project.
 - b. Development envelopes located within view of Route 100 and other scenic roads should be located to avoid prominent placement within the foreground or background of the viewshed; new development should be placed in the middle ground of the view to the extent practical.
 - c. Along Route 100 and other scenic roads buildings shall be blended into, and be visually compatible with, the surrounding area through the use of landscaping and topographical

Table 2.04 (continued)
Adaptive Redevelopment Overlay District

features, or may be required to be screened from view of Route 100. Conditions also may be imposed with regard to development siting (envelopes or footprints), density, setbacks, scale, height, bulk, massing, materials and screening to ensure compatibility with existing structures and uses within the vicinity of the PUD or to minimize the visual impacts of development.

- d. Parking and loading areas shall meet the requirements of Section 3.09 of these regulations, and shall be located behind buildings or otherwise screened from view of Route 100.
- e. Utility lines, to the extent feasible, shall be sited to follow linear features (e.g., tree lines, access roads) and to avoid the physical and visual fragmentation of agricultural land and open space. Utility lines shall be screened from Route 100; the Development Review Board may require that lines visible from the road be buried.
- f. Development within the PUD also shall meet applicable requirements of Section 3.10 (Scenic Road Standards) as they apply to development along Route 100.

6. **Adaptive Reuse of Existing Former Commercial Lodging Facilities.** The adaptive reuse of existing former commercial lodging facilities may include structural alterations, modifications, additions, and renovations; however, no more than 25% of the volume of original principal structures in existence as of January 4, 2010 shall be demolished. Modifications to any structure built before 1950 and listed on or eligible for listing on the state register of historic sites and structures shall be subject to conditional use review by the Development Review Board under Section 5.03 of these regulations and to the following:

- a. Any structural modifications or changes associated with the adaptive reuse shall not significantly alter the footprint, façade, essential historic character, or immediate context of the structure.
- b. In making such a determination, the Board shall consider historic preservation guidelines set forth in Table 4.01.

7. **New Buildings.** Pursuant to Section 5.04(E) of these regulations, new buildings in this district shall reflect a diversity of building scale and massing. Excessively large, monolithic buildings shall be avoided, or the scale and massing reduced through varied rooflines and interrupted building elevations (facades) to create attached, but separate, masses.

8. **Access & Circulation.** PUDs in this district must comply with applicable access management, pedestrian and vehicular circulation requirements found under Sections 3.02 (Access Management), 5.03(C) and (D) (Traffic, Pedestrian Circulation), and 5.04 (Planned Unit Development) of these regulations, as well as related requirements under Section 3.6 of the Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations. PUDs in this district must also comply with the following standards specific to development in this district, as accessed from Route 100:

- a. Access onto Route 100 may be limited to secondary or frontage roads in accordance with Section 3.02 of these regulations and state access management requirements. Shared access with adjoining or subsequently subdivided properties also may be required.
- b. Traffic to be generated by the proposed development identified in the master plan shall not result in unreasonable traffic congestion or exceed the capacity of Route 100, or other roads and intersections in the vicinity of the development. The Development Review Board may require the preparation of a master plan traffic impact study to be paid for by the applicant, based on existing and projected trip generation rates at build-out, in accordance with Section 5.03(C)(3) of these regulations and Section 3.6 of the Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations.

Table 2.04 (continued)
Adaptive Redevelopment Overlay District

- c. Future road connections to adjoining properties as identified in the *Waitsfield Town Plan* policies or as necessary to ensure traffic safety shall be incorporated in PUD master plan layout and design. Connecting rights-of-way shall be identified on the master plan and subdivision plat, and shall remain free of permanent structures. Rights-of-way shall remain in private ownership until such time as the Town decides to lay out roads in accordance with applicable state statutes and town ordinances.
 - d. The PUD, as shown on the master plan, shall be designed to facilitate year-round pedestrian circulation within the development between buildings, parking and open space areas and, where appropriate, to connect to adjoining properties and established trail and path networks.
 - e. Bicycle racks shall be provided in convenient locations near building entrances, as identified on the master plan, for the use of employees, residents, students and the general public.
 - f. A sheltered transit stop shall be incorporated in PUD design and shown on the master plan. The transit stop shall be installed when public transit service to the site is provided.
9. **Open Space.** In order to maintain the rural character of the area along Route 100 south of Irasville while allowing for sustainable resource development, a minimum of 70% of the PUD shall be maintained as largely contiguous or connected open space, which may be managed and used for one or more of the following purposes:
- Agriculture, forestry; and community gardening;
 - Natural, cultural; and scenic resource protection;
 - Renewable energy production (e.g., wind, solar, biomass);
 - Innovative on-site water, wastewater, stormwater, and waste management systems;
 - Outdoor education; and
 - Outdoor recreation, including recreation fields, trails, and paths.
- a. If the PUD involves land currently in agricultural or forestry use, or has the potential for agricultural or forestry use due to the presence of prime agricultural or forestry soils, the development should make provisions for the use of such land for agricultural or forestry purposes.
 - b. The Development Review Board, as a condition of approval, may establish conditions on the ownership, use, and maintenance of open space and other land and facilities held in common, to ensure continued availability and sustainable long-term management, in accordance with Section 3.9 of the Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations.

**Table 2.05
Limited Business District (LB)**

A. Purpose. The purpose of the Limited Business District, which is characterized by a distinct land use pattern as defined in the *Waitsfield Town Plan*, is to enable the continued operation and limited expansion of existing businesses, and to allow for the establishment of a limited number and type of new small businesses as set forth below.

B. Permitted Uses:

1. Accessory Structure/Use (to a permitted use or pre-existing dwelling)
2. Agriculture
3. Forestry
4. Home Child Care (pre-existing dwelling)
5. Home Occupation (pre-existing dwelling)

C. Conditional Uses:

1. Accessory Dwelling
2. Accessory Structure/Use (to a conditional use)
3. Commercial Water Extraction
4. Home Business
5. Kennel
6. Light Industry (7,500 sq.ft. max. building footprint)
7. Mixed Use
8. Multi-family Dwelling
9. Office (7,500 sq.ft. max. building footprint)
10. Public Facility
11. Recreation Facility
12. Single-family Dwelling
13. Telecommunications Facility
14. Transfer Station
15. Warehouse (indoor only; not greater than 10,000 sq. ft. per acre)

D. Dimensional Standards (unless otherwise specified by use type):

Minimum Lot Size:	1 acre
Minimum Road Frontage:	100 feet
Minimum Setbacks:	
District boundary:	125 feet
Front Yard (from Route 100):	150 feet from road centerline
Front Yard (other roads):	50 feet from road centerline
Side Yard:	25 feet
Rear Yard:	25 feet
River or Stream:	In accordance with section 3.12.
Maximum Building Coverage:	25%
Maximum Building Height:	35 feet

E. Additional District Standards:

1. All uses within this District are subject to the performance standards set forth in Section 5.03.
2. All non-residential conditional uses shall be served by access to Route 100 by way of a driveway or road located entirely within the Limited Business District.

**Table 2.06
Industrial District (IN)**

A. Purpose. The purpose of the Industrial District to promote well-paying, year-round employment in the Mad River Valley by encouraging the concentration of light industrial, manufacturing, and other compatible uses in an appropriate location that will have minimal negative impact on surrounding properties and the rural character of the community.

B. Permitted Uses:

1. Agriculture

C. Conditional Uses:

1. Accessory Dwelling
2. Accessory Structure/Use
3. Auto Repair Service
4. Child Care Facility
5. Commercial Water Extraction
6. Contractor's Yard
7. Extraction of Earth Resources
8. Light Industry
9. Manufacturing
10. Mixed Use
11. Office (see subsection E., below)
12. Public Facility
13. Recreation Facility
14. Restaurant (as an accessory to and contained within another allowed use)
15. Retail (see subsection E., below)
16. Telecommunications Facility
17. Transfer Station
18. Warehouse
19. Wholesale Trade

D. Dimensional Standards (unless otherwise specified by use type):

Minimum Lot Size:	10,000 sq. ft.
Minimum Road Frontage	
Town Roads (TH 2 & 6):	200 feet
Minimum Setbacks:	
Town Roads (TH 2 & 6):	75 ft. from road centerline, or as required by the Development Review Board in accordance with conditional use approval
District Boundary:	50 feet
Lot boundaries:	25 feet, or as approved by the Development Review Board pursuant to conditional use approval (Sec. 5.03) or PRD approval (Sec. 5.04)
River or Stream:	In accordance with section 3.12.

Table 2.06 (continued)
Industrial District

Maximum Lot Coverage:	60% on any lot or, with approval of the Development Review Board pursuant to PUD review (Section 5.04), higher lot coverage may be permitted on a single lot if offset by the preservation of open space on a lot located elsewhere in the Industrial District. In no circumstances will the total lot coverage of the entire district exceed 60%.
Maximum Building Height:	50 feet (see Section 3.06)

E. Additional District Standards:

1. **Retail uses** within the Industrial District shall not exceed either 1,000 square feet of gross floor area in any structure, or 5,000 square feet of gross floor area within the entire district.
2. **Office uses** within the Industrial District shall be limited to those activities associated with other allowed uses within the district, or business activities that do not involve regular access to the general public and/or frequent visits from customers or clients (e.g., real estate, insurance, lawyers, medical offices).
3. The **subdivision** of any lot shall be subject to PUD review procedures and standards in accordance with Section 5.04.

4. **Landscaping & Screening.** In reviewing applications for conditional use review pursuant to Section 5.03, the Development Review Board may require the installation of landscaping and/or screening to limit or prevent visibility of structures, storage areas, and associated uses from adjacent parcels and town roads. The Board also may require the establishment and maintenance of a vegetative screen along district boundaries to provide a visual barrier between the district and adjacent residential areas. Such screening should consist of a mix of tree and plant species designed to maintain a naturalized appearance and dense visual barrier.

In addition to landscaping requirements, all development shall be sited, designed, and landscaped to be minimally visible from Route 100, and shall not have an undue adverse impact on the visual character of the adjacent Mad River Valley Rural Historic District, listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

5. All uses shall comply with the **performance standards** set forth in subsection 5.03(D)(9). In reviewing applications for conditional use review within the Industrial District, the Development Review Board shall require a proposed construction plan, a description and specifications for all proposed machinery, operations, and products to be located and/or stored on-site, and a description of the methods or techniques to be used to ensure siting, use, and operation in conformance with performance standards listed in subsection 5.03(D)(9).

Table 2.07
Agricultural- Residential District (AR)

A. Purpose. The purpose of the Agricultural-Residential District is to provide for low density residential development; to permit the continuance and expansion of agricultural operations; to encourage clustered housing units to preserve open space; to preserve the significant scenic resources of this district, including scenic roads, historic structures, and open spaces; and to protect natural resources.

B. Permitted Uses

1. Accessory Dwelling no larger than 800 sq. ft. or 30% of the gross floor area of the principal dwelling, whichever is greater
2. Accessory Structure/Use (to a permitted use)
3. Agriculture
4. Forestry
5. Home Child Care
6. Home Occupation
7. Primitive Camp (see subsection E. below)
8. Single-family Dwelling

C. Conditional Uses:

1. Accessory Dwelling larger than 800 sq. ft or 30% of the gross floor area of the principal dwelling, whichever is greater
2. Accessory Structure/Use (to a conditional use)
3. Adaptive Reuse of Historic Barns
4. Adaptive Reuse of Farmsteads
5. Bed & Breakfast
6. Cemetery
7. Child Care Facility
8. Commercial Water Extraction
9. Cultural Facility
10. Extraction of Earth Resources
11. Home Business
12. Mobile Home Park
13. Multi-family Dwelling (for 3 dwelling units or greater, must be part of an approved PRD)
14. Public Facility
15. Recreation Facility/Outdoor
16. Small-scale processing of farm and forest products
17. Special Events
18. Telecommunications Facility

D. Dimensional Standards (unless otherwise specified by use type):

Minimum Lot Size:	1 acre
Bed & Breakfast	0.33 acre/unit
Minimum Road Frontage	
Scenic roads	200 feet
All other roads	90 feet
Minimum Setbacks:	
Front Yard (from road centerline)	75 feet
Side Yard	25 feet
Rear Yard	25 feet
River or Stream	In accordance with section 3.12.
Maximum Building Coverage:	N/A
Maximum Building Height:	35 feet

Table 2.07 (continued)
Agricultural- Residential District (AR)

E. **Additional District Standards:**

1. **Primitive Camps.** Prior proof of state wastewater and potable water supply permit exemption required; such structure shall at all times comply with applicable state permit exemption.
2. **Conditional Use Standards.** As provided under Section 5.03.

**Table 2.08
Forest Reserve District (FR)**

A. **Purpose.** The Forest Reserve District is to protect significant forest resources and water supply watersheds at higher elevations and to limit development in areas with steep slopes, shallow soils, unique or fragile resources, headwater streams, wildlife habitat, and poor access to Town roads and community facilities and services.

B. Permitted Uses:

1. Agriculture
2. Forestry

C. Permitted uses on lots having received sufficient review under Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations as of January 1, 2002:

In the Forest Reserve District, on lots depicted on survey maps having received final subdivision approval and recorded in the Waitsfield Land Records at Map Slides #116A and #166, the following uses are permitted by right:

1. Accessory use
2. Agriculture
3. Forestry
4. Single-family Dwelling

D. Conditional Uses:

In the Forest Reserve District, with the exception of lots listed under subsection C above, the following uses are permitted with the approval of the Development Review Board pursuant to Section 5.03:

1. Accessory dwelling less than 1,700 sq. ft. (below elevation of 1,700' msl only)
2. Accessory Structure
3. Commercial Water Extraction
4. Home Occupation
5. Outdoor Recreation consistent with traditional uses of forest land
6. Public Utilities
7. Primitive Camp
8. Single-family Dwelling (only below elevation of 1,700' msl.)

E. Dimensional Standards (unless otherwise specified by use type):

Maximum Density:	1 unit per every 25 acres (see subsection F. below)
Building Height:	35 feet
Lot Setbacks:	See subsection F below
Stream Setbacks:	See subsection F below
Road Frontage:	200 feet

F. Additional District Standards:

1. **Forest Management.** Forestry activities shall meet all applicable state regulations, and shall, as a minimum standard, comply with the most recent version of *Acceptable Management Practices for Maintaining Water Quality on Logging Jobs in Vermont*, published by the Vermont Department of Forests, Parks & Recreation.
2. **Headwaters Protection.** See Section 3.12 and Section 6.02 for headwater stream buffer requirements.

Table 2.08 (continued)
Forest Reserve District

3. **Density & Siting.** In addition to the standards set forth in Section 5.03, the Development Review Board shall ensure that all proposed development complies with the following:
 - a. **Lot Size Standards.** Within the Forest Reserve District, lots may be created which are less than the 25 acres providing that the total residential density of any parcel does not exceed one dwelling unit per every 25 acres. Lots less than 25 acres in size created after January 1, 2002, shall be reviewed in accordance with Section 5.04 Planned Residential Development. Lots less than 25 acres in size shall make provision for the protection of the balance of the undeveloped acreage as open space. The minimum lot size for lots created prior to January 1, 2002 shall be 10 acres.
 - b. **Setbacks and Site Layout.** The Development Review Board may limit or restrict the size and/or location of structures, and establish minimum setbacks, based upon site conditions to ensure that proposed development:
 - i. is minimally visible from off site, and does not stand in contrast to surrounding landscape patterns and features or serve as a visual focal point; and
 - ii. will not adversely affect natural and scenic resources and fragile areas identified in the *Waitsfield Town Plan* or through site investigation, including but not limited to wetlands, streams, critical habitat, steep slopes, areas of unstable soils and/or soil types that are generally unsuitable for development and on-site septic disposal.
4. **Sewage Disposal for Primitive Camps.** Alternative sewage disposal methods proposed for primitive camps shall be subject to approval by the Development Review Board. Alternative systems are meant to include, but are not limited to, composting toilets, incinerating toilets and outhouses, designed in accordance with State of Vermont Standards.
5. **Conditional Use Standards.** As provided under Section 5.03.

Table 2.09
Historic Waitsfield Village Overlay (HWVO) District

A. **Purpose:** The purpose of the Historic Waitsfield Village Overlay District is to maintain the historic character and architectural integrity of the Waitsfield Village Historic District listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

B. **Permitted Uses:**

As established by the underlying district.

C. **Conditional Uses:**

1. As established by the underlying district; and
2. Demolition of Historic Structures (in accordance with subsection E, below.

D. **Dimensional Standards:**

All applicable standards of the underlying district shall apply.

E. **Additional District Standards:**

1. **Exterior Alterations.** When reviewing applications for conditional use review which involve exterior alterations to buildings identified as contributing structures to the Waitsfield Village Historic District listing on the National Register of Historic Places, the applicant and Development Review Board should refer to *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* of historic structures for guidance on the appropriateness of the proposed alterations.
2. **Demolition of Historic Structures.** No building that is identified as a contributing structure to the Waitsfield Village Historic District listing on the National Register of Historic Places shall be demolished, in part or in its entirety, without the approval of the Development Review Board as a conditional use in accordance with Section 5.03. In addition to the application requirements and standards set forth in Sections 5.02 and 5.03, the following submission requirements and associated standards are required:
 - a. The applicant shall provide photographs that clearly indicate the current condition of the structure.
 - b. The applicant will submit documentation that clearly indicates the extent of the proposed demolition.
 - c. Not less than 10 days prior to the Development Review Board 's first public hearing to consider the application, the applicant shall provide a copy of the complete application, including all accompanying materials listed in subsections a and b above, to the Mad River Valley Rural Resource Commission (a certified local government) and the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation.
 - d. In granting approval for demolition, the Development Review Board shall find that a minimum of one of the following standards has been met:

Table 2.09 (continued)
Historic Waitsfield Village Overlay District

- i. the structure poses an immediate threat to public health and safety;
 - ii. the retention of the structure would result in undue hardship on the part of the owner; or
 - iii. the proposed demolition, although involving a portion of a contributing structure, is only a minor portion of the structure.
 - e. Prior to granting approval for demolition, the Board may recess the public hearing for not more than 120 days to provide an opportunity for any interested person to demonstrate that the proposed demolition does not meet any of the three standards set forth in subsection d above, and that viable alternatives to demolition are available.
3. **Conditional Use Standards.** As provided under Section 5.03.

**Table 2.10
Flood Hazard Area Overlay District (FHO)**

A. Purpose. The Flood Hazard Area Overlay District includes designated Special Flood Hazard areas (SFHAs) subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year (i.e., 100-year flood plains) as depicted on the most recent National Flood Insurance Program maps issued by the National Flood Insurance Program for the Town of Waitsfield. The purposes of this overlay district are to: (1) promote public health safety and welfare; to (2) prevent increases in flooding caused by uncontrolled development in special flood hazard areas; to (3) minimize losses due to floods; to (4) manage all special flood hazard areas in conformance with adopted municipal and hazard mitigation plans; and to (5) ensure that the Town of Waitsfield, its residents and businesses can obtain available federal flood insurance, disaster recovery and hazard mitigation funds through community participation in the National Flood Insurance Program.

B. Permitted Uses – requiring only administrative review:

1. Agriculture (see Section 6.02)
2. Forestry (see Section 6.02)
3. Home Child Care*
4. Home Occupation*

* *Only in association with an existing or permitted single family dwelling*

Permitted Uses – subject to state review and administrative approval; must meet applicable requirements of this district and Section 5.03(E) prior to the issuance of a zoning permit; documentation of state permits required where applicable:

5. Accessory Use (to a permitted use)
6. Accessory Structure (max: 500 sq. ft.; see Section 5.03 E.19)
7. Additions (max: 500 sq. ft.), minor improvements to existing structures
8. Channel management activities
9. Flood and stormwater management activities
10. Public Facility/Utility (regulated by the state)
11. Recreational vehicle storage (see Section 5.03 E.18)
12. Water supply and wastewater systems
13. Minor grading outside the NFIP floodway (max: 1000 sq ft.; no fill, berming, or increase in elevation)
14. Trail

C. Conditional Uses – The following development is allowed in association with uses listed in Subsections B and C of underlying zoning district tables, subject to state and conditional use review under Section 5.03 E as well as other applicable conditional use standards:

1. Accessory Structure (> 500 sq. ft.)
2. Accessory Use (to a conditional use)
3. Additions (>500 sq. ft.), substantial improvements to existing structures
4. Fill (only as necessary to elevate structures)
5. Fuel storage tanks (see Section 5.03 E.13)
6. Grading and excavation (incidental to allowed uses and activities, excluding normal maintenance)
7. Infrastructure improvements (incidental to allowed uses; see Section 5.03 E.8)
8. Parking (at grade only, to serve allowed uses)
9. Ponds
10. Principal Structure** (see 5.03 E.14,16)
11. Public Facility (limited to facilities that are functionally dependent on river access)
12. Road improvements (to existing roads)
13. Stream crossings (bridges, culverts)

** *Only within underlying Village Residential and Village Business Districts*

D. Dimensional Standards:

All applicable standards of the underlying district shall apply.

Table 2.10 (continued)
Flood Hazard Area Overlay District

E. Additional District Standards – also see Section 5.03(E):

1. All development within the Flood Hazard Area Overlay District, as development is defined for purposes of flood hazard area regulation under Section 7.03 (Definitions), shall be subject to the provisions of Section 5.03 E, as well as any applicable requirements of the underlying zoning district. Where this overlay district imposes more restrictive standards on the construction or use of structures or land, the standards under this overlay district shall apply. See also state application referral requirements under Section 5.02.
2. **Definitions.** For purposes of flood hazard area regulation, federal program definitions under Section 7.03 shall apply.
3. **Allowed Uses & Activities.** Uses and activities allowed within the Flood Hazard Area Overlay District which are not subject to overlay district standards include agriculture and forestry activities conducted in accordance with the requirements of Section 6.02, unimproved open space, the regular maintenance of existing roads, driveways, utilities, stormwater systems and other infrastructure, and those uses allowed by statute in association with single-family dwellings (i.e., home child care, group homes and home occupations). Other “permitted” uses listed under Subsection B must meet applicable provisions of Section 5.03 E, either through documentation that required state permits have been obtained, or through administrative review prior to the issuance of a zoning permit. All other development in this district shall be subject to conditional use review by the Development Review Board under the provisions of Section 5.03, as well as all other applicable municipal and state regulations.
4. **Prohibited Uses & Activities.** The following development is specifically prohibited within this overlay district (Special Flood Hazard Areas) as specified:
 - a. All new development, except as allowed under Subsections B and C above.
 - b. Principal and accessory structures, within floodway areas.
 - c. New principal structures, except as allowed in underlying Village Residential and Village Business Districts under Subsection C.
 - d. Salvage yards and facilities for the storage of chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, explosives, and flammable, toxic, hazardous and floatable materials.
 - e. Fill, except as necessary to elevate structures above the base flood elevation.
 - f. Enclosed areas that are below grade on all sides (including below grade crawlspaces and basements).
 - g. Critical public facilities, within special flood hazard areas and mapped 500-year floodplains (those areas with a 0.2% or more annual chance of flooding).

F. Warning and Disclaimer:

District designation does not imply that lands outside of designated flood hazard areas, or land uses permitted within designated flood hazard areas, will be free from flooding or flood damages. District designation and the administration of associated standards shall not create liability on the part of the municipality, or any official or employee thereof, for any damages that result from the application of this bylaw or any decision lawfully made hereunder.

**Table 2.11
Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Overlay District (FEHO)**

A. Purpose. The purposes of the Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Overlay District (FEHO) are to: (1) implement adopted municipal and hazard mitigation plans; to (2) protect mapped fluvial erosion hazard areas that are highly sensitive to erosion due to naturally occurring stream channel migration and adjustment; to (3) limit new development within these areas to protect public health, safety welfare, and to minimize property losses and damage and extraordinary public expenditures resulting from fluvial erosion; and to (4) allow rivers and streams to re-establish and maintain their natural equilibrium, and thereby avoid the need for costly and environmentally degrading stream channelization and bank stabilization measures.

B. Permitted Uses – requiring only administrative review:

1. Agriculture (see Section 6.02)
2. Forestry (see Section 6.02)
3. Home Child Care*
4. Home Occupation*

** Only in association with an existing single family dwelling*

Permitted Uses – subject to state review and administrative approval; must meet applicable requirements of this district and Section 5.03 F prior to the issuance of a zoning permit; documentation of state permits required:

5. Accessory Use (to a permitted use)
6. Accessory Structure (max: 500 sq. ft.)
7. Addition to an existing structure (max: 500 sq. ft.)
8. Channel management activities
9. Flood and stormwater management activities
10. Public Utility/Facility (regulated by the state)
11. Recreational vehicle storage (see Section 5.03 F.10)
12. Water supply and wastewater systems
13. Minor grading outside the NFIP floodway (max: 1000 sq ft.; no fill, berming, or increase in elevation)
14. Trail

C. Conditional Uses – The following development is allowed in association with uses listed in Subsections B and C of underlying zoning district tables, subject to state and conditional use review under Section 5.03 F as well as other applicable conditional use standards:

1. Accessory Structure (>500 sq. ft.)
2. Accessory Use (to a conditional use)
3. Addition to an existing structure (>500 sq. ft.)
4. Driveways (new, improved or relocated)
5. Fill (only as necessary to elevate structures)
6. Grading and excavation (incidental to allowed uses, activities)
7. Infrastructure improvements (incidental to allowed uses, activities)
8. Parking (at grade only, to serve allowed uses)
9. Public Facility (limited to facilities that are functionally dependent on river access)
10. Road improvements, relocations (existing roads only)
11. Stream Crossings (bridges, culverts)

D. Dimensional Standards:

1. As required for the underlying zoning district; however:
 - a. No new accessory structure or addition to an existing principal structure in this district shall further reduce the minimum setback distance from the stream established by

Table 2.11 (continued)
Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Overlay District

existing structures on the lot, as measured horizontally from the top of the stream bank (or slope) to the point of the structure nearest to the stream;

- b. An accessory structure in the FEHO shall be located no more than 50 feet from the principal structure, unless it can be located farther away from the stream than the principal structure as measured horizontally from the top of the stream bank (or slope) to the point of the structure nearest to the stream;
- c. The total combined, cumulative footprint of all accessory structures within the FEHO constructed on a property after May 18, 2010 shall not exceed 500 square feet or 50% of the existing footprint of the principal structure, whichever is greater.
- d. The total combined, cumulative footprint of all structural additions or improvements within the FEHO constructed on a property after May 18, 2010 shall not exceed 500 square feet or 50% of the existing footprint of principal structure, whichever is greater.

E. Additional District Standards – see also Section 5.03 (F)

1. **Applicability.** District standards shall apply to all mapped Fluvial Erosion Hazard Areas in the Town of Waitsfield, as depicted on the most current Fluvial Erosion Hazard (FEH) maps accepted by the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources River Management Program and on file at the town office.
 - a. Development within the Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Overlay District shall be subject to the provisions of Section 5.03 F, as well as any applicable requirements of the underlying zoning district. Where the standards of this overlay district differ from those of the underlying district, or from other applicable sections of these regulations – including flood hazard area regulations under Section 5.03 and stream setback and buffer requirements under Section 3.12 – the more restrictive shall apply.
2. **Allowed Uses & Activities.** Uses and activities allowed within the Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Overlay District which are not subject to review under district standards include agricultural and forestry activities conducted in accordance with the requirements of Section 6.02, unimproved open space, the regular maintenance of existing roads, driveways, utilities, stormwater systems and other infrastructure, and those uses allowed by statute within existing single-family dwellings (e.g., home child care, group homes and home occupations). Other “permitted” uses listed under Subsection B must meet applicable provisions of Section 5.03 F, either through documentation that required state permits have been obtained, or through administrative review prior to the issuance of a zoning permit. All other uses, structures and activities, including but not limited to expanded single-family dwellings, shall be subject to conditional use review under the provisions of Section 5.03 F, as well as other applicable municipal and state regulations.
3. **Prohibited Uses & Activities.** The following development is specifically prohibited within this district: all new development, including new structures, buildings, dwellings, septic systems, roads, utilities and other infrastructure, except as allowed under Subsections B and C above; junk or salvage yards; the storage of chemicals, fertilizers, pesticides, explosives, and flammable, toxic, hazardous and floatable materials; and fill, except as specified under C to elevate existing structures also within the Flood Hazard Overlay District above the base flood elevation.

ARTICLE III. GENERAL REGULATIONS

Section 3.01 Abandoned and Damaged Structures

- A. No zoning permit shall be required for the stabilization of damaged structures to prevent hazards to public health or safety, or to adjoining properties, structures or uses; nor for the timely repair, or reconstruction of damaged structures to the extent of their prior condition and use. Rebuilding that results in changes in density, dimension or use under applicable provisions of these regulations shall require a zoning permit.
- B. Within 12 months after the abandonment of a permanent or temporary structure that has been demolished, destroyed, or substantially damaged; or within 12 months after the abandonment of construction on a substantially incomplete structure, the owner shall either:
 - 1. apply for a zoning permit under Section 6.1 to resume repair, reconstruction or construction, and thereby confirm the intent not to abandon the structure; or
 - 2. remove all improvements and materials from the site, restore the site to a normal grade, and establish ground cover sufficient to prevent erosion.
- C. The demolition of structures in the Historic Waitsfield Village Overlay District shall be subject to the requirements set forth in Table 2.09.
- D. The repair or replacement of a damaged structure within the Flood Hazard Area Overlay District must comply with all applicable requirements under Section 5.03 E. A structure in this overlay district that has been substantially damaged or destroyed may be reconstructed only if it cannot be relocated to a less hazardous site on the parcel. The lowest floor of a reconstructed structure within a Special Flood Hazard Area must be rebuilt to one foot or more above the base flood elevation.

Section 3.02 Access Management

- A. **Access to Pre-Existing Lots.** In accordance with the Act [§4412(3)], no land development may be permitted on lots in existence prior to the effective date of these regulations which does not either have frontage on a public road or public waters or, with the approval of the Development Review Board, access to such a road or waters by means of a permanent easement or right-of-way at least 20 feet wide. In deciding whether to grant, condition or deny approval, the Board shall consider the intended use of the property, safety, traffic, road and site conditions, the purpose of the district in which the parcel is located and associated policies of the *Waitsfield Town Plan*. Lots created after the effective date of these regulations are subject to all applicable provisions herein regarding access and frontage.
- B. **Frontage on Private Roads.** Frontage requirements for parcels served by private rights-of-way that are a minimum of 50 feet in width shall be the same as the requirements for parcels served by public rights-of-way.
- C. **Driveway Access (Curb Cuts).** Access onto public highways is subject to the approval of the Waitsfield Selectboard or, in the case of state highways (Route 100 and Route 17), the approval of the Vermont Agency of Transportation. As a condition to access approval, compliance with all

local ordinances and regulations pertaining to roads and land use is required. Access permits must be obtained prior to the issuance of a zoning permit. In the event approval of the Development Review Board is required for a conditional use under Section 5.03, the access permit(s) shall be obtained from the Selectboard after Development Review Board approval. In addition, the following provisions shall apply to all parcels having road frontage on town and state highways:

1. With the exception of accesses (curb-cuts) used solely for agricultural or forestry purposes, no lot in existence as of the effective date of these regulations may be served by more than one curb cut. The Development Review Board may, as a conditional use approved pursuant to Section 5.03, approve additional accesses in the event that:
 - a. the additional access is necessary to ensure vehicular and pedestrian safety; or
 - b. the strict compliance with this standard would, due to the presence of one or more physical features (e.g., rivers and streams, steep slopes, wetlands), result in a less desirable site layout and design than would be possible with the allowance of an additional access; or
 - c. a traffic management plan is developed and implemented which will improve vehicular and pedestrian safety and result in a traffic circulation and parking arrangement within the site that better achieves the standards set forth under Section 5.03 than would be possible with a single access; or
 - d. the parcel(s) is occupied by multiple uses (e.g., shopping centers, PUDs) and the additional access would result in better traffic circulation and safety than a single access.
2. Access to properties located along Route 100 may be limited to secondary or frontage roads. In the event that a frontage road is planned (e.g., identified in the *Waitsfield Town Plan*, the official zoning map, and/or the Capital Budget), but is not yet constructed, temporary access may be permitted onto Route 100 with conditional use approval from the Development Review Board. In granting temporary access, the Board may place appropriate conditions that the access be relocated within a reasonable time after construction of the frontage road.
3. In appropriate instances, including the presence of compatible adjacent uses, areas characterized by congestion and frequent and/or unsafe turning movements, or parcels having direct access to Route 100, the Development Review Board may require provision for shared access between adjoining properties. Requirements for shared access shall be made either at the time of conditional use approval if similar provision has been made on contiguous parcels, or contingent upon future development of neighboring properties.
4. Applicants for a zoning permit for any parcel where the number of existing accesses exceeds the number allowed under this section must eliminate or combine accesses in order to meet the applicable standard, unless otherwise approved by the Development Review Board in accordance with Section 5.03.
5. Subdivision of a parcel after the effective date of these regulations shall not create a right to construct more than one access unless otherwise approved by the Development Review Board in accordance with the *Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations*.
6. Access shall be limited to a defined width approved by the Development Review Board, and shall not extend along the length of road frontage; in the case of excessively wide pre-existing driveways, the Development Review Board shall require the reduction in

driveway width as a condition of approval under Section 5.03, unless such reduction would place an undue burden on the continued operation of an existing land use.

7. An access shall be located at least 100 feet from the intersection of public road rights-of-way (125 feet from centerline), for all uses except for single and two family dwellings, which shall be located at least 50 feet from such intersections (75 feet from centerline). Existing structures which do not meet these standards because of pre-existing site conditions may be required to make improvements necessary to bring the property closer to compliance with these standards as a condition of approval under Section 5.03.

D. **Driveways.** New driveways (access drives which serve 2 or fewer lots) shall meet the following standards:

1. Driveways shall be constructed to town driveway standards (*Vermont Agency of Transportation's B-71 Standards for Commercial and Residential Driveways*) unless otherwise required under conditional use review.
2. Driveways shall be set back a minimum of 10 feet from adjoining property lines. With the concurrence of an abutting property owner or as a condition of Development Review Board approval in accordance with Section 5.03, however, driveway access to contiguous properties may be combined.
3. Single lane driveways exceeding 500 feet in length must include, at minimum, one 10' x 30' pull-off area.

Section 3.03 Conversion and Change of Use

The conversion or change in use of land, existing buildings or other structures to another use is subject to the provisions of these regulations as follows:

- A. The proposed use shall be subject to all the requirements of these regulations pertaining to such use, including but not limited to district, access, and/or parking requirements, as well as any other applicable municipal, state or federal regulations currently in effect.
- B. An accessory structure such as a garage or barn may be converted to a principal use allowed within the district in which it is located only if the structure meets the lot size, setback, parking and other requirements applicable to the proposed use.
- C. A conversion or change of use from one permitted use to another permitted use, or from a conditional use to a permitted use, requires a zoning permit issued by the Administrative Officer under Section 6.01.
- D. A conversion or change of use from a permitted to a conditional use, or from a conditional use to another conditional use, requires conditional use approval under Section 5.03.
- E. Changes or conversions involving nonconforming uses and/or nonconforming structures also are subject to and will be reviewed under Section 3.08.

Section 3.04 Equal Treatment of Housing

In accordance with the Act [§4412(1)]:

- A. No provision of these regulations shall have the effect of excluding mobile homes, modular housing or other forms of prefabricated housing from the Town of Waitsfield except under the same terms and conditions as conventional housing is excluded. A mobile home shall be considered a single-family dwelling, and must meet the zoning requirements for such dwelling, except when located in an approved mobile home park (see Section 4.09) or mobile home sales establishment, or allowed as a temporary structure (see Section 4.13).
- B. No provision of these regulations shall be construed to prevent the establishment of a mobile home park pursuant to state statute [10 V.S.A., Chapter 153] and local standards (see Section 4.09) within designated zoning districts.
- C. Accessory dwellings are provided for under these regulations in accordance with the requirements of the Act regarding accessory dwelling units.
- D. No provision of these regulations shall be construed to prevent the establishment of multi-family dwelling units within designated zoning districts and in accordance with local standards.

Section 3.05 Existing Small Lots

- A. In accordance with the Act [§4412(2)], any lot in individual and separate and non-affiliated ownership from surrounding properties in existence on the effective date of these regulations, may be developed for the purposes permitted in the district in which it is located, even though not conforming to minimum lot size requirements, if such a lot is not less than one-eighth acre in area, with a minimum width or depth dimension of 40 feet. Such development shall conform to all other requirements of these regulations.
- B. If such a lot is, or subsequently comes under common ownership with one or more contiguous lots, the lot shall be deemed merged with the contiguous lot for purposes of these regulations. However, such a lot shall not be deemed merged and may be separately conveyed if:
 - 1. the lots are conveyed in their preexisting, nonconforming configuration; and
 - 2. on the effective date of these regulations, each lot had been developed with a water supply and wastewater disposal system; and
 - 3. at the time of transfer, each water supply and wastewater system is functioning in an acceptable manner; and
 - 4. the deeds of conveyance create appropriate easements on both lots for the replacement of one or more wastewater systems, potable water systems, or both, in case there is a failed system or failed supply as defined in 10 V.S.A. Chapter 64.
- C. If, subsequent to separate conveyance, as authorized under Subsection (B), a wastewater system fails, the owner shall be required to obtain from the Secretary of the Agency of Natural Resources a wastewater permit as required under state subdivision regulations, or a certification that the wastewater system has been modified or replaced, with the result that it no longer constitutes a failed system.

