



City of Auburn, Maine

Office of Economic and Community Development

60 Court Street, Auburn, Maine 04210

www.auburnmaine.gov 207.333.6601

To: Auburn Planning Board

From: Doug Greene, AICP, RLA, Urban Development Specialist

Date: March 14, 2017

RE: March 21 Planning Board Meeting

We would like to welcome our two new Associate Planning Board members, Dustin Boutin and Chris Lewis! Please make sure that all re-appointed members get sworn in before next Tuesday's meeting! (Mia, Marc, Sam, and Nathan)

This month is also exciting as the Adaptive Re-use of Structures of Community Significance will be a public hearing on your agenda.

Your review of the City's Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) is also on the agenda. Due to large size of the document, we will not be able to supply you with a hard copy. You can find it on the City's website at: <http://www.auburnmaine.gov/pages/government/budget-fiscal-year-2018> . We had a very good discussion on this last year and I encourage you to come to the meeting with your thoughts and ideas.

Lastly on the agenda is election of officers. We're sorry to see Ken Bellefleur leave the Planning Board and would like you to consider who should lead you over the next year. Dan Philbrick will run this meeting as Vice Chair.



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PLANNING BOARD AGENDA

Auburn City Hall, Council Chambers 2nd Floor

~~Tuesday, March 14, 2017 – 6:00PM – Meeting Postponed~~

RESCHEDULED TO: Tuesday, March 21, 2017 @ 6:00 PM

- 1. ROLL CALL:**
- 2. MINUTES:** The February minutes are not available for this meeting.
- 3. NEW BUSINESS and PUBLIC HEARING:**
 - A. Public Hearing on a Text Amendment for Adaptive Re-use of Structures of Community Significance
 - B. Planning Board discussion of FY16-17 CIP plan
 - C. Election of Planning Board Officers
- 4. OLD BUSINESS:**
 - A. None
- 5. MISCELLANEOUS:**
 - A. AGRP Study RFP
- 6. PUBLIC COMMENT:**
- 7. AJOURNMENT:**

Next Planning Board Meeting is on April 11, 2017



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To: Auburn Planning Board

From: Douglas M. Greene, Urban Development Specialist
Michael S. Malloy, Esq., The Malloy Firm

Date: March 14, 2017

RE: Ordinance Revisions: Adaptive Reuse

The Challenge.

As the Planning Board knows, the City's zoning ordinance has, in some instances, frustrated efforts to convert historic structures to new uses. Special buildings that have served important roles in the community are in danger of being demolished because of use restrictions. This can require property owners or prospective property owners to incur expense and uncertainty. To reduce these barriers and to increase the likelihood that Auburn's historic buildings will be preserved and put to productive use, City staff have proposed amending the zoning ordinance to allow for the Planning Board to grant a special exception, allowing qualifying structures to be adapted for new uses that, while not expressly permitted by the permitted uses of their zone, are deemed to be in furtherance of the objectives stated in the City's Comprehensive Plan adopted April 11, 2011 (the "Comp. Plan").

Based on the Planning Board's discussion at their December 13, 2016 and January 10, 2017 meetings regarding Adaptive Reuse, the Staff is submitting this revised text amendment, as well as additional considerations for the Board to discuss.

Justification for Adaptive Reuse Exception: Preserving Auburn's History and Culture.

Preserving Auburn's history and culture has long been a City planning priority, as stated in the Com. Plan's policies designed encouraging the preservation of historically significant properties.

Historic and Archeological Policies:

Goal D.1: Preserve Auburn's history by maintaining and enhancing historic and archeologically significant sites and structures throughout the community.

Comp. Plan at 29.

***Objective D.1.1.:** Strengthen efforts to identify, protect, and preserve all local, state, and federally significant historic buildings, features, and sites throughout Auburn.*

Comp. Plan at 30.

***Strategy D.1.1.d:** Review and update the historic resource standards in the City zoning ordinance that are used in the review of development applications. The review should include an analysis of the preservation tools available that could help enhance the protection of historic properties throughout Auburn. The City should implement those preservation tools that protect historically significant buildings without placing undue burdens or costs on property owners.*

Comp. Plan at 30.

It is therefore appropriate for the Planning Board to consider ways to increase the likelihood that historically significant buildings will be saved from the wrecking ball. The preservation of these buildings can have multiple positive benefits:

- **Environmental:** Preservation is a sustainable action, one that conserves energy. Demolition and new construction requires large amounts of energy but also destroys the past energy investment in the building.
- **Cultural:** By preserving historic or iconic structures, we are able to share and reuse the very spaces and environments in which the generations before us lived. Preservation is the visual and tangible conservation of our cultural identity.
- **Economic:** Preserving older buildings can be a foundation of economic development programs. Special buildings of community significance can help create vibrant, cultural downtowns and neighborhoods that draw tourism, art, festivals, and other activities which in turn draw investment, revenue, and economic growth.

The Saint Louis church is one, but not the only, example of a structure of historic and cultural significance, whose reuse has proved challenging under our existing ordinance. After serving as the Catholic Church in New Auburn for close to 100 years, the Diocese closed the church due to low attendance, and the building was sold to a local group looking to find other productive uses for it. However, the activities currently permitted in the Multi-Family Urban Zone in which the building is located have frustrated the new owner's attempts to find a new use for this property.

The Proposed Solution:

The Planning Department proposes creating a new special exception category that would allow the owner of a qualifying property to petition the Planning Board, through the existing site plan review process, to obtain a special exception to the uses that are customarily permitted in the zoning district where the property is located. This would allow the Planning Board to



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consider each request on a case-by-case basis, and determine whether the structure is of such historical or cultural significance that its permitted uses should be broadened in order to facilitate the building's preservation and reuse. As presented here, a property owner would be required to pay the customary site plan review fees and submit the customary supporting information and documents about the property. *See* Sec. 60-1278 (site plan review is required for all special exception requests). As you know, site plan review can entail submission of a detailed file, including plans and detailed descriptions of the proposed reuse. Sec. 60-1300, Sec. 60-1301. A fee of \$500 is also assessed. Auburn Maine Code of Ordinances, Appendix A.

We suggest adding two definitions in Section 60-2 of the zoning ordinance: (1) a *Structure of Community Significance*, and (2) *Adaptive Reuse*, defined as follows:

Structure of Community Significance means a Building that by virtue of its historic, social, cultural or economic contribution to the community, as determined by the Planning Board, is entitled to a Special Exception allowing its Adaptive Reuse. The Planning Board may consider a Building's age, as well as any evidence of its role in the historic, social cultural, or economic history of the community, in determining whether a Building qualifies for this designation.

Adaptive Reuse means a Special Exception permitting a Structure of Community Significance to be used for one or more purposes, not otherwise permitted in the District in which the Building is located, but which the Planning Board has determined will contribute to the preservation of a Structure of Community Significance, including without limitation, the following uses:

- a) Bed and breakfast homes or inns;
- b) Restaurants, diners or cafes;
- c) Art studios and galleries;
- d) Performing arts centers;
- e) Medical and dental clinics;
- f) Office space;
- g) Municipal and government uses; and
- h) Retail sales as an accessory use.

Once these definitions are added, they could then be incorporated into the list of Special exceptions permitted in any District that you deem appropriate. This can be done in two ways. The first would be to add *Adaptive Reuse of Structure of Community Significance* as a special exception in the Low Density Rural Residential zone. By reference, this would also allow the

special exception to be made in additional zones that incorporate those special exceptions that are permitted in the Low Density Rural Residential zone (which are the Suburban Residence, Urban Residence, Multifamily Suburban, and Multifamily Urban Districts).¹ This approach requires fewer revisions to the ordinance. However, some readers who are less familiar with our ordinance and its cross references, may find it burdensome to trace this exception through its numerous cross-references. Therefore, a second approach, would be to simply add *Adaptive Reuse of a Structure of Community Significance*, to the list of Special Exceptions in each additional District where you wish to make it available.