Section 3.06 Height Requirements

- A. Except for the following structures, which are specifically exempt from the height provisions of these regulations, no structure shall exceed district height requirements unless such structure meets the standards set forth in subsections B and C, below.
1. Agricultural structures, including barns and silos, in accordance with the Act [§4413(d)];
 2. Church steeples, spires and belfries;
 3. Appurtenances to a public or residential use, including antennas, satellite dishes less than 3 feet in diameter, flag poles, chimneys, cupolas, and weather vanes, which are less than 50 feet in height from the average finished grade at ground level to the highest point of the appurtenance.
- B. The Development Review Board may, as a conditional use subject to conditional use review under Section 5.03, approve a building height in excess of the standards for the district in which it is located for the following uses:
1. Structures associated with an industrial use or public utility in which the additional height is necessary to its operation or function. Such structures include, but are not limited to, industrial cranes or silos, air navigational aids, high voltage transmission lines or telecommunications facilities (in accordance with Section 4.12).
 2. Accessory structures associated with the production of renewable energy which are less than 50 feet in height from the average finished grade at ground level to the highest point of the structure, such as wind generators with blades less than 20 feet in diameter and roof-top solar collectors.
- C. In approving building heights in excess of the district standards, the Development Review Board shall find that the proposed structure meets the standards set forth in Section 5.04, in addition to the following:
1. the structure shall not constitute a hazard to public safety, or to adjoining properties;
 2. the portion of the structure above the district height requirement shall remain unoccupied except for normal maintenance, unless occupancy is expressly approved by the Development Review Board;
 3. front, side and rear yard setbacks are sufficient to protect adjoining properties and rights-of-way in the event of structural collapse; and
 4. the structure is not to be used for advertising purposes.

Section 3.07 Lot & Yard Requirements

- A. Only a single principal use or structure may be located on a single lot, unless permitted within the specific district as a mixed use; or otherwise approved by the Development Review Board as part of a PUD or PRD in accordance with Section 5.04; or involving the adaptive reuse of an historic barn in accordance with Section 4.02, the adaptive reuse of a farmstead in accordance with Section 4.03, or the adaptive reuse of a former commercial lodging establishment in accordance with Table 2.04; or agricultural and forestry uses.

- B. Notwithstanding subsection (A), within the Agricultural-Residential District, the Development Review Board may allow two principal uses or structures on a single parcel (e.g., extraction of earth resources on a parcel also occupied by a single-family dwelling) as a conditional use in accordance with Section 5.03. In addition to the conditional use standards, a parcel occupied by multiple principal uses shall comply with the following:
1. The parcel shall be of a size sufficient to meet the minimum lot size requirement for the second principal use or structure, independent of the lot area required to satisfy the minimum lot size for the other principal use or structure.
 2. Each principal use or structure shall meet all applicable requirements of these regulations.
 3. In no case shall two dwelling units be allowed on a single parcel, unless one is allowed as an accessory dwelling to the other in accordance with Section 4.1, or the two dwelling units are part of a planned residential development approved by the Development Review Board under Section 5.4.
 4. Both principal uses shall remain in common ownership unless the parcel is subdivided into two or more lots in conformance with other applicable provisions of this bylaw and the *Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations*.
- C. An accessory structure must conform to all lot setback, coverage and other dimensional requirements for the district in which it is located.
- D. No lot shall be so reduced in area that it cannot conform to area, yard, setback, frontage, coverage and other dimensional requirements as prescribed in these regulations, except as approved by the Development Review Board for PUDs, PRDs, ~~or PHDs~~ in accordance with Section 5.04.
- E. Any interior lot which does not have frontage on a public or private road or public waters shall meet a minimum setback requirement for all its yards equal to the side yard setback distance for the district in which it is located.
- F. Any yard adjoining a street shall be considered a front yard. A corner lot shall be considered to have only front and rear yards unless otherwise specified in Section 2.03.

Deleted: or

Section 3.08 Nonconforming Structures & Nonconforming Uses

- A. **Nonconforming Structures.** In accordance with the Act [§4412(7)], nonconforming structures existing on the effective date of these regulations may be allowed to continue indefinitely, but shall be subject to the following provisions. A nonconforming structure:
1. may undergo normal repair and maintenance provided that such action does not increase the degree of noncompliance (see definition of degree of noncompliance in Article VII).
 2. may be restored or reconstructed after damage from any cause provided that the reconstruction does not increase the degree of noncompliance which existed prior to the damage and provided the reconstruction is commenced within 12 months from the date that the structure was damaged.
 3. may be structurally enlarged, expanded or moved, upon approval of the Administrative Officer, provided the enlargement, expansion or relocation does not increase the degree of noncompliance or, with approval of the Development Review Board as a conditional use under Section 5.03, a nonconforming structure may be enlarged or expanded in a

manner which increases the degree of noncompliance provided the expansion or enlargement:

- a. does not increase the total volume or area of the nonconforming portion of the structure in existence prior to March 5, 2002 by more than 50%;
 - b. does not, after May 17, 2010, increase the total footprint of a structure within the Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Overlay District by more than 500 square feet or 50% of the existing footprint of the principal structure, whichever is greater (see Table 2.11 and Section 5.03F);
 - c. does not extend the nonconforming feature/element of a structure beyond that point which constitutes the greatest pre-existing encroachment; and
 - d. complies with all conditional use standards.
4. may, subject to conditional use review under Section 5.03, undergo alteration or expansion which would increase the degree of noncompliance solely for the purpose of meeting mandated state or federal environmental, safety, health or energy regulations (e.g., handicap access ramp in accordance with ADA standards);
 5. if located within the Flood Hazard Area Overlay District, may be improved, expanded, relocated, or reconstructed subject to conditional use review under Section 5.03 (C) and (D) and applicable flood hazard area requirements under Section 5.03(E).

B. **Nonconforming Uses.** In accordance with the Act [§4412(7)], nonconforming uses which exist on the effective date of these regulations may be continued indefinitely, but shall be subject to the following provisions. A nonconforming use:

1. shall not be re-established if such use has been changed to, or replaced by, a conforming use, or if such use has been discontinued for a period of 12 months.
2. shall not be re-established or continued following abandonment or discontinuance resulting from structural damage from any cause, unless the nonconforming use is carried on uninterrupted in the undamaged part of the structure, or the use is reinstated within one year of such damage, unless reasonable effort is being made to reinstate the use to the reasonable satisfaction of the Development Review Board. The owner of such a use shall be granted an additional one year to re-establish said use upon filing a notice of the owner's intent to do so with the Administrative Officer within one year of abandonment or discontinuance.
3. shall not be changed to another non-conforming use without the approval of the Development Review Board in accordance with Section 5.03, and then only to a use which, in the opinion of the Board, is of the same or a more restricted nature;
4. shall not be moved, enlarged, or increased by any means whatsoever, except with the approval of the Development Review Board subject to conditional use review under Section 5.03. In no case shall a nonconforming use be moved to a different lot within the same district in which it is located.

Section 3.09 Parking & Loading Standards

A. **Parking.** For every structure or use erected, established, altered, extended or changed, associated off-street parking spaces shall be provided on the same lot, or on adjacent lots under the same ownership or under permanent easement, as set forth below:

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1. A minimum number of parking spaces as determined by the proposed use shall be provided in accordance with the requirements listed in Table 3.01.
 2. All required parking spaces shall have a minimum width of 9 feet, a minimum length of 18 feet, unobstructed access and maneuvering room, and a gravel or paved surface sufficient to permit year-round use unless otherwise waived in accordance with subsection C, below.
 3. Non-residential parking areas are to be located to the side or rear of buildings, unless otherwise permitted by the Development Review Board under conditional use review.
 4. In addition to the requirements listed in Table 3.01, all multi-family, public, commercial and industrial developments must provide adequate, clearly marked handicapped parking spaces in accordance with state and federal (ADA) requirements; and, the Board may require at least one bicycle rack for use by employees and/or the general public.
 5. Where a parcel fronts upon a public or private road on which on-street parking spaces are clearly marked, the on-site parking requirements for that parcel may be reduced from the requirements set forth in Table 3.01 by one space for every 25 linear feet of frontage where parking is permitted (excluding frontage used for driveway accesses, pedestrian cross walks, and/or service areas).
 6. For development subject to conditional use review, shared parking and/or landscaping, screening, lighting, snow removal, pedestrian or transit facilities may be required as a condition of approval.

B. **Loading and Service Areas.** Where a proposed development will require the frequent or regular loading or unloading of goods, sufficient off-street loading and service areas shall be provided. Service areas also may be required for emergency vehicles, waste disposal and collection, bus, taxi, or van service, regular drop-off and pick-up of people (e.g., day care facility) and other purposes as may be necessitated by the proposed use. All loading and service areas shall be clearly marked, and located in such a manner so that parked vehicles will not block or obstruct sight visibility at intersections or to or from any internal road or access.

C. **Waivers.** The Development Review Board, under conditional use review (Section 5.03), may waive on-site parking, loading and/or service area requirements based on the Board's determination under one or more of the following provisions that, due to circumstances unique to the development, the strict application of these standards is unnecessary or inappropriate for the specified use, site conditions or location:

1. Green areas are to be set aside and maintained as open space for future conversion to parking, loading and/or services areas in the event that the spaces initially permitted are subsequently deemed inadequate by the Board to meet demonstrated need;
2. adequate shared parking, loading, and/or services areas for use by two or more uses exist on the same or contiguous lots, under common ownership or a permanent easement, or the shared parking serves two uses whose hours of operation are distinctly different;

Table 3.1 Minimum Off-Street Parking Requirements	
Use	Parking Spaces
Automobile Service Station	5 per service bay
Bar/Tavern	1 per employee; 1 per every 3 persons of maximum capacity as defined by Vermont Dept. of Labor & Industry and/or Vermont Fire Marshall, whichever is greater.
Bed and Breakfast	2 per dwelling unit, and 1 per lodging room
Community Care Facilities (6 or more residents)	1 per 4 beds, and 1 per employee for the largest shift
Commercial/Retail Establishments	1 per 300 sq. ft. of gross floor area
Home Day Care	2 per dwelling unit, and 1 per additional employee
Home Occupation/Home Business	2 per dwelling unit, and 1 per additional employee
Industry	1.25 per employee, for the largest shift
Lodging (hotel, motel, inn, lodge, dormitory)	1 per lodging unit, and 1 per employee for the largest shift
Medical Clinics	6 per doctor or other primary professional care giver
Mixed Use	total required per each individual use
Personal Services	1 per employee, and one per customer service station
Private Club	1 per 4 members
Professional, Government, Business Offices	1 per 300 sq. ft. of gross floor area; 1 per 400 sq. ft. of gross floor area in the Village Residential District and Village Business District
Public assembly (church, auditorium, cultural facility, community center, etc.)	1 per 5 seats or 200 sq. ft. of gross floor area, whichever is greater
Residential (Accessory Dwelling)	1 per dwelling unit
Residential (Multi-Family Dwelling)	1.5 per dwelling unit
Residential (Single-Family Dwelling)	2 per dwelling unit
Restaurants/Eating Establishments	1 per 4 seats, and one per employee for the largest shift
School, Child or Day Care (6 or more children)	3 spaces per 10 children enrolled at the facility
Storage, warehouses, other non-public uses	1 per 1,000 sq. ft. of gross floor area, and 1 per employee for the largest shift
Unspecified	As determined by the Development Review Board under conditional use review, in accordance with ITE standards.

3. adequate off-site public parking exists within reasonable walking distance of the establishment;
4. the proposal is for the development of affordable or elderly housing as defined herein; and/or
5. in granting a waiver, the Development Review Board may require that a future change in use or ownership be subject to additional review to determine whether the reduction in parking continues to be unnecessary or inappropriate.

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6. All waivers shall be subject to periodic review to determine whether the reduction in parking continues to be unnecessary or inappropriate.

Section 3.10 Scenic Road Standards

- A. In recognition of their scenic qualities and in furtherance of the goals and objectives of the *Waitsfield Town Plan*, development along the roads identified in Table 3.02 shall be subject to additional consideration in accordance with the following provisions.
- B. When reviewing applications for conditional use approval or Planned Residential Developments, the Development Review Board shall consider the impact of the development on the features that contribute to the scenic qualities of the particular road segment. To evaluate those scenic qualities, the Board shall consider information such as the *Waitsfield Town Plan*, the Mad River Valley Rural Resource Protection Plan, and other planning and open space preservation studies and materials, in addition to site analysis conducted as part of the review process. Development may be limited or restricted to ensure that:
1. Road improvements necessitated by the development do not result in the loss of physical features within the road right-of-way that contribute to the road's scenic status, such as stone walls, street trees or the roads surface materials and width; and/or
 2. the development is located to avoid adverse impact on scenic views from the road, especially with regard to the placement of structures within the foreground or background of such views (as opposed to the middle-ground), or the conspicuous placement of development in open meadows or steep slopes and ridgelines where they will be visible from multiple vantages.

**Table 3.2
Scenic Roads**

Road #	Name	Description
State Aid 1	E. Warren Rd	In its entirety
State Aid 3	North Road	In its entirety
Town Road 4	Common Road	In its entirety
Town Road 10	Floodwoods Road	In its entirety
Town Road 16	East Road	In its entirety
Town Road 20	Meadow Road	In its entirety
Town Road 26	Brook Road	In its entirety
Town Road 27	Cross Road	In its entirety
Town Road 28	Palmer Hill Rd	In its entirety
Town Road 31	Rolston Road	In its entirety
Town Road 35	Sherman Road	In its entirety
Vermont 100	Main Street	North of Waitsfield Village District to the Moretown Town Line; South of Irasville District to the Warren Town Line.

Section 3.11 Sign Requirements

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- A. **Purpose.** The purpose of this section is to promote and protect the public health, safety and welfare by regulating existing and proposed signs in the Town of Waitsfield. It is further intended hereby to control and reduce the proliferation of signs in order to protect the economic and scenic value of the town, and in order to prevent hazards to users of the roads in the town.
- B. **Procedure.** The erection, replacement or substantial alteration of any sign shall require a zoning permit issued by the Administrative Officer in accordance with Section 6.01 unless specifically exempted under subsection D, below.
- C. **General Provisions.** No signs shall be permitted in the Town of Waitsfield except as hereinafter provided.
1. Signs and other advertising structures, together with all their supports, braces, hooks, guys and anchors, shall be of substantial and sturdy construction, shall be kept in good repair, and shall be painted or cleaned as often as necessary to maintain a clean, neat, safe and orderly appearance.
 2. All signs shall comply with the following restrictions:
 - a. In computing the area of a sign, not including the supporting structure, the measured area shall encompass the smallest rectilinear shape within the supporting structure which can contain a sign, including the panel and frame, if any.
 - b. No sign shall be permitted within or over the right of way to a public road.
 - c. No sign shall be permitted which appears to direct the movement of traffic or which interferes with, imitates or resembles any official traffic, directional or route sign, signal or device.
 - d. No sign shall be permitted which prevents a clear and unobstructed view of official signs or approaching or merging traffic.
 - e. Signs shall be illuminated so as not to produce undue glare, hazards, or distractions. A constant, shielded light source may be used for sign lighting, provided that the light source is directed entirely onto the sign surface, and does not adversely affect neighboring properties, rights-of-way, or cause glare or interfere with the safety of vehicular traffic. The light source (bulb) shall not be visible from adjacent properties or roads.
 - f. No sign shall be illuminated internally, or by neon, flashing, moving or intermittent lights, nor shall it contain any moving parts.
 - g. No free standing sign may be more than 15 feet high nor less than 15 feet from any streetline nor nearer than 10 feet to any other lot line.
- D. **Exempt Signs.** Signs depicted as being exempt from these regulations in Table 3.3 are permitted without a permit from the Administrative Officer.
- E. **Prohibited Signs.** Signs depicted as being prohibited in Table 3.3 shall be deemed prohibited.
- F. **Permitted Signs.** Each business shall be allowed one of each type of signs in subsections (1) and (2) as permitted by the Administrative Officer, in accordance with Section 6.01 and the following provisions:
1. **Principal Business Signs.**
 - a. One principal business identification sign attached to or free standing from the premises not to exceed sixteen (16) square feet, per face, shall be permitted.
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- b. Support structures shall not add more than an additional two feet in width and/or height to the sign.
One free standing or attached sign, in addition to the principal business sign referenced in subsection F(1)(a), not to exceed 16 square feet, for a business whose premises front on two public roads, or on both sides of a public road, where such additional exposure to the public is vital to the well-being and identity of said business.

2. **Building Signs & Wall Graphics.** Lettering and/or graphics may be affixed or applied directly to the front facade of a building, including its wall and windows, in accordance with the following standards:

- a. For a 2 story building, lettering and/or wall graphics shall not exceed an area equal to four times the square root of the lineal frontage of the building, up to a maximum of 100 lineal feet of frontage.
- b. For a 1 and ½ story building, lettering and/or wall graphics shall not exceed an area equal to four times the square root of the lineal frontage divided by 1.5, up to a maximum of 100 lineal feet of frontage.
- c. For a 1 story building, lettering and/or wall graphics shall not exceed an area equal to four times the square root of the lineal frontage divided by 2, up to a maximum of 100 lineal feet of frontage.
- d. Regardless of building height, lettering shall not exceed 18 inches in height.
- e. In computing the area of a building sign or wall graphic, not including the supporting structure, the area shall be the area of the smallest rectangle with a level base line which can contain a sign including the lettering, graphic, panel and frame, if any.

3. **Appendage Signs.** An appendage sign may be made to the face of or under the principal sign of a hotel, motel, lodge, or boarding house in order to notify the public as to vacancy, and to the principal sign of a restaurant to notify the public that the facility is open or to inform the public that an event is scheduled, provided that the appendage sign is:

- a. Not larger than 2 square feet.
- b. Of the same material and character as the principal sign.

G. **Conditional Signs.** In approving conditional signs, the Development Review Board shall find that the sign meets the standards set forth in subsection C of this provision and is clear and readable. The following additional signs may be approved by the Development Review Board as a conditional use in accordance with Section 5.03:

- 1. One free standing or attached sign not to exceed 36 square feet, identifying two or more separate and distinct businesses on the same premises. The use of a single place of business for multiple purposes or the sale of multiple products or services (e.g. sale of sportswear and recreational equipment) shall not constitute 2 or more separate businesses.
- 2. One free standing or attached signs, not to exceed 48 square feet each, if they identify ten or more businesses located on the same premises.
- 3. Up to two free-standing or attached signs not to exceed nine square feet each, identifying prices for fuel.

**Table 3.3
Exempt and Prohibited Sign**

- (A) **Exempt Signs.** No zoning permit shall be required for the following types of signs, which are exempt from these regulations:
- (1) Signs erected by the state or town on public roads.
 - (2) Non-advertising signs placed for directional, safety, or public service purposes which do not exceed 2 square feet in area.
 - (3) One sign offering real estate for sale, not to exceed 4 square feet, to be located on the premises offered for sale, placed outside of the road right-of-way and shall be removed from the premises within 5 business days of conveyance of the property.
 - (4) One residential sign per dwelling unit identifying the occupant, not to exceed 2 square feet in area; and residential flags or banners intended solely for ornamental or non-advertising purposes.
 - (5) Signs relating to trespassing and hunting, each not to exceed 2 square feet in area.
 - (6) Temporary auction, lawn, or garage sale not to exceed 4 square feet in total area, which shall be displayed for not more than 10 days per calendar year and be removed immediately following the event or sale.
 - (7) Temporary election signs to be posted and removed in accordance with state law.
 - (8) Temporary signs or banners for an event of a civic, philanthropic, service, or religious organization, fair, exposition, or similar event, which are placed no earlier than seven days prior to the event and which are removed the day after the event is completed.
 - (9) Signs or bulletin boards incidental to places of worship, schools, libraries or public facilities, not to exceed one per establishment, 16 square feet in total area, or 6 feet in height above ground level.
 - (10) Unit signs associated with farm operations, not to exceed one per establishment or 16 square feet in area.
 - (11) Unlit wall-mounted or freestanding signs advertising a home occupation, home business or home child care facility, not to exceed one per residential dwelling or 4 square feet in area.
 - (12) On-premise historic or landmark signs, not to exceed one in number or 6 square feet in area.
 - (13) Murals intended solely for artistic, non-advertising purposes.
 - (14) Window signs which do not exceed 30 percent of the window frame area.
 - (15) Temporary "Help Wanted" signs not to exceed 4 square feet.
 - (16) One temporary construction sign, not to exceed 16 square feet in total area or 10 feet in height, located on the construction site, providing such sign is promptly removed immediately following completion of construction.
 - (17) One flag or banner per separate business premises, not exceeding 12 square feet in area, used to indicate the business is open or is having a sale or special event. The flag or banner must only be displayed while the business is open.
- (B) **Prohibited Signs.** The following signs are prohibited in all districts:
- (1) Signs which impair highway safety.
 - (2) Signs which are internally illuminated, animated, flashing, oscillating, revolving or made of reflective material, unless necessary for public safety or welfare.
 - (3) Signs painted on or attached to rock outcrops, trees, or similar natural features.
 - (4) Wall signs which extend above the eave of the roof.
 - (5) Permanent signs which project over public rights-of-way or property lines.
 - (6) Signs identifying businesses or uses which are no longer in existence.
 - (7) Signs located on motor vehicles which are used primarily as a support or foundation.
 - (8) Off-premises signs, except for those which conform to state laws.

H. Temporary Signs.

1. One temporary, portable sign, signboard or menu board per lot, or for lots with more than one permitted business; one temporary sign per curb cut, may be displayed on that lot without permit, provided all the conditions listed herein are satisfied:
 - a. The sign may not be larger than 8 square feet per sign face, including supports, nor have more than 2 faces.

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- b. The sign shall be located so as not to block entrances or sidewalks or obstruct traffic sightlines, and shall be subject to the standards set forth in subsection 3.11 (C).
 - c. The sign shall be removed during hours when the business is not open.
 - d. The maximum allowance for display of any temporary sign on a lot shall be limited to 14 days per calendar month and 60 days per calendar year.
2. These provisions do not apply to temporary signs otherwise exempt per Section 3.11(D).

I. **Enforcement of Sign Requirements.** A violation of this Section shall constitute a civil offense. Each day that a violation is continued shall constitute a separate offense. At the discretion of the enforcing officer, offenses may be pursued through a municipal civil complaint or an enforcement action as described below.

- 1. **Municipal Civil Complaint:** In accordance with 24 V.S.A. Sections 1974a, 1977 and 4452, the Town's Zoning Administrative Officer, the Town Administrator, or the Washington County Sheriff, upon request, may issue a municipal civil complaint for violations of this Section, with two (2) copies of said complaint to be served either in person or by first class mail to the defendant (one copy shall be retained by the issuing officer and the original shall be filed with the Judicial Bureau). The issuing officer shall utilize the forms and follow the procedures set forth by the Judicial Bureau and State law for issuance and enforcement of municipal complaints. Each civil ordinance violation shall be punishable by a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100.00). The waiver fees shall be fifty dollars (\$50.00) for a first offense, seventy five (\$75.00) dollars for the second offense, and one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each subsequent offense in a six-month period. Nothing herein shall limit or preclude the Town from enforcing violations of this Section, or from seeking injunctive relief, in any court of competent jurisdiction by whatever means available under State law.
- 2. **Enforcement Action:** In the alternative, and in accordance with 24 V.S.A. Sections 4451 and 4452 and Section 6.06 of these Bylaws, an enforcement action may be brought in Environmental Court for violation of this Section of the Bylaws.

Section 3.12 Surface Water Protection Standards

- A. To prevent soil erosion, protect wildlife habitat and maintain water quality, a naturally vegetated buffer strip shall be maintained from the banks of streams and rivers, and the shores of ponds formed by in-stream impoundments in streams and rivers. The width of the buffer strip shall be measured from the top of the streambank or stream slope, or, where no streambank is discernable, from the regular highwater mark. The following table (Table 3.4) provides widths of required buffer strips based on slope and waterbody type:

Table 3.4 Standard Width of Buffer Strip	
Average grade (slope) of riparian land (land adjacent to stream bank)	River & Stream Setback (in linear feet, measured horizontally)
0-8%	50 feet
9-15%	75 feet
15-20%	90 feet
20-30%**	100 feet
Headwater Streams	150 feet
** Add 20 feet for each additional 10% of slope	

1. Where the standards of this section differ from other applicable standards under the Flood or Fluvial Erosion Hazard Overlay Districts, the more restrictive shall apply.
- B. No development, excavation, landfill, or grading shall occur within the buffer strip, and vegetation shall be left in an undisturbed state, with the exception of minimal clearing and associated site development necessary to accommodate the following:
1. Road, driveway, and utility crossings, provided such crossings comply with the standards and specifications of the *Vermont Handbook for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control on Construction Sites*. If a road, driveway, utility corridor, or stream crossing related to an approved use crosses a headwater stream, then minimal clearing and associated site development to allow for the development and maintenance of these crossings shall receive prior approval of the Development Review Board pursuant to Section 5.03.
 2. Streambank stabilization and restoration projects, in accordance with all applicable State and Federal regulations.
 3. Unpaved bicycle and pedestrian paths and trails, provided all improvements comply with the standards and specifications of the *Vermont Handbook for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control on Construction Sites*.
 4. Public recreation facilities and improved river/lake accesses.
 5. Required Agricultural Practices (RAPs) as defined by the Commissioner of Agriculture, Food and Markets, shall be exempt from this subsection.
 6. Forest management activities in compliance with the most recent version of *Acceptable Management Practices (AMPs) For Maintaining Water Quality on Logging Jobs in Vermont*, published by the Vermont Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation, shall be exempt from this subsection.
- C. The Development Review Board may approve modification to the setback standards set forth in subsection A as a conditional use subject to conditional use review in accordance with Section 5.03, and after a determination that the proposed modification meets the following standards:
1. the proposed development is located within the Village Business District and reflects the historic settlement pattern and character of the Village; and
 2. reasonable measures are undertaken to protect water quality, such as, but not limited to, the planting of shade trees adjacent to streambanks, the establishment of vegetated buffer areas along streambanks, and/or stormwater management provisions to collect and disperse stormwater away from the stream or river; and

3. the development will not result in degradation of adjacent surface waters.

- D. For development subject to subdivision, site plan, or conditional use review, the Development Review Board may require increased setback distances, limited or shared access to surface waters and wetlands, and/or a buffer area management plan to limit soil and bank erosion or to protect water quality or riparian habitat, if it is determined that such mitigation measures are needed based on site, slope, and soil conditions and the nature of the proposed use.
- E. The expansion or enlargement of any structure in existence prior to the effective date of this ordinance and not in compliance with subsection A, above, is permitted with the approval of the Development Review Board in accordance with Section 3.08 and applicable overlay district requirements.
- F. No alteration of the natural course of any stream shall be allowed unless a stream alteration permit has been issued by the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation in accordance with 10 VSA Chapter 41. Such alterations within the Flood Hazard Area Overlay District are subject to state agency and municipal referral requirements under Section 6.01.
- G. A naturally vegetated buffer strip at least 50 feet in uniform width shall be maintained for Class Two wetlands, and 100 feet in uniform width for Class One wetlands as defined under the Vermont Wetlands Rules. No development, dredging, ditching or manipulation of vegetation will be permitted within the buffer strip nor within the wetland, unless in conformance with the Vermont Wetlands Rules. For conformance requirements, contact the Agency of Natural Resources, Department of Environmental Conservation.

ARTICLE IV. SPECIFIC USE STANDARDS

Section 4.01 Accessory Dwelling Units

- A. A dwelling unit may be allowed as an accessory to a principal use, subject to the following provisions, which also are intended to meet requirements for accessory dwelling units as set forth in the Act [§4412(1)(E)].
- B. One attached or detached dwelling unit which is accessory to a single-family dwelling, does not exceed 800 square feet in floor area or 30% of the gross floor area of the principal dwelling, whichever is greater, and meets other applicable requirements under Subsection (D), may be allowed as a permitted use in designated zoning districts with a zoning permit issued by the Administrative Officer in accordance with Section 6.01.
- C. The following types of accessory dwellings may be allowed as conditional uses in designated zoning districts, subject to conditional use review under Section 5.03 and the provisions of this Section:
 - 1. One attached or detached dwelling unit, which is accessory to a single-family dwelling, with a floor area in excess of 800 square feet or 30% of the gross floor area of the principal dwelling, whichever is larger.
 - 2. One caretaker's apartment or dwelling unit which is accessory to a nonresidential use.
- D. All accessory dwellings shall:
 - 1. meet setback requirements for the district in which they are located; for nonconforming structures, the degree of noncompliance shall not be increased by the addition of an accessory apartment or dwelling;
 - 2. have adequate potable water and wastewater systems in accordance with applicable municipal and state regulations; and
 - 3. have adequate off-street parking for the residents of the principal and accessory dwellings in accordance with Section 3.09.
- E. A zoning permit issued for an accessory dwelling shall only authorize the development of a use that is accessory to the principal use of the property and as such shall be retained in common ownership. Such a dwelling, together with the appurtenant land, may be subdivided and/or converted for conveyance or use as a principal use only if it is found to meet all current municipal regulations applying to a single (or two) family dwelling, including all density and dimensional requirements for the district in which it is located. All applicable municipal permits and approvals shall be required prior to the subdivision, conversion, or conveyance as a principal dwelling.

Section 4.02 Adaptive Reuse of Historic Barns

- A. **Purpose.** To encourage the viability, reuse, restoration, and rehabilitation of historic barns (as defined in Section 7.02) which are no longer associated with an agricultural use, by allowing for specified uses not otherwise allowed in the district in which they are located, within the current dimensions of such barns. Any changes associated with the adaptive reuse shall not significantly

alter the facade of the building, and shall be in keeping with the essential character of the neighborhood.

- B. **Applicability.** All adaptive reuse, and associated restoration and/or rehabilitation, of historic barns shall be considered a conditional use subject to review by the Development Review Board under Section 5.03 and the provisions of this Section.

C. **Allowed Uses.**

1. The following additional uses, if not otherwise allowed in the district:

- a. Artist Studio or Gallery (with no more than 5 artisans or employees on site at any one time)
- b. Community Center
- c. Cottage Industry
- d. Cultural Facility
- e. Day Care Facility
- f. School
- g. Warehouse

2. An office is an additional allowable use for historic barns with frontage on Route 100.

3. A combination of the above listed uses, if allowed in the underlying district as mixed use.

- D. **Special Requirements.** All adaptive reuse, restoration, and rehabilitation of historic barns shall also meet the following requirements:

1. If the barn is a nonconforming structure, the adaptive reuse shall in no way increase the degree of noncompliance, except in accordance with the requirements of Section 3.08.
2. The proposed adaptive reuse shall not significantly alter the footprint, essential character or immediate context (e.g., barnyard) of the historic barn. In reviewing proposals for adaptive reuse of historic barns, the Development Review Board shall determine that the adaptive reuse is in accordance with the *Waitsfield Town Plan*, and that the historic character of the barn will be retained to the extent practical. In making such a determination, the Board shall consider the guidelines set forth in Table 4.01.

- E. A zoning permit issued for an adaptive reuse shall clearly state that the use is allowed only as a permitted use of the existing structure, and shall not be re-established if the structure is substantially modified, except in accordance with the requirements of these regulations. All applicable municipal permits and approvals shall be obtained prior to the re-establishment of such use in a substantially modified structure.

- F. In the event that the historic barn is destroyed or demolished, the barn may be reconstructed and the adaptive reuse re-established with the approval of the Development Review Board in accordance with conditional use review under Section 5.03. In allowing such reconstruction and re-establishment, the Board shall determine that, in addition to meeting conditional use standards, the replacement structure closely replicates the historic structure in architectural style, form, massing, scale, building materials, and fenestration.

Section 4.03 Adaptive Reuse of Farmsteads

- A. **Purpose.** To encourage the viability, reuse, restoration, and rehabilitation of farmsteads (as defined in Section 7.02) by allowing for specified uses not otherwise allowed in the district in which they are located. Any changes to existing structures associated with the adaptive reuse shall maintain the historic character of the farmstead.
- B. **Applicability.** All adaptive reuse, and associated restoration and/or rehabilitation of farmsteads that have frontage on and are accessed by Route 100 shall be considered a conditional use subject to review by the Development Review Board under Section 5.03 and the provisions of this Section.
- C. **Allowed Uses.** The following uses may be allowed, subject to conditional use review:
1. Permitted and conditional uses allowed in the Agricultural-Residential District.
 2. The following additional uses, if not otherwise allowed in the Agricultural-Residential District:
 - a. Accessory agricultural use
 - b. Farm café
 - c. Office
 - d. On-farm composting operation that requires state certification
 - e. Value-added production
 3. A combination of the above listed uses.
- D. **Special Requirements.** All adaptive reuse, restoration, and rehabilitation of farmsteads, unless specified below, shall also meet the following requirements:
1. If the farmstead includes farm structures which are nonconforming, the adaptive reuse shall in no way increase the degree of noncompliance, except in accordance with the requirements of Section 3.08.
 2. The adaptive reuse shall be in accordance with the *Waitsfield Town Plan* and the historic character of the farmstead.
 3. The farmstead on which any adaptive reuse is proposed shall be at least 8 acres, which may be counted in the aggregate if two separate but adjacent parcels are held in common ownership.
 4. The farm associated with the farmstead on which an adaptive reuse is proposed, except an office use, shall have gross sales of at least \$5,000 of agricultural products per year.

**Table 4.01
Preservation Guidelines for Historic Barns**

1. The historic setting of the barn should be preserved to the extent feasible
2. Barn siding should be repaired and repainted, rather than be covered with artificial siding.
3. Historic windows should be repaired, rather than replaced where feasible. Blocking or covering up historic windows, and inserting numerous new window openings should be avoided. New windows should be compatible with the size and scale of existing window openings.
4. Changing the size of door openings should be avoided where feasible; where doors must be enlarged the visual change should be minimized. Track-hung doors are preferred over rolled steel doors. Doors no longer needed should be fixed shut rather than removed. New doors should be compatible with the size and scale of existing openings, and siding materials.
5. An exterior addition should be considered only if it is essential to the continued use of the barn. If an addition is required, it should be built in a way that minimizes damage to external walls, and the internal plan. It should also be compatible with the historic barn, but sufficiently differentiated from it so that the new work is not confused with genuinely historic elements or features.
6. Historic features or elements that must be altered should be documented (e.g., through photographs or architectural drawings) prior to alteration.

Section 4.04 Child Care Facilities

- A. **Home Child Care:** In accordance with the Act [§4412(5)], a state registered or licensed child care facility serving no more than 6 full-time children and 4 part-time children, as defined in 33 V.S.A. §4902(3)(A), shall be considered by right to constitute a single-family residential use of property. A zoning permit will be required only to ensure that the statutory requirements of this section, as well as other applicable provisions of these regulations, are met.
- B. **Child Care Facilities:** Child care facilities serving more than 6 full-time and 4 part-time children within a single-family dwelling, and all nonresidential child care facilities, may be allowed in designated zoning districts subject to conditional use review under Section 5.03.

Section 4.05 Commercial Water Extraction

Commercial water extraction operations may be allowed in designated zoning districts subject to conditional use review under Section 5.03, and the following additional provisions:

- A. In considering the impacts of the transportation of bulk water, the Development Review Board may consider, as a condition of approval, alternatives to trucking and on-site bulk storage of water.
- B. Commercial water extraction specifically excludes the processing of water (e.g., any bottling or packaging other than bulk transport). Such activities are only permitted in districts in which light industry is an allowed use.

Section 4.06 Extraction of Earth Resources

- A. The extraction or removal of topsoil, sand, gravel, rock, minerals or other similar earth resource may be allowed in designated districts subject to conditional use review under Section 5.03, and findings that the proposed operation shall not:
 1. cause any hazard to public health and safety, or
 2. adversely affect neighboring properties, property values or public facilities and services, surface water and groundwater supplies, or natural, cultural, historic or scenic features.

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- B. In granting approval, the Development Review Board may consider and impose conditions with regard to any of the following factors as it deems relevant:
1. depth of excavation or quarrying;
 2. slopes created by removal;
 3. effects on surface drainage on and off-site;
 4. storage of equipment and stockpiling of materials on-site;
 5. hours of operation for blasting, trucking, and processing operations;
 6. effects on adjacent properties due to noise, dust, or vibration;
 7. effects on traffic and road conditions, including potential physical damage to public highways;
 8. creation of nuisances or safety hazards;
 9. temporary and permanent erosion control, including project phasing to limit exposed area;
 10. effect on ground and surface water quality, and drinking water supplies;
 11. effect on natural, cultural, historic, or scenic resources on-site or in the vicinity of the project;
 12. effect on agricultural land; and
 13. public health, safety and general welfare.
- C. The application for a conditional use permit under Section 5.2 also shall include erosion control and site reclamation plans showing:
1. existing grades, drainage patterns and depth to water table;
 2. the extent and magnitude of the proposed operation including proposed phasing;
 3. finished grades at the conclusion of the operation; and
 4. revegetation of the site.
- D. In accordance with the Act [§4407(8)] a performance bond, escrow account, or other surety acceptable to the Selectboard may be required to ensure reclamation of the land upon completion of the excavation, to include any regrading, reseeding, reforestation or other reclamation activities that may be required.
- E. The extraction of less than 3,500 cubic yards of sand, gravel, topsoil or similar material resources for a use that is incidental to another duly permitted construction activity located on the same parcel from which the materials were extracted, for use on the same parcel, may be permitted by the Administrative Officer in accordance with Section 6.01.

Section 4.07 Home Occupations & Home Businesses

- A. **Home Occupations.** In accordance with the Act [§4412(4)], no provision of these regulations may infringe upon the right of any resident to use a minor portion of a dwelling for an occupation which is customary in residential areas and which does not change the character of the surrounding neighborhood or area. A zoning permit is required to ensure that the proposed home occupation complies with the following standards:
1. The home occupation shall be carried on by residents of the dwelling; in addition up to 2 nonresident employees may work on the premises at any one time.
 2. The home occupation shall be carried on within a minor portion of the principal dwelling, not to exceed a gross floor area greater than 40% of the interior floor space of the principal dwelling.

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3. A home occupation may not be located in an accessory structure unless the accessory structure includes a dwelling unit.
 4. Exterior storage or display, other than that characteristic of a residential use, is specifically prohibited.
 5. The home occupation shall not generate noise, smoke, vibrations, dust, glare, odor, electrical interference or heat which is detectable at the property line, or which otherwise presents a hazard to public health and safety, or to neighboring properties.
 6. No traffic shall be generated in substantially greater volumes than would normally be expected from a residential use in the neighborhood. Home child care, as defined under Article VII, is specifically exempted from this provision.
 7. Off-street parking for residents and nonresident employees shall be provided in accordance with Section 3.09. No commercial vehicles other than passenger vehicles (e.g., cars, vans, pick-up trucks) associated with the business shall be parked on the premises.
 8. The home occupation shall meet all applicable sign standards (Section 3.11)
 9. On-site retail sales or services are prohibited.
 10. Adequate provisions shall be made for water, wastewater and the disposal of solid waste, in accordance with applicable municipal and state regulations.

B. **Home Businesses.** Home Businesses, as distinguished from “home occupations” under Subsection A, may be allowed as an accessory to a single-family dwelling in designated zoning districts subject to conditional use review under Section 5.03, and the following provisions:

1. The home business shall be carried on by residents of the dwelling; in addition up to 4 nonresident employees may work on the premises at any one time.
2. The home business shall be carried on within a minor portion of the principal dwelling, not to exceed a gross floor area greater than 40% of the interior floor space of the principal dwelling or, with the approval of the Development Review Board, a home business located in an accessory structure may occupy an area greater than 40% of the interior floor space of the principal dwelling.
3. The home business shall not change the character of the neighborhood, or result in a change in the outward appearance of the dwelling or the accessory structure.
4. Exterior storage areas (e.g., for building, construction materials, dumpsters) must be completely screened year-round from public view and from neighboring properties. Landscaping may be required as appropriate. The storage of hazardous materials anywhere on the premises is prohibited, with the exception of materials customary and characteristic of residential uses (e.g., heating oil).
5. The home business shall not generate traffic, including delivery traffic, in substantially greater volumes than is characteristic of the neighborhood.

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6. Adequate off-street parking shall be provided for residents, employees and customers in accordance with Section 3.09. Commercial vehicles or equipment associated with the home business shall be parked in an enclosed area, or otherwise screened from public view and from adjoining properties.
 7. Adequate provisions shall be made for water, wastewater and the disposal of solid waste, in accordance with applicable municipal and state regulations.
 8. The home business shall meet all applicable sign standards (Section 3.11)
 9. Home industries shall not generate noise, smoke, vibrations, dust, glare, odor, electrical interference or heat which is detectable at the property line, or which otherwise presents a hazard to public health and safety, or to neighboring properties.
 10. On-site retail sales shall be minor and incidental to the business.
- C. The zoning permit issued for a home occupation or home business shall clearly state that the dwelling is permitted only as an accessory to the principal residential use of the property.

Section 4.08 Mixed Uses

In designated districts, more than one use may be permitted within a single building or on a single lot subject to conditional use review in accordance with Section 5.03 and the following provisions:

- A. Each of the proposed uses is otherwise allowed as a permitted or conditional use in the district in which the mixed use is proposed.
- B. The combined uses meet all applicable standards for the district in which the mixed use is proposed, including minimum setbacks and frontage, maximum lot coverage and minimum lot size.
- C. The mixed use meets all applicable general provisions contained in Article 3, including parking requirements under Section 3.09 based on the cumulative parking demand for the various proposed uses.

Section 4.09 Mobile Home Parks

- A. Mobile home parks may be permitted in designated districts subject to conditional use review in accordance with Section 5.03 and the following provisions:
 1. Proposed parks shall comply with the requirements of 10 VSA Chapter 153.
 2. Proposed parks shall comply with all applicable state and local laws, ordinances and regulations relating to water supply and waste disposal.
 3. The parcel of land for a mobile home park shall be no less than 5 acres in area.
 4. Each mobile home shall be located on a dedicated site of not less than 8,000 SF in area. Each site shall be landscaped with at least 3 trees of native species of at least 2.0 inch diameter at chest height for deciduous trees or not less than 8 feet in height for coniferous trees.

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5. All roads within a mobile home park shall comply with Town road standards, and adequate walkways shall be provided.
 6. Parking shall be provided in accordance with Section 3.09.
 7. A minimum of 25% of the total land area in any mobile home park shall be set aside for common recreational use or open space.
 8. All mobile home parks shall meet minimum setback requirements from the perimeter boundary for the districts in which they are located. Setback areas shall not be included in the calculation of recreation land or open space under subsection 7.
- A. Changes or alterations to park area, design, layout or common facilities are subject to conditional use review in accordance with the above provisions. Changes or alterations to individual mobile home sites or mobile homes within the park (e.g., the addition of a porch, deck or accessory structure serving the residents of the dwelling), shall be allowed in the same manner as changes or alterations to a single-family dwelling.
 - B. In accordance with the Act [24 V.S.A. §4412], if a mobile home park legally in existence as of July 1, 2004 is determined to be nonconforming under these regulations, its nonconforming status shall apply only to the park as a whole, and not to individual mobile home sites within the park. Accordingly, vacated sites within an existing mobile home park shall not be considered discontinued or abandoned; and the standards of these regulations shall not have the effect of prohibiting the replacement of a mobile home on an existing mobile home site.
 - C. No new mobile home parks or mobile home park expansions are allowed within the Flood and Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Overlay Districts. Replacement mobile homes within existing parks in the Flood Hazard Area Overlay District must also meet district requirements under Section 5.03(E) for anchoring and elevation above base flood elevations.

Section 4.10 Pond Construction

- A. The construction of ponds and other impoundments may be allowed as an accessory use in any district, except within the Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Overlay District, upon receipt of a zoning permit in accordance with Section 6.01. In the issuance of a permit the Administrative Officer shall find that:
 1. Any pond that will impound, or be capable of impounding in excess of 500,000 cubic feet of water has received a permit from the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation in accordance with the requirements of 10 V.S.A. Chapter 43.
 2. Any pond involving the alteration of a stream has received a stream alteration permit from the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation in accordance with 10 V.S.A. Chapter 41.
- B. In addition to the application materials set forth in Section 5.02, an application to construct any pond involving the impoundment of water through the creation of an embankment, berm, or other structure that exceeds the natural grade of the site and contains greater than 20,000 cubic feet of water shall include written certification that the pond has been designed by a state licensed professional engineer. Applications for the damming of streams to form an impoundment area of 5 acres or more are also subject to state agency referral requirements under Section 6.1, and shall

also include the required report for submission to the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation.

- C. Ponds constructed or expanded within the Flood Hazard Area Overlay District are subject to conditional use review and applicable district requirements under Table 2.10 and Section 5.03(E).

Section 4.11 Public Facilities

- A. In accordance with the Act [§4413(a)], the following uses are allowed within all zoning districts (except as prohibited in 4.11(D) below) subject to conditional use review pursuant to Section 5.03 and the standards set forth below in 4.11(C):
1. Public and private hospitals.
 2. Regional solid waste management facilities certified by the State – excluding Transfer Station [10 V.S.A., Chapter 159].
 3. Hazardous waste management facilities for which a notice of intent to construct has been received under state law [10 V.S.A., §6606a].
- B. In accordance with the Act [§4413(a)], the following uses are allowed within designated zoning districts subject to conditional use review pursuant to Section 5.03 and the standards set forth below in 4.11(C):
1. State or community owned and operated institutions and facilities (see definition of Public Facility).
 2. Public and private schools and other educational institutions certified by the Vermont Department of Education (see definition of School).
 3. Churches, places of worship, convents and parish houses (see definition of Places of Worship).
 4. Regional solid waste management facilities certified by the State – Transfer Station only (see definition of Transfer Station).
- C. In reviewing public facilities listed in subsections (A) and (B), the Development Review Board shall ensure that the proposed use complies with all applicable district standards under Article II and conditional use standards under Section 5.03, only to the extent that such standards relate to site plan review criteria associated with the proposed public facility as follows: location, size, height, bulk, yards, courts, setbacks, density of buildings, off-street parking and loading facilities, traffic, noise, lighting, and landscaping or screening requirements.
- D. New critical public facilities, as defined under Section 7.03 for purposes of flood hazard area management and regulation, are prohibited within the Flood Hazard Area Overlay District (mapped 100-year flood hazard areas), and also within mapped 500-year (0.2% annual chance) flood hazard areas.

Section 4.12 Telecommunications Facilities

- A. New or expanded telecommunication facilities, including but not limited to towers and accessory structures, may be permitted in designated zoning districts as conditional uses subject to review under Section 5.03 and the following provisions:

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1. A proposal for a new tower shall not be permitted unless it is determined by the Development Review Board that the equipment planned for the proposed tower cannot be accommodated on an existing approved tower, building or structure.
 2. New towers shall be designed to accommodate the co-location of both the applicant's antennas and comparable antennas for one or more additional users, depending on tower height. Towers must be designed to allow future rearrangement of antennas, and to accept antennas mounted at varying heights.
 3. All towers, including antennae, shall not exceed a height of 10 feet higher than the surrounding forest canopy or, in the case of towers located in open (unforested) areas, shall not exceed a height of 50 feet, as measured from the lowest grade at ground level to the top of the highest structure or component.
 4. Towers shall be set back from all property lines and public rights of-way for a distance equaling their total height, including attached antennas, unless otherwise permitted by the Development Review Board:
 - a. if tower design and construction guarantees that it will collapse inwardly upon itself, and there is no risk of damage to adjoining private or public property or injury to persons; or
 - b. to allow for the integration of a tower into an existing or proposed structure such as a church steeple, light standard, utility pole, or similar structure, to the extent that no hazard to public health, safety or welfare results.
 5. Tower construction and wiring shall meet all state and federal requirements, including but not limited to Federal Communication Commission requirements for transmissions, emissions and interference. No telecommunication facility shall be located or operated in such a manner that it poses a potential threat to public health or safety.
 6. New towers shall be sited and designed to minimize their visibility. No tower shall be located on a ridge line or hill top, and shall be sighted so that the highest point of the facility does not exceed the highest point of land in the immediate vicinity of the tower, and does not exceed the height of 10 feet higher than the surrounding tree canopy or exceed the height of the adjacent ridgeline or hill top. New or modified towers and antennae shall be designed to blend into the surrounding environment to the greatest extent feasible, through the use of existing vegetation, landscaping and screening, the use of compatible materials and colors, or other camouflaging techniques.
 7. Towers shall be enclosed by security fencing at least 6 feet in height, and shall be equipped with appropriate anti-climbing devices.
 8. Towers shall not be illuminated by artificial means and shall not display strobe lights.
 9. The use of any portion of a tower for signs other than warning or equipment information is strictly prohibited.
 10. Access roads, and all accessory utility buildings and structures shall be designed to aesthetically blend in with the surrounding environment, meet all other minimum requirements for the district in which they are located and comply with the standards set forth in subsection 3.2. Ground-mounted equipment shall be screened from view. Setback, landscaping and screening requirements may be increased as appropriate based on site conditions, and to protect neighboring properties and uses. All utilities proposed to serve a telecommunications site shall be installed under ground.
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11. All abandoned or unused towers and associated facilities shall be removed within 12 months of the cessation of operations at the site, and the site shall be restored to its original appearance. A copy of the relevant portions of any signed lease which requires the applicant to remove the tower and associated facilities shall be submitted at the time of application. A bond or other form of surety acceptable to the Select Board may be required to ensure tower removal and site reclamation.
- B. In addition to the site development plan required under Section 5.2, applications for new towers shall also include the following:
1. a report from a qualified and licensed professional engineer which describes tower height, construction design and capacity, including cross-sections, elevations, potential mounting locations, and fall zones;
 2. information regarding the availability of existing towers and buildings located within the site search ring for the proposed site, including written documentation from other tower owners within the search ring that no suitable sites are available;
 3. written documentation that the proposed tower will comply with all requirements of the Federal Communications Commission and Federal Aviation Administration; and
 4. any additional information needed to determine compliance with the provisions of these regulations.
- C. Notwithstanding the requirements of Subsection (A), wireless telecommunications equipment to be mounted on existing towers, utility poles, or other structures may be permitted by the Development Review Board pursuant to conditional use review under Section 5.03 provided that:
1. no changes are made to the height or appearance of such structure except as required for mounting;
 2. no panel antenna shall exceed 72 inches in height or 24 inches in width;
 3. no dish antenna shall exceed 3 feet in diameter;
 4. any accompanying equipment shall be screened from view.
- D. The following are specifically exempted from the provisions of this Section:
1. A single ground or building mounted radio or television antenna or satellite dish not exceeding 36 inches in diameter which is intended solely for residential use, and does not, as mounted, exceed 35 feet in height above the lowest grade at ground level.
 2. All citizens band radio antenna or antenna operated by a federally licensed amateur radio operator which do not exceed a height of 50 feet above the grade level, whether free standing or mounted, and which meet all setback requirements for the district in which they are located.

Section 4.13 Temporary Uses & Structures; Special Events

- A. Except within the Flood Hazard or Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Overlay Districts, a temporary zoning permit may be issued by the Administrative Officer for a period not to exceed 90 days

from the effective date of permit, for a conforming use or structure which is incidental to a permitted use, provided that such permit requires as a condition the removal of the structure or use within 7 days after expiration of the permit. The permit for a temporary use or structure shall expire at the end of the 90 day period, or upon removal of the use or structure, whichever is earlier. Such permits are subject to all other requirements for issuance and appeal under Sections 6.01 and 6.04.

- B. A temporary structure shall meet all setback requirements for the district in which it is located, and all other applicable provisions of these regulations.
- C. Temporary construction trailers may remain on the construction site for the duration of the construction or for a maximum of 18 months, whichever is less.
- D. Special events. Special events may be allowed as accessory uses to an existing use, in accordance with the following:
 - 1. A maximum of two special events in any calendar year, lasting a maximum of 2 consecutive days, with no more than 150 attendees, and associated with a single parcel of land, are exempt from this provision and shall not require a zoning permit. Events that are for profit or for which a fee for admission is charged are not exempted under this subsection.
 - 2. For more than two Special Events in a calendar year with an expected attendance of no more than 250 attendees for any single event, and for Special Events not eligible for exemption under provision #1 above, conditional use approval must be obtained from the Development Review Board under Section 5.03 prior to the issuance of a use permit. In granting conditional use approval, the Board shall determine that:
 - (a) the proposed use complies with all applicable conditional use standards under subsection 5.03(C);
 - (b) consideration is given to the cumulative impacts of all activities associated with the event, including pre- and post-event truck deliveries, temporary structures, parking and traffic safety;
 - (c) provision is made for the safe disposal of all wastewater and solid waste in accordance with applicable municipal and state regulations; and
 - (d) the number of events and the maximum number of attendees will not have an undue adverse impact on adjacent properties or the existing character of the surrounding area or neighborhood due to noise levels, lighting, traffic conditions or other off-site impacts that are uncharacteristic of the parcel, affected roads and surrounding area.
 - 3. Events that are subject to a Festival Permit issued by the Waitsfield Selectboard, in accordance with the Waitsfield Festival Ordinance, are explicitly exempted from the requirements of this Section and shall not require a zoning permit or conditional use approval.

ARTICLE V. DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

Section 5.01 Applicability of Development Review Standards

- A. **Conditional Use Review** standards shall apply to those uses designated as conditional uses in Article II, or as otherwise specified under Articles III (General Regulations) and IV (Specific Use Standards). Such uses are subject to conditional use review by the Development Review Board under Section 5.03, except that the Administrative Officer may issue an administrative amendment for development that has received conditional use approval by the Development Review Board only in accordance with the Act [§4464(c)] and Section 6.07(F) of these Bylaws.
- B. **Flood and Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Review** standards under section 5.03(E) and (F) shall apply to all development, as defined for these purposes in Section 7.03, within the Flood or Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Overlay Districts, and listed in Table 2.10, and Table 2.11. Development listed under Subsection C of the overlay district tables as “conditional uses” is subject to conditional use review under Section 5.03, including all applicable standards under subsections (E) and (F).
- C. **Planned Residential and Planned Unit Development (PRD, PUD)** standards shall apply to all major subdivisions, as defined under Article VII, which are located in the Agricultural-Residential and Adaptive Redevelopment Overlay Districts, and all subdivisions located in the Industrial and Forest Reserve District; and may be applied to other subdivisions of land at the request of the applicant. Such subdivisions are subject to review by the Development Review Board under Section 5.04 and the *Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations* currently in effect.
- D. All **Subdivisions** are subject to review by the Development Review Board in accordance with the *Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations*.

Section 5.02 Application Requirements

- A. **Conditional Use Review.** An applicant for conditional use, flood or fluvial erosion hazard area review shall submit, in addition to zoning permit application requirements under Section 6.01, one original and three complete copies of a site development plan to include the following information, unless otherwise specifically waived by the Development Review Board:
 - 1. The names and addresses of the property owner(s) of record, the applicant if different from the property owners, and the person(s) or firm preparing the application and plan.
 - 2. The names and addresses of all adjoining property owners, as determined from the current Waitsfield Grand List.
 - 3. A project description, including parcel identification number(s); the proposed use or activity; total lot area, lot coverage and square footage; zoning district(s) in which the property is located; and the construction sequence and timing schedule for the completion of each phase of the development, including structures, infrastructure, parking areas, and landscaping and site reclamation.
 - 4. A site location map (1 inch to 1000 feet) showing the location of proposed development in relation to properties, surface waters and drainage, land uses, roads and utilities within the vicinity of the development; and
 - 5. A site plan (24" x 36"), drawn to scale, which shows the following:
 - a. the name of the project, north arrow, scale and application date;
 - b. the name, address, and license or certification information of the preparer;

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- c. existing and proposed property boundaries, rights-of-way, and easements;
 - d. zoning district boundaries;
 - e. existing site features, including contours, elevations, and prominent topographic features; surface waters, wetlands and associated buffers; land use and vegetative cover, including large trees; designated floodplain and source protection areas; critical habitat areas, and historic sites;
 - f. cross-sections or profiles for roads, extraction, cut and fill areas, and for areas of steep slope (15% or more) to be developed;
 - g. existing and proposed structures, including building footprints and elevations, walls and fence lines, utilities, roads, driveways, pedestrian paths, parking and loading areas;
 - h. existing and proposed traffic and pedestrian circulation patterns, including access to or proposed connections with adjoining properties, public roads and public waters, and paths or trails;
 - i. water supply and wastewater disposal design details; and
 - j. proposed site grading, drainage, landscaping, screening, signage, waste receptacles and/or lighting details.
6. Any additional information or studies as required by the Development Review Board to determine project conformance with the provisions of these regulations. Such studies shall be funded by the applicant, and be performed by a qualified professional selected jointly by the applicant and Board.
7. The Development Review Board may waive one or more of the required submission materials in the event they determine that the information is not necessary for a thorough review of the application due to existing site conditions and/or the limited scale and/or intensity of the project.
8. For development in the Flood Hazard Area Overlay (FHO) District, the application shall also include on the site plan, or in associated attachments:
- a. base flood elevation data;
 - b. the elevation, in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor, including basement, of all new or substantially improved buildings;
 - c. the elevations, in relation to mean sea level, of streets, water supply and sanitary facilities;
 - d. the elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which buildings will be floodproofed;
 - e. a description of proposed floodproofing measures, and certification from a registered professional engineer or architect that the floodproofed structure meets all applicable floodproofing criteria under subsection F;
 - f. a typical cross-section showing the stream channel, elevation of adjoining lands, and areas to be occupied by the proposed development;
 - g. a profile showing the slope of the bottom of the channel or flow line of the stream;
 - h. a description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered; and
 - i. a report prepared for submission to the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation in accordance with state agency referral requirements under Section 6.01.
 - j. An ANR project review sheet or equivalent that identifies required state permits and approvals, as described in Section 6.07(A)(1).
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9. For development in the Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Overlay (FEHO) District, the application shall also include on the site plan or in associated attachments:
- FEH Overlay District boundaries on the site or subdivision plan, drawn to scale, as measured horizontally from the top of the stream bank or, if no stream bank is apparent, the centerline of the stream channel, as well as the location of all existing and proposed structures, roads, driveways, infrastructure, utilities, rights-of-way and other site improvements in relation to district boundaries;
 - identification on the site or subdivision plan of the horizontal distances from the streambank or channel centerline to the nearest structure and road;
 - written justification of need to develop within, rather than outside of, the FEH Overlay District; and,
 - as described in Section 6.07(A)(1), a state project review sheet or equivalent that identifies required state permits and approvals.
10. **Application Referral Requirements.** Completed applications for development within the Flood Hazard or Fluvial Hazard Area Overlay District and supporting information shall be referred by the Administrative Officer to the state for review, as specified below. No municipal permit or approval shall be issued for the development until comments have been received from the state, or 30 days have elapsed from the date of referral, whichever is sooner. State recommendations shall be incorporated as applicable in municipal findings and decisions.
- Applications for development within the Flood Hazard Area Overlay District shall be submitted to the State National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Coordinator at the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources.
 - Applications for development within the Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Overlay District shall be submitted to the River Management Program at the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources.
 - If the application includes the proposed alteration or relocation of a watercourse, copies of the application shall also be submitted to adjacent municipalities, the Stream Alteration Engineer and the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, and the Army Corps of Engineers, as well as the State NFIP Coordinator.

B. **Planned Residential, Planned Unit Developments, Planned Hamlet Development (PRDs, PUDs, PHDs).** Applications for PRD, PUD, or PHD approval shall be submitted simultaneously with applications for major subdivision review in accordance with the requirements set forth in the *Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations*. In addition to the information required for subdivision review described in those regulations, applications for PRDs, PUDs, PHDs must include the following:

- A statement setting forth the nature of all proposed modifications or changes of existing land use and development regulations and the standards and criteria which the applicant proposes for the development, including standards for the design, bulk and spacing of buildings and sizes of lots and open spaces; and
- A brief summary of the project and how it meets the standards in this section.
- Additional information required by the Development Review Board to determine whether the proposed mix of uses, density and scale and intensity of uses will meet the standards set forth in these regulations.

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- C. The application shall not be considered complete until all required forms, information and associated fees have been submitted. The Development Review Board may waive one or more application requirements upon determination that the information is unnecessary for the comprehensive review of the application. Such waiver shall be made at the time the application is accepted and deemed complete.

Section 5.03 Conditional Use Review

- A. **Applicability.** No zoning permit shall be issued by the Administrative Officer for any use or structure which requires conditional use approval until the Development Review Board grants such approval in accordance with the Act [§4414(3)], and the following standards and procedures.
- B. **Review Process.** Upon determination that the application as submitted is complete, the Development Review Board shall schedule a public hearing, warned in accordance with Section 6.07. The Board shall act to approve, approve with conditions, or disapprove an application for conditional use review within 45 days of the date of the final public hearing; and shall issue a written decision. The written decision shall include a statement of the factual bases on which the Board made its conclusions, a statement of those conclusions, any conditions, and shall specify the period of time within which the decision may be appealed to the Environmental Court. Failure to act within the 45 day period shall be deemed approval. Any decision issued by the Development Review Board may authorize that certain subsequent changes or amendments to an approved project may be allowed subject to administrative review by the Administrative Officer, rather than Board review, in accordance with Section 6.07(F).
- C. **General Standards.** Conditional use approval shall be granted by the Development Review Board upon finding that the proposed development will not result in an undue adverse impact on any of the following:
1. **The capacity of existing or planned community services or facilities.** The Board shall consider the demand for community services and facilities resulting from the proposed development in relation to the available or planned capacity of such services and facilities. Available capacity may be determined in part through consultation with other municipal and/or state officials having jurisdiction over affected services and facilities. Conditions may be imposed as appropriate to ensure that the demand for community facilities or services does not exceed existing or anticipated available capacity.
 2. **The character of the area affected.** The Board shall consider the location, scale, type, density and intensity of use associated with the proposed development in relation to the character of the area likely to be affected. The character of the area shall be determined by the Board based on the *Waitsfield Town Plan*, applicable zoning district purposes and standards, and submitted materials and testimony. Conditions may be imposed as appropriate to ensure project compatibility with the character of the area affected.
 3. **Traffic on roads and highways in the vicinity.** The Board shall consider the potential impact of projected traffic resulting from the proposed development in relation to the condition, capacity, safety, and function of roads and associated infrastructure (e.g., bridges, culverts) potentially affected the proposed development.
 - a. A traffic impact study may be required, particularly for uses which propose direct access onto Route 100 or Route 17, or which generate in excess of 100 trips per day. A traffic impact study shall include the following, unless specifically waived by the Development Review Board:

- i. the identification of all roads and intersections potentially affected by the project;
 - ii. a statement of existing and projected traffic conditions for a minimum of a 5 year period;
 - iii. a comparison of operating levels of service for affected roads and intersections with and without the proposed project, as of its opening date, and projected for a five year period; and
 - iv. identification of any adverse traffic, road or intersection impacts, and a description of the improvements needed to provide an acceptable level of service.
- b. Conditions may be imposed as appropriate to ensure that the condition, capacity, safety and function of roads and associated infrastructure are adequately maintained over the long-term. For uses that will cause the level of service to go below “C” for the identified design hour, or will contribute to an existing level of service “D” or “F”, the Development Review Board may require off-site road or intersection modifications as appropriate for the area or district (e.g., the installation of frontage roads, turning lanes, or signals as warranted) as a condition of approval.

4. **Bylaws in effect.** The Board shall consider whether the proposed development complies with all bylaws in effect at the time of application, including other applicable provisions of this bylaw, other municipal permit and/or approval conditions (e.g., subdivision, highway access) and is consistent with applicable goals, policies and objectives of the *Waitsfield Town Plan*. Conditions may be imposed or incorporated as appropriate to ensure compliance with other municipal bylaws and ordinances in effect.
5. **The utilization of renewable energy resources.** The Board shall consider whether the proposed development will interfere with the sustainable use of renewable energy resources, including access to, direct use or future availability of such resources. Conditions may be imposed as appropriate to ensure long-term access, use and availability of such resources.

- D. **Specific Standards.** In addition to the General Standards set forth above, the Development Review Board shall consider whether the following standards are applicable to the application due to site conditions and/or the scale and intensity of the proposed use. Where one or more of the following standards are determined to be applicable, the Board may impose specific conditions or require project modifications to ensure the following:

1. **Protection of Natural Resources.** The land to be developed will be able to support the intended use without undue adverse impacts to significant natural features (e.g. wetlands, wildlife habitat, steep slopes, groundwater, headwater streams), as determined from the *Waitsfield Town Plan*, and/or through site analysis. An environmental assessment may be required to determine potential adverse impacts and associated mitigation measures. Conditions may be imposed as appropriate with regard to minimum lot size, the density and siting of development on the parcel, and on-site or off-site mitigation measures to avoid or minimize any adverse impacts to significant natural features. In the Irasville Village District, projects may be approved subject to area-wide mitigation programs encompassing multiple parcels which have been prepared to address one or more natural feature located on the site.

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2. **Design and Location of Structures.** The design and location of structures will be compatible with their proposed setting and context, as determined in relation to zoning district objectives and standards under Article II. A design or visual impact analysis may be required to identify potential adverse impacts and appropriate mitigation measures. Specific standards shall apply to the following districts:
- a. In the **Village Residential and Village Business Districts**, development shall reinforce a traditional, compact village development pattern characterized by pedestrian scale and orientation, traditional densities and setbacks, a well-defined streetscape, sidewalks to facilitate pedestrian circulation, and a well-defined edge to the built environment. While building design is not required to reflect any one architectural style or era, the following standards apply to new and expanded structures subject to conditional use approval:
 - i. Building design shall be compatible with historic buildings identified as those structures listed on the *Vermont Historic Sites and Structures Register* and located within Waitsfield Village.
 - ii. The exterior design of buildings, including the arrangement, orientation, texture and materials, shall be compatible and harmonious with surrounding historic structures. Buildings should be oriented toward, and relate both functionally and visually, to public streets and/or common greens, parks or plazas. The Board may impose a maximum setback to achieve a consistent streetscape.
 - iii. The scale and massing of buildings, including height, width, street frontage, roof type and facade openings, shall be compatible and harmonious with surrounding historic structures. Consideration shall be given to buildings serving special civic, social or cultural functions, including places of worship, which may be designed to serve as prominent focal points within the Village.
 - iv. Conformance with the standards set forth in Table 2.09. Historic Waitsfield Village Overlay District, if applicable.
 - b. In the **Irasville Village District**, development shall be designed to establish a defined streetscape, characterized by an interconnected network of streets bounded by a combination of sidewalks, street trees and consistent building setbacks, as opposed to large-scale buildings surrounded by expansive parking areas. Buildings shall be a minimum of two stories and shall reflect a diversity of building scale and massing. Excessively large, monolithic buildings shall be avoided, or the scale and massing reduced through varied roof lines and interruption to the building elevation (facades) to create attached, but separate, masses. New development shall conform to the requirements of the Route 100 scenic road standards in (d) below.
 - i. The exterior design of buildings, including the arrangement, orientation, texture and materials, shall be compatible and harmonious with traditional Vermont villages. Buildings should be oriented toward, and relate both functionally and visually, to public streets and/or common greens, parks or plazas.
 - ii. The scale and massing of buildings, including height, width, street frontage, roof type and facade openings, shall be compatible and harmonious with traditional Vermont villages.

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- c. In the **Agricultural-Residential and Adaptive Redevelopment Overlay Districts** particular consideration shall be given to locating structures off of open farmland or at the periphery of open farmland, and where possible, taking advantage of existing slopes and vegetation to provide a backdrop and screening for the project.
 - d. Along **Route 100 and other scenic roads**, as identified in Section 3.10, particular consideration shall be given to the compatibility of the proposed development with existing and approved structures and uses, and the scenic characteristics of the road. Buildings shall be blended into, and visually compatible with, the surrounding area by appropriate landscaping and the use of topographic features, or may be required to be screened from view. Parking and loading areas should be located behind buildings or otherwise screened from the road. Conditions may be imposed as appropriate with regard to development siting (building footprints and/or envelopes), density, setbacks, scale, height, bulk, massing, materials, and screening to ensure compatibility with uses and structures adjoining or within the vicinity of the project.
3. **Traffic and Pedestrian Circulation.** A coordinated, safe and efficient system for vehicular and pedestrian circulation shall be provided on and off-site in accordance with all applicable municipal and state standards. A traffic and/or pedestrian circulation study may be required.
- a. Particular consideration shall be given to the number and location of accesses or curb cuts, visibility at intersections, to traffic flow and control, to pedestrian convenience and safety, and to access in case of emergency.
 - b. For development located along **Route 100** in the **Irasville Village, Adaptive Redevelopment Overlay, Limited Business and Industrial Districts**, particular consideration shall be given to limiting access onto Route 100 in accordance with Section 3.2. Within the Industrial District, access to Route 100 from the site is only permitted from town highways.
 - c. Conditions may be imposed as appropriate with regard to intersections, pedestrian paths and crossings, and the number, location and size of accesses, including the reduction, consolidation or elimination of noncomplying curbcuts, the limiting of access to side or secondary roads, and/or provisions for shared access with adjoining parcels or uses on the same parcel, in accordance with Section 3.02.
4. **Parking, Transit & Service Areas.** Off-street parking and service areas will be provided in accordance with the requirements of Section 3.09. A parking assessment may be required.
- a. Particular consideration shall be given to the effect of noise, glare, odors, on adjoining properties; the adequacy of proposed landscaping, screening, and stormwater management, and provisions for service areas, refuse and snow removal.
 - b. Off-street parking areas may be required to be landscaped or screened from adjacent uses and scenic roads, including Route 100. For uses located along Route 100 parking should be located behind buildings or otherwise screened from view.
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- c. Multi-family and nonresidential parking and service areas shall be prohibited within front yard setback areas, unless otherwise approved by the Development Review Board in relation to existing site limitations.
 - d. Permeable surfaces shall be encouraged for proposed parking areas to limit stormwater runoff.
 - e. Adequate space for maneuvering in and out of parking and loading areas shall be provided and located so as not to interfere with circulation to and within the site.
 - f. Transit facilities (e.g., bus shelters) shall be provided as appropriate for development to be served by existing or proposed transit routes.
 - g. Conditions may be imposed as appropriate with regard to the extent, siting, landscaping, screening, paving, curbing and/or the sharing of parking and service areas between adjoining parcels or for uses on the same parcel.
5. **Stormwater Management.** Stormwater runoff shall not result in adverse impacts to neighboring properties, town roads, or water quality in nearby surface waters. A stormwater management and/or erosion control plan, prepared by a licensed engineer, may be required as appropriate and incorporated as a condition to approval. Such plan shall be prepared in accordance with Best Management Practices (BMPs) for managing stormwater and controlling erosion, as defined by the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources.
6. **Lighting.** Lighting associated with proposed development will be the minimum required for safety and security, will avoid glare and sky glow, and will not result in an undue adverse effect on neighboring properties and uses or the quality of the night sky. A lighting plan may be required.
- a. Exterior incandescent lighting shall be limited to cut-off fixtures designed and maintained so that the angle of emitted light is not greater than 75° from the vertical.
 - b. Halide or arc-type fixtures shall be used for down lighting only and shall be screened so that no direct light is visible from adjacent properties.
 - c. Conditions may be imposed as appropriate with regard to the type, height, layout and mounting of exterior lighting fixtures.
7. **Landscaping & Screening.** Proposed landscaping and screening shall achieve maximum project compatibility and protection to adjacent properties. A landscaping plan may be required.
- a. Landscaping, which shall include shade and street trees, shrubs, planting beds, buffers, and ground covers, is required to be installed and maintained in front and side yards, and may be required in rear yards where rear yards abut residential properties or public rights-of-way. Landscaping plans for properties fronting upon Route 100 in the Village Residential, Village Business or Irasville Village District shall be compatible with the *Waitsfield Village/Irasville Street Tree Master Plan*.