Finally, we wish to raise two aspects of the Site Plan process that may be seen as hindrances to redevelopment of historic structures. While the Planning Board may already waive the file submission requirement (Sec. 60-1302), it does not have the discretion to waive the filing fee (cite). In light of these expenses, which developers of historic properties may not feel go far enough in encouraging reuse of historic properties whose upkeep and repair may already be quite expensive, the Board may wish to consider a reduced Site Plan Review fee as part of this process, or proposing a section that would expressly allow the Planning Board to waive the site plan review fee for adaptive reuse applications on a case by case basis, just as the Board may waive the requirement to submit a detailed site plan review file. This could be done by revising the fee schedule in Appendix A to the City's ordinances, to insert a reduced or modified fee for Adaptive Reuse applications.

Attached for your review are the following:

Exhibit A: The existing definitions section of our zoning ordinance, illustrating the two proposed additions in redline.

Exhibit B: The existing Low Density Rural Residence District section, contained in Article IV, Section 4, of the ordinance. The proposed addition is in redline.

Exhibit C: Proposed revision to Section 60-1302, to authorize the Planning Board to waive site plan review fees for Adaptive Reuse applications

¹ We assume that the existing permitted uses in the other zones would either be flexible enough to accommodate the reuse of culturally significant structures, or that there are insufficient structures for this to be a concern. We recommend that the Board explore this issue during its deliberations and public comment sessions, to see whether this is the case.



Exhibit A: Definitions Section, as Proposed.

Sec. 60-2. - Definitions.

For the purposes of this chapter, the following words and terms as used herein shall have the meanings or limitations of meaning hereby defined, explained or assigned:

Accessory structure or building means an uninhabited building, at least five feet in distance from the principal building, used for a purpose which is customarily subordinate and incidental to that of the principal building or to the principal use of the land and which is located on the same lot as the principal building use. The term "accessory buildings," in residential districts, includes tool sheds, wood sheds, detached garages and swimming pools. No accessory building shall house a home occupation or professional office or be used as a sales outlet in a residential district.

Accessory use means a subordinate use of land or building which is customarily incidental and subordinate to the principal building or to the principal use of the land and which is located on the same lot with the principal building or use.

Adaptive Reuse means a Special Exception permitting a Structure of Community Significance to be used for one or more purposes, not otherwise permitted in the District in which the Building is located, but which the Planning Board has determined will contribute to the preservation of a Structure of Community Significance, including without limitation, the following uses:

- a) Bed and breakfast homes or inns;
- b) Restaurants, diners or cafes;
- c) Art studios and galleries;
- d) Performing arts centers;
- e) Medical and dental clinics;
- f) Office space;
- g) Municipal and government uses; and
- h) Retail sales as an accessory use.

Adult day center means a supervised facility providing a program of education, crafts or recreation for adults over the age of 55 years.

Animal unit means one living animal of any species.

Antique shop means a building, or portion of building, where artifacts from generally recognized previous eras are sold or traded as the primary commercial activity.

Apartment. See the term *Dwelling unit*.

Architectural features means exterior building elements intended to provide ornamentation to the building massing, including but not limited to, eaves, cornices, bay windows, window and door surrounds, light fixtures, canopies, and balconies.

Art galleries means a building or place where works of art or other objects of value are kept, displayed, produced and offered for sale to the general public.

Artist studio, residential means a dwelling where up to 50 percent of the total floor space can be used for the production of art and/or craft products. The term "residential artist studio" shall not include

galleries or studios open to the public for display or sales. All artist studios shall be designed to meet all residential safety and occupancy requirements and shall be considered to be accessory to the residential use.

Automobile means a passenger vehicle propelled by a self-contained motor. The term "automobile" also includes motorcycles, all-terrain vehicles, trucks and recreation vehicles (RVs).

Automobile and marine paint and body shops means a building in which the business of automobile and marine paint and bodywork is conducted. Such use may also include as an accessory use a facility for the orderly display and sale of vehicles which have undergone substantial body repair on the premises. No such facility shall display, outdoors or indoors, or offer for sale more than ten vehicles at any one time.

Automobile and marine repair and service station means a building, lot or both in or upon which the business of general motor repair and vehicle service is conducted, but excluding junk and/or wrecking businesses.