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- b. Particular consideration shall be given to the preservation of existing vegetation and important features of the site (e.g., large trees, scenic views, fences, walls, and shrubs), the visibility of unsightly or incompatible areas from the road and adjoining properties, and the adequacy of landscaping materials to meet seasonal, soil, and light conditions.
 - c. Screening, which may consist of vegetative material, wood, brick or stone, may be required to reduce glare and achieve compatibility with the project setting or adjoining properties, and shall be of sufficient height and density so as to effectively screen an area within 2 years of construction. Vegetative screening should consist of a diversity of plant materials to create a naturalized appearance.
 - d. Specific conditions may be imposed as appropriate with regard to the amount, type, size, and location of landscaping and screening materials. A minimum of 3% of the total project cost may be required to be expended on landscaping, and/or a 3-year bond or other surety to ensure installation and maintenance also may be required as appropriate and incorporated as a condition of approval.
8. **Water & Wastewater Systems.** All applicable municipal and state regulations pertaining to water and wastewater disposal systems shall be met.
- a. Site testing (e.g., soil tests, borings) and system designs prepared by a qualified professional (i.e., a professional engineer or certified site technician) may be required.
 - b. Conditions may be imposed as appropriate with regard to system siting, performance and maintenance. Professional certification of system installation also may be required as a condition of approval.
9. **Performance Standards.** The following standards shall apply to all new development, including the alteration, conversion, expansion or relocation of existing uses, structures and/or associated operations on a parcel. Pre-existing uses and operations in lawful existence as of the effective date of these regulations which exceed these standards shall be considered exempt until such time as they are discontinued or altered. The Board may require an assessment under one or more of the following performance standards of the potential impact to properties and uses within the vicinity of the project to ensure that the proposed use will operate in conformance with the following standards.
- a. **Fire & Explosion.** All activities involving the use and/or storage of flammable and explosive materials shall be equipped with adequate safety devices against the hazard of fire and explosion, and adequate fire fighting and fire suppression equipment and devices which are standard for such industry or activity. Burning of waste materials in open fires is prohibited. Relevant provisions of state and federal law also shall apply.
 - b. **Vibration.** No vibration shall be produced through the ground which could have an undue adverse impact on adjacent landowners.
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- c. **Noise.** No noise which is excessive at the property line or any point beyond the property line and represents a significant increase in noise levels in the vicinity of the development so as to be incompatible with the reasonable use of the surrounding area shall be permitted. The maximum sound pressure (decibel) level generated by any use, operation, or facility shall not exceed the values prescribed in Table 5.01 for a noise emitted from a facility or operation within the district, as measured from the lot line. If the noise is not smooth and continuous, and/or is emitted between the hours of 7 p.m. and 7 a.m., one or more of the corrections in Table 5.02 shall be applied to the decibel levels given in Table 5.01. Specifically exempted from these noise standards are:

Table 5.01 Maximum Decibel Levels	
Frequency Band (Cycles per second)	Decibel Level
32	67
63	65
125	60
250	53
500	48
1,000	42
2,000	36
4,000	31
8,000	25

Table 5.02 Decibel Corrections by Type of Noise and Operation	
Noise is of an impulsive nature (e.g., hammering)	-5
Noise is of a periodic or pure tone in nature (e.g., hum, screech)	-5
Noise source operates between 7:00 P.M. and 7:00 A.M.	-10

- transportation vehicles not used in the ordinary operation of a use or business or not under the control of the property owner, tenant or lessor;
 - occasionally used safety signals, warning devices, and emergency relief valves; and
 - temporary construction and property and lawn maintenance activities between 7:00 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.
- d. **Odor.** No noticeable odors shall be discharged which are offensive and uncharacteristic of the area, or which will result in an undue adverse impact on the use of any public or private property or facility.
- e. **Emissions & Air Pollution.** No emissions shall be permitted which can cause any damage to health, animals, vegetation, or other forms of property, or which can cause any excessive soiling at any point on or beyond the property. All uses and development shall operate in compliance with the *Vermont Air Pollution Control Regulations*, as amended. The Board may require documentation to this effect prior to granting conditional use approval.
- f. **Heat.** For the purposes of these regulations, heat is defined as any thermal energy of a radioactive, conductive or convective nature. Heat emitted at any or all points shall not at any time cause temperature increase perceptible to humans on any adjacent property whether such change be in air, ground or water temperature, or in the temperature of any structure adjoining the property.

g. **Direct Glare.** Direct glare is defined for purposes of these regulations as illumination beyond property boundaries caused by direct or arc lighting, or other source of light. No such direct glare shall be permitted with the exception that parking areas and walkways may be illuminated by luminaries with cutoff, hooded or otherwise shielded fixtures such that the maximum angle of the cone of direct illumination shall be 80 degrees, or for fixtures less than 4 feet in height, 90 degrees, as drawn perpendicular to the ground. Such luminaries shall be placed no more than 16 feet above ground level and the maximum illumination at ground level shall not exceed 3 foot-candles. In reviewing proposed uses the Development Review Board may require a lighting plan.

h. **Indirect Glare.** Indirect glare for the purposes of these regulations is defined as illumination beyond property lines caused by diffuse reflection from a surface such as water, a wall, a window or the roof or a structure. Indirect glare shall not exceed that value which is produced by an illumination of the reflecting surface not to exceed a maximum of 0.3 foot-candles, and an average of 0.1 foot candles. Deliberately induced sky-reflected glare (e.g., casting a beam upward for advertising purposes) is specifically prohibited.

i. **Liquid & Solid Wastes.** No discharge of liquid or solid wastes or other materials of such nature or temperature as can contaminate surface or groundwater, or otherwise cause the release of dangerous or offensive elements, shall be permitted at any point into any sewage disposal system, watercourse or lake, or into the ground, except in accordance with all applicable municipal, state and federal regulations.

10. **Utilities.** Electrical, telephone and other lines or cables shall be sited to avoid or minimize environmental and visual impacts. In the siting of utility transmission and distribution lines, particular consideration shall be given to the sharing of corridors and rights-of-way, and/or the burial of utility service lines where feasible to minimize associated environmental and visual impacts. In addition:

- a. In the **Agricultural-Residential and Adaptive Redevelopment Overlay Districts** utility lines, to the extent feasible, shall be sited to follow existing linear features (e.g., tree lines, access roads) and to avoid the physical and visual fragmentation of agricultural land and open space.
- b. Along **Route 100 and other scenic roads** designated in Section 3.10, utility lines shall be screened from the road; the Development Review Board may require that lines be buried.
- c. Conditions may be imposed as appropriate with regard to the location of utility corridors and lines to avoid or minimize an adverse environmental or visual impact.

E. **Flood Hazard Area Development Standards.** The Flood Hazard Area Overlay (FHO) District (Table 2.10) includes all Special Flood Hazard Areas (SFHAs) identified on the most current Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRMs) and accompanying Flood Insurance Study (FIS) for the Town of Waitsfield published by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), as provided by the state (under 10 V.S.A. §752).

1. **Definitions.** For purposes of municipal flood hazard area management and regulation, federal program terms and definitions under Section 7.03 shall apply to the review of

development within the Flood Hazard Area Overlay District. Where these terms differ from general terms and definitions used in these regulations, federal program definitions shall apply.

2. **Review Standards.** Conditional use review is required for all development and activities listed as conditional uses within this overlay district (Table 2.10). Development within this district which is identified as a permitted use in the underlying district in which it is located shall be reviewed only under the standards of this subsection. For conditional uses in the underlying district, in addition to applicable general and specific conditional use standards under 5.03(C) and (D), applicable flood hazard area standards under this subsection also shall apply.
3. **Prohibited Development.** The following development is specifically prohibited within the Flood Hazard Area Overlay District (mapped SFHAs):
 - f. New principal residential and nonresidential structures, including new manufactured (mobile) homes except as allowed in the Village Business and Village Residential Districts;
 - g. Salvage yards and storage areas or facilities for floatable materials, chemicals, explosives, flammable liquids, or other hazardous or toxic materials.
 - h. Fill, except as necessary to elevate structures above the base flood elevation.
 - i. Critical public facilities, which are also prohibited within mapped 500-year flood hazard areas.
 - j. Fully enclosed areas below grade on all sides, including crawlspaces and basements (see E.14).
 - k. All other development not exempted or allowed under Table 2.10.
4. In Zones A, AE, AH, and A1-A30 where base flood elevations and/or floodway limits have not been determined, development shall not be permitted unless it is demonstrated that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated encroachment, will not increase the base flood elevation more than 1.00 foot at any point within the community. The demonstration must be supported by technical data that conforms to standard hydraulic engineering principles, as certified by a registered professional engineer.
5. **Floodways.** Within floodway areas:
 - a. New structures are prohibited.
 - b. Development and encroachments, including fill, are prohibited unless a registered professional engineer certifies, based on hydrologic and hydraulic analyses conducted in accordance with standard engineering practices, that the proposed development will (i) not result in any increase (0.00 feet) in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood, and (ii) will not increase the risk to surrounding properties, facilities or structures from flooding or erosion.
 - c. Public utilities may be placed underground, and the analyses may be waived, if a registered professional engineer certifies that there will be no change in grade and the utilities will be adequately protected from scour.
6. **General Considerations.** In reviewing applications for development within the Flood Hazard Area Overlay District, the Development Review Board shall consider the following:

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- a. the danger to life and property due to increased flood heights or velocities caused by encroachments;
 - b. the danger that materials may be swept onto other lands downstream or to the injury of others;
 - c. the ability of proposed water supply and sanitization systems to prevent disease, contamination and unsanitary conditions under conditions of flooding;
 - d. the susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on individual owners or residents;
 - e. the importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;
 - f. the necessity to the facility of a waterfront location;
 - g. the availability of alternative locations not subject to flooding for the proposed use;
 - h. the safety of vehicular and emergency access to the property in times of flood;
 - i. the expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of flood waters expected at the site;
 - j. the costs of providing governmental and public facilities and services during and after a flood event;
 - k. other such factors as are relevant to the purpose of these regulations.
 7. All development within Special Flood Hazard Areas shall be:
 - a. reasonably safe from flooding,
 - b. adequately drained to reduce exposure to flood hazards, and shall be
 - c. located to minimize conflict with changes in stream channel locations over time and the need to intervene with such changes.
 8. Structures within Special Flood Hazard Areas shall be:
 - a. designed, operated, maintained, or modified and adequately anchored to prevent flotation, collapse, release or lateral movement of the structure during the occurrence of the base flood,
 - b. constructed with materials resistant to flood damage,
 - c. constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage,
 - d. constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding, and
 - e. accessible by dry land during a base flood occurrence.
 9. The flood carrying and sediment transport capacity within any altered or relocated portion of a watercourse shall be maintained.
 10. A stream alteration permit from the Agency of Natural Resources shall be required, where applicable, for the installation of bridges and culverts over or within stream channels. Documentation that necessary state permits have been obtained shall be required prior to the issuance of municipal certificates of occupancy or compliance.
 11. All mobile home parks, subdivisions and planned unit developments must meet the requirements of this overlay district and the following:
 - a. Subdivisions shall be designed to avoid siting structures, driveways and roads within special flood hazard areas, and to minimize potential flood damage within these areas.
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- b. All utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems serving the subdivision shall be located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flooding.
 - c. Adequate drainage shall be provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
 - d. The subdivision must be accessible by dry land during base flood occurrences.
12. New and replacement water supply and sanitary sewage systems as approved by the state, must meet the following requirements:
- a. Water supply systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate the infiltration of flood waters into the systems.
 - b. Sanitary sewer systems shall be designed and constructed to minimize or eliminate the infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters.
 - c. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.
- Documentation that all water supply and wastewater permits have been received shall be required prior to the issuance of municipal certificates of occupancy or compliance.
13. Fuel storage tanks to serve allowed uses must either:
- a. be elevated at least one foot above the base flood elevation, and securely anchored to prevent flotation, or
 - b. placed underground and securely anchored as certified by a qualified professional.
14. The lowest floor, including basement, of all new structures shall be elevated [at least one foot] above the base flood elevation, to be documented in as-built condition through the submission of a FEMA Elevation Certificate.
15. Substantial improvements to existing structures for residential purposes, including expanded or replacement manufactured (mobile) homes, and accessory dwellings shall be elevated such that the lowest floor (including the basement) is [at least one foot] above the base flood elevation, to be documented in as-built condition through submission of a FEMA Elevation Certificate.
- a. For the replacement of a manufactured (mobile) home in a pre-existing mobile home park (created before the FIRM) where elevating the replacement home to or above base flood elevation is not possible, the lowest floor shall be supported by reinforced piers or other foundation elements of at least equivalent strength that are no less than 48 inches in height above grade and be securely anchored to resist flotation, collapse, and lateral movement.
 - b. Manufactured homes shall be adequately anchored to resist collapse, flotation and lateral movement in accordance with federal requirements (44 CFR.60.3).
16. Substantial improvements of existing buildings for nonresidential purposes shall either:
- a. meet the requirements of Subsection E.15, or
 - b. together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities be designed so that two feet above the base flood elevation the structure is watertight with walls
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substantially impermeable to the passage of water and with structural components having the capability of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy. A permit for a building proposed to be floodproofed shall not be issued until a registered professional engineer or architect has reviewed the structural design, specifications, and plans, and has certified that the design and proposed methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of this subsection.

17. Fully enclosed areas below grade on all sides, including below grade crawl spaces and basements, are prohibited. Fully enclosed areas that are above grade, below the lowest floor, and below the base flood elevation (subject to flooding) shall:
 - a. be used only for parking vehicles, storage, or building access, as specified written permit conditions; and
 - b. be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria: a minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves or other cover coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.
18. Recreational Vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-A30, AH and AE shall either:
 - a. be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
 - b. meet elevation and anchoring requirements for manufactured (mobile) homes under E.16 and 44 CFR 60.3(c)(6).
19. A small accessory structure that has a total footprint of 500 square feet or less and represents a minimal investment need not be elevated to the base flood elevation, provided the structure:
 - a. shall be used only for parking or the storage of non-hazardous materials, as specified in the permit and conditions of approval;
 - b. shall be designed to have low flood damage potential;
 - c. shall be constructed and placed on the building site so as to offer the minimum resistance to the flow of floodwaters;
 - d. shall be firmly anchored to prevent flotation which may result in damage to other structures;
 - e. shall have a minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters; and
 - f. shall have service facilities such as electrical and heating equipment elevated or flood proofed to at least one foot above the base flood elevation.

F. Fluvial Erosion Hazard Overlay (FEHO) Development Standards. For development within the Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Overlay District which is identified as a permitted use in the underlying district in which it is located, only the following standards shall apply under

conditional use review. For conditional uses in the underlying district, in addition to applicable general and specific standards in 5.03(C) and (D), the following standards also shall apply:

1. No development shall be allowed within required surface water and wetland setback and buffer areas under Section 3.12, except as specified under that section.
2. No increase in existing structural encroachments shall be allowed within this district, in accordance with Table 2.11(D)(1).
3. The total combined, cumulative footprint of all structural additions or improvements within the FEHO constructed on a property after May 17, 2010 shall not exceed 500 square feet or 50% of the existing footprint of the principal structure, whichever is greater.
4. The total combined, cumulative footprint of all accessory structures to existing structures within the FEHO constructed on a property after May 17, 2010 shall not exceed 500 square feet or 50% of the existing footprint of the principal structure, whichever is greater.
5. An accessory structure in this overlay district shall be located no more than 50 feet from the principal structure, unless it can be located farther away from the stream than the principal structure, as measured horizontally from the top of the stream bank (or slope) to the point of the structure nearest the stream.
6. Fill is allowed within this district only as provided under Table 2.11(C) to elevate existing structures within the Flood Hazard Overlay District above the base flood elevation, or as incidental to other allowed uses and activities under Table 2.11(C).
7. New stream crossings by driveways, transportation or utility corridors shall be allowed only if it is determined by the Development Review Board that there are no other viable routes, access points or crossing locations outside of the FEHO, and the crossing is necessary for routing, public or emergency vehicle access. Stream crossings shall be designed by a professional engineer, in accordance with state guidelines, to minimize flood and fluvial erosion hazards both up- and downstream from the proposed crossing area.
8. Bridges and culverts in this district shall be sited, sized and designed in accordance with state capacity guidelines to minimize fluvial erosion hazards, and shall be regularly inspected and maintained. Regular monitoring reports to the town may be required as a condition of approval.
9. All utility lines in this district shall be buried.
10. Recreational vehicles may be stored in this district only if they are fully licensed and ready for highway use.
11. The Development Review Board, in consultation with the River Management Program, must also find that conditional uses within this district shall not:
 - a. Have an undue adverse effect on community services and facilities, including roads, bridges, culverts and emergency services, during and after fluvial erosion events.
 - b. Increase the susceptibility of property or other properties to fluvial erosion damage.

- c. Increase the potential for materials to be swept into the stream channel or onto other land and cause damage.

Section 5.04 ~~Planned Residential, Planned Unit Development & Planned Hamlet Development~~ (PRD/PUD/~~PHD~~) Review

- A. **Purpose.** In accordance with the Act [§4417], the following ~~three~~ categories of Planned Unit Developments are established under these regulations: ~~Planned Residential Developments (PRDs), Planned Unit Developments (PUDs) and Planned Hamlet Development (PHDs).~~ PRDs, PUDs, ~~and PHDs~~ allow for the modification of district standards subject to Development Review Board review, are required for major subdivisions in designated zoning districts, and are encouraged for other subdivisions in all districts as allowed. The purpose of PRD/PUD/~~PHD~~ review is to:

1. encourage new communities, innovation in design and layout and more efficient use of land;
2. facilitate the adequate and economic provision of streets and utilities;
3. preserve the natural and scenic qualities of open land;
4. provide for open common land for open space and recreation;
5. maintain the town's agricultural resources and wildlife habitat; and
6. provide for the development of existing lots which, because of physical, topographical, or geological conditions, could not otherwise be developed; and/or to
7. provide for affordable housing.

- B. **Coordination with Subdivision Review.** A PRD, ~~PUD~~ ~~or PHD~~ shall be reviewed by the Development Review Board as a subdivision under the Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations:

1. PRD/PUD/~~PHD~~ review shall occur concurrently with subdivision review, the procedures for which are set forth in the subdivision regulations.
2. An application for PRD/~~PHD~~ approval shall include the materials described under Section 5.02.
3. PRD/PUD/~~PHD~~ approval shall be granted in association with subdivision plat approval. Modifications of this zoning bylaw approved by the Development Review Board shall be noted in writing and appended to the plat.
4. All other provisions of these regulations not specifically modified shall remain in effect and be applicable to the project. Approval granted by the Development Review Board under this Section for a PRD/PUD involving the development of one or more uses subject to conditional use review shall not exempt the proposed development from subsequent review in accordance with Section 5.03. The Development Review Board may at its discretion review the application under this section concurrently with conditional use review under section 5.03.

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C. **General Standards (for PRDs, PUDs, PHDs).** The modification of zoning bylaw requirements by the Development Review Board may be allowed simultaneously with the approval of a subdivision plat, in accordance with the following standards:

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1. The minimum project area for PUDs and PRDs shall be the minimum lot size for the district within which it is located. The development site shall be a contiguous parcel of land. Separation by a public road does not result in a noncontiguous parcel.
2. The PRD/PUD/PHD shall be consistent with the *Waitsfield Town Plan*, meet all applicable standards set forth in the current Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations, and be consistent with all other applicable municipal regulations and ordinances currently in effect. The PRD/PUD/PHD shall also meet all local and state regulations for sewage disposal and the protection of water quality.
3. The PRD/PUD/PHD shall represent an effective and unified treatment of the development possibilities of the project site, including provisions as appropriate for the preservation or protection of surface and ground waters; wetland, stream bank, flood hazard and fluvial erosion hazard areas; significant topographic features including prominent hilltops and ridgelines and areas of steep slope; soils unsuitable for development; open space and scenic views; significant resource lands including agricultural and forest land; and unique natural or manmade features, including critical wildlife habitat and lands and buildings of historical significance.
4. Unless otherwise provided, uses shall be limited to those permitted and conditional uses allowed within the district in which the PRD/PUD is proposed. PHDs shall be limited to residential related uses.
5. Maximum overall density shall be determined based on maximum density requirements for the district within which the property is located, except for allowed density bonuses which are subject to Development Review Board approval. Land with a slope of 25% or more, and the area occupied within public or private road rights-of-way shall not be included in the calculation of density. The Development Review Board may otherwise reduce the allowed overall density if steepness of slope, ledges, low or wet areas, or other physical features limit the site's ability to support development.
6. The total allowable number of dwelling units within a PRD, PUD, PHD shall equal the number which could be permitted, in the Development Review Board's judgment, if the land were subdivided into lots in conformance with these regulations. In accordance with the Act, however, the total number of allowed units may be increased, subject to Development Review Board approval, by up to:
 - a. 25% for PRDs, as an incentive for clustered rather than dispersed development which protects open space, agricultural land or other critical resource lands, as identified in the *Waitsfield Town Plan*, and/or through site analysis; or
 - b. 50% for PRDs or PUDs as an incentive for affordable housing development in which at least 50% of the units are affordable housing units as defined under Article VII; or
 - c. Maximum of 20 tiny house dwelling units for PHDs, as an incentive for clustered rather than dispersed development which protects open space, agricultural land or other critical resource lands, as identified in the *Waitsfield Town Plan*, and/or through site analysis.

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In granting density increases, the Development Review Board shall give due consideration to site conditions that may limit development, the capacities of community services and facilities, and the character of the area affected.

7. The Development Review Board may allow for a greater concentration or intensity of development within some section(s) of the development than in others, on individual lots which are smaller than the minimum lot size for the district within which the PRD is located, provided that there is an offset by a lesser concentration in other sections, including an appropriate reservation of open space on the remaining land.
8. District regulations for height and spacing between structures for all uses shall be met unless specifically modified by the Development Review Board.
9. Uses shall be sited and arranged for compatibility with their setting and context, and to ensure visual and auditory privacy for residents of the project. To ensure adequate privacy for existing or proposed uses within or adjacent to the project, increased building setbacks and/or perimeter screening may be required.
10. Water supply and sewage disposal facilities shall meet all applicable municipal and state regulations.
11. If a PRD/PUD/[PHD](#) results in common facilities, infrastructure and/or lands intended for parks, recreation, open space, or other community purposes, the Development Review Board, as a condition of approval, may establish conditions on the ownership, use and maintenance of such facilities and lands as it deems necessary to assure their continued availability and long-term management, in accordance with Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations. This may include a requirement that common facilities or land which are not dedicated to or accepted by the municipality be maintained by a homeowners association or similar organization whose rules and regulations are approved by the Development Review Board.
12. [For PRDs & PUDs](#), in the Agricultural-Residential, Commercial-Lodging and Forest Reserve Districts, a minimum of 60% of the total project site shall be set aside as open space. Where a [PHD](#) PRD/PUD involves land currently in agricultural or forestry use, or has the potential for agricultural or forestry use due to the presence of prime agricultural or forestry soils, the development should make provisions for the use of such land for agricultural or forestry purposes.

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D. Standards Specific to PRDs.

1. A PRD shall include only residential uses and associated accessory structures and uses allowed within the district in which the PRD is located. The dwelling units permitted may, at the discretion of the Development Review Board, be of varied types, including single-family, two-family, or multi-family construction, and may be attached or detached. Associated uses may include, but not be limited to home occupations, child care and recreational facilities.
2. No multi-family dwelling unit greater than 7500 square feet shall be permitted except in the Adaptive Redevelopment Overlay District, or as allowed for the adaptive reuse of historic barns in the Agricultural-Residential District. Multi-family dwellings meeting this standard may be developed with PRD approval.

3. The minimum front, side and rear yard setbacks at the periphery of the PRD shall be as dictated for the particular district unless otherwise specified by the Development Review Board. The Development Review Board may consider within the project area other setback standards, such as zero lot lines, as part of subdivision review.
4. In addition to standards under subdivision review, the Development Review Board may impose further restrictions on the height and spacing of buildings; and greater setback and screening requirements for structures, parking areas and other development along the perimeter of the project, and between built and open space areas.
5. Provision shall be made for the preservation of open space. The location, size, shape, ownership, use and long-term management of land set aside to be preserved for open space shall be approved by the Development Review Board in accordance with the Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations.
6. Where a district boundary line divides a parcel, the Development Review Board may allow the development of a single PRD with a total density based on the combined allowable density of each district.
7. Two (2) or more contiguous parcels under the ownership or control of the applicant may be combined for review as a PRD. The permitted density on one parcel may be increased as long as the overall density for the combined parcels does not exceed that which could be permitted, in the Development Review Board's judgment, if the land were subdivided into lots in conformance with district regulations.

E. **Standards Specific to PUDs.**

1. PUDs located within the Irasville Village District shall be designed to establish well defined streetscapes, characterized by an interconnected network of streets bounded by a combination of sidewalks, street trees and consistent building setbacks, as opposed to large-scale buildings surrounded by expansive parking areas.
2. Provision shall be made for year-round pedestrian circulation within the site, and for pedestrian access to adjacent properties. Pedestrian circulation should include a network of pathways and sidewalks connecting existing land uses in and adjacent to the site.
3. Buildings shall front towards and relate to streets, entrance drives and public spaces (e.g. greens, parks, plazas), both functionally and visually, and not be oriented toward parking lots. Buildings shall reflect a diversity of building scale and massing. Excessively large, monolithic buildings shall be avoided, or the scale and massing reduced through varied roof lines and interruption to the building elevation (facades) to create attached, but separate, masses.

F. **Standards Specific to PHDs**

- a. PHDs shall integrate single family dwelling units in a compact settlement pattern of structures with either a visual relationship to one another or to a common green or park.
- b. PHDs shall only be located within the Waitsfield Agricultural- Residential Zoning District and less than or no more than 50% of the area of the parcel may be comprised of the following characteristics;
 - i. Greater than 25% slope
 - ii. Above an elevation of 1,700 feet above mean sea level

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- iii. Protected lands (VT Protected Lands Database)
<http://geodata.vermont.gov/datasets/vt-protected-lands-database>
- iv. Wetland (VSWI Wetland Class Layer VCGI)
- v. Flood Hazard Area (<http://geodata.vermont.gov/datasets/VTANR::flood-hazard-areas-only-fema-digitized-data>)

- c. The total allowable number of dwelling units within a PHD shall equal the number which could be permitted, in the Development Review Board's judgment, with a minimum requirement of 5 dwelling units and a maximum number of residential lots set at 20.
- d. A PHD shall only be permitted only on parcels at least 5 acres in size and have a minimum developable lot area of 8,000 sq. ft.
- e. Dwelling units located within the PHD shall be on a permanent foundation or slab. Any unit transferred into a PHD shall be required to remove wheels/ axels in order to tie down to the required permanent foundation.
- f. The minimum front, side and rear yard setbacks at the periphery of the PHD shall meet the standards in the Agricultural- Residential District, unless otherwise specified by the Development Review Board. Within the project area, the DRB may reduce setback standards, such as zero lot lines, as part of subdivision review.
- g. For PHDs a minimum of 50% of the total project site shall be set aside for open space. An underground sewage treatment facility, serving the PHD can be included as part of the parcels open space calculation.
- h. Accessory structures shall be limited to 60% of the floor area of the principal dwelling.

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Section 5.05 Subsequent Conditional Use Applications

- A. **Applicability.** The Development Review Board shall hear and decide upon conditional use applications concerning property that is the subject of a previous conditional use decision pursuant to the Act [§4414(3)], conditional use review under Section 5.03, appeal procedures under Section 6.04, and the review standards in subsection (B) below.
- B. **Review Process.** The Board shall review an application for conditional use approval for property that is the subject of a previous conditional use decision as a whole.
 - 1. If the Board concludes that a substantial change of conditions has occurred or other considerations materially affecting the merits of the request intervened between the current application and the previous application(s), then the Board shall consider the current application for conditional use approval in accordance with Section 5.03 as if there is no previous decision.
 - 2. To the extent the application proposes to change or avoid restrictions or conditions in a previous conditional use decision, the Board may approve the application only if one or more of the following facts are found, the findings are specified in its written decision, and the conditional use review standards in Section 5.03 are met:
 - a. There have been changes in factual or regulatory circumstances beyond the control of a permittee; or
 - b. There have been changes in the construction or operation of the permittee's project, not reasonably foreseeable at the time the permit was issued; or
 - c. There has been a change in technology that justifies an amendment to the permit.

ARTICLE VI. ADMINISTRATION & ENFORCEMENT

Section 6.01 Zoning Permits

- A. **Applicability.** Unless specifically exempted from these regulations under Section 6.02, no land development as defined herein may commence without a zoning permit issued by the Administrative Officer. Except as applicable in the Flood Hazard Area Overlay District, nothing in this bylaw shall be construed as limiting or interfering with an individual's right to repair, improve or alter a structure, provided that such improvement or alteration does not increase the exterior dimensions of the structure. Structural alterations associated with a change of use shall require a zoning permit. Within the Flood Hazard and Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Overlay Districts, permits are required for all development as separately defined under Section 7.03, including small accessory structures and structural improvements (see Tables 2.10 and 2.11).
- B. **Application Requirements.** An application for a zoning permit shall be made by the property owner, contract vendee with the written consent of the property owner, or their legal agent on a form provided by the town and certified as correct by the applicant. The application form shall be submitted to the Administrative Officer, along with required application fees. In addition, the following are required as applicable:
1. **Permitted Uses.** An application for a permitted use shall include a statement of the existing and proposed use of land and structures, and be accompanied by a sketch plan, which shows information in sufficient detail to determine whether the proposal is in conformance with these regulations.
 2. **Conditional Use, Planned Residential & Planned Unit Development, Flood Hazard Area or Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Review.** An application for development that requires approval under conditional use, planned residential or planned unit development, or flood hazard area or fluvial erosion hazard area review prior to the issuance of a zoning permit shall include, in addition to the application information under Subsection B1, a site development plan prepared in accordance with Section 5.02.
 3. **Access Approval.** An application for development that requires access (curb cut) approval from the Waitsfield Selectboard shall include an application for access to a town highway.
 4. **Development Subject to State Agency Referral.** All applications for development within the Flood Hazard or Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Overlay Districts shall be referred to the state as required under Section 5.02. No zoning permit shall be issued until a response has been received from the state, or the expiration of 30 days following the submission of the application. State recommendations for compliance with applicable requirements shall be incorporated as conditions of zoning permit approval.
- C. **Issuance of Permits.** In accordance with the Act [§§ 4448, 4449], the Administrative Officer shall act, within 30 days of the date of receipt of application materials and fees, to either issue a zoning permit, refer the applicant to the appropriate body having jurisdiction, or deny a zoning

permit application. If the administrative officer fails to act with regard to an application for a permit within 30 days, the permit shall be deemed issued on the 31st day. A zoning permit shall be issued by the administrative officer only in accordance with the Act and these regulations:

1. No zoning permit shall be issued by the Administrative Officer until required approvals from the Development Review Board and/or Selectboard, and associated fees, have been received. The application for a zoning permit shall not be deemed complete by the Administrative Office until all Development Review Board approvals required by these regulations have been obtained.
2. For development subject to state agency referral requirements as identified in subsection (B)(4), no zoning permit shall be issued until the expiration of 30 days following the submission of the application to the state.
3. Development for which a prior permit or approval has been issued shall comply with all such permits or approvals. Documentation of compliance may be required prior to the issuance of a zoning permit. A zoning permit shall not be issued for development that is in violation of a previously issued permit or approval.
4. If public notice has been issued by the Selectboard for their first public hearing on a proposed amendment to these regulations, the Administrative Officer shall issue a zoning permit for development that is subject to the proposed amendment only in accordance with the requirements of the Act [§4449(d)].
5. The Administrative Officer shall either issue or deny a permit in writing. In issuing a permit the Administrative Officer shall certify that the applicant has met the provisions of this bylaw. If the Administrative Officer determines that the proposal as set forth in the application is not in conformance with the provisions of these regulations, he or she shall deny the zoning permit and state specific grounds for denial. Pursuant to the Act, each permit or denial issued shall include a statement of the time in which appeals may be made under Section 6.04.
6. Within 3 days of issuance, the Administrative Officer shall deliver a copy of the permit to the Listers, and post a copy of the permit in at least one public place until the expiration of 15 days from the date of issuance. Permits also shall be recorded in accordance with Section 6.07.

- D. **Effective Date.** No zoning permit shall take effect until the time for appeal under Section 6.04 has passed, or in the event that a notice of appeal is properly filed, until final adjudication of said appeal.
- E. **Permit Display.** A zoning permit shall require posting of a notice of permit, on a form prescribed by the town, within view of the nearest public right-of-way until the time for appeal has expired.
- F. **Permit Expiration.** All development authorized by the zoning permit shall be substantially commenced (50% completed) within 2 years of the date of issuance, and substantially completed (90% completed or otherwise determined to be suitable for occupancy or use) within 4 years of the date of issuance, unless otherwise specified as a condition of approval. A single two-year extension of the zoning permit may be granted by the Administrative Officer upon application and a determination that no violations exist. In the event the project has not been substantially completed prior to the expiration of the permit (and related extension), the zoning permit and all

associated approvals shall become null and void, and re-application for a new zoning permit shall be required.

Section 6.02 Exemptions

No zoning permit shall be required for the following, except as otherwise required for development within the Flood or Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Overlay Districts (see Tables 2.10 and 2.11). The Administrative Officer is available to review a proposed activity in order to determine whether or not it meets an exemption below. If the Administrative Officer makes such a determination, it is appealable per 24 V.S.A. Section 4465(a) and, therefore, shall be recorded in accordance with Section 6.07.

- A. Modifications of building interiors if no change of use is proposed; repairs and minor alterations (including chimneys, re-roofing or re-siding) to existing structures not resulting in any change to the exterior dimensions or height of the structure.
- B. Patio or deck on an existing single or multi-family dwelling for which the floor area does not exceed 50 square feet and does not result in any change to the height of the structure, provided that such structures comply with all setback requirements for the district in which they are located.
- C. Maintenance of existing roads, driveways and infrastructure within their existing and/or approved configuration. This includes associated ditching, resurfacing, and/or relocation within existing or approved right-of-way or easement areas, and the placement or relocation of public utilities and infrastructure within such areas.
- D. Site work incidental to permitted development including clearing, minor grading and excavation associated with road and driveway maintenance (including culvert replacement and re-surfacing); and yard improvements associated with accessory uses to existing principal uses (contouring yards, establishing garden and landscape areas). Site work exempted under this provision shall not involve the transport or displacement of more than 100 cubic yards of fill or other materials (e.g., gravel, topsoil), and shall not involve filling or grading of land within the Flood Hazard Overlay District.
- E. Up to four structures accessory to a dwelling, such as a dog house, child's play house, shed or similar structure, for each of which the floor area does not exceed 100 square feet and the height does not exceed 20 feet, or in the case of tree-houses the floor area shall not exceed 100 square feet, provided that such accessory structures comply with all setback requirements for the district in which they are located. The construction, repair and maintenance of residential stone walls and fences, provided that they do not extend into or obstruct public rights-of-way, or interfere with corner visibility or sight distances for vehicular traffic.
- F. Garage sales, yard sales, auctions, or related activities not exceeding 3 consecutive days, nor more than 6 days in any calendar year, provided that such sales comply with the *Waitsfield Garage Sale Ordinance* which may require a permit from the Town Clerk.
- G. Required Agricultural Practices (RAPs) and Best Management Practices (BMPs), including farm structures, as defined by the Secretary of the Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets in accordance with the Act [§4413(d)]; however, pursuant to associated state rules as most recently amended:

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- i. Prior to the construction of farm structures, the farmer must notify the administrative officer in writing of the proposed construction activity. The notification must contain a sketch of the proposed structure, including setbacks from adjoining property lines, road rights-of-way, and surface waters.
 - ii. The proposed structure shall comply with all setback requirements for the district in which they are located unless, upon written petition, the Commissioner of Agriculture, Food and Markets has approved other setbacks for the specific farm structure being constructed or expanded. Such approval shall be attached to the notification filed with the Administrative Officer.
 - iii. Apparent violations of the RAPs or BMPs shall be immediately reported to the Secretary of the Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets for enforcement action. When any non-agricultural use is added to a farm structure, then the structure also becomes subject to the permit requirements contained in the *Waitsfield Zoning Bylaw*.
 - H. Forest management activities in compliance with the most recent version of *Acceptable Management Practices for Maintaining Water Quality on Logging Jobs in Vermont*.
 - I. Public facilities, including power generation and transmission facilities, which are regulated by the Vermont Public Service Board subject to Act 248 and Act 250 application review. Such facilities, however, should conform to policies, objectives, and Community Standards specified for such development in the *Waitsfield Town Plan*.
 - J. Clearing and associated site improvements for recreation trails, provided such trails are not surfaced with impervious materials and are not used as part of a commercial facility.

Section 6.03 Certificate of Occupancy

- A. In accordance with the Act [§4449], a certificate of occupancy issued by the Administrative Officer shall be required prior to the use or occupancy of any permitted structure or part thereof constructed after the effective date of this bylaw.
- B. An application for a certificate of occupancy shall be provided with the zoning permit issued by the Administrative Officer, or upon request. The applicant shall submit the application and associated fee upon the completion of permitted improvements, but prior to the occupancy or use of the structure.
- C. The application for the certificate of occupancy for development within the Flood and Fluvial Erosion Hazard Overlay Districts shall include a copy of the state project review sheet and all required state and federal permits.
- D. Within 14 business days of the date of receipt of a complete application and associated fees for a certificate of occupancy, the Administrative Officer will:
 - 1. review the application and other available documentation, such as the state project review sheet and copies of state permits, to ensure that all required municipal, state and federal permits have been obtained;

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2. inspect the premises to ensure that all work has been completed in conformance with the zoning permit and associated approvals, including all applicable permit conditions; and
 3. ensure that a Vermont Residential or Commercial Building Energy Standards certificate has been recorded in the Town land records pursuant to 24 V.S.A. Section 4449(a)(2), if applicable.
- E. If the Administrative Officer fails to either grant or deny the certificate of occupancy within 14 days of the submission of a complete application, the certificate shall be deemed issued on the 15th day.
- F. The Administrative Officer may issue a temporary Certificate of Occupancy for a structure that is substantially complete (suitable for occupancy or its intended use), for a period not to exceed 6 months from the date of issuance. The temporary certificate shall specify the remaining improvements to be completed in accordance with permit requirements prior to the issuance of a permanent certificate of occupancy.
- G. If a certificate of occupancy cannot be issued for a structure within the Flood Hazard Area Overlay District, notice will be sent to the owner and the status of the certificate of occupancy shall be released to the lender upon inquiry.

Section 6.04 Appeals

- A. **Decisions of the Administrative Officer.** In accordance with the Act [§4465], the applicant or any other interested person may appeal a decision or act of the Administrative Officer by filing a notice of appeal with the Secretary of the Development Review Board, or the Town Clerk if no Secretary has been elected, within 15 days of the date of such decision or act.
1. Pursuant to the Act [§4468], the Development Review Board shall hold a public hearing

Interested Person. In accordance with the Act [§4465(b)] the definition of an interested person includes the following:

- A person or municipality owning property or interest in property affected by imposed regulations (e.g., the applicant);
- The Town of Waitsfield or an adjoining municipality;
- A person owning or occupying property in the immediate neighborhood of a property which is the subject of a decision or act taken under these regulations, who can demonstrate a physical or environmental impact on the person's interest under the criteria reviewed, and who alleges that the decision or act, if confirmed, will not be in accord with the policies, purposes or terms of the plan or regulations of the town;
- Any 10 persons owning real property within the municipality who, by signed petition to the Development Review Board, allege that any relief requested by a person under this section, if granted, will not be in compliance with the plan or regulations of the municipality; and
- Any department or administrative subdivision of the state owning property or any interest therein within the town or adjoining municipality, and the Vermont Agency of Commerce and Community Development.

on a notice of appeal within 60 days of the date of its filing. The Board shall give public notice of the hearing under Section 6.7(D), and mail a copy of the hearing notice to the appellant at least 15 days prior to the hearing date.

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2. A decision on appeal, to include written findings of fact, shall be rendered within 45 days after hearing completion, pursuant to the Act [§4468]. The Development Review Board may reject an appeal without hearing, and render a decision, which shall include written findings of fact, within 10 days of the filing of a notice of appeal, if the Board determines that the issues raised by the appellant have been decided in an earlier appeal, or are based on substantially or materially the same facts, by or on behalf of the appellant. Copies of the decision shall be mailed to the appellant and hearing participants, and filed with the Administrative Officer and Town Clerk.

B. **Notice of Appeal of Administrative Officer Decisions.** Pursuant to the Act [§4466], a notice of appeal of an action of the Administrative Officer shall be in writing and include:

- the name and address of the appellant;
- a brief description of the property with respect to which the appeal is taken;
- a reference to applicable bylaw provisions;
- the relief requested by the appellant, including any request for a variance from one or more provisions of these regulations;
- the alleged grounds why such relief is believed proper under the circumstances; and
- any request for a stay of enforcement which may be granted or denied by the Development Review Board in accordance with the Act [§4466].

C. **Decisions of the Development Review Board.** Any interested person who has participated in a regulatory proceeding under these bylaws may appeal a decision of the Development Review Board within 30 days of the date of such decision to the Vermont Environmental Court, in accordance with the Act [§4471]. For the purposes of these regulations, participation in a regulatory proceeding shall include offering, through oral or written testimony, evidence or a statement of concern related to the subject of the hearing.

D. **Notice of Appeal of the Development Review Board Decisions.** The notice of appeal of a decision of the Development Review Board shall be filed by the appellant by certified mailing, with fees, to the Vermont Environmental Court and by mailing a copy to the Administrative Officer who shall supply a list of interested persons (including the applicant if not the appellant), to the appellant within five (5) working days. Upon receipt of the list of interested persons, the appellant shall, by certified mail, provide a copy of the notice of appeal to every interested person. If any one or more of those persons are not then parties to the appeal, upon motion they shall be granted leave by the court to intervene.

Section 6.05 Variances and Setback Waivers

A. **Variance.** The Development Review Board shall hear and decide upon requests for variances pursuant to the Act [§4469] and appeal procedures under Section 6.04. The Board may grant a variance, and render a decision in favor of the appellant, only if *all* of the following facts are found, and the findings are specified in its written decision:

1. that there are unique physical circumstances or conditions, including irregularity, narrowness, or shallowness of lot size or shape, or exceptional topographical or other physical conditions peculiar to the particular property, and that unnecessary hardship is due to such conditions and not the circumstances or conditions generally created by the provisions of the regulations in the neighborhood or district in which the property is located;

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2. that because of such physical circumstances and conditions, there is no possibility that the property can be developed in strict conformity with the provisions of the zoning regulation and that the authorization of a variance is necessary to enable the reasonable use of the property;
 3. that the unnecessary hardship has not been created by the appellant;
 4. that the variance, if authorized, will not alter the essential character of the neighborhood or district in which the property is located, substantially or permanently impair the appropriate use or development of adjacent property, reduce access to renewable energy resources, nor be detrimental to the public welfare; and
 5. that the variance, if authorized, will represent the minimum that will afford relief and will represent the least deviation possible from the zoning regulation and from the plan.
- B. In addition to the requirements under subsection A, variances for development within the Flood Hazard Overlay District shall be granted by the Development Review Board only in accordance with all of the following, as required under the Act [§4424(E)]:
1. The criteria for granting variances found in 44 CFR, Section 60.6 of the National Flood Insurance Program regulations.
 2. The determination that during the base flood discharge, the variance will not result in increased flood levels.
 3. The determination that the structure or other development is protected by methods that minimize flood damages during the base flood and will result in no additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expenses, or nuisances.
 4. The determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.
 5. Any variance issued within the Flood Hazard Area Overlay District shall include as part of the written decision, over the signature of a municipal official, the statement that: “The issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood elevation increases risk to life and property and will result in increased flood insurance premiums up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of coverage.” Such notification shall be maintained with a record of all variance actions.
- C. On an appeal for a variance from the provisions of these regulations that is requested for a structure that is primarily a renewable energy resource structure, the Board may grant such variance only if it finds that all of the facts listed in the Act [§4469(b)] are found in the affirmative and specified in its decision.
- D. In granting a variance, the Development Review Board may attach such conditions as it deems necessary and appropriate under the circumstances to implement the purposes of these regulations and the municipal plan currently in effect.
- E. **Setback Waivers.** Notwithstanding the minimum setback standards for front yards (setback from road centerline) and side and rear yards (setback from parcel boundaries) for various zoning districts set forth in Article II, the Development Review Board may grant a waiver of building setbacks for a new accessory structure or an addition or expansion of an existing structure as a conditional use reviewed in accordance with Section 5.03 and subject to the following:
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1. The parcel associated with the waiver request was legally in existence prior to January 1st 2009;
 2. The Board may allow for a reduction of the front, side and rear setback, providing the reduction will not adversely impact the use and enjoyment of adjacent parcels, and the reduced setback complies with all conditional use standards set forth in Section 5.03; and
 3. The waiver of the setback standard is consistent with the predominant building setbacks within the surrounding area of the parcel, and does not result in a reduction of the setback standard for the district in which the parcel is located by greater than 30% (e.g., a 50 foot setback may be reduced in accordance with this provision by up to 15 feet).

Section 6.06 Violations & Enforcement

- A. **Violations.** The commencement or continuation of any land development which is not in conformance with the provisions of this bylaw shall constitute a violation. Except as provided in Section 3.11, all violations will be pursued in accordance with the Act [§§ 4451, 4452]. Each day that a violation continues shall constitute a separate offense. Any person violating any provision of this bylaw shall be subject to the fines and remedies set forth in the Act. All fines imposed and collected for violations shall be paid over to the municipality.
- B. **Notice of Violation.** Pursuant to the Act [§4451], no action may be brought under this section unless the alleged offender has had at least 7 days notice by certified mail that a violation exists. The warning notice shall state that a violation exists, describe the violation, and explain that the alleged offender has an opportunity to cure the violation within the 7-day period and will not be entitled to an additional warning notice for a violation occurring after the 7-day period. Action may be brought without notice and opportunity to cure if the alleged offender repeats the violation of the bylaw after the 7-day notice period and within the next succeeding 12 months.
 1. **Flood Hazard Area Violations.** For violations within the Flood Hazard Area Overlay District (Special Flood Hazard Areas), a copy of the notice of violation shall be mailed to the State NFIP Coordinator. If the violation remains after all appeals have been resolved, the Administrative Officer shall submit a declaration to the Administrator of the National Flood Insurance Program requesting a denial of flood insurance for the property pursuant to Section 1316 of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968, as amended.
- C. **AAP Violations.** Apparent violations of Vermont's Accepted Agricultural Practices shall be immediately reported to the Secretary of Agriculture for enforcement under 6. V.S.A. §4812. Any land development, or other activity regulated under this bylaw that does not qualify as accepted agricultural and silvicultural practice, as defined by the Secretary of Agriculture, Food and Markets or the Commissioner of Forests, Parks and Recreation, respectively, shall be subject to enforcement under this section if commenced in violation of these bylaws.
- D. **Enforcement.** In accordance with the Act [§§ 4451, 4452], the Administrative Officer shall institute in the name of the municipality any appropriate action, injunction or other proceeding to enforce the provisions of these regulations. The town shall observe limitations on enforcement relating to municipal permits and approvals, as set forth in the Act [§4454].

Section 6.07 Municipal Administrative Requirements

- A. **Appointments.** The following appointments shall be made in association with the administration and enforcement of this bylaw as provided for in the Act:

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1. **Administrative Officer.** In accordance with the Act [§4448], an administrative officer shall be appointed for a term of 3 years by the Selectboard, from nominations submitted by the Planning Commission. The Selectboard may also appoint an Acting Administrative Officer who shall have the same duties and responsibilities as the Administrative Officer in his or her absence. An Administrative Officer may be removed for cause at any time by the Selectboard after consultation with the Planning Commission. The Administrative Officer:
 - a. shall administer these regulations literally, and shall not have the power to permit any land development which is not in conformance with this bylaw.
 - b. shall provide forms and maintain records as required.
 - c. shall recommend to applicants for municipal permits that they contact the state regional permit specialist in order to assure timely action on any related state permits.
 - d. shall, for development within the Flood Hazard Area Overlay District, review available documentation including, where applicable, state project review sheets and permits, to ensure that all necessary municipal, state and federal permits have been obtained in accordance with federal program requirements under 44 CFR 60.3(a)(2) and these regulations.
 2. **Development Review Board.** In accordance with the Act [§4460(b)], a Development Review Board consisting of not less than three (3) or more than nine (9) members shall be appointed by the Selectboard for 3 year terms. No member of the Planning Commission shall serve on the Development Review Board. Vacancies shall be filled by the Selectboard for unexpired terms and upon the expiration of such terms. The Selectboard also may appoint alternates to the Development Review Board for specified terms, to be assigned by the Selectboard to serve in the event that one or more members of the Board are disqualified or absent. Members of the Development Review Board may be removed for cause by the Selectboard upon written charges and after public hearing. The Board shall adopt rules of procedure and rules of ethics with respect to conflicts of interest to guide its official conduct in accordance with the requirements of the Act [§4462] and Vermont's Open Meeting Law [1 V.S.A., §§310-314]. The Development Review Board shall have all powers and duties as set forth in the Act to administer the provisions of these regulations, including but not limited to the power to hear and decide:
 - a. applications for conditional use approval under Section 5.03;
 - b. appeals from any decision, act, or failure to act by the Administrative Officer under Section 6.04; and
 - c. variance requests under Section 6.05.
 - d. requests for access approval under Section 3.02; and
 - e. applications for planned residential and planned unit developments under Section 5.04, in association with the review of subdivisions of land under the *Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations*.
 - f. applications for subdivision review pursuant to the *Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations*.
 3. **Planning Commission.** In accordance with the Act [§§ 4322, 4323], a planning commission consisting of not less than 3 nor more than 9 voting members shall be appointed by the Selectboard for 4 year terms; however no more than 3 commissioners shall be reappointed or replaced during any calendar year. Vacancies shall be filled by the Selectboard for the unexpired terms and upon the expiration of such terms. Any member may be removed at any time by unanimous vote of the select board. The
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Planning Commission shall elect a chairman and clerk, and adopt rules of procedure and rules of ethics with respect to conflicts of interest to guide its official conduct in accordance with the requirements of the Act [§4323] and Vermont's Open Meeting Law [1 V.S.A., §§310-314]. The Planning Commission shall have all powers and duties as set forth in the Act to administer the provisions of these regulations, including but not limited to the power to hear and, where appropriate, decide requests and petitions for bylaw amendments under Section 1.05;

- B. **Fee Schedule.** The Selectboard shall establish a schedule of fees to be charged in administering these regulations, with the intent of covering administrative costs. In accordance with the Act [§4461(c)], the fee schedule may include provisions which require applicants to pay for reasonable costs of an independent technical review of their applications. The schedule of fees shall be posted in the Waitsfield Town Office, and may be altered or amended only by the Selectboard.
- C. **Application Forms.** The Planning Commission is hereby authorized to prepare and revise application forms from time to time, in consultation with the administrative officer. In no case shall the introduction of a new or revised form have the effect of, or be construed as, amending these regulations. Application forms will be made available at the Waitsfield Town Office during regular business hours.
- D. **Hearing Notice Requirements.**
1. In accordance with the Act [§4464(a)], a warned public hearing shall be required for conditional use review (Section 5.03), appeals and variances (Sections 6.04 & 6.05) and Planned Unit Development and Planned Residential Development review (Section 5.04). Any public notice for a warned public hearing shall be given not less than 15 days prior to the date of the public hearing by all of the following:
 - a. publication of the date, place and purpose of the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the town;
 - b. posting of the same information in three (3) or more public places within the municipality, including posting of a notice within view from the public right-of-way nearest to the property for which the application is being made; and
 - c. written notification to the applicant and to owners of all properties adjoining the property subject to development, without regard to public rights-of-way, which includes a description of the proposed project, information that clearly informs the recipient where additional information may be obtained, and that participation in the local proceeding is a prerequisite to the right to take any subsequent appeal.
 2. The applicant shall be responsible for providing proof of notification of adjoining property owners, as determined from the municipal grand list, with the application. Proof of notification shall include a list of current landowners and proof of mailing provided by the U.S. Postal Service or a signed notice of service certifying that the applicant or the applicant's agent has notified the adjoining landowners.
 3. No defect in the form or substance of any required public notice under this section shall invalidate the action of the Development Review Board where reasonable efforts have been made to provide adequate posting and notice. However, the action shall be invalid when the defective posting or notice was materially misleading in content. If an action is ruled to be invalid by the Environmental Court, the action shall be remanded to the Board to provide new posting and notice, hold a new hearing, and take a new action.

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4. Public hearings concerning proposed amendments to these regulations shall be noticed and warned in accordance with the Act [§§ 4441, 4444].

E. **Recording Requirements.** The Administrative Officer shall keep on file and available to the public during regular business hours, a full and accurate record of all applications received, permits issued, plats approved, and notices of violation issued during his or her term of office.

1. Pursuant to the Act [§4449(c)], within 30 days after the issuance of a municipal land use permit or notice of violation, the Administrative Officer shall deliver either the original, a legible copy, or a notice of the permit or violation to the Town Clerk for recording in municipal land records as provided in 24 V.S.A. §1154(a). The applicant may be charged the cost of the recording fees as required by law.
2. For development within the Flood Hazard Area Overlay District (Special Flood Hazard Areas), the Administrative Officer shall also maintain a record of:
 - a. All permits issued within this district.
 - b. Elevation Certificates with the as-built elevation (consistent with the datum of the elevation on current Flood Insurance Rate Maps) of the lowest floor, including basement, of all new or substantially improved buildings, excluding small accessory structures (under Section 5.03(E)19).
 - d. Floodproofing Certificates and other certifications required for development in this district.
 - e. All decisions, including variance actions and violations, and supporting findings of fact, including justification for their issuance.
3. For development within the Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Overlay District, the Administrative Officer shall also maintain a record of:
 - a. All permits issued for development in this district, and
 - b. All variance actions, including justification for their issuance.

F. **Administrative Review.** The Administrative Officer may review applications for, and act to approve or deny, minor amendments to conditional use permits, subdivision plats and plans, and planned unit or planned residential developments previously approved by the Development Review Board, in accordance with the Act [§4464(c)], and, in the case of subdivision plats and plans, recorded in the Waitsfield Land Records in accordance with the Act [§4463] and the following requirements:

1. The following types of amendments shall be considered eligible for administrative review and approval by the Administrative Officer:
 - i. Relocation of site improvements and/or accessory structures that have been previously approved, provided such relocations are located within or do not alter any previously approved rights-of-way, building envelopes, setbacks, or coverage requirements for the site;
 - ii. Approval of as-built plans that deviate from approved plans, only to the extent that such deviations do not require an amendment of any condition of approval;
 - iii. Minor alterations to approved landscaping or screening plans, for example to allow for the substitution of landscaping or screening materials, that do not violate

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- or alter the conditions of previous approvals;
- iv. An increase in building area and/or impervious coverage totaling no more than 3% of the overall site coverage, or 1,000 square feet, whichever is less, and the total coverage is less than or equal to the maximum allowable lot coverage in the zoning district;
 - v. A change in use from an approved conditional or permitted use to another conditional or permitted use allowable within the district that does not alter or have the effect of altering the conditions of any previous approval. This could include a change in building ownership or tenancy or use, including within a mixed use building, which does not result in any increased demand for parking or wastewater, unless those parking or wastewater demands are met; and
 - vi. Other types of revisions or amendments, as specified in the Board's findings and conditions, if the decision clearly specifies the thresholds and conditions under which administrative review and approval shall be allowed.
2. No new development shall be approved that results in a substantial impact under any of the standards of these regulations or the conditions of approval; and no amendment issued as a result of an administrative review shall have the effect of substantially altering the findings of fact of the Board's applicable approval(s).
3. At least fifteen (15) days prior to the issuance of an administrative amendment:
- a. Notice of an application for an administrative amendment shall be posted in three (3) or more public places in the municipality, including posting within view of the public right(s)-of-way nearest to the property for which the application is being made;
 - b. Written notification of the application shall be mailed by the applicant to the owners of all properties adjoining the property subject to subdivision or development, without regard to public rights-of-way, to every person or body appearing and having been heard in related proceedings before the Development Review Board, and to the Development Review Board members. The applicant shall also demonstrate proof of delivery to those persons listed above, either by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by written notice hand-delivered or mailed to the last known address, supported by a signed, sworn statement of service;
 - c. Prior to the issuance of the administrative amendment, any interested person, including any Development Review Board member, may file a written request that the application be heard by the Development Review Board, rather than being acted upon by the Administrative Officer. Such request shall be filed with the Secretary of the Development Review Board, or the Town Clerk if no Secretary has been elected, and by filing a copy of the request with the Administrative Officer. A request filed with the Development Review Board under this section shall be in writing and shall include:
 - i. The name and address of the requesting party;
 - ii. A brief description of the property with respect to which the request is
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- made;
 - iii. A reference to applicable provisions of these regulations;
 - iv. The request that the application be heard by the Development Review Board, rather than being acted upon by the Administrative officer; and
 - v. The alleged grounds for why such application should not be acted upon by the Administrative Officer by rather heard by the Development Review Board. The matter shall then be scheduled and heard by the Development Review Board in its ordinary course of business.
4. Administrative approvals shall be issued by the Administrative Officer in the same manner as zoning permits under Section 6.01(c), and may be appealed to the Development Review Board in accordance with Section 6.04(B). The Administrative Officer shall create a written decision and copies of the decision shall also be sent, within three (3) days of issuance, to the owners of all properties adjoining the property subject to subdivision or development, without regard to public rights-of-way, and to every person or body appearing and having been heard in prior related proceedings before the Development Review Board.
- a. The Administrative Officer shall report on all administrative approvals to the Development Review Board at the next regular meeting of the Board following the date of approval.
 - b. Administrative approvals shall be recorded in the same manner as other permits and approvals, and in accordance with the requirements of Section 6.07(E). Administrative amendments to an approved subdivision plat shall also meet plat recording requirements under Section 2.6 of the Subdivision Regulations.

ARTICLE VII. DEFINITIONS

Section 7.01 Terms & Usage

- A. Except where specifically defined herein or in the Act, or unless otherwise clearly required by the context, all words, phrases and terms in these regulations shall have their usual, customary meanings.
- B. In the interpretation of words and terms used, defined, or further described herein, the following shall apply:
 - 1. the particular controls the general;
 - 2. the present tense includes the future tense;
 - 3. the word "shall" is mandatory; the word "may" is permissive; the term "generally shall" indicates that it is mandatory unless the Development Review Board or other applicable body deems otherwise in accordance with these regulations;
 - 4. the word "structure" includes "building;" and
 - 5. the word "lot" includes "parcel."
- C. For the purposes of flood hazard area management and regulation within the Flood Hazard Area Overlay District, National Flood Insurance Program definitions contained in 44 CFR Section 59.1 are hereby adopted by reference and shall be used to interpret and enforce these regulations. Common federal and state program definitions are provided under Subsection 7.03.
- D. Any interpretation of words, phrases or terms by the Administrative Officer may be appealed to the Development Review Board under Section 6.04. In such cases, the Board shall base its decision upon the following definitions, state statute, and the need for reasonable and effective implementation of these regulations. The Board shall publish and update from time to time such written interpretation, to ensure consistent and uniform application of the provisions of these regulations.

Section 7.02 General Definitions

ACCEPTED MANAGEMENT PRACTICES (AMPs): Accepted practices for silviculture (forestry) as currently defined by the Commissioner of the Vermont Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation.

ACCESSORY AGRICULTURAL USE: Customary on-farm accessory use that is directly related and subordinate to the agricultural practices. Such activities need not be subordinate to the agricultural operation in terms of revenue, but shall be subordinate in terms of overall land use (e.g. land area, structures utilized). Includes corn maze, petting zoo, farm tours, classes, scientific research, trails for non-motorized recreation, composting, u-pick operations, and product tasting. Retail is included if greater than 50% of sales are attributable to on-farm production (e.g. selling baked foods at a farm stand, brick oven pizzas).

ACCESSORY DWELLING: A separate, complete housekeeping unit that is contained within or attached to a single-family dwelling, or within an accessory building, in which the title is inseparable from the primary dwelling. An accessory dwelling may be a mobile home only with the approval of the Development Review Board pursuant to Section 5.03. Only one accessory apartment may be created within or attached to a single-family structure or in an accessory structure. (See Specific Use Standards, Section 4.01.)

ACCESSORY USE OR STRUCTURE A use or structure which is incidental to and subordinate to the principal use of a lot or parcel of land and is located on the same lot.

ADAPTIVE REUSE: A change in use of an existing historic barn, farmstead, or former commercial lodging establishment for another allowed use as specified under Table 2.04, Section 4.02, or Section 4.03 in this bylaw. (See also HISTORIC BARN and FARMSTEAD.)

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER: The Zoning Administrator appointed in accordance with Section 6.07.

AFFORDABLE HOUSING: Housing that is either (1) owned by its inhabitants, whose gross annual household income does not exceed 80 percent of the state median income, as defined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the total annual cost of the housing, including principal, interest, taxes and insurance, is not more than 30 percent of the household's gross annual income; or (2) rented by its inhabitants whose gross annual household income does not exceed 65 percent of the state median income, as defined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the total annual cost of the housing, including rent, utilities, and condominium association fees, is not more than 30 percent of the household's gross annual income.

AGRICULTURE: Land or structures primarily used for cultivating soils, producing crops, or raising livestock; orchards and maple sugar production; the storage, processing or sale of products raised on the premises; or as otherwise defined by the Secretary of the Agency of Agriculture, Food and Markets. Structures which are customarily accessory to agricultural uses and are located on the same parcel as an agricultural use, with the exception of residential dwellings, shall be included in this definition. (See also REQUIRED AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES, FARM STRUCTURE.)

AIR LANDING STRIP: Any area of land or water designed and set aside for the take-off and landing of aircraft. (See AIRPORT.)

AIRPORT: A place where aircraft can land and takeoff, which may also include general aviation and commercial services, aircraft storage hangars, and administrative facilities. (See AIR LANDING STRIP.)

ALTERATION: Structural change, change of location, or addition to a building or structure, but excluding ordinary repairs to a building, or modification of building equipment.

APPENDAGE SIGN: A subsidiary sign attached to or hung from a principal sign.

ARTIST STUDIO: Work space for artists or artisans, including individuals engaged in the application, teaching or performance of one of the fine or applied arts or crafts. (See GALLERY.)

AUTO REPAIR SERVICE: Establishments primarily engaged in furnishing automotive repair services to the general public and including as an accessory use limited automobile sales, providing that not more than 8 automobiles are displayed for sale at any given time, or such other number as determined under conditional use review criteria.

BANK: An establishment providing a variety of financial services to the public, which may include drive-through facilities. For the purposes of these regulations this definition also includes savings and loans, and similar financial institutions (e.g., Credit Union).

BAR/TAVERN: An establishment used primarily for the sale or dispensing of alcoholic beverages by the drink for on-site consumption, where the sale of prepared food is secondary to the consumption of such beverages.

BASEMENT: Any area of the building having 3 sides or 60% of its walls subgraded (below ground level), whichever is less. (See also STORY. See also BASEMENT as defined for purposes of flood

hazard area regulation under Section 7.03.)

BED & BREAKFAST: A single-family dwelling occupied by the owner or operator, in which not more than eight (8) rooms within the dwelling and/or in an accessory structure located on the same lot are rented out to provide overnight accommodations to transient guests. Individual cooking and eating facilities shall not be provided; breakfasts shall be the only meals served and shall be limited to overnight guests. Guest rooms may not occupy greater than 2 accessory structures.

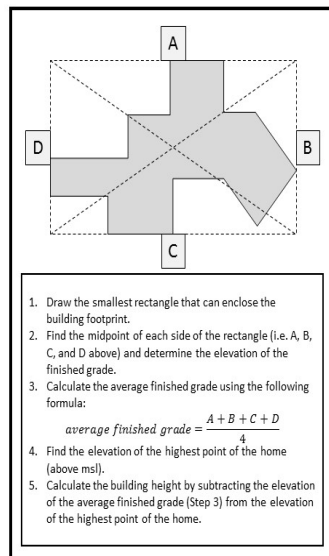
BUFFER: Any space between adjoining land uses or between a land use and a natural feature, which is intended and designed to reduce the impact of one use on the other use or feature. Buffers may include open space, woodland, landscaped areas, undisturbed vegetated areas, or other types of physical, visual or sound barriers.

BUILDING: A walled and roofed structure.

BUILDING COVERAGE: The perimeter limit of any floor space, including porches, balconies or roof overhangs greater than 30 inches projected vertically on to the ground plane.

BUILDING FRONT LINE: Line parallel to the front lot line transecting that point in the building face which is closest to the front line.

BUILDING HEIGHT: The height of a building or structure as measured according to the diagram and formula below; and/or, where specified, the number of stories within a building, excluding a basement or attic.



BUILDING SUPPLY STORE: Lumberyard and/or building supply yard which offers goods utilized in

construction or alteration or improvement of buildings.

CAMPER: Any vehicle used as temporary sleeping, camping or living quarters, which is mounted on wheels, a truck or a camper body, or towed by a motor vehicle. This definition includes recreation vehicles and travel trailers, but specifically excludes mobile homes (see **MOBILE HOME**).

CAR SALES: The use of any building, land area or other premise for the display and sale of new or used automobiles.

CEMETERY: Land used or dedicated to the burial of the dead, including as accessory structures mausoleums, columbariums, or maintenance facilities, but excluding crematoriums. An individual burial site on private land, registered with the Waitsfield Town Clerk in accordance with state law, is exempted from this definition.

CHANGE OF USE: The transfer of use of land or building from one category of use, as listed in zoning district regulations or defined in this section, to another category of use. (See Section 3.03 Conversion and Change of Use.)

CHILD CARE FACILITY: Any place operated as a business or service on a regular or continuous basis, whether for compensation or not, which provides child care for periods of less than 24 hours, including family child care homes. (See Specific Use Standards Section 4.04. See also **HOME CHILD CARE**.)

COMMERCIAL BED: An overnight accommodation, offered on a nightly, weekly, seasonal, or other short term basis, in units, whether singly or separately owned, which may have a management entity operating the structure and/or facilities and may provide such services as maid service, a central switchboard, or dining facilities. Where units in the facility are under separate ownership, a rental and management contract between the unit owner and a rental and management agent are required. For purposes of this definition, separate ownership includes timeshare or interval ownership in fee or leasehold, condominium ownership and cooperative ownership with proprietary lease. For purposes of calculating density, two commercial beds per bedroom shall be assumed.

COMMERCIAL WATER EXTRACTION: The extraction, collection, storage, and transport of groundwater from one or more wells or springs by means of pipelines, channels, trucking, or other similar mechanisms, for the bulk wholesale or retail sale of potable drinking water. Exempted from this definition will be water extraction and distribution systems designed to provide a primary water supply to no more than 10 off site dwelling units. (See Specific Use Standards Section 4.05.)

COMMON LAND: Land within a development or subdivision that is not individually owned or dedicated for public use, but which is designed to be held in common, for use, enjoyment, management and maintenance by the residents of the development or subdivision. Such land may include but not be limited to open space areas, parking lots, pedestrian walkways, recreation areas, utility and road rights-of-way.

COMMUNITY [RESIDENTIAL] CARE FACILITY: A facility licensed by the state which provides primarily non-medical residential care services to seven or more individuals in need of personal assistance essential for sustaining the activities of daily living, or for the protection of the individual, excluding members of the resident family or persons employed by the facility, on a 24-hour a day basis.

COMMUNITY CENTER: A building used for recreational, social, educational and/or cultural activities, open to the general public, owned and operated by a public or nonprofit group or agency.

COMMUNITY SEWAGE TREATMENT FACILITY: A community sewage treatment facility is any

community wastewater treatment system, including treatment plant and associated structures, collection lines, disposal fields, or expansion thereof, which meet either of the following criteria: (1) any treatment plant or collection system with a capacity greater than 6500 gallons per day; or (2) any treatment plant or collection system in which connections or capacity are sold.

CONDOMINIUM: Single or multi-unit dwelling or dwellings, including detached, semi-detached, or multi-story structures, or any combination thereof, each of whose residents (unit owners) enjoys exclusive ownership of his individual apartment or unit while retaining an undivided interest as a tenant in common in the common facilities and areas of the condominium property.

CONTRACTOR'S YARD: A parcel of land with or without buildings thereon to be used for the storage of equipment, materials, and/or vehicles used in the operation of construction and related trades

COOPERATIVE: Single or multi-unit dwelling or dwellings similar to a condominium, including detached, semi-detached or multi-story structures, or any combination thereof, in which each owner has a lease entitling him or his tenants to occupy a particular unit, and such owner owns stock in the cooperative organization owning the property.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY: Light industry that occurs only within a historic barn in accordance with Section 4.2 and which involves not more than five employees on site at any one time.

CRISIS SHELTER: A facility providing temporary protective sanctuary for victims of crime or abuse, including emergency housing during crisis intervention for individuals, such as victims of rape or domestic violence.

CULTURAL FACILITY: A theater, concert hall, or other similar establishment offering programs, performances, or exhibits of cultural, educational, historic, or scientific interest including museums but excluding movie theaters.

DEGREE OF NONCOMPLIANCE: The extent to which a structure encroaches upon, or otherwise violates, one or more dimensional standard of these regulations. The extension of a structure which results in an additional encroachment of the noncomplying feature/element, including the expansion of the volume or area of a structure within a building setback, would increase the degree of noncompliance.

DEVELOPMENT: See LAND DEVELOPMENT; see also DEVELOPMENT as defined for purposes of flood hazard area regulation under Section 7.03.

DRIVEWAY: A minor, private travel way serving up to three adjoining parcels, which provides access for vehicles to a parking space, garage, dwelling or other structure.

DRIVE-THROUGH: A business establishment which includes a driveway approach or parking spaces for motor vehicles to serve patrons in their motor vehicles rather than within the building or structure.

DWELLING UNIT: One or more rooms designed, occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters with cooking, sleeping and sanitary facilities provided within the dwelling unit for the exclusive use of a single family maintaining a household. The term "dwelling unit" shall not include guest accommodations provided by a hotel, motel, boarding house or similar structure. Each dwelling unit shall constitute a separate unit for purposes of calculating density.

DWELLING, MULTI-FAMILY: A building containing two or more dwelling units, excluding ACCESSORY DWELLINGS.

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DWELLING, SINGLE-FAMILY: A building containing only one dwelling unit.

ELDERLY HOUSING: A multiple dwelling in one or more buildings, each unit of which is specifically designed and intended for occupancy by at least one person who is retired and 55 years of age or older. Such housing may include, as accessories, congregate dining and recreational facilities, and assisted living services.

EXTRACTION OF EARTH RESOURCES: The on-site removal of surface and/or subsurface materials, including soil, sand, gravel, stone, rock, minerals or similar materials. Typical uses include sand and gravel pits and quarries, and related operations such as the crushing, screening, and temporary storage of materials on-site. Specifically excluded from this definition is the grading and removal of dirt which is associated with and incidental to an approved site plan or subdivision, or an excavation associated with an accepted agricultural practice. (See Specific Use Standards Section 4.06.)

FAMILY: A single person or group of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, adoption or civil union, or a group of not more than 5 persons, living together as a household.

FARM CAFÉ: An on-farm restaurant which serves no more than 40 members of the public at any one time, for consumption primarily on the premises food and/or beverages that include but are not exclusively created from agricultural products grown on the farmstead on which it is located. This definition specifically excludes Bar/Tavern.

FARM STRUCTURE: A building for housing livestock, raising horticultural or agronomic plant, or carrying out other practices associated with accepted agricultural or farming practices, as defined by the Commissioner of Agriculture, Food and Markets, as exempt from these regulations. Dwellings are specifically excluded from this definition. (See ACCEPTED AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES.)

FARMSTEAD: A farm and its adjacent service areas, farm structures, and accessory structures, including a dwelling. Visual characterization is typified by the appearance of a principal structure and a mix of agricultural buildings (e.g. barns, outbuildings) located within a compact area surrounded by open farmland. This term includes historic farm properties and vacant agricultural properties which are adjacent to a parcel with a dwelling if the two parcels are held in common ownership.

FINISHED GRADE: Completed surface of grounds, lawns, walks, paved areas, and roads which have been brought to grades as shown in associated plans after site clearing, filling, or excavating work is performed.

FLOOR AREA: The sum of the gross square foot area of all the floors of a building. All dimensions shall be measured between interior faces of walls.

FORESTRY: The growing and harvesting of trees or timber under proper forest management for purposes other than their fruit. For the purposes of these regulations, the term "Forestry" shall also include the temporary use of processing equipment such as chippers and portable sawmills, which are used in association with harvesting operations for a period not exceeding one year, and are removed from the site once harvesting operations are complete. This definition specifically excludes permanent sawmills, lumber yards and other similar facilities used for the processing, manufacturing and/or storage of wood and wood products. (See also SMALL SCALE PROCESSING.)

FRONT FACADE: The wall of a building that most directly faces and parallels a road and/or contains the main entry.

FUNERAL ESTABLISHMENT: A place of business devoted to the care and preparation for burial,

disposal, or transportation of dead human bodies, including the selling of funeral services or merchandise.

GALLERY: An establishment engaged in the display and sale of art and craft work, excluding cultural facilities (See ARTIST STUDIO, CULTURAL FACILITY).

GAS STATION: Any building, land area or other premises or portion thereof used or intended to be used for the retail dispensing or sales of vehicular fuels; which may include as an accessory use the sale or installation of lubricants, tires, batteries, and similar accessories.

GROUP HOME: A state licensed residential care home serving not more than 6 persons who are developmentally disabled or handicapped. For the purposes of these regulations, a group home shall constitute a single-family dwelling.

HALF STORY: A habitable portion of a building with a ceiling a minimum of 7½ feet high above the floor, and a total floor area of at least 40% of the total area of the floor directly beneath.

HEADWATER STREAM: Any permanent or intermittent stream channel located above an elevation of 1,500 feet mean sea level.

HISTORIC BARN: Any barn structure within the Town of Waitsfield that has been certified in writing by the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, or the Mad River Valley Rural Resource Commission (certified local government) to meet the following conditions: (1) the barn shall be more than 50 years old; and (2) the barn is deemed a significant structure as a part of the town's historic fabric and a reflection of the town's rural and agricultural heritage.

HOME BUSINESS: A business conducted by the resident(s) of a single-family dwelling, and not more than 4 non-resident employees, which is carried on within the principal dwelling and/or an accessory structure, and otherwise meets the requirements of these regulations (See Specific Use Standards Section 4.07. See also HOME OCCUPATION.)

HOME CHILD CARE: A state registered or licensed family child care home, operated as an accessory to a single-family dwelling, in which up to 6 full-time and 4 part-time children are provided day care. (See also CHILD CARE FACILITY.)

HOME OCCUPATION: Any use conducted entirely within a dwelling and carried on by the occupants thereof, or not more than two 2 nonresidents, which is incidental and secondary to the use of the dwelling for dwelling purposes and does not change the character thereof. (See Specific Use Standards Section 4.07.)

HOTEL: A grouping of rooms which do not contain cooking facilities, offering overnight accommodations. The hotel may provide such services as maid service, a central switchboard or central dining facilities for the occupants. Each hotel room shall constitute a separate unit for purposes of calculating density.

INFRASTRUCTURE: Facilities and services required to support residential, commercial, industrial and civic land development, which may include but not be limited to roads, sidewalks and other transportation facilities; water, wastewater, and stormwater management systems; communications, electrical and other utilities; and public facilities such as fire houses, parks, and schools. For purposes of these regulations, infrastructure is considered and regulated as land development, which may be principal, accessory or incidental to other types of land development. (See also LAND DEVELOPMENT, PUBLIC FACILITY, TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY.)

KENNEL: The boarding, grooming, or training of four or more dogs, cats, or other household pets of any age.

LAND DEVELOPMENT: The construction, reconstruction, expansion, conversion, structural alteration, relocation or enlargement of any building or other structure, or of any mining, excavation or landfill, and any change in the use of any building or other structure, or land, or extension of use of land. The subdivision of land, including the division of a parcel into two or more parcels, is regulated under the Town of Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations, as most recently amended. (See also DEVELOPMENT as defined for purposes of flood hazard area regulation under Section 7.03.)

LEVEL OF SERVICE: The operating conditions that a driver will experience while traveling on a particular street or highway, including frequency of stops, operating speed, travel time, traffic density.