Automobile, commercial, means a vehicle the primary use of which is commercial in character.

Automobile filling station means a building or lot having pumps and storage tanks at which fuel, oil or accessories for the use of motor vehicles are dispensed, sold or offered for sale at retail, where repair service is incidental and no vehicle storage or parking space is offered for rent.

Automobile garage, private, means an accessory building or portion of a main building designed, arranged or used for housing of private motor vehicles, only one of which may be a commercial vehicle. Not more than 50 percent of the space in such a garage shall be used for housing vehicles other than those owned by occupants of the premises.

Automobile parking lot, private, means a parcel of land, lot or portion thereof required, in accordance with these regulations, for off-street automobile parking.

Automobile repair and service station means a building, lot or both in or upon which the business of general motor vehicle repair and service is conducted, but excluding junk and/or wrecking business.

Automobile sales lot means a lot arranged, designed or used for the storage and display of motor vehicles or any unoccupied trailer for sale.

Automobile scrap yard means any land or building used for the dismantling, storage and salvaging for reuse of automobiles or other vehicles not in running condition.

Automotive towing and storage means a business engaged in/or offering the services of a towtruck or towing service whereby motor vehicles are towed or otherwise removed from one place to another by the use of a motor vehicle specifically designed for that purpose. Storage of towed vehicles is considered to be the keeping of vehicles in a secured yard for not more than 120 days until claimed or disposed of in accordance with the laws of the state.

Basement means that portion of a building below the first floor joists having at least one-half of its clear ceiling height above the main level of the adjacent ground.

Bed and breakfast home means an accessory use to a single-family dwelling involving the renting of four or fewer guestrooms to transient guests who are staying for a limited duration (seven consecutive days and/or 60 accumulated days in a calendar year) and the serving of breakfast only to house guests. Such establishment shall be owned and operated by the resident of the dwelling. The term "bed and breakfast home" also includes a tourist home.

Bed and breakfast inn means a dwelling involving the renting of more than four but fewer than ten guestrooms to transient guests who are staying for a limited duration (seven consecutive days and/or 60 accumulated days in a calendar year) and the serving of breakfast to house guests only. Such use may provide a restaurant, function rooms and places of public assembly.



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Boardinghouse or lodginghouse means a dwelling which, for compensation, lodging, or lodging and meals are provided to more than four persons and where a proprietor or owner resides in the building. No provisions for cooking in individual rooms other than a main kitchen is allowed.

Building means a structure having one or more stories and a roof, designed primarily for the shelter, support or enclosure of persons, animals or property of any kind. (See the term *Structure*.)

Building envelope means the ground area on a lot and the space above it on which a building may be constructed.

Building form means the overall shape and dimensions of a building.

Building height means the vertical distance from the grade of the top of the highest roof beams of a flat roof, or to the mean level of the highest gable or slope of a hip roof. When a building faces on more than one street, the height shall be measured from the averages of the grades at the center of each street front.

Building inspector means the building inspector of the City of Auburn, Maine, or their duly authorized agent.

Building line means a line beyond which the foundation wall and/or any enclosed porch, vestibule of other enclosed portion of a building shall not project.

Building, principal, means a building in which is conducted the principal use of the lot on which it is situated.

Care home means a rest, nursing, or convalescent home established to render domiciliary nursing care and board for chronically ill or convalescent patients, or persons who are infirm because of mental or physical conditions, but excluding a child care home or one for the care of mentally retarded patients, alcoholics, psychotics or drug addicts.

Cellar means that portion of a building below the first floor joists having at least one-half of its clear ceiling height below the mean level of the adjacent ground. A cellar shall not be used for habitation.

Cemetery means a place used for the permanent interment of dead bodies or cremated remains thereof. A cemetery may be a burial park of earth interments, a mausoleum for vault or crypt interments, a columbarium for cinerary interments, or a combination of one or more thereof.