LEVEL OF SERVICE C: An operating condition that a driver will experience while traveling on a particular street or highway in which there is stable flow, but speed and maneuvering are more closely controlled by higher traffic volumes.

LEVEL OF SERVICE D: An operating condition that a driver will experience while traveling on a particular street or highway which approaches unstable flow, with tolerable operating speeds being maintained though considerably affected by changes in operating conditions.

LIGHT INDUSTRY: The manufacturing, compounding, processing, packaging, assembly and/or treatment of finished or semi-finished products, including but not limited to agricultural products, timber products and food products.

LOFT: An area not to exceed one third of the area of the floor level below it, and open to that lower floor.

LOT: Land having not less than the minimum area, width, and depth required in the district in which such land is situated and having frontage on a street or other means of access, as may be determined by the governing unit with jurisdiction, to be adequate as a condition of a permit.

LOT AREA: Total area within the property line, excluding any part thereof lying within the boundaries of a public road.

LOT COVERAGE: The total ground area covered by all structures, parking areas, walkways, driveways, and other impervious surfaces.

LOT FRONTAGE: Distance measured across the width of the lot along the edge of a streetline.

MAJOR SUBDIVISION: See Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations.

MANUFACTURING: Any process whereby the nature, size, or shape of articles or raw materials are changed, or articles are assembled and/or packaged. Processing of produce where raised shall not be considered "manufacturing."

MEDICAL CENTER: A building or portion of a building containing offices and facilities for providing medical, dental and/or psychiatric services for outpatients only.

MIXED USE BUILDING: A structure containing two or more use types which are otherwise allowed as permitted or conditional uses within the district in which the structure is located. (See Specific Use

Standards Section 4.08.)

MOBILE HOME: A manufactured dwelling unit which is designed for long term and continuous residential occupancy; is designed to be moved on wheels as a whole or in sections; on arrival at the site, is complete and ready for occupancy except for incidental unpacking, assembly, connections to utilities and placing on support or permanent foundation or installation as a unit in a prepared structure; and utilizes the same water supply and waste disposal as immovable housing. (See also MANUFACTURED HOME as defined for purposes of flood hazard area regulation under Section 7.03.)

MOBILE HOME LOT: A site or portion of a parcel of land within a mobile home park that is set aside for and designated for occupancy by one single-family mobile home.

MOBILE HOME PARK: A parcel of land under single or common ownership or control which contains or is designed, laid out or adopted to accommodate three or more mobile homes. (See Specific Use Standards Section 4.09. See also MANUFACTURED HOME PARK as defined for purposes of flood hazard area regulation under Section 7.03.)

MULTI-FAMILY DWELLING: See DWELLING, MULTI-FAMILY.

MUNICIPAL FACILITY: A building or other facility owned, leased, held, used, and/or controlled exclusively for public purposes by the Town of Waitsfield.

MUNICIPAL PERMIT: As defined in the Act [§4303(24)] to include, as issued by the municipality: (1) final zoning, subdivision, site plan, or building permits or approvals relating to subdivision and land development; (2) septic or sewage system permits; (3) final official minutes of meetings which relate to permits or approvals, which serve as the sole evidence of such permits or approvals; (4) certificates of occupancy, compliance, or similar certificates; and (5) any amendments to the previously listed, permits, approvals and/or certificates.

MUSEUM: A building serving as a repository for collections of natural, scientific, or historic objects of interests, or works of art, which is designed for public viewing, and may include as accessory uses preservation, interpretive and educational services, and the retail sale of museum-related goods. (See also CULTURAL FACILITY.)

NONCONFORMING STRUCTURE: A structure or part thereof not in compliance with the provisions of this bylaw, relating to building height, area, yard, setback, or parking facilities, but which was in all respects lawful prior to the effective date of these regulations.

NONCONFORMING USE: A use of land, building, or premises not permitted by this bylaw in the district in which said land, building, or premises is located, but which use was in all respects lawful prior to enactment of this bylaw.

NURSERY: An enterprise which conducts the retail and/or wholesale distribution of plants, shrubs and trees and associated landscaping or gardening products. A nursery may be permitted as a retail establishment and/or agricultural operation in designated districts, providing it meets the definition of these respective uses (See RETAIL, AGRICULTURE).

OFFICE: A room, suite of rooms or building used for conducting a business, profession, service industry or government. The on-premise retail sale of goods is specifically excluded from this definition.

OPEN SPACE: The undeveloped portion of any development parcel which is not occupied by buildings,

streets, rights-of-way, driveways, parking spaces, commercial recreation facilities, or yard areas, and which is set aside, dedicated, or designated, or for the use and enjoyment of owners and occupants of land adjoining or neighboring such open space.

PARKING FACILITY: An area or structure used for the short-term storage of registered motor vehicles.

PARKING SPACE: Off-street space, not including access driveways, used for temporary location of one licensed motor vehicle, which space shall be at least 9 feet wide and 18 feet long, and shall have direct access to a street or approved right of way.

PERSON: An individual, a corporation, a partnership, an association, and any other incorporated or unincorporated organization or group.

PERSONAL SERVICE: An establishment primarily engaged in providing services involving the care of a person or his or her apparel, including but not limited to laundry and dry cleaning, beauty shops, barber shops, shoe repair, funeral services, and photographic studios.

PLACE OF WORSHIP: A building or structure, or group of buildings or structures that, by design and construction, are primarily intended for conducting organized religious services and associated accessory uses.

PLANNED HAMLET DEVELOPMENT (PHD): Compact small-scale residential uses characterized by homes clustered together in concentrated density, with either a visual relationship to one another, the adjacent road, a common green, or park, or sited to avoid impact to one or more natural resource. Typically includes the presence of a common, small green, or neighborhood park; surrounding open space (either farmland or forest) which helps define the compact hamlet relative to the open, rural character of the Agricultural-Residential Zoning District.

Deleted: settlement pattern

PLANNED RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT (PRD): An area of land to be developed as a single entity for a number dwelling units, the plan for which does not correspond in lot size, bulk, or type of dwelling, density, lot coverage, and required open space under these regulations except as a planned unit development (see also PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT).

PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT (PUD): A tract of land to be developed as a single entity for residential, educational, industrial or commercial uses. Other characteristics of the planned unit development include common open space for use of residents, unitary design of building arrangement, a harmonious pattern of street, density, lot size and building bulk, any or all of which may not correspond to the regulations established in any one or more districts created in this Bylaw.

POST OFFICE: A facility operated by the U.S. Postal Service and used for the collection and distribution of mail.

PRIMITIVE CAMP: Structures, such as cabins, yurts, shelters, or tents, which are less than 1,500 square feet, are occupied and/or used on a temporary basis on their own individual lots, and which have no interior plumbing consisting of no more than a sink with water. Temporary basis shall be defined by the durational limits for state wastewater and potable supply permit exemptions in the State Wastewater Rules Section 1-304(a)(4), and such structures shall comply at all times with the exemption granted prior to obtaining a zoning permit.

PRIVATE CLUB: A building and related facilities operated by a corporation, association, or group of individuals established for the fraternal, social, educational, recreational, or cultural enrichment of its members and not primarily for profit and whose members meet certain prescribed qualifications for

membership.

PRIVATE ROAD: Any road or street serving four or more lots, and associated right-of-way, which is not publicly owned and maintained. The word “road” shall mean the entire right-of-way (see also DRIVEWAY).

PRINCIPAL BUILDING: A building in which the principal use of a parcel is conducted, as differentiated from an accessory building or structure (see Section 3.07).

PRINCIPAL USE: The primary or predominant use of a lot or parcel as differentiated from an accessory use (see Section 3.07).

PUBLIC FACILITY: A building or other facility owned, leased, held, used, and/or controlled exclusively for public purposes by a municipal or state government. Such facilities include municipal buildings, garages, and water and wastewater facilities. Post offices and schools are specifically excluded from this definition. (See Specific Use Standards Section 4.11.)

PUBLIC ROAD: A road or street which is constructed within the boundaries of an officially deeded and accepted public right-of-way. The word “road” shall mean the entire right-of-way.

PUBLIC SCHOOL: A facility that provides a curriculum of elementary and/or secondary academic instruction, including kindergartens, elementary schools, junior high schools, and high schools principally supported by public taxation or tuition payments received from public funds.

RECONSTRUCT: To rebuild or replace a building or structure which has been destroyed, damaged or demolished from any cause.

RECREATION FACILITY, OUTDOOR OR INDOOR: Any facility used for recreation, including but not limited to tennis courts, golf courses, ski areas, skating rink, skateboard park, athletic fields, bowling alleys, spas, and swimming pools, except those facilities which are accessory to dwelling units.

RECREATION VEHICLE SALES & SERVICE: An establishment for the sale and servicing of recreation vehicles, which may include the outdoor display of such vehicles. (See also CAMPER, TRAVEL TRAILER.)

REQUIRED AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES (RAPs): Accepted practices for agriculture, including farm structures other than dwellings, as currently defined by the Commissioner of Vermont Department of Agriculture, Food and Markets.

RESTAURANT: An establishment where food and drink is prepared, served, and consumed primarily within the principal building.

RETAIL: Establishment engaged in selling goods or merchandise to the general public for personal, business, or household consumption. Wholesale and services may be an accessory use of retail and shall be included in this definition. For the purposes of this bylaw, the following uses are excluded from the definition of retail: restaurant, gasoline sales and/or motor vehicle repair station, car sales and service, trailer and mobile home sales and service, and building supplies.

ROAD CENTERLINE: The center of the traveled way.

SCHOOL: A public, private or parochial institution certified by the State of Vermont to provide educational instruction to students. Such facilities may also include accessory recreational and dining

facilities, and be used as officially designated, temporary emergency shelters.

SILVICULTURE: See FORESTRY.

SETBACK: The horizontal distance from the road centerline, other lot boundary, or other delineated feature (e.g., a stream bank or channel centerline or wetland boundary) to the nearest part of a building or structure on the premises.

SIGN: Any structure, display, device or representation which is designed or used to advertise or call attention to or direct a person to any business, association, profession, commodity, product, institution, service, entertainment, person, place, thing or activity of any kind, and is intended to be visible from a public or private road. In computing the area of a sign, not including the supporting structure, the area shall be the area of the smallest geometric shape with a level base line which can contain a sign, including the panel and frame, if any.

SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING: See DWELLING, SINGLE-FAMILY.

SMALL SCALE PROCESSING OF RAW AGRICULTURAL AND FOREST PRODUCTS: The processing of raw agricultural or forestry products involving not more than 4 on-site employees. This includes sawmills and specialty food manufacturers.

SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANIZATION: Licensed organizations providing assistance to persons in such areas as child care, residential care and counseling for psychological problems, employment, learning disabilities, and physical disabilities.

SPECIAL EVENT: A temporary or occasional use that extends beyond the usual and customary activities associated with the permitted principal use of a parcel. Special events are those functions that (1) occur for a limited number of days, and (2) are intended to, or are likely to, attract at least 75 attendees, if that is a greater number of attendees than otherwise associated with the principal use of the property.

STORY: A story is that portion of a building, other than a basement, included between the surface of any floor and the surface of the next floor or ceiling above it. For the purposes of these regulations, a basement shall be counted as a story if the front exterior wall of the basement is a minimum of 50% above the finished grade.

STREAM: Any surface water course in the Town of Waitsfield as depicted on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps, Vermont Base Map orthophotos, official zoning maps, Vermont Center for Geographic Information System (VCGI) Vermont Hydrography Dataset (VHD) for surface water resources, and as identified through site investigation; excluding artificially created irrigation and drainage channels.

STREAM BANK: Physiographic feature that contains a stream, within a stream channel under normal flow conditions. Stream banks are distinct from the streambed, which is normally wetted and provides a substrate that supports aquatic organisms. For purposes of measuring stream setback and buffer distances under these regulations, measurements shall be taken horizontally from: (1) the "Top of Bank," defined as the vertical point along a stream bank where an abrupt change in slope is evident, and where the stream is generally able to overflow the banks and enter the adjacent floodplain only during flows at or exceeding the average annual high water stage; or (2) the "Top of Slope," defined as a break in the slope adjacent to steep-banked streams that have little or no floodplain; or (3) where no stream bank is discernable, measurements shall be taken from the channel centerline. (See also STREAM, STREAM CHANNEL.)

STREAM CHANNEL: The area that contains continuous or periodic (intermittent) flowing water that is

confined by banks and a streambed. This may include but not be limited to bedrock channels, gravel beds, sand and silt beds, and swales. A stream bank may define the usual boundaries, but not the flood boundaries, of a stream channel. Artificially created water courses such as agricultural irrigation and drainage ditches are specifically excluded from this definition. For purposes of these regulations, the “Channel (Bankfull) Width” is the width of the stream channel when flowing at a bankfull discharge—the stage in which water first overtops natural stream banks. This flow occurs, on average, once over one to two years. (See also STREAM, STREAM BANK, STREAM SLOPE.)

STREAM SLOPE: a steep bank adjacent to a stream that has little or no floodplain; the stream channel may be incised or deeply cut, creating a condition in which the floodplains have been abandoned or are undergoing abandonment. In this scenario, the slope refers to the steep sides of the abandoned floodplains or side terraces.

STREETLINE: Edge of right of way of a street, either public or private, as dedicated by a deed of record. Where width of street is not established, the street line shall be considered to be 25 feet from the centerline of the traveled way.

STRUCTURE: An assembly of materials for occupancy or use, including but not limited to a building, a manufactured or mobile home or trailer, sign, storage shelter, wall or fence, except a wall or fence on an operating farm. (See also STRUCTURE as defined for purposes of flood hazard area regulation under Section 7.03.)

TELECOMMUNICATIONS FACILITY: A support structure which is primarily for communication or broadcast purposes to transmit or receive communication signals for commercial, industrial, municipal, county, state or other governmental purposes, and associated ancillary facilities that provide access and/or house equipment (see Specific Use Standards Section 4.12).

TIMESHARE: One or more dwelling units in which the possession or occupancy of such dwelling unit(s) circulates among the various owners or lessees thereof in accordance with a fixed time schedule on a periodically recurring basis.

TINY HOUSE: A permanently located structure containing a dwelling unit with less than 500 sq. ft of floor area excluding lofts, attached to a permanent foundation.

TRAIL: Section of land made of dirt, crushed stone, or gravel, which is no larger than 6’ wide for non-motorized use.

TRANSFER STATION: A facility serving as an intermediate destination for solid waste, which may include separation and recycling stations.

TRAVEL TRAILER: Includes any vehicle used as sleeping or camping or living quarters mounted on wheels or a camper body, usually mounted on a truck or customarily towed by a motor vehicle. (See also CAMPER, RECREATIONAL VEHICLE.)

USE: The purpose or activity for which land or structures are designed, arranged, or intended, or for which land or structures are occupied or maintained.

VALUE-ADDED PRODUCTION: Production activities that enhance or improve the overall value of local agricultural or forestry products, including processing and packaging activities. This may include the limited on-site sale of goods produced on the premises, and directly related products, but shall not include general retail sales. For purposes of this definition, “local” means grown or raised within the state of Vermont. (See also SMALL SCALE PROCESSING.)

Deleted: → A detached structure containing a dwelling unit with less than a total of 500 square feet to be built on a foundation.

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VIOLATION: The failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with this bylaw or conditions of permit approval.

WAREHOUSE: A building used primarily for the storage of goods and materials.

WILDLIFE REFUGE: An area maintained in a natural state for the preservation of animal and plant life.

WHOLESALE TRADE: The sale of merchandise and equipment to retailers or industrial, commercial, or professional business users, or acting as agents to buy and sell merchandise to such companies. Wholesale trade establishments are not involved in the sale of merchandise directly to the general public.

YARD: Space on a lot not occupied by a building or structure. Porches, whether enclosed or unenclosed, shall be considered as part of the main building and shall not project into a required yard.

YARD SALE: The temporary sale of personal property open to the general public and generally denoted by the terms “garage sale,” “attic sale,” “lawn sale,” “flea market,” “barn sale” or similar phrase. This definition only includes sales operated in compliance with the Town of Waitsfield Garage Sale Ordinance.

Section 7.03 Flood Hazard and Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Regulation Definitions

ADMINISTRATOR: The Federal Insurance Administrator.

AREA OF SHALLOW FLOODING: A designated AO or AH zone on a community’s FIRM with a one percent or greater annual chance of flooding to an average depth of one to three feet where a clearly defined channel does not exist, where the path of flooding is unpredictable, and where velocity flow may be evident. Such flooding is characterized by ponding or sheet flow.

BASE FLOOD: The flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

BASE FLOOD ELEVATION (BFE): The elevation of the water surface elevation resulting from a flood that has a 1 percent chance of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year. On the Flood Insurance Rate Map the elevation is usually in feet, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929, the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, or other datum referenced in the Flood Insurance Study report, or the average depth of the base flood, usually in feet, above the ground surface. Base flood elevations are shown at selected intervals on maps of Special Flood Hazard Areas that are determined by detailed methods. Base flood elevations have not been determined in Zone A where the flood risk has been mapped by approximate methods.

BASEMENT: Any area of a building having its floor subgrade (below ground level) on all sides.

COMMON PLAN OF DEVELOPMENT: An approved plan for scheduled or phased development, under which a structure will be improved or refurbished over a period of time. Such work might be planned unit by unit.

CONSTRUCTION/NEW: (1) For purposes of determining insurance rates pertaining to flood hazard area regulation, structures that commenced on or after September 10, 1976, the effective date of the initial floodplain management regulations adopted by the town, and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures. (2) For floodplain management purposes, new construction means structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of the floodplain management

regulation adopted by the town of Waitsfield and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

CRITICAL PUBLIC FACILITY: Facilities critical to the health and safety of the public and the environment, such as hospitals and nursing homes, emergency operations centers (particularly police, fire, and rescue), vital data storage centers, power generation and other utilities (including related infrastructure such as principal points of utility systems) and any facilities that produce, use or store toxic pollutants as defined under the Clean Water Act and other state and Federal statutes. New critical public facilities are prohibited within floodplains that is subject either to a one percent (1%) or greater annual chance of flooding (the "100-year" floodplain) or a two-tenths of one percent (0.2%) or greater annual chance of flooding (the "500-year" floodplain).

DEVELOPMENT: Any man-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations or storage of equipment or materials within the Special Flood Hazard Area, identified on the most current Federal Insurance Rate Map (FIRM).

FLOOD: (a) a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from: the overflow of inland or tidal waters; the unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source; and mudslides which are proximately caused by flooding and are akin to a river of liquid and flowing mud on the surfaces of normally dry land areas, as when earth is carried by a current of water and deposited along the path of the current; (b) the collapse or subsidence of land along the shore of a lake or other body of water as a result of erosion or undermining caused by waves or currents of water exceeding anticipated cyclical levels or suddenly caused by an unusually high water level in a natural body of water, accompanied by a severe storm, or by an unanticipated force of nature, such as flash flood or abnormal tidal surge, or by some similarly unusual and unforeseeable event which results in flooding.

FLOOD HAZARD BOUNDARY MAP (FHBM): An official map of the town, issued by the Federal Insurance Administrator, where the boundaries of the flood, mudslide (i.e., mudflow) and related erosion areas having special hazards have been designated as Zones A, H, and/or E.

FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP (FIRM): An official map of the town, issued by the Federal Insurance Administrator, on which both the areas of special flood hazard and the applicable risk premium zones have been delineated. (See also SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA.)

FLOOD INSURANCE STUDY (FIS): An examination, evaluation, and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, corresponding water surface elevations.

FLOODPLAIN or FLOOD-PRONE AREA: Any land area susceptible to being inundated by water from any source (see also FLOOD).

FLOODWAY, REGULATORY, TOWN OF WAITSFIELD: The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot at any point. *Please note, where floodways have been determined, they may be shown on separate map panels from the Flood Insurance Rate Maps.*

FLOODPROOFED/FLOODPROOFING: Any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes or adjustments to structures that reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.

FLUVIAL EROSION HAZARD AREA: The area including and adjacent to stream or river channels necessary to accommodate the slope requirements of a physically stable channel, and is subject to fluvial erosion hazards from stream channel migration and adjustment, as delineated on current Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Map for the municipality and documented in related studies.

FUNCTIONALLY DEPENDENT USE: A use which cannot perform its intended purpose unless it is located or carried out in close proximity to water.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE: Any structure that is: (a) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register; (b) certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district; (c) individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or (d) individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that have been certified either: (i) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or (ii) directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

LETTER OF MAP AMENDMENT (LOMA): A letter issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency officially removing a structure or lot from the flood hazard zone based on information provided by a certified engineer or surveyor. This is used where structures or lots are located above the base flood elevation and have been inadvertently included in the mapped special flood hazard area.

LOWEST FLOOR: The lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area, including basement, except an unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of 44 CFR 60.3.

MANUFACTURED (MOBILE) HOME: A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as a dwelling unit with or without a permanent foundation when connected to required utilities. For purposes of flood hazard area regulation the term "manufactured home" also includes recreational vehicles that are not fully licensed and ready for highway use. For flood insurance purposes, the term "manufactured home" does not include recreational vehicles, park trailers, campers or other similar vehicles.

MANUFACTURED (MOBILE) HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION: A parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more manufactured home lots for rent or sale.

MANUFACTURED (MOBILE) HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION/EXISTING: A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed before September 10, 1976, the effective date of the initial floodplain management regulations adopted by the town.

MANUFACTURED (MOBILE) HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION/EXISTING, EXPANSION OF: The preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufacturing homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads).

MANUFACTURED (MOBILE) HOME PARK OR SUBDIVISION/NEW: A manufactured home park or subdivision for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the manufactured homes are to be affixed (including at a minimum, the installation of utilities, the construction of streets, and either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads) is completed on or after September 10, 1976, the effective date of the initial floodplain management regulations adopted by the town.

MEAN SEA LEVEL: The National Geodetic Vertical Datum (NGVD), or other datum to which base flood and other surface elevations are referenced.

RECREATIONAL VEHICLE: For purposes of flood hazard area regulation, a vehicle which is: (a) built on a single chassis; (b) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection; (c) designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and (d) designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as a temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use. (See also CAMPER, MOBILE HOME, TRAVEL TRAILER.)

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREA (SFHA): The floodplain within a community subject to a one percent (1.0 %) or greater chance of flooding in any given year. For purposes of these regulations, the term “area of special flood hazard” is synonymous in meaning with the phrase “special flood hazard area.” This area is usually labeled Zone A, AO, AH, AE, A1-30, or A99 in the most current flood insurance studies and on the maps published by the Federal Emergency Management Agency. (See also BASE FLOOD ELEVATION, FLOODWAY.)

START OF CONSTRUCTION: For purposes of flood hazard area regulation, determines the effective maps or bylaw that regulated development in the Special Flood Hazard Area. The “start of construction” includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition placement, or other improvement was within 180 days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading, and filling; nor does it include the installation of streets and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footing, piers, or foundation or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or shed not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure. For a substantial improvement, the actual start of construction means the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of a building, regardless whether that alteration affects the external dimensions of the building.

STRUCTURE: A walled and roofed building, that is principally above ground. Manufactured (mobile) homes and gas or liquid storage tanks are included in this definition.

SUBSTANTIAL DAMAGE: Damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damaged condition would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT: Any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure, the cost of which, over three years, or over a period of a common plan of development, cumulatively equals or exceeds 50% of the market value of the structure either (a) before the improvement or repair is started or (b) if the structure has been damaged, and is being restored, before the damage occurred. The term does not, however, include either (a) any project for improvement of the structure to comply with existing state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are necessary to assure safe living conditions; or (b) any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a state inventory of

historic places.

VIOLATION: The failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with this bylaw or conditions of permit approval. With respect to the flood hazard regulation, a structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in 44 CFR 60.3 is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

Appendix A: Narrative Description of Zoning District Boundaries, 2010

- A. **Village Residential District:** This District shall comprise the area located within the following boundaries, as depicted on the Waitsfield Zoning Map [Note: parcel numbers correspond with the Waitsfield Parcel (Tax) map numbers.]
- a. **West of the Mad River:** The northern boundary shall be the dividing boundary between the Waitsfield Elementary School parcel (parcel map #99051.000) and the Historic Wait House parcel (99052.000), so called, as referenced in the Waitsfield Land Records Book 21, Page 105. Such boundary shall continue in a westerly direction to a point 1,000 feet from the centerline of Vermont Route 100; shall then turn in a southerly direction parallel to Route 100 at a distance of 1,000 feet from the centerline to a point where the boundary intersects with the north fork of Tributary 15, as described in the Town Flood Insurance Rate Map; shall turn east to follow the center of the stream until its confluence with the Mad River excluding Parcel #99117.000 which shall now be in the Irasville Village District; then shall turn north following the center of the River across Bridge Street (TH#1) and shall then follow the boundary line of the 100 year floodplain as described on the Town Flood Insurance Rate Map, to the northern boundary line. Excluded within this district, as described herein, are those parcels included in the Historic Waitsfield Village District described in (C) and in the Village Business District listed in (B), below.
- b. **East of the Mad River:** The district shall encompass parcels 01007.000, 01008.500, 01011.000, and 01010.000 on the north side of Bridge Street, and parcels 01006.000, 01012.000, 01013.000, and the portion of parcel 01015.000 between Bridge Street and a line running in an easterly direction parallel to the rear boundary of parcel 01012.000 to the Mad River.
- B. **Village Business District:** This District shall comprise the area encompassing the following parcels, as identified in the Waitsfield Grand List: parcels 01003.000, 01002.000, 01001.000, 99072.000, 99068.000, 99068.100, 99069.000, 99070.000, 99071.000, 99101.000, 99104.000, 99105.000, 99107.000, 99109.100, 99110.000, 99108.000, [99108.100, 99108.200, 99108.300, 99108.400], 01004.000, and 01005.000, and as depicted on the Waitsfield Zoning Map. [Note: Parcel numbers correspond with the Waitsfield Parcel (Tax) Map numbers.]
- C. **Historic Waitsfield Village Overlay District:** Boundaries coincide with the Waitsfield Village Historic District as listed on the National Register of Historic Places and depicted on the sketch map included with the historic district nomination to the National Register of Historic Places dated May 1983.
- D. **Irasville Village District:** This District shall comprise the area located within the following boundaries: The Mill Brook running out of South Fayston and emptying into the Mad River on the south; the Mad River from the point of the Mill Brook, so-called, on the east to a point on the Mad River where it intersects with Tributary 15, as described on the Town Flood Insurance Rate Map and to include parcel #99117.000; Tributary 15 to its north fork, then along its north fork to its intersection with the Waitsfield/Fayston Town line to the point of beginning.
- E. **Agricultural-Residential District:** All lands not within the Village Residential, Village Business, Historic Waitsfield Village Overlay, Irasville Village, Forest Reserve, Limited Business, and Industrial Districts as delineated on the Zoning Map.

F. **Forest Reserve District:** All lands situated at or above an elevation of 1,500 feet above mean sea level (or more) and all lands within the Camel's Hump State Forest; but excluding those lands within the Ski Valley Acres Development, which pre-dated Waitsfield Zoning Regulations, as depicted on a survey map entitled "Ski Valley Acres, Waitsfield, Vermont" as prepared by Webster-Martin, Inc. and dated Dec. 1964, and recorded in the Waitsfield Land Records at Map Slide #76 and also Map Box #1 sleeve #6.

G. **Adaptive Redevelopment Overlay District:** The first portion of the Adaptive Redevelopment Overlay District is described as follows: beginning at the intersection of Route 100 and the Waitsfield/Warren Town line to a point southeasterly 3,000 feet along the Town line, then left northeasterly parallel to Route 100 to the intersection of the Rolston Road; then northwesterly along the Rolston Road to a point that is 1,000 feet southeasterly from the intersection of the Rolston Road and Route 100; then northeasterly to a point that is 1,000 feet southeasterly on a compass heading of 132 degrees from the intersection of a point on Route 100, 262 feet south of the intersection of Route 100 and TH 30; then northeasterly on a compass heading 42 degrees for 1,800 feet; then left 90 degrees northwesterly on a compass heading of 312 degrees to the intersection of this heading and the 800 foot contour line; then northerly along the 800 foot contour line to the intersection of the extension of Mill Brook and the 800 foot contour line; then southwesterly along the extension of Mill Brook to the intersection of Route 100; then southerly along Route 100 to the point of beginning.

Excluded from the preceding portion of the Adaptive Redevelopment Overlay District are those parcels of land described as being in the Limited Business District (H, below).

The second portion of the Adaptive Redevelopment Overlay District is described as follows: beginning at the point where Mill Brook crosses the Waitsfield/Fayston Town line, and following the Brook southeasterly to its intersection with Route 100, then south-southeasterly along Route 100 to its intersection with the Mad River, thence southerly along the Mad River to its confluence with Tributary #5 (as designated on the Waitsfield Flood Insurance Rate Map), thence westerly on a straight line of 2,000 feet from the point of confluence to the northeastern-most corner of the Camel's Hump State Forest property in Waitsfield, thence along said property boundary to its northern-most intersection with the Waitsfield/Fayston Town line, and thence northerly along said Town line to the point of origin.

H. **Limited Business Zone:** The Limited Business Zone as described is excluded from the Adaptive Redevelopment Overlay District. Beginning at a point on Route 100, 262 feet south of the intersection of Route 100 and TH 30; then on a compass heading of 132 degrees for 1,000 feet; then left 90 degrees northeasterly on a compass heading 42 degrees for 1,800 feet; then left 90 degrees on a compass heading of 312 degrees to the intersection of this heading and Route 100; then southerly along Route 100 to the point of beginning.

I. **Industrial District:** The Industrial District is described as follows: beginning at a point on Airport Road 275 feet northwesterly from its intersection with Route 100; then northeasterly to a point on the North Fayston Road located 960 feet westerly from its intersection with Route 100; then northwesterly along North Fayston Road to the property line of parcel 02007.000; then southwesterly along the side property line of parcel 02007.000; then northwesterly along the rear property lines of parcels 02007.000, 02009.000, 02011.000, 02013.000, 02015.000 and 02017.000 to the Fayston Town line (and meant to exclude that portion of parcel 06001.000 laying between parcels 02015.000, 02017.000, and North Fayston Road); then southwesterly along the Waitsfield/Fayston Town line to the property line of parcel 06005.000; then southeasterly along the rear property line of parcel 06005.000; then southwesterly along the side

property line of parcel 06005.000 to the intersection with Airport Road; then southeasterly along Airport Road to property line of parcel 06003.000; then northeasterly along the side property line of parcel 06003.000 then southeasterly along the rear property lines of parcels 06003.000 and 06002.000; then southwesterly along the side property line of parcel 06002.000 to the intersection with Airport Road; then southeasterly along Airport Road to the point of beginning. [Note: Parcel numbers correspond with the Waitsfield Parcel (Tax) Map numbers.]

J. Flood Hazard Area Overlay District: With respect to the Flood Hazard Area Overlay District, refer to the most recent Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) for the Town of Waitsfield published by the National Flood Insurance Program to identify the boundary line of the regulated inundation floodplain (i.e., the flood event with a one percent annual chance of occurring or 100 year floodplain) as described on the FIRM.

K. Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Overlay District: With respect to the Fluvial Erosion Hazard Area Overlay District, refer to the most recent Fluvial Erosion Hazard Maps produced for and adopted by the Town of Waitsfield to identify the boundary line of the area of floodplain reserved as the fluvial erosion hazard area.

Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations

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ARTICLE 1. AUTHORITY & PURPOSE

Section 1.1 Enactment and Authority

(A) In accordance with the Vermont Municipal and Regional Planning and Development Act [24 V.S.A., Chapter 117, §§4402, 4418 and 4463], hereinafter referred to as “the Act,” as most recently amended, there are hereby established subdivision regulations for the Town of Waitsfield, Vermont. These regulations shall be known and cited as the “Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations.”

(B) It is the policy of the Town of Waitsfield to regulate all subdivision of land, and subsequent development of subdivided parcels, in accordance with these regulations to ensure the orderly planned, efficient and economical development of the Town. No subdivision of land shall be made until a final plat prepared in accordance with these regulations has been approved by the Development Review Board and filed in the Waitsfield land records.

Subdivision: The division of a lot, tract or parcel of land into two or more lots, tracts, sites, or other divisions of land for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of sale or land development. It includes resubdivision and the division of a lot or parcel held in common ownership and subsequently divided into parts among the owners.

Section 1.2 Purpose

(A) These regulations are adopted to further the following objectives:

- (1) to guide future development in accordance with the Waitsfield Town Plan, zoning regulations, capital budget and program, and all other municipal bylaws and regulations enacted to implement the plan;
- (2) to maintain and strengthen the traditional settlement pattern of compact villages surrounded by an open, rural landscape;
- (3) to ensure that land to be subdivided is of such character that it can be used safely for its intended purposes;
- (4) to establish criteria for determining development capacity of land and to regulate the density and location of development in a manner that reflects historic settlement patterns;
- (5) to protect and provide for the public health, safety, and general welfare of the Town of Waitsfield;
- (6) to promote the conservation of energy or to permit the utilization of renewable energy resources;
- (7) to ensure that the rate of growth does not exceed the ability of the Town to provide public services and facilities, and that public facilities and services are available and will have sufficient capacity to serve any proposed subdivision;
- (8) to preserve natural areas, significant wildlife habitat, scenic and historic resources, and productive farm and forest land through the proper configuration of parcel boundaries and arrangement and location of development on parcels;
- (9) to provide the most efficient relationship between land use and the circulation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic throughout the town; ensure the logical and coordinated extension of roads and utilities; and avoid undue traffic congestion and overburdening of roads, highways and intersections;
- (10) to prevent air and water pollution and encourage the careful stewardship of natural resources throughout the town in order to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the community and the value of the land;
- (11) to minimize the fragmentation of productive resource lands, including farm and forest land, and to ensure their continued use and availability for agriculture, forestry and wildlife habitat;
- (12) to further the purposes contained in the Act [§4302].

Section 1.3 Adoption & Amendment

(A) In accordance with the Act [§4442], this bylaw shall take effect on the date of its adoption by the legal voters of the Town of Waitsfield at a duly warned special or regular meeting of the town or, in the event an amendment is adopted by a majority of the Waitsfield Selectboard, it shall take effect twenty-one (21) days from the date of adoption.

(B) Amendments to these regulations shall be enacted in accordance with the provisions of the Act [§§4441, 4442].

(C) As provided in the Act [§4449(d)], after a public hearing of the Selectboard has been warned to consider adoption of these regulations in accordance with this Section, or an amendment to these regulations subsequent to their adoption, applications for subdivision approval shall be reviewed in accordance with the procedures and standards set forth in both the proposed regulations or amendment and the subdivision regulations then in effect. In the event of a conflict between the proposed regulations or amendment and the regulations then in effect, the most restrictive provision shall apply. Review under both current and proposed regulations shall occur for a period of 150 days from the date of the first warning or until the proposed regulations or amendment are adopted or rejected by the voters, whichever occurs first.

Section 1.4 Severability

If any provision of these regulations or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity shall not affect or invalidate other provisions or applications.

ARTICLE 2. SUBDIVISION APPLICATION PROCEDURES

Section 2.1 Applicability

(A) Subdivision Approval Required. Subdivision approval is required for any proposed subdivision of land as defined in these Regulations.

(B) Boundary (lot-line) Adjustments. A boundary adjustment between parcels in existence as of the effective date of these regulations, as evidenced by recorded deeds, maps, or permits, is exempt from review under these regulations provided:

- (1) the adjustment would not invalidate or result in noncompliance of any conditions of a prior subdivision approval under Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations, and
- (2) the adjustment does not result in the creation of a new or nonconforming lot or structure under the Town of Waitsfield Zoning Bylaws.

Minor subdivision shall include amendments to an approved subdivision plan that will not substantially change the nature of any previous subdivision or conditions of approval; or the division of any parcel into not more than 4 lots; or, as determined by the Development Review Board in accordance with Section 2.2.

Major subdivisions shall include the division of any parcel into 5 or more lots; any subdivision requiring any new public or private road or driveway greater than 800 feet in length, or any combination of public and private roads and private driveways with a cumulative length greater than 2,000 feet; any subdivision in which access will be provided by a Class 4 Road.

While such a boundary adjustment shall not require review or plat approval by the Development Review Board under these Regulations, an application for a zoning permit shall be submitted to the Zoning Administrator in accordance with the provisions of Section 6.01(B) of the Waitsfield Zoning Bylaws and a permit issued in accordance with the provisions of Section 6.01(C) of those Bylaws if the aforementioned conditions are met. Any such permit application shall require that the owners of the two lots affected by the adjustment submit a diagram which reflects the existing and proposed lot boundaries, the location of water supplies and wastewater disposal systems and all structures located on the lots affected by the adjustment and the distances from those structures to the existing and proposed boundary line (the line to be adjusted). Any permit issued by the Zoning Administrator shall be subject to recording of a plat, approved by the Zoning Administrator, and recorded pursuant to Section 2.6 of these Regulations, which depicts the adjusted boundary line as plotted by a surveyor. Permits shall be filed and a notice thereof recorded pursuant to Section 6.07(E) of the Waitsfield Zoning Bylaws.

(C) Minor and Major Subdivisions. For the purposes of these regulations, subdivisions shall be classified by the Development Review Board as minor subdivisions or major subdivisions, as defined herein, following the Development Review Board's approval of a Sketch Plan Review submitted in accordance with Section 2.2.

(D) Coordination with Planned Unit, Planned Residential Development, or Planned Hamlet Development Review. Subdivision applications for Planned Unit, Planned Residential Developments, or Planned Hamlet Development (PUDs, PRDs, PHDs) shall be reviewed as major subdivisions under this Article. PUDs, PRDs, PHDs shall meet the standards set forth in Section 5.4 of the Waitsfield Zoning Bylaw, as well as subdivision standards included in Article 3, unless otherwise waived by the Development Review Board.

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(E) Waiver Authority. Pursuant to the Act [§4418], the Planning the Development Review Board may waive application requirements as specified in Table 2.2, or subdivision standards under Article 3, which in its judgment:

Table 2.1 Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations Subdivision Review Process Outline	
Discussion Phase [all subdivisions]:	
(1) Submission of sketch plan and any request for waiver	Applicant; at least 15 days prior to a regularly scheduled Development Review Board meeting
(2) Development Review Board meeting	Applicant (or authorized representative) attendance required
(3) Classification of subdivision as minor or major; written determination & recommended design changes	Development Review Board; within 45 days of completion of the discussion phase
Minor Subdivision [4 or fewer lots, or as determined by Development Review Board]:	
(a) Submission of final subdivision plan, including any waiver requests; documentation of design changes and/or strategies to address Board issues raised during Discussion Phase (sketch plan review); proposed plat and supporting documentation	Applicant; within 180 days of the date of sketch plan approval
(b) Development Review Board public hearing	Development Review Board; to be scheduled for next available meeting upon receipt of the final subdivision plan
(c) Subdivision/plat approval	Development Review Board; within 45 days of the hearing adjournment date
(d) Final plat recording in the town records	Applicant; within 180 days of the date of subdivision approval
(e) Certificate of Compliance (if required)	Zoning Administrator; upon completion
Major Subdivision [other than minor]:	
(1) Submission of preliminary subdivision plan including any waiver requests, documentation of design changes and/or strategies to address Board issues raised during Discussion Phase (sketch plan review); proposed subdivision plan and supporting documentation	Applicant; within 6 months of the date of sketch plan approval
(2) Development Review Board public hearing	Development Review Board; to be scheduled for next available meeting upon receipt of the preliminary subdivision plan
(3) Preliminary subdivision/plat approval	Development Review Board; within 45 days of the adjournment of the hearing
(4) Submission of final subdivision plan, including supporting documentation	Applicant; within 6 months of the date of preliminary plan approval
(5) Final Development Review Board public hearing	Development Review Board; to be scheduled for next available meeting upon receipt of the final subdivision plan
(6) Final subdivision/plat approval	Development Review Board; within 45 days of the hearing adjournment date

(7) Final plat recording	Applicant; within 180 days of the date of final subdivision and plat approval
(8) Certificate of Compliance (if required)	Zoning Administrator; upon completion

- (1) are not requisite in the interest of public health, safety, and general welfare; and
- (2) are inappropriate due to the inadequacy or lack of connecting facilities (e.g., existing or planned utilities, roads, sidewalks, dedicated open space, etc.) adjacent to or in proximity to the subdivision; and
- (3) will not have the effect of nullifying the intent and purpose of applicable provisions of these regulations.

The request for a waiver shall be submitted in writing by the applicant with the application for sketch plan review under section 2.2. It shall be the responsibility of the applicant to provide sufficient information to justify the waiver and enable the Development Review Board to reach a decision. In granting waivers, the Development Review Board may require such conditions that will, in its judgment, substantially meet the objectives of the requirements waived. No such waiver may be granted if it would have the effect of nullifying the intent and purpose of these regulations or other municipal ordinances or regulations currently in effect.

(F) Waiver for Large Parcels. Pursuant to the Act [§4418], subdivisions involving especially large parcels, such as the subdivision of a single one-acre lot from an existing 50 acre parcel, may, at the discretion of the Development Review Board, be exempted from one or more of the application requirements listed in Table 2.2, such as the requirement that the boundaries of the large parcel to be retained by the landowner be surveyed or that one or more natural resources be identified on non-impacted portion of the parcel located far from identified development envelopes. In granting such an exemption, the Development Review Board may require that the portion of the subdivision involving newly created boundary lines (e.g. the one-acre lot in the preceding example) comply with these requirements, and that a surveyed plat for that portion of the larger subdivision be recorded in the land records.

Section 2.2 Sketch Plan Review [applying to all applications for subdivision]

(A) Submission of Sketch Phase. The applicant shall submit to the Zoning Administrator, at least 15 days prior to a regularly scheduled Development Review Board meeting, a sketch plan that includes the information for the discussion phase specified in Table 2.2.

(B) Initial Meeting. The applicant and/or an authorized representative shall attend an initial meeting with the Development Review Board, to be held at a regularly scheduled meeting of the Development Review Board, to discuss the subdivision application and proposed sketch plan. At this meeting the Development Review Board may request any additional information as needed to act on the sketch plan, and may schedule a site visit to the parcel.

(C) Action on Sketch Plan. The Development Review Board shall, by motion at an open meeting, determine the following:

- (1) Whether the subdivision is a minor subdivision to be reviewed under Section 2.4, or major subdivision to be reviewed under Sections 2.3 and 2.4. In making such a determination, the Development Review Board may classify a subdivision as a major subdivision, regardless of the number of lots proposed, in the event that the proposed subdivision poses a significant threat of an undue adverse impact to natural or cultural resources identified in the Waitsfield Town Plan or through site investigation.

- (2) Whether requested waiver provisions will be granted or denied.
- (3) Whether to include recommendations for proposed changes in subsequent submissions, including any requests for additional studies or supporting documentation, which, in the Development Review Board's judgment, would be necessary for the proposed subdivision to comply with applicable subdivision review standards under Article 3, the goals, objectives and policies of the Waitsfield Town Plan, and with other municipal regulations currently in effect.
- (4) Meeting minutes, approved by the Development Review Board and delivered to the applicant, may satisfy the requirements for a written response under this section.

(D) Effect of Sketch Plan Determinations. A sketch plan determination is a nonbinding determination of subdivision conformance with these regulations. It simply authorizes the subdivider to proceed with an application for subdivision approval, and does not in any way imply formal approval of the subdivision by the Development Review Board. Sketch Plan determinations and associated recommendations shall be valid for 6 months from the date of issuance. Within 6 months of the determination by the Development Review Board, the applicant may apply to the Development Review Board for preliminary plan approval under Section 2.3 for major subdivisions and final plan and plat approval under Section 2.4 for minor subdivisions. As an alternative, an applicant may submit a revised sketch plan for review of the Development Review Board under this section prior to submitting an application for preliminary plan approval or final plat approval.

Section 2.3 Preliminary Plan Review [applying only to major subdivisions]

(A) Application Requirements. Within 6 months of the date of action on a sketch plan, and determination that the subdivision is a major subdivision by the Development Review Board, the applicant shall submit an application and associated fees for preliminary plan approval which includes, unless otherwise specified or waived by the Development Review Board under Section 2.1(D), the information required for preliminary plan review as specified in Table 2.2.

(B) Public Hearing. Upon determination by the Zoning Administrator that the application is complete, a public hearing shall be warned for the next available regularly scheduled meeting of the Development Review Board in accordance with Section 4.3. Failure of the Zoning Administrator to determine whether the application is complete within 30 days of receipt shall not result in the application being deemed approved.

(C) Preliminary Plan Approval. Within 45 days of the date of adjournment of the public hearing, the Development Review Board shall issue a written decision either approving, approving with modifications, or disapproving the preliminary plan based on a determination of whether or not the preliminary plan conforms to applicable subdivision review standards under Article 3, or would be in conflict with specific policies of the town plan and other municipal regulations in effect. The Development Review Board may also require, as a condition of approval, the submission of proposed changes or modifications resulting from further study. The approval of a preliminary plan shall be effective for a period of 6 months from the date of written notice of approval, unless otherwise approved or extended by the Development Review Board in the written notice of decision.

(D) Written Decision. The written decision noted in subsection (C) shall include a statement of the factual bases on which the Development Review Board made its conclusions, a statement of those conclusions, any conditions and/or required modifications, and shall specify the period of time within the decision may be appealed to the Vermont Environmental Court. Failure to issue a decision within the 45 day period shall be deemed approval. The decision shall be mailed, via certified mail, to the applicant within the 45 day period. Copies of the decision shall also be mailed to every person or body appearing

and having been heard at the hearing, and a copy of the decision shall be recorded in accordance with subsection 4.6.

(E) Phasing. At the time that the Development Review Board grants preliminary plan approval it may require the plat to be divided into two or more phases to ensure project conformity with the town plan and capital budget and program currently in effect. Conditions may be imposed upon the filing of application for final plat approval for each phase as the Development Review Board deems necessary to ensure the orderly development of the project and to avoid overburdening town facilities and services.

(F) Effect of Preliminary Plan Approval. Approval of the preliminary plan shall not constitute approval of the final subdivision plan and plat. Subsequent to the approval of the preliminary plan, the Development Review Board may require the submission of all applicable approvals of local agencies having jurisdiction over the project (e.g., Selectboard, Health Officer), and such state and federal agencies as may be required by law. Upon receipt of evidence of approval of the preliminary plan by said agencies, if required, and the expiration of all relevant appeal periods, the applicant may apply to the Development Review Board for final plan and plat approval under Section 2.4.

Section 2.4 Final Plan Approval [applying to all applications for subdivision]

(A) Application Requirements. Within 6 months of the date of sketch plan review and the issuance of written recommendations, if any, for minor a subdivision, or preliminary plan approval for a major subdivision, unless otherwise waived by the Development Review Board, the subdivider shall submit an application for final subdivision plan approval, including plat approval. If the subdivider fails to do so, the subdivider shall be required to resubmit for minor subdivisions a new sketch plan, or for major subdivisions a new preliminary plan, for approval, subject to any new zoning and subdivision regulations. The application for final subdivision plan and plat approval shall include associated fees and, unless otherwise specified or waived by the Development Review Board under 2.2(C), four copies of the information for final plan and plat review specified under Table 2.2.

(B) Public Hearing. In accordance with the Act [§4414], upon receipt of a complete application for final subdivision approval by the Zoning Administrator, the Development Review Board shall schedule a public hearing on the final plan and associated plat, warned in accordance with Section 4.3.

(C) Final Plan Approval. Within 45 days of the date of adjournment of the public hearing, the Development Review Board shall issue a written decision either approving, approving with modifications, or disapproving the final plan based on a determination of whether or not the plan conforms to applicable subdivision review standards under Article 3, or would be in conflict with specific policies of the town plan and other municipal regulations in effect. The Development Review Board may also require, as a condition of approval, conditions and/or modifications to subdivision design and future development plans of subdivided parcels. Each approval for a final plan shall contain a time limit within which all improvements shall be completed.

(D) Written Decision. The written decision noted in subsection (C) shall include a statement of the factual bases on which the Development Review Board made its conclusions, a statement of those conclusions, any conditions and/or required modifications, and shall specify the period of time within the decision may be appealed to the Environmental Court. The decision shall be mailed, via certified mail, to the applicant within the 45 day period. Failure to issue a decision within the 45 day period shall be deemed approval. Copies of the decision shall also be mailed to every person or body appearing and having been heard at the hearing, and a copy of the decision shall be recorded in accordance with subsection 4.6.

(E) Effect of Final Plan Approval. The approval by the Development Review Board of a final subdivision plan and associated plat shall not be construed to constitute acceptance by the Town of any street,

easement, utility, park, recreation area, or other open space shown on the final plat. Such acceptance may be accomplished only by a formal resolution of the Selectboard, in accordance with state statute. Each approval for a final plan shall contain a time limit within which all improvements shall be completed.

Table 2.2
Subdivision Application Requirements

	Sketch Plan	Preliminary Plan	Final Plan
(A) Application Information			
Application Form [a single form may used throughout the process]	√	√	√
Application Fee	√	√	√
Name of project, if any	√	√	√
Name, address of applicant (landowner and subdivider, if different)	√	√	√
Written description of proposed development plans, including number and size of lots; general timing of development	√	√	√
Waiver request, in writing [optional]	√	√	
Evidence of written notification to owners of all properties adjoining the parcel of intent to subdivide; to include copies of any waiver request if any)	√	√	√
(B) Plan/Plat Mapping Requirements			
Materials	Paper	Paper	Mylar
Date, North Arrow, Legend	√	√	√
Preparer Information, Certifications	√	√	√
Scale (not less than 1 inch = 200')	√	√	√
Project boundaries and property lines	Drawn	Drawn	Surveyed
Existing and proposed lot lines, dimensions	Drawn	Drawn	Surveyed
Adjoining land uses, roads and drainage	√	√	√
Zoning district designations and boundaries	√	√	√
Location of all significant natural features, including but not limited to: - wetlands; - flood hazard areas, including base flood elevations; - slopes with a gradient of 15% or greater, and 25% or greater; - significant wildlife habitat; - historic sites and features, including stone walls; - scenic features identified in the Town Plan; - existing trail corridors, - surface waters and associated buffer areas; and - other significant geologic features and landforms, including prominent knolls and ridgelines.	General location based on available maps & data	Specific boundaries, unless waived by PC because of limited potential impact	Specific boundaries, unless waived by PC because of limited potential impact
Existing and proposed elevations, contour lines*		5' interval	5' interval
Existing and proposed roads, paths, parking areas, associated rights-of-way or easements	Drawn	Drawn	Surveyed

Proposed utilities, water and wastewater systems and associated rights-of-way or easements*	General location based on available maps & data	√	√
Table 2.2 Subdivision Application Requirements (cont.)			
(B) Plan/Plat Mapping Requirements (continued)	Sketch	Draft Plat	Final Plat
Proposed development envelopes	General location based on available maps & data	√	√
Monument locations			√
Road profiles; road, intersection and parking area geometry and construction schematics*	General location based on available maps & data	√	√
Proposed landscaping and screening*	General location based on available maps & data	√	√
Proposed conservation buffer and/or easement areas*	General location based on available maps & data	√	√
Notation prepared in accordance with Section 2.6 (Plat recording)			√
Reduced (11' x 17") copies of proposed plan [number of copies]	10	10	10
(C) Supporting Information & Documentation	Sketch Plan	Preliminary Plan	Final Plan
Site location map showing proposed subdivision in relation to major roads, drainage ways, and adjoining properties	√	√	√
Statement of compliance with the town plan and applicable local regulations	√	√	√
Engineering reports (water and wastewater systems)		√	√
Existing and proposed traffic generation rates, volumes*		Estimated	Documented
Off-site easements (e.g., for water, wastewater, access)*	Description	Draft	Final
Proposed phasing schedule*	Description	Draft	Final
Proposed covenants and/or deed restrictions*	Description	Draft	Final
Proposed homeowner or tenant association or agreements*	Description	Draft	Final
Proposed performance bond or surety*		Description	Final
(D) As may be required by the Development Review Board			
Stormwater and erosion control plan			

Grading plan (showing proposed areas of cut and fill)
Open space management plan
Site reclamation plan (for subdivisions involving extraction)
Traffic impact analysis (current and proposed traffic volumes, capacities, levels of service, proposed improvements)
Visual impact analysis and mitigation plan
Table 2.2 Subdivision Application Requirements (cont.)
(D) As may be required by the Development Review Board (continued)
Wildlife habitat impact assessment and mitigation plan
Fiscal impact analysis (analysis of fiscal costs and benefits to the town)
Evidence of applicable municipal, state and federal permits and approvals.
Other
* Upon written request may be waived by the Development Review Board.

Section 2.5. Special Procedures for Subdivisions involving land located in the Flood Hazard Areas

(A) Prior to the issuance of final subdivision approval involving land located in the Flood Hazard Overlay District, a copy of the application and supporting information shall be submitted by the Zoning Administrator to the State National Floodplain Insurance Program Coordinator at the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, Department of Environmental Conservation, River Management Section in accordance with 24 V.S.A. § 4424. An approval may be issued only following receipt of comments from the Agency or the expiration of 30 days from the date the application was mailed to the Agency, whichever is sooner.

(B) Adjacent communities and the Stream Alteration Engineer at the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, Department of Environmental Conservation, River Management Section shall be notified at least 30 days prior to issuing any approval that involves the alteration or relocation of a watercourse and copies of such notification shall be submitted to the Administrator of the National Flood Insurance Program. Any approval issued shall assure that the flood carrying capacity within the altered or relocated portion of any watercourse is maintained.

(C) Proposed development shall be reviewed by the Development Review Board to assure that all necessary permits have been received from those government agencies from which approval is required by Federal, State or Municipal law.

Section 2.6 Plat Recording Requirements [applying to all approved subdivisions]

(A) In accordance with the Act [§4463], within 180 days of final plan approval under Section 2.4(C), the applicant shall file two copies of the final subdivision plat, for recording with the Town in conformance with the requirements of 27 V.S.A., Chapter 17. Approval of subdivision plats not filed within 180 days shall expire, unless the subdivider requests and receives a 90 day extension from the Zoning Administrator based upon a determination by the Zoning Administrator that necessary final municipal, state or federal permits are pending but have not been issued.

(B) Prior to plat recording, the plat must be signed by two members of the Development Review Board who participated in issuing the applicable decision of approval or, in the case of boundary adjustments approved under Subsection 2.1(B), signed by the Zoning Administrator. All final plats must include a notation to include the following statement:

"The subdivision depicted on this plat was duly approved, as conditioned, by the Waitsfield Development Review Board in accordance with the Waitsfield Subdivision Regulations and all other applicable laws and regulations on the ____ day of _____ 2 _____. Subdivision Permit# _____.

Signed: _____ [for Development Review Board]."

The Development Review Board may, as a condition of final plat approval, require that other notations pertaining to conditions of subdivision approval also be included on the final plat.

(C) For any subdivision which requires the construction of roads or other public improvements by the applicant, the Development Review Board may require the subdivider to post a performance bond or comparable surety in accordance with the Act [§4464(b)(4)].

(D) The municipality shall meet all recording requirements for final subdivision plan approval as specified for municipal land use permits under Section 4.6.

Section 2.7 Certificate of Compliance

(A) In accordance with the Act [§§4449, 4464], the Development Review Board may require, as a condition of subdivision approval, that a Certificate of Compliance be obtained to ensure that any required improvements deemed essential prior to the development of approved lots have been installed in accordance with the conditions of subdivision approval prior to the issuance of a zoning permit under the Waitsfield Zoning Bylaw for the development of the affected lot(s).

- (1) The application for a Certificate of Compliance shall be submitted to the Zoning Administrator and shall include plans drawn to scale which show the location of all monuments, utilities, structures, roadways, easements, and other improvements as constructed. The Zoning Administrator shall rely on any information submitted as part of the subdivider's application for subdivision approval to determine whether the as-built drawings conform to the approved plat and associated conditions.
- (2) A Certificate of Compliance shall not be issued until a subdivision plat has been recorded in accordance with Section 2.6, and the Zoning Administrator determines that the work required by the Development Review Board for the requested development has been completed.
- (3) Within 14 days of receipt of the application for a Certificate of Compliance, the Zoning Administrator may inspect the subdivision to ensure that all work has been completed in conformance with the conditions of subdivision approval. If the Zoning Administrator fails to either grant or deny the Certificate of Compliance within 14 days of the submission of an application, the certificate shall be deemed issued on the 15th day.
- (4) When requiring a Certificate of Compliance, the Development Review Board may authorize that a Certificate of Compliance be issued for individual lots within a subdivision in the event that required improvements are not deemed essential prior to the development of all approved lots, or to allow for

the phased installation of improvements and associated land development in accordance with Subsection 2.3(E).

(B) In the event that there are discrepancies between the approved subdivision and as-built drawings or completed work, the Zoning Administrator shall deny the Certificate of Compliance. The Zoning Administrator, in consultation with the Development Review Board, may require the subdivider to submit an application for an amendment to the subdivision approval, or initiate enforcement action pursuant to Section 4.4.

Section 2.8 Revisions to an Approved Plat

No changes, modifications, or other revisions that alter the plat or conditions attached to an approved subdivision plan shall be made unless the proposed revisions are first resubmitted to the Development Review Board as a minor subdivision and the Development Review Board approves such revisions after public hearing. In the event that such subdivision plan revisions are recorded without complying with this requirement, the revisions shall be considered null and void.

ARTICLE 3. PLANNING AND DESIGN STANDARDS

Section 3.1 General Standards

(A) **Lot Layout.** The layout of lots shall conform to the Waitsfield Zoning Bylaw. The following standards shall apply to all subdivisions:

- (1) Corner Lots. Corner lots shall have sufficient width to permit a front yard setback on each street.
- (2) Side Lot Boundaries. Side lot lines shall generally be at right angles to straight streets, or radial to curved street lines.
- (3) Lot Shape. Lots with irregular shapes (curves, jogs, dog-legs, etc.) should not be created unless warranted by conditions of topography, the location of natural features, existing road conditions or existing parcel boundaries.

(B) **Monuments & Lot Corner Markers.** Permanent monuments and corner markers shall be placed on all subdivided parcels in conformance with the Rules of the Board of Land Surveyors, Part 5, Standards for the Practice of Land Surveying.

(C) **Energy Conservation.** To conserve energy, all subdivisions should use the least amount of area for roadways and the least length of sewer, water and utility lines within environmentally and economically sound limits. Clustered development (e.g., planned residential, ~~planned unit development~~, planned hamlet development) should be considered wherever feasible, desirable and allowed, and may be required by the Development Review Board. The siting of buildings should maximize solar access where feasible, and landscaping should be effectively used to provide wind barriers and reduce heat loss or gain.

Deleted: and

(D) **Disclosure of Subsequent Development Plans.** Whenever a subdivider submits a proposal for development on a minor portion of a parcel, the Development Review Board may require a general indication of the intended uses of the remaining portion of land. Such an indication should include access, type of use, intensity of use, and phasing.

Section 3.2 Density & District Settlement Patterns

(A) **Lot Size and Density.** Lot sizes and development density shall be as prescribed in the Waitsfield Zoning Bylaw for the district within which the subdivision is located, and in accordance with the following standards.

- (1) Lot sizes and densities set forth in the Waitsfield Zoning Bylaw are a minimum standard. Lower densities and/or larger lot sizes may be required by the Development Review Board based on prevailing site conditions, development suitability and the potential impact on natural and cultural resources. Densities may be increased by the Development Review Board only for planned residential, ~~planned unit developments~~, planned hamlet developments under Section 5.4 of the zoning bylaw.
- (2) Within the Agricultural-Residential and Commercial Lodging Districts, the total allowable density shall be based upon the total "developable area" of the pre-subdivision parcel. Developable area shall be based on the parcel's total acreage, excluding land characterized as:
 - (a) wetland,
 - (b) flood hazard area, and
 - (c) slopes in excess of 25%

Deleted: and

Deleted:

The total area characterized by such features shall not be included in the calculation of developable area except as provided in subsection (3), below. A determination of developable area shall be made by the Town using Geographic Information System (GIS) data or, at the discretion of the applicant, based upon a developable area assessment prepared, at the applicant's expense, by a Vermont licensed engineer or surveyor in the case of steep slopes and flood hazard area and/or a qualified wetlands biologist in the case of wetlands.

- (3) The total allowable density for any parcel located in the Agricultural-Residential and Commercial Lodging Districts and approved as a Planned Residential Development in accordance with Section 5.4 of the Waitsfield Zoning Bylaw shall be calculated based upon the total acreage of the pre-existing parcel, regardless of the presence of features identified in subsection (2).

(B) **Settlement Patterns.** All subdivisions shall be designed and configured to reflect the desired settlement pattern for the district in which the subdivision is located, as defined by the Waitsfield Zoning Bylaw and the Waitsfield Town Plan. To this end, the following standards shall apply to subdivisions within the specified districts.

- (1) Subdivisions within the Village Residential District and/or Village Business District shall be designed to reflect the historic character of the surrounding area. Lot sizes shall be consistent with traditional densities within the Village, and development envelopes located to maintain a consistent building line and streetscape along roads, except in the case of in-fill development located in side and rear yards. Sidewalks and other pedestrian facilities may be required where connection to an existing or planned facility in close proximity to the subdivision is possible, and new roads shall be designed to maximize pedestrian safety and circulation and promote the development of an inter-connected street network.
- (2) Subdivision within the Irasville Village District shall be designed to reflect the district's purpose of supporting a compact, pedestrian-scale, mixed-use village center. Lot sizes shall promote compact development at relatively high densities, and development envelopes should be located to maintain a consistent building line and streetscape along roads or other organizing feature (e.g., village green, recreational greenway), except in the case of in-fill development located in side and rear yards. Sidewalks and other pedestrian facilities may be required where connection to an existing or planned facility in close proximity to the subdivision is possible. The Development Review Board and applicants shall consider the goals and objectives of the Waitsfield Town Plan and the results of associated master planning efforts for Irasville.
- (3) Subdivisions within the Agricultural-Residential District and/or Commercial Lodging District shall be designed to reinforce the district's rural character and historic working landscape, characterized by wooded hillsides and hilltops, open fields, and a visual and functional relationship of structures to the surrounding landscape (e.g., cluster of residential and agricultural buildings set close to the road, adjacent to farm and forest land).
- (4) Subdivisions within the Forest Reserve District shall be designed to preserve existing forest resources and fragile features and to maintain traditional land uses including wildlife habitat, forest management, and limited agriculture, small seasonal camps not served by public utilities, watershed protection and dispersed recreation. The fragmentation of productive forest lands (e.g., lands characterized by forest access and logging roads, productive forest soils as identified by the U.S. Natural Resource Conservation Service, a history of productivity, and a total acreage suited for long term forest management (i.e. 25 acres or more)) shall be avoided. Lots created in the Forest Reserve District shall not result in the development of natural or cultural resources identified in the

Waitsfield Town Plan, or through site investigation, including –significant wildlife habitat, wetlands, and severe and extreme slopes.

Section 3.3 Protection of Natural & Cultural Resources

(A) **Applicability.** All land to be subdivided shall be of such a character that it can be used for intended purpose(s), as stated in the application, without danger to public health or safety, the environment, neighboring properties, or the character of the area or district in which it is located. To this end, all applications for subdivision shall provide a detailed site analysis which identifies all natural and cultural resources described in this Section, identifies the impact of the proposed subdivision on those resources, and sets forth the protection measures proposed to avoid or mitigate those impacts.

(B) **Establishment of Development Envelopes.** All lots shall have a designated development envelope, unless waived by the Development Review Board in the case of small lots which result in the dedication of significant tracts of open space. Development envelopes shall be designated to identify and limit the location of principal and accessory structures, parking areas, and associated site development (excluding road and utility rights-of-way or easements) on one or more portions of a lot. The size and shape of the development envelope shall at minimum be determined by district setback requirements unless otherwise specified in these regulations. The Development Review Board may require the identification of specific building footprints if, in their judgment, such information is required to meet the standards set forth in these regulations.

(C) **Protection of Wetlands, Floodplains and Surface Waters.** Lot boundaries and development envelopes shall be located and configured to avoid any undue adverse impact to wetlands, floodplains, streams and rivers and designated water supply Source Protection Areas (SPAs). Methods for avoiding such adverse impacts include but may not be limited to the following:

- (1) Lot boundaries shall be configured to prevent the fragmentation of these features unless appropriate legal mechanisms are put in place to ensure permanent protection.
- (2) Development envelopes and the layout of roads, driveways and utilities shall be located and sized to exclude these features, except as provided under subsection (3), below; at a minimum, development envelopes and associated site improvements shall be setback the minimum distance from streams as required under Section 3.12 of the Waitsfield Zoning Bylaw.
- (3) Buffers sufficient in width to protect the identified feature(s) shall be designated; disturbance within buffers shall be limited to the minimum clearing and excavation necessary to create and maintain:
 - (a) road, driveway and utility crossings;
 - (b) streambank stabilization and restoration projects, in accordance with all applicable state and federal regulations;
 - (c) unpaved bicycle and pedestrian paths and trails; and/or
 - (d) public recreation facilities and improved river/lake accesses (e.g., swim-holes, boat launches, fishing accesses).
- (4) Subdivisions (including manufactured home parks) involving land within the flood hazard area shall be designed to assure:
 - (a) such proposals minimize flood damage within the flood-prone area,
 - (b) public utilities and facilities, such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems are located and constructed to minimize or eliminate flood damage, and
 - (c) adequate drainage is provided to reduce exposure to flood hazards.
- (5) Notwithstanding any other provision in these regulations to the contrary, the issuance of a State of Vermont or Federal permit relating to the protection of wetlands may be deemed to satisfy the

requirements of this Subsection as they relate to wetlands. Where the proposed development or any portion thereof is required by State and/or Federal law to receive such a permit, any subdivision approval granted under these Regulations may be required to include the following condition:

“The State and/or Federal Permit relating to wetlands protection required to be obtained for this Subdivision shall be recorded in the Waitsfield Land Records prior to the construction of improvements on any lot in this Subdivision, and the terms and conditions thereof are incorporated herein by reference.”

(D) **Protection of Steep Slopes & Ridgelines.** Lot boundaries and development envelopes shall be located and configured to minimize undue adverse impacts to slopes greater than 15%, to avoid disturbance to slopes in excess of 25%, and to avoid the placement of structures on ridgelines. Methods for avoiding such adverse impacts include but may not be limited to the following:

- (1) Development envelopes shall be located to exclude these features. In the event that development on slopes greater than 15% is necessary to achieve the most desirable subdivision design for a site, the Development Review Board may limit clearing, excavation and filling on such lands to the greatest extent practical, and may require the preparation and implementation of an erosion control plan for the property, in accordance with Section 3.5, as a condition of approval.
- (2) Excavation, filling and development on slopes in excess of 25% shall be avoided.
- (3) In instances involving hilltops and ridgelines that are highly visible from scenic roads identified in the Waitsfield Town Plan, development envelopes shall be located and configured to ensure minimal visibility from those roads.
- (4) Within the Forest Reserve District, subdivisions shall be configured in conformance with Article 2 of the Waitsfield Zoning Bylaw. Forest cover shall be maintained or established adjacent to proposed structures to interrupt the facade of buildings, provide a forested backdrop to structures, and/or soften the visual impact of new development as viewed from public roads and properties. The Development Review Board shall consider the location of proposed structures relative to existing vegetation, and may require additional planting and/or limit the amount of clearing adjacent to proposed development to provide screening and maintain a forested backdrop. A tree cutting, landscaping and/or forest management plan may be required to ensure that ridges and hill tops remain wooded, and to ensure that trees remain standing immediately adjacent to buildings to visually interrupt facades and reduce reflective glare, as viewed from off site. Such a plan shall address specific measures to be taken to ensure the survival and, if necessary, replacement of designated trees during or after site development and the installation of all site improvements.
- (5) Access roads, including the conversion of logging roads to private roads or driveways, and utility corridors, shall use or share existing accesses and rights-of-way where feasible; follow existing contours to the extent practical to achieve angled ascents, and avoid areas of steep slope.

(E) **Protection of Wildlife Habitat.** Lot boundaries and development envelopes shall be located and configured to minimize undue adverse impacts on wildlife habitat, including travel corridors, identified in the Waitsfield Town Plan, by the Vermont Department of Fish & Wildlife, through site investigation, or as identified in habitat inventories conducted by qualified wildlife experts. Methods for avoiding such adverse impacts include but may not be limited to the following:

- (1) Development envelopes shall be located to exclude identified wildlife habitat, including deer wintering areas and other significant wildlife habitats. A buffer of adequate size and depth shall be established to ensure the protection of significant habitat.

- (2) To avoid the fragmentation of significant wildlife habitat, including large tracts of forest land and undeveloped corridors serving as wildlife travel corridors between larger tracts of identified habitat, the Development Review Board may require the submission of a wildlife habitat assessment, prepared by Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department staff or a professional wildlife biologist or other qualified professional, to identify the function and relative value of impacted habitat and provide recommended management strategies to maintain or enhance those values and function. In connection with the hearing on an application, the Development Review Board may also consult with Vermont Fish and Wildlife Department staff.
- (3) Roads, driveways and utilities shall be designed to avoid the fragmentation of significant wildlife habitat.
- (4) Buildings and associated building envelopes should be clustered to avoid the fragmentation of significant wildlife habitat.

(F) **Protection of Historic & Cultural Resources.** Lot boundaries and development envelopes shall be located and configured to minimize undue adverse impacts to historic and archaeological sites and resources identified in the Waitsfield Town Plan, by the Vermont Division for Historic Preservation, or through site investigation. Methods for avoiding such adverse impacts include but may not be limited to the following:

- (1) Historic features, including stone walls, should be preserved and integrated into the subdivision design (e.g., driveways may follow stone walls) to the extent practical.
- (2) Prior to development on sites that have been identified as being archaeologically sensitive in the town plan or through site investigation, the Development Review Board may require a site assessment to identify the presence and relative value of archaeological resources on the site, and to document the archaeological resource and/or recommend strategies for its protection.
- (3) The subdivision of land shall be designed to maintain the historic context of the site, as defined by historic structures located on the property and in the immediate vicinity of the site, and to minimize the impact of new development on the historic and architectural integrity of historic resources.

(G) **Protection of Farmland.** Lot boundaries and development envelopes shall be located and configured to avoid undue adverse impacts to primary agricultural soils and other open farm fields. Methods for avoiding such adverse impacts include, but may not be limited to, the following:

- (1) Development envelopes shall be located and configured to minimize the development of primary agricultural soils, and subdivision boundaries shall not fragment land characterized by primary agricultural soils unless the parcel, due to site conditions or prior disturbance, is not viable for future agricultural management, or unless the portion of the subdivided parcels characterized by the primary agricultural soils will remain available for future agricultural production.
- (2) Buildings and associated building lots should be clustered to avoid the fragmentation of land characterized by primary agricultural soils. Where there is no practical alternative to the development of primary agricultural soils, development should be limited to the least productive portion of the lot and on the edge of fields. Subdividers may apply as a Planned Unit Development under Section 5.4 of the Waitsfield Zoning Bylaws in order to reduce minimum building setbacks or modify other dimensional standards as a means of avoiding impacts to farm land.
- (3) Vegetated buffers may be required between agricultural operations and other uses to minimize land use conflicts.

- (4) Access roads, driveways and utility corridors shall be shared to the extent feasible; and, where sites include linear features such as existing roads, tree lines, stone walls, and/or fence lines, shall follow these to minimize the fragmentation of agricultural land and visual impacts.
- (5) Subdividers of large, intact parcels of productive farmland (i.e., land characterized by primary agricultural soils, a history of agricultural production, and the lack of barriers to future agricultural activity, such as past development of the parcel) shall include provision the protection of open space in accordance with Section 3.9.

(H) **Protection of Forest Resources.** Lot boundaries and development envelopes shall be located and configured to avoid undue adverse impacts to productive forest land, including large (50+ acres) tracts of forest, forest land within the Forest Reserve District as defined by the Waitsfield Zoning Bylaw, and forest land that possesses unique or fragile features, including significant wildlife habitat, wildlife travel corridors, headwater streams, aquifer recharge areas. Methods for avoiding such adverse impacts include but may not be limited to the following:

- (1) The subdivision of forest land shall, to the extent practical, be configured to allow for ongoing forest management of the parcel after subdivision. Lot boundaries and development envelopes should be laid out to avoid unnecessary fragmentation of productive timber stands, and provision for forest management access should be a consideration of the final plan.
- (2) The Development Review Board may require setbacks and buffers from adjacent forest land greater than the setbacks and buffers set forth in the Waitsfield Zoning Bylaw to protect conserved open space, and significant wildlife habitat, and to avoid conflict between new residential development and existing or potential forestry activities on productive forest land (including land enrolled in the current use program within the previous 5 years).

(I) **Protection of Scenic Resources** Lot boundaries and development envelopes shall be located and configured to avoid undue adverse impacts to scenic resources identified in the Waitsfield Town Plan or the 1988 Mad River Valley Rural Resource Protection Plan, prepared by the Mad River Valley Rural Resource Development Review Board. Methods for avoiding such adverse impacts include but may not be limited to the following:

- (1) Subdivisions within view of scenic roads, as identified in the Town Plan, shall be designed to avoid adverse impacts to identified scenic resources.
- (2) Development envelopes located within view of identified scenic roads or within identified scenic viewsheds should be located to avoid prominent placement within the foreground or background of the viewshed; rather, development should be placed within the middleground of the view to the extent practical.
- (3) Subdivisions should be configured to reinforce gateways to Waitsfield Village and Irasville; to this end, development envelopes and lots should be designed to maintain the contrast between compact village centers and surrounding countryside, especially as viewed from Route 100 and other public roads.
- (4) When evaluating the impact of proposed subdivisions on scenic resources, the Development Review Board may consider, in addition to the town plan and Mad River Valley Rural Resource Protection Plan, the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources publication Vermont's Scenic Landscapes: A Guide for Growth and Protection (1991).

(J) **Landscaping & Screening.** The preservation, planting and maintenance of trees, ground cover or other vegetation, of a size and type deemed appropriate by the Development Review Board, may be required in the following instances:

- (1) to provide screening of development to increase privacy, reduce glare, or to otherwise soften and/or lessen the undue adverse visual impacts of development;
- (2) to establish street trees along public or private roads to establish a canopy effect and/or maintain a pedestrian scale where the Development Review Board deems it appropriate;
- (3) to preserve existing specimen trees, tree lines, wooded areas of particular natural or aesthetic value to the site, or significant wildlife habitat; and/or
- (4) to establish a barrier between incompatible land uses.
- (5) notwithstanding (1)-(4), above, where a subdivided parcel abuts a designated scenic road, conditions may be placed on the property to maintain open views and avoid the placement of trees or other screening materials in a manner that would obstruct views.

(K) **Modifications for Villages and Planned Residential Developments.** Notwithstanding this section, the Development Review Board may waive or modify one or more of the criteria under subsections (A)-(J), above, in specific locations listed below upon determination by the Development Review Board that the benefits of modification would result in a more desirable settlement pattern, would result in the creation of affordable housing, and/or the impacts on identified resources can be mitigated either on or off site:

- (1) Within the Village Residential District, Village Business District, and Irasville Village District.
- (2) Within the Industrial District.
- (3) Within the Agricultural-Residential District and/or Commercial Lodging District, provided such subdivision is approved as a Planned Residential Development in accordance with Section 5.4 of the Waitsfield Zoning Bylaw.

Section 3.4 Storm Water Management & Erosion Control

(A) All subdivisions shall be designed to integrate development into existing topography and drainage patterns. Accordingly:

- (1) Stormwater management systems shall be designed by a Vermont licensed engineer in accordance with accepted stormwater treatment practices (STPs), as defined by the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources' VT Stormwater Management Manual. In addition the following shall apply:
 - (a) Open stormwater systems shall be visually attractive (e.g., through contouring and landscaping) and incorporated as an amenity in site design and landscaping.
 - (b) To the extent feasible, stormwater systems shall be designed to incorporate and/or appear as naturally occurring features that complement existing landforms and open space areas, rather than as rigid, engineered facilities.
 - (c) Drainage swales and ponds should be planted with shrubs or grasses which are tolerant of standing water or wet conditions.
- (2) Subdivision plans that involve the excavation, filling or grading of land having a slope of 15% or greater shall submit an erosion and sedimentation control plan, prepared by a Vermont licensed engineer, for review and approval by the Board. The plan shall at minimum:
 - (a) cover all phases of development, including site preparation, construction, and post-construction;
 - (b) limit site clearing, cut and fill to the minimum area necessary; and

- (c) incorporate accepted practices for erosion control as defined by the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation.

All stormwater management and erosion control plans shall identify related long-term management requirements and the entities that are responsible for fulfilling those requirements.

- (4) Notwithstanding any other provision in these Regulations to the contrary, the issuance of a permit by the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources pursuant to the Vermont Stormwater Management Rules may be deemed to satisfy the conditions of this Section. Where the proposed development or any portion thereof is required by the Agency to receive such a permit, any subdivision approval issued under these Regulations may be required to include the following condition:

“The State permit relating to Stormwater required to be obtained for this Subdivision shall be recorded in the Waitsfield Land Records prior to the construction of improvements on any lot in this Subdivision, and the terms and conditions thereof are incorporated herein by reference thereto.”

Section 3.5 Community Services & Facilities

(A) Municipal Facilities & Services. The proposed subdivision will not create an undue burden on municipal facilities or create an unreasonable demand for public services. The Development Review Board may require the phasing of development to coordinate the anticipated demand for municipal facilities and services with the planned provision of those facilities and services, in accordance with a duly adopted capital budget and program.

(B) Emergency Service Facilities. Adequate water storage or distribution facilities for fire protection within the subdivision shall be provided to the satisfaction of the Development Review Board. Where practicable, or where required by the Development Review Board, fire hydrants, dry hydrants, or ponds shall be installed by the subdivider. The Development Review Board may require documentation from the Waitsfield-Fayston Volunteer Fire Department and/or other emergency service providers as to the adequacy of emergency access and fire protection facilities.

Section 3.6 Roads, Driveways & Pedestrian Access

(A) Applicability of Road Standards. The standards contained herein shall apply to all proposed public roads and to private roads serving four or more lots. In addition, these standards may be applied to private roads serving three or fewer lots when the Development Review Board determines such standards are necessary to provide suitable access to, or accommodate, anticipated future subdivision. Acceptance of private roads by the town is subject to the approval of the Waitsfield Selectboard pursuant to state law for the laying out of public rights-of-way. Construction of roads to these standards in no way ensures such acceptance.

(B) Road Design. All roads serving proposed subdivisions shall be designed in accordance with the Waitsfield Road Ordinance adopted and administered by the Selectboard, and shall generally conform to the dimensional and geometric design standards for local roads and streets contained within the Vermont State Standards for the Design of Transportation Construction, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation on Freeways, Roads and Streets, dated October, 1997, or as most recently amended. Minimum design standards include the following:

- (1) Rights-of-way for all roads shall be a minimum of 50 feet in width. The Development Review Board has the discretion to waive this requirement if appropriate.
- (2) To ensure adequate safety and service, the width of travel lanes and shoulders shall be based on average daily traffic (ADT) and design (anticipated posted) speeds. The design standards for rural

roads are included in Table 3.1. The standards set forth in Table 3.1 shall be considered the maximum standards, although the Development Review Board may modify such standards in situations in which such modification is warranted to ensure pedestrian and vehicular safety, or when the strict application of the standards would adversely impact the scenic character and/or natural resources or features located on the site. Developments located within the Irasville Village, Village Business and Village Residential Districts should comply with the state's standards for urban and village roads.

- (3) Lower design speeds may be considered to avoid and/or minimize impacts to historic, architectural, scenic, natural or other resources; to avoid excess costs of construction; or to better comply with the town plan.
- (4) Wider travel lanes and/or shoulders may be required as appropriate to road function (i.e. for on-street parking, collector, and arterial roads), or to safely accommodate shared use by bicycles. Permanent dead end roads and cul-de-sacs shall be discouraged unless deemed necessary by the Development Review Board due to physical site limitations or safety considerations. No dead end road shall be permitted without a suitable turn around at its terminus. "T" or "Y" configurations suitable to topography are preferred, but a cul-de-sac with a radius of not less than 30 feet may also be considered as appropriate.

Table 3.1 Lane and Shoulder Widths for Rural Roads							
Design Volume (ADT)	0-25	25-50	50-100	100-400	400-1500	1500-2000	2000+
Design Speed (mph)	Width of Lane/Shoulder (ft)						
25	7/0	8/0	9/0	9/2	9/2	10/3	11/3
30	7/0	8/0	9/0	9/2	9/2	10/3	11/3
35	7/0	8/0	9/0	9/2	9/2	10/3	11/3
40	7/0	8/0	9/2	9/2	9/2	10/3	11/3
45			9/2	9/2	9/2	10/3	11/3
50			9/2	9/2	10/2	10/3	11/3

Source: Vermont State Standards for the Design of Transportation Construction, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation on Freeways, Roads and Streets, October 1997.

- (6) Roads shall logically relate to topography to minimize site disturbance, including the amount of cut and fill required, and to produce usable lots, reasonable grades and safe intersections in relation to the proposed use of the land to be served by such roads. Road grades should be consistent with local terrain. Maximum road grade shall not, for any 50 feet section, exceed an average grade of 12%.
- (7) Roads shall, to the extent feasible, be designed and laid out to:
 - (a) avoid adverse impacts to natural, historic, cultural and scenic resources;
 - (b) be consistent with existing road patterns in village and other settlement areas;
 - (c) follow existing linear features, such as utility corridors, tree lines, hedgerows and fence lines,
 - (d) avoid fragmentation of farmland and other natural and cultural features identified in Section 3.3.

(8) Techniques for the preservation of scenic road corridors and streetscapes should be employed for the construction and maintenance of roads within designated scenic or village areas, including but not limited to the selection of visually compatible materials, the preservation of existing features, and the management of vegetation within the road corridor.

(C) **Road Construction Standards.** Road construction, including specifications relating to the crown, grade, sub-base and surfacing, shall conform to the Vermont Agency of Transportation's Standard A-76, as most recently amended.

(D) **Coordination with Adjoining Properties.** Roads and pedestrian paths should be coordinated with neighboring properties to the extent feasible to ensure access to emergency vehicles, mitigate traffic impacts likely to result from a proposed subdivision, conserve energy and support pedestrian circulation. To this end, proposed subdivisions shall meet the following standards:

(1) Within the Irasville Village, Village Business and Village Residential Districts, subdivisions shall provide for the continuation of existing roads and sidewalks, and for the extension of roads, sidewalks and pedestrian paths to connect with adjoining properties, in order to create an interconnected network of village streets and pedestrian facilities, reduce traffic congestion, and promote pedestrian circulation and safety, unless the Board determines that such extension is undesirable or impractical due to topographic conditions, natural resource constraints or other site conditions.

(2) Within the Agricultural-Residential and Commercial Lodging Districts, where road connections have been identified as a policy of the Town Plan, or where a road connection has been identified as necessary to ensure traffic safety on town roads, lot boundaries and development envelopes should be configured so as to not prevent the future alignment of a road right-of-way in the most practical location for such a road. Proposed subdivisions may be required to identify a future right-of-way capable of accommodating a road connection. Such right-of-way will remain free of permanent structures, but will remain in private ownership until such time as the Town chooses to lay out a road in accordance with applicable state statute.

(3) Within the Agricultural-Residential, Commercial Lodging and Forest Reserve Districts, subdivisions shall be designed to facilitate pedestrian circulation within the subdivision, and where appropriate to ensure access to adjoining properties and established trail and path networks.

(4) In the event the Town has adopted an Official Map, the subdivision shall be reviewed in accordance with 24 V.S.A. Chapter 117 §4421.

(E) **Intersections.** In addition to access requirements under subsection 3.6 (G), a new or relocated road, and any driveway, shall be located so that:

(1) Minimum corner and sight stopping distances are provided in relation to design speed and road type, in accordance with the standards set forth in the Vermont Agency of Transportation's Vermont State Standards for the Design of Transportation Construction, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation on Freeways, Roads and Streets, dated October 1997, or as most recently amended. Minimum stopping and corner sight distances of rural local roads are provided in Table 3.2.

(2) It is directly opposite an existing road or driveway to form a four-way intersection wherever feasible. Intersections creating centerline offsets of less than 125 feet shall not be permitted, except for driveways serving single and two-family dwellings, which shall have a centerline offset of at least 75 feet.

Table 3.2 Minimum Stopping & Corner Site Distances for Rural Roads		
Design Speed (mph)	Stopping Sight Distance (ft) ^a	Corner Site Distance (ft) ^b
25	150	275
30	200	330
35	225	385
40	275	440
45	325	495
50	400	605

^a Wet pavement; ^b Corner site distance is measured from a point on the intersecting road or driveway, at least 15 feet from the edge of the traveled way on the main road. Source: Vermont State Standards for the Design of Transportation Construction, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation on Freeways, Roads and Streets, October 1997.

- (3) It intersects the existing road at an angle that is as close to 90 degrees as practical.
- (4) The intersection grade does not exceed 3% for a distance of 35 feet from the edge of the travel lane.
- (5) No structure or planting is situated to impair corner visibility.

(F) **Drainage & Stormwater.** A stormwater drainage system designed to control and accommodate stormwater collected on all proposed roads, driveways and/or parking areas may be required. Such a plan shall be prepared in accordance with Section 3.4. Generally, roadbeds, shoulders, ditches and culverts shall be designed and maintained in conformance with the Vermont Better Backroads Manual, as most recently amended.

(G) **Access Management.** To better manage traffic flow and safety, avoid congestion and frequent turning movements, preserve the carrying capacity of important travel corridors, and to avoid strip development, the following access management standards shall apply to all subdivisions:

- (1) All road access shall be subject to the approval of the Vermont Agency of Transportation in the case of state highways and the Waitsfield Selectboard in the case of town roads. Access to all lots created by subdivision of any such parcel and to all buildings or other land development located thereon shall be only from such permitted access road or driveway.
- (2) Shared driveways and/or internal development roads providing access to multiple lots are encouraged and may be required to limit the number of access points onto public highways, in accordance with Section 3.2 of the Waitsfield Zoning Bylaw.
- (3) If a subdivision has frontage on primary and secondary roads, access shall be from the secondary road unless the Development Review Board determines that topographic or traffic safety conditions make such an access impracticable.
- (4) Where extensions of new roads could provide future access to adjoining parcels, a right-of-way may be required to facilitate the logical extension of roads and the creation of an inter-connected street network.

(H) **Traffic & Road Capacity.** Traffic to be generated by the proposed subdivision shall not result in unreasonable traffic congestion or exceed the capacity of roads and intersections in the vicinity of the subdivision. The Development Review Board may request the preparation of a traffic impact study to

identify impacts and mitigation measures necessary to ensure road safety and efficiency, the cost of which is to be borne by the applicant. The implementation of mitigation measures, including required road improvements necessitated by the subdivision, shall be the responsibility of the applicant as follows:

- (1) Where an existing access road is inadequate or unsafe, the Development Review Board may require the subdivider to secure approval to upgrade the access road to the extent necessary to serve additional traffic resulting from the subdivision and to conform to these standards.
- (2) In situations where a development may require the realignment, widening or an increase in the capacity of an existing road, or where the town plan or capital program indicates that such improvements may be required in the future, the subdivider may be required to reserve land for such improvements.
- (3) In the case of subdivisions requiring construction of new roads, any existing road that provides either frontage to new lots or access to new roads shall meet these standards.
- (4) Where a subdivision requires improvements to existing Town road(s) to conform to these standards, the Development Review Board may disapprove such subdivision until the Selectboard approves the necessary road improvements and certifies that funds for the improvements have been ensured. The subdivider may be required to contribute part or all of the expenses involved with road improvements necessitated by the project.

(I) **Road Names & Signs.** Roads shall be named in accordance with the Waitsfield Road Naming Ordinance, and shall have specific historic, cultural or geographical relevance. Said names shall be identified on signs designed and located in accordance with the town policy, and shall be clearly depicted on the final plat. Road name signs shall be installed by the applicant.

(J) **Driveways.** Driveways serving three or fewer lots shall meet the standards set forth in subsections 3.6 (E), (F) and (G). In addition, driveways should be laid out to follow existing linear features, such as utility corridors, tree lines, hedgerows and fence lines; to avoid the fragmentation of natural and cultural resources described in Section 3.3.

(K) **Modification of Road Standards.** In the case of unusual topographic conditions or other circumstances which would make the strict adherence to these standards a substantial hardship, the Development Review Board may modify the strict application of one or more of these standards providing the applicant can demonstrate that the proposed road is accessible by emergency response vehicles, does not pose any threat to the safety of motorists or pedestrians, will not result in unreasonable maintenance requirements for landowners, and is designed in a manner that is consistent with other applicable standards of these regulations.

(L) **Parking & Transit Stops.** Parking areas shall be included within the designated development envelope, in accordance with the requirements of Section 3.3. For major subdivisions located on existing or proposed public transit routes, sheltered transit stops, which may include centrally located park and ride areas and bike racks to serve the development, will be incorporated in subdivision design. Major residential subdivisions shall also incorporate one or more sheltered school bus stops as appropriate.

(M) **Legal Requirements.**

- (1) Every subdivision plat shall show all proposed road and pedestrian rights-of-way, as required under these regulations, regardless of whether the proposed right-of-way is intended to be accepted by the town. In the event that the right-of-way is not intended for acceptance by the town, the mechanism by which the right-of-way is to be maintained, owned and/or conveyed shall be clearly documented.

- (2) Documentation and assurance shall be provided that all proposed roads and rights-of-way will be adequately maintained either by the subdivider, a homeowners' association or through other legal mechanisms. Such documentation shall be in a form approved by the Development Review Board and filed in the Waitsfield Land Records.

Section 3.7 Water Supply & Wastewater Disposal

(A) **Water Supply.** Water supply systems shall be designed and built to meet all applicable state requirements. There shall be no adverse impact on existing water supplies from the proposed water supply for the subdivision. The Development Review Board may require evidence that adequate water supply is available through an existing or proposed system prior to granting final approval in the event that evidence is submitted that a proposed subdivision poses a threat to the quality or quantity of existing water supplies in the vicinity. The Development Review Board may stipulate that a water supply permit (or equivalent permit) issued by the State of Vermont prior to development of the subdivided parcel(s) is deemed documentation of compliance with this standard.

(B) **Wastewater Disposal Capacity.** The applicant shall demonstrate that soil conditions on-site are adequate to accommodate the installation of a wastewater disposal system designed in accordance with the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation's Wastewater System and Potable Water Supply Rules, as most recently amended., or that an alternative, off-site disposal location, secured through an easement or other form of legal conveyance, is similarly suitable and available.

(C) **Connection to Existing System.** Where connection to an existing water or wastewater system is proposed, the subdivider shall provide evidence as to the adequacy of the system to meet the needs of the proposed development. The subdivider will be required to provide such pumping and other facilities as may be necessary to serve the proposed development. The Development Review Board also may require that the subdivider provide, or to have installed, larger lines, pumping, storage and other facilities outside of the subdivision, if required specifically to meet the requirements of the proposed development.

(D) **Waivers.** In the event that the subdivider is proposing the creation of a lot(s) not requiring water or wastewater systems, the Development Review Board may waive the provisions of these regulations pertaining to water and wastewater disposal, providing that the plan recorded with the Town Clerk clearly indicates that the intended use of the lot(s) will not require water or wastewater disposal systems, and the subdivider submits an affidavit to the Development Review Board stating his/her intent which will be incorporated as a condition of subdivision approval.

(E) **State Wastewater Permits.** Notwithstanding any other provision in these Regulations to the contrary, the issuance of a State of Vermont Wastewater Disposal System Permit (or equivalent permit) shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of subsection (B)-(C) of this Section. Where the proposed development or any portion thereof is required by State law to receive such a permit, any subdivision approval issued under these Regulations shall include the following condition:

“The State Permit relating to Wastewater Disposal System(s) required to be obtained for this Subdivision shall be recorded in the Waitsfield Land Records prior to the construction of improvements on any lot in this Subdivision, and the terms and conditions thereof are incorporated herein by reference.”

Section 3.8 Utilities

(A) **Location.** All utilities, existing and proposed, throughout the subdivision shall be shown on the final plat, and be located as follows:

- (1) All utility systems, which may include but not be limited to electric, gas, telephone, fiber optics and television cable, shall be located underground throughout the subdivision, unless deemed unreasonable or prohibitively expensive by the Development Review Board due to site conditions.
 - (2) The subdivider shall coordinate subdivision design with the utility companies to insure adequate and suitable areas for installation, both for the proposed subdivision and anticipated development on lands adjacent to the subdivision.
 - (3) Utility corridors shall be shared with other utility and/or transportation corridors, and be located to minimize site disturbance, the fragmentation of farmland and other designated open space, and any adverse impacts to natural, cultural or scenic resources and public health.
- (B) **Easements.** Utility easements of sufficient width shall be provided to serve both the proposed subdivision and existing and anticipated development outside the subdivision. Such easements shall be shown on the final plat.

Section 3.9 Dedication of Open Space & Common Land

- (A) **Intent.** Subdivisions shall be designed to preserve open space areas and common land for parks, recreation and transportation paths, significant wildlife habitat protection, viewshed and historic site protection and/or to preserve farm and forest land and fragile features as defined under Section 3.3.
- (B) **Preservation of Open Space.** Provision shall be made for the preservation of open space, unless the Development Review Board determines that the subdivided parcel does not contain features described in Section 3.3 which merit protection as open space, or the Development Review Board determines that the applicant has made other provision for the protection of such features through alternative mitigation measures (e.g., appropriate deed restrictions). The location, size and shape of lands set aside to be preserved for open space shall be approved by the Development Review Board, in accordance with the following:
- (1) Designated open space may include the portion of a single lot outside of the development envelope which is characterized by one or more of the above referenced features and/or, where necessary, may encompass the contiguous boundaries of the above referenced feature located on multiple lots.
 - (2) The location, shape, size and character of the open space shall be suitable for its context and intended use. In designating open space and/or common land, applicants and the Development Review Board shall consider the recommended protection strategies for various natural and cultural features identified in Section 3.3 in determining the appropriate features to designate as either open space or common land for the relevant zoning district(s).
 - (3) Provision shall be made to enable open space designated for agriculture and forestry to be used for these purposes. Management plans for farmland, forest, wildlife habitat, wetlands, streambanks and associated buffers may be required by the Development Review Board as appropriate to ensure their long-term protection and management.
 - (4) Areas preserved for agricultural and forestry use should be of a size that allows for continued productive use of the land and retains their eligibility for available tax abatement programs.
 - (5) Open space land shall be located so as to conform with and extend existing areas sharing similar characteristics or natural features and resources on adjacent parcels.
 - (6) Reasonable provision should be made for the continued use of identified trail corridors as parkland or as open space.

(7) Sewage disposal areas and utility and road rights-of-way or easements, access and parking areas shall not be counted as open space areas, except where the applicant can prove to the satisfaction of the Development Review Board that they will in no way disrupt or detract from the values for which the open space is to be protected. Stormwater management practices or facilities that require, incorporate, or establish open space areas may be counted as open space.

(C) **Creation of Common Land.** Land held in common for the preservation and maintenance of open space; the maintenance and protection of shared facilities, such as community wastewater systems, community water supplies, recreation or community facilities, significant wildlife habitat protection, or recreation, including road and trails rights-of-way, may be held under separate ownership from contiguous parcels and shall be subject to the legal requirements set forth below.

(D) **Legal Requirements.** The Development Review Board may require that protected open space be dedicated, either in fee or through a conservation easement approved by the Development Review Board, to the Town of Waitsfield, a community association comprising all of the present and future owners of lots in the subdivision, and/or a non-profit land conservation organization. At a minimum, designated open space shall be indicated with appropriate notation on the final plat. Land held in common shall be subject to deed restrictions stipulating the permitted and restricted use of such lot, and establishing the person or entity responsible for maintenance and long term stewardship. All costs associated with administering and maintaining open space and/or common land shall be the responsibility of applicant and subsequent land owners.

(E) **Mitigation of Resources.** In the event that the Development Review Board determines that the off-site mitigation of one or more natural or cultural resources referenced in Section 3.3 would result in an improved development project, such as increasing the availability of affordable housing, and would lead to an increased level of protection of those resources referenced in Section 3.3 on a Town-wide or regional basis, the Board and Subdivider may enter into a mutually agreed upon mitigation plan. In the event the Town has adopted an official mitigation policy, the subdivision shall be reviewed in accordance with such a policy.

ARTICLE 4. ADMINISTRATION & ENFORCEMENT

Section 4.1 Administration

These regulations shall be administered by the Waitsfield Development Review Board, as authorized by the Act [§4460].

Section 4.2 Fees

(A) Application fees for minor subdivision approval, major subdivision preliminary approval, or major subdivision final approval shall be established by the Selectboard. Such fee(s) shall include the costs for publishing hearing notices and conducting public hearings, administrative review and for periodic inspections by town retained consultants during the installation of public improvements.

(B) Should the Development Review Board deem it necessary to employ an engineer, attorney, design professional or other consultant to review any subdivision plans, applications, supporting reports or studies, or portion thereof, and/or any associated legal documentation, all costs of such review shall be paid by the subdivider after notification by the Development Review Board.

Section 4.3 Hearing Notice Requirements

(A) In accordance with the Act [§4464], a warned public hearing shall be required for preliminary and/or final subdivision review (Section 2.3 and Section 2.4). Any public notice for a warned public hearing shall be given not less than 15 days prior to the date of the public hearing by all of the following:

- (1) publication, by the Town, of the date, place and purpose of the hearing in a newspaper of general circulation in the town,
- (2) posting, by the Town, of the same information in three (3) or more public places within the municipality, including the posting of a notice within view from the public right-of-way nearest to the property for which the application is being made;
- (3) written notification to the applicant and to owners of all properties adjoining the property subject to subdivision, without regard to public rights-of-way, which includes a description of the proposed project, information that clearly informs the recipient where additional information may be obtained, and that participation in the local proceeding is a prerequisite to the right to take any subsequent appeal; and
- (4) for hearings on subdivision plats located within 500 feet of a municipal boundary, written notification to the clerk of the adjoining municipality [§4463(a)].

(B) The applicant shall be required to bear the cost of public warning and the cost and responsibility of notifying owners of adjoining properties as required under subsection (A), as determined from the current municipal grand list and associated parcel maps. The applicant may be required to demonstrate proof of delivery to owners of adjoining properties either by certified mail, return receipt requested, or by written notice hand delivered or mailed to the last known address supported by a sworn certificate of service.

(C) No defect in the form or substance of any required public notice under this section shall invalidate the action of the Development Review Board where reasonable efforts have been made to provide adequate posting and notice. However, the action shall be invalid when the defective posting or notice was materially misleading in content. If an action is ruled to be invalid by the Development Review Board or the Environmental Court, the action shall be remanded to the Development Review Board to provide new posting and notice, hold a new hearing, and take a new action.

Section 4.4 Enforcement & Penalties

(A) The enforcement of these regulations shall be the responsibility of the Zoning Administrator in accordance with the Act [§§4448, 4451, 4452].

(B) Any person who violates any of the provisions of these regulations may be fined pursuant to the Act [§4451] for each offense; and each day that a violation continues shall constitute a separate offense.

(C) Any person who sells or transfers any land in a subdivision or land development or erects any structure thereon without first having recorded a duly approved final plat under these regulations may be fined pursuant to the Act [§4451]; and each lot, parcel, or unit so sold or transferred shall be deemed a separate violations.

(D) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to bar any other legal or equitable remedy provided in the Act [§4452], or otherwise to restrain, correct or prevent any violations of these regulations or prosecute violators thereof except as provided below.

(E) The Town shall observe any limitations on enforcement proceedings relating to municipal permits and approvals as set forth in the Act [§4454].

Section 4.5 Appeals

(A) In accordance with the Act [§4471], an interested person who has participated in a regulatory proceeding of the Development Review Board may appeal a decision rendered by the Development Review Board under Sections 2.3 or 2.4, within 30 days of such decision, to the Vermont Environmental Court.

- (1) "Participation" in a Development Review Board proceeding shall consist of offering, through oral or written testimony, evidence of a statement of concern related to the subject of the proceeding.
- (2) The notice of appeal shall be filed by certified mailing, with fees, to the Environmental Court and by mailing a copy to the Waitsfield Town Clerk, or the Zoning Administrator if so designated, who shall supply a list of interested persons (including the applicant if not the appellant), to the appellant within five (5) working days. Upon receipt of the list of interested persons, the appellant shall, by certified mail, provide a copy of the notice of appeal to every interested person. If any one or more of those persons are not then parties to the appeal, upon motion they shall be granted leave by the court to intervene.

Interested Person: the definition of an interested person under the Act [§4465(b)] includes the following:

- the Town of Waitsfield or an adjoining municipality;
- a person owning or occupying property in the immediate neighborhood of a property which is the subject of a decision or act taken under these regulations, who can demonstrate a physical or environmental impact on the person's interest under the criteria reviewed, and who alleges that the decision or act, if confirmed, will not be in accord with the policies, purposes or terms of the plan or regulations of the town;
- any ten (10) voters or property owners within the town who, by signed petition to the Development Review Board, allege that any relief requested by a person under this section, if granted, will not be in compliance with the policies, purposes or terms of the plan or regulations of the town; and
- any department or administrative subdivision of the state owning property or any interest therein within the town or adjoining municipality, and the Vermont Agency of Commerce and Community Development.

(B) **Notice of Appeal.** A notice of appeal filed under this section shall be in writing and include the following information, in accordance with the Act [§4466]:

- (1) the name and address of the appellant;
- (2) a brief description of the property with respect to which the appeal is taken;
- (3) a reference to applicable provisions of these regulations;
- (4) the relief requested by the appellant, including any request for a variance from one or more provisions of these regulations; and
- (5) the alleged grounds why such relief is believed proper under the circumstances.

Section 4.6 Town Recording Requirements

Pursuant to the Act [§4449], within 30 days after the issuance of a municipal land use permit has been issued, including but not limited to approvals for land subdivision in accordance with these regulations, or within 30 days of the issuance of any notice of violation, the Zoning Administrator or other appropriate municipal official shall deliver a notice of violation or memorandum or notice of municipal land use permit to the Town Clerk for recording as provided in 24 V.S.A. subsections 1154(a) or (b). The applicant may be charged for the cost of recording fees.

ARTICLE V. DEFINITIONS

Section 5.1 Interpretation

(A) Unless otherwise defined herein, the definitions contained in the Act and the Waitsfield Zoning Bylaw shall apply to these regulations.

(B) Words, phrases and terms neither defined herein nor elsewhere in these regulations shall have their usual and customary meanings except where the context clearly indicates a different meaning.

(C) Any interpretation or clarification of words, phrases or terms contained herein by the Waitsfield Development Review Board or other jurisdiction shall be based on the following definitions, state statute, and the need for reasonable and effective implementation of these regulations.

Section 5.2 Definitions

For the purposes of these regulations, the following words shall be defined as follows:

Act: The Vermont Municipal and Regional Planning and Development Act, Title 24, Chapter 117, Vermont Statutes Annotated.

Adjoining Land Owner: The owner of record of a parcel of land which adjoins the property subject to subdivision, without regard to public rights-of-way.

Authorized Agent: A person or group of persons who have been duly authorized in writing filed with the Development Review Board by the owner of record to act on his or her behalf.

Buffer: A designated strip or area of land intended to visibly and/or functionally separate one use from another; to shield or block noise, lights or other nuisance from neighboring properties; and/or to lessen visual or physical impacts of development on surface waters, wetlands and other natural and scenic areas.

Community Wastewater System: Any wastewater disposal system other than a municipal sewage disposal system, owned by the same person or persons that disposes of sewage for domestic commercial, industrial or institutional uses to two or more users or customers.

Community Water System: Any water system owned by the same person or persons that supplies water for domestic, commercial, industrial, or institutional uses to two or more users or customers.

Development Envelope: A specific area delineated on a lot within which all or specified structures are to be located, and outside of which no structures, or only specified structures, are to be located. The Development Review Board may, as a condition(s) of plat approval, limit other site development activities, such as cutting, outside of the building envelope.

Driveway: A minor, private travel way serving up to three adjoining parcels, which provides access for vehicles to a parking space, garage, dwelling or other structure.

Final Plat: The final drawings on which the subdivision is presented to the Development Review Board for approval and which, if approved, shall be filed for record with the Town Clerk.

Floodplain (Flood Hazard Area). Land subject to flood hazard area review under the Waitsfield Zoning Bylaws.

Forest Fragmentation. The division or conversion of large areas of contiguous forest or formerly contiguous forest into smaller pieces leaving remnant patches of forest that vary in size and isolation separated by non-forested lands or other vegetation and land-use types. The reduction in size of forest patches as a result of forest fragmentation can disrupt wildlife corridors and render the forest and other habitats unsuitable for certain species of plants and animals.

Lot: A plot, piece, parcel of land or assemblage of recorded contiguous parcels of land, the latter all in common ownership and designated as a single parcel, established and recorded by plat, subdivision, or otherwise permitted by law to be used or intended to be used by a principal building or a group of such buildings and accessory buildings, or utilized for a principal use and uses accessory or incidental to the operation thereof, together with such open spaces as required by these Regulations. Lot boundaries are (A) established by deed or deeds recorded in the land records of the Town of Waitsfield, and the records of any public road right-of-way; or (B) shown on a plat approved by the Town of Waitsfield Development Review Board pursuant to subdivision regulations, provided such approval has not expired.

Lot, non-standard: When a lot owner owns a lot which fails to meet minimum lot size requirements and such lot is contiguous to another lot owned by the same lot owner, such contiguous lots shall constitute a single lot, except that: (A) contiguous lots which as of March 2, 1971, were devoted to separate and independent uses shall constitute separate lots so long as such lots continue to be devoted to separate and independent uses; or (B) contiguous lots which are devoted to uses approved as separate uses under the Town of Waitsfield Zoning Bylaws shall constitute separate lots provided such uses are conducted in compliance with the terms and conditions of the approvals granted; or (C) contiguous lots which are shown on a plat approved by the Town of Waitsfield Development Review Board pursuant to Town regulations shall constitute separate lots provided such approval has not expired.

Major Subdivision: Any residential subdivision resulting in the creation of five (5) or more lots; any subdivision requiring any new public or private road or driveway greater than 800 feet in length or any combination of public and private roads and private driveways with a cumulative length greater than 2,000 feet; any subdivision in which access will be provided by a Class 4 Road.

Minor Subdivision: Any residential subdivision resulting in the creation of fewer than five (5) lots, including all lots created from a single parcel within the past five (5) years, and which does not require installation of new public roads. Minor subdivisions also include lot line or boundary adjustments; amendments to an approved subdivision plan that will not substantially change the nature of any previous subdivision or conditions of approval.

Municipal Land Use Permit. A zoning, subdivision, site plan or building permit or approval, any of which relate to land development as defined in statute, including final subdivision approval, which has received final approval from the applicable board, commission, or officer of the municipality [24 VSA § 4303(11)].

Open Space: The undeveloped portion of any parcel(s) which is not occupied by buildings, streets, rights-of-way, driveways, parking spaces, commercial recreation facilities, or yard (setback) areas, and which is set aside, dedicated, or designated for the use and enjoyment of owners and occupants of land adjoining or neighboring such open space, or for the preservation and continued use of agricultural land, or for the protection of natural areas.

Pedestrian Scale: Development designed to accommodate pedestrian use and comfort, resulting in environments that are scaled to the human form, with closely-spaced buildings and visual details perceived at a walking pace.

Preliminary Plan: The preliminary drawings for a major subdivision indicating the proposed layout of the subdivision to be submitted to the Development Review Board for its consideration.

Primary Agricultural Soils: Soil types designated as “prime” or “statewide” by the United States Natural Resource Conservation Service.

Resubdivision: Any change in a recorded subdivision plat, if such change affects any street layout on such plat, or area reserved thereon for public use, or any lot line; or if the change affects any map, plan or conditions recorded in association with the subdivision plat.

Ridgeline: The uppermost point of a ridge, hill, cliff, slope or face. It may coincide with the top (highest elevation) of a rock cliff or, where the bedrock is not exposed, the most obvious break in slope associated with the underlying bedrock. The term does not include intermediate terraces, steps, or elevations along the face of a slope. A “prominent” ridgeline is a ridgeline characterized by an elevation, slope, orientation, and/or relationship to nearby property so as to be highly visible from distant vantage points.

Riparian Area: An area of streamside vegetation including the stream bank and adjoining floodplain, which is distinguishable from upland areas in terms of vegetation, soils, and topography.

Road: Any highway, avenue, street, land or other way between right-of-way lines, commonly used for vehicular traffic and serving four or more lots.

Significant Wildlife Habitat: Significant wildlife habitats are those natural features that are essential for the survival and/or reproduction of the native wildlife of Waitsfield. This shall include, but is not limited to, (1) deer winter habitat (i.e. deeryards); (2) habitat for rare, threatened and endangered species (state or federally listed); (3) concentrated black bear feeding habitat (bear-scarred beech and oak stands); (4) wetlands that provide critical functions for sensitive or unusual wetland-dependent wildlife such as breeding/nesting habitat for wading birds (e.g. bitterns, herons), waterfowl (e.g. ducks, geese) and otter and vernal pools; (4) wildlife travel corridors, characterized by undeveloped forested corridors, including forest cover reaching to road rights-of-way, which serve to link large tracts of unfragmented forest habitat; (5) large areas (e.g., 500+ acres) of contiguous, unfragmented forest; and (6) habitat identified by the Vermont Department of Fish and Wildlife as either significant wildlife habitat or necessary wildlife habitat in accordance with 10 V.S.A. Sec. 6086(a)(8)(A).

Sketch Plan: An informal sketch of the proposed subdivision, the purpose of which is to enable the sub-divider to reach general agreement with the Development Review Board as the form of the subdivision and objective and requirements of these regulations.

Steep Slope: Slopes defined as “severe” and “extreme” in the Waitsfield Town Plan, having a gradient of between 15% and 25% and a gradient in excess of 25%, respectively.

Subdivider: Any person, firm, corporation, partnership, or association, or any of these entities working in cooperation, who shall lay out for the purpose of sale or development or otherwise any subdivision or part thereof as defined in these regulations, either for himself or others. The term shall include an applicant for subdivision approval.

Subdivision: The division of a lot, tract or parcel of land into two or more lots, tracts, sites, or other divisions of land for the purpose, whether immediate or future, of sale or land development. It includes resubdivision and the division of a lot or parcel held in common ownership and subsequently divided into parts among the owners.

Subdivision Approval: A decision by the Development Review Board, certified by written endorsement on the Plat, that the final plan meets the requirements of these regulations. Such approval may include conditions to be met by the applicant, which shall run with the land and be applicable to future owners, and which shall be forwarded to the applicant in writing.

Town Plan: The Waitsfield Town Plan as most recently adopted.

Wetland: Those areas of the State which are inundated by surface or ground water with a frequency sufficient to support vegetation or aquatic life that depend on saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction.” Such areas include, but are not limited to marshes, swamps, sloughs, potholes, fens, river and lake overflows, mud flats, bogs, ponds seeps and vernal pools, but exclude such areas where food and crops are grown in connection with farming activities. The location of wetlands on a particular parcel, as may be indicated on State Wetland Inventory Maps, shall be confirmed through site investigation.