Child care home means a child boarding home, summer camp, foster family home or other place providing domiciliary arrangements for compensation, of three or more children, unrelated to the operator by blood, marriage or adoption, under 18 years of age. A facility providing child day care less than 24 hours per day, per child, to more than five children shall not be considered a child care home. The term "child care home" includes any family-type facility which provides child care to children placed by order of any court of competent jurisdiction, or by any public welfare department, or other governmental agency having responsibility for placing children for care, or placed by child-placing agency licensed under state law.

Child day care center means a facility conducted or maintained by anyone who provides, for consideration, care and protection for more than 12 children under 16 years of age, unrelated to the day care center operator, who are unattended by parents or guardians, for any part of the day. Any facility, the chief purpose of which is to provide education, shall not be considered to be a day care center, but is classified as a nursery school.

Child day care home means an accessory use of a residence by a person residing on a premises to provide on a regular basis, and for consideration, care and protection for up to 12 children under 16 years of age, unrelated to the day care home operator, who are unattended by parents or guardians, for any

part of the day. Any facility, the chief purpose of which is to provide education, shall not be considered to be a day care home, but is classified as a nursery school. A child day care home shall not be located closer to another child day care home than 500 feet measured along the street frontage. Child day care homes shall be reviewed under the city's home occupation regulations (article IX of this chapter) and shall meet the following:

- (1) All outdoor play areas, used in conjunction with the day care operation, shall be fully enclosed by a fence, a minimum of four feet in height.
- (2) If the property utilizes a private sewerage disposal/septic system a written verification from a site evaluator, stating that the current system can handle the change of use to include the children in the proposed day care, shall be submitted.

Church means a building, together with its accessory buildings and uses, where persons regularly assemble for religious worship, and which buildings, accessory buildings and uses are maintained and controlled by a religious body organized to sustain public worship.

Clinic means an establishment where patients are accepted for treatment by a group of physicians practicing medicine together, but shall not offer domiciliary arrangements; medical and dental.

Club, private, means any building or rooms, which serve as a meeting place for an incorporated or unincorporated association for civic, social, cultural, religious, literary, political, recreational or like activities, operated for the benefit of its members and not open to the general public.

Community based residential facilities (CRF) means dwelling units providing communal domiciliary arrangements for a group of unrelated persons under supervision of the state government human service agencies, for the transition of formerly institutionalized persons back into the mainstream community living and participation, a halfway house, or a group home.

Comprehensive plan means the master development plan of the City of Auburn, Maine, any amendments or additions thereto, part or portion thereof adopted by the city council upon recommendations of the planning board of Auburn, Maine, pursuant to 30-A M.R.S.A. § 4323.

Convenience store means a business establishment having an interior selling space of less than 3,000 square feet where general food supplies for the table, other articles of household use and gasoline pump service is offered for sale. Such a use may include the sale of food vended in disposable containers for consumption on or off the premises.

Court means an open, unoccupied space, other than a yard, on the same lot with a building or group of buildings which is bounded on two or more sides by such building or buildings and every part of which is clear and unobstructed from its lowest point to the sky.

Dental clinic means an establishment where patients are accepted for treatment by a group of dentists practicing dentistry together.

Development standard(s) means building standards that establish basic parameters governing building form, including the envelope for building placement in three dimensions and certain permitted and required building elements such as storefronts, balconies, street walls, etc. The development standards establish both boundaries within which development may take place and what requirements apply.

Director means the director of planning and any successor or other official designated from time to time by the city council to enforce the provisions of this chapter.

District or zone means an area within which certain uses of land and buildings are permitted or denied pursuant to municipal review, and certain others are prohibited.

District, overlay, means a special district or zone which addresses special land use circumstances and environmental safeguards and is superimposed over the underlying existing zoning districts. Permitted uses in the underlying zoning district shall continue subject to compliance with the regulations of the overlay zone or district.



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Dormitory means a building or portion thereof used for sleeping purposes in connection with a school, college or other educational institution.

Driveway means private ways intended for internal vehicular circulation on a lot or within an automobile parking lot.

Dump means any premises used primarily for disposal by abandonment, discarding, dumping, reduction, burial, incineration or any other means and for whatever purpose of garbage, trash, refuse, dead animals, waste materials of any kind, junk; but not untreated sewage, animal waste, discarded machinery, or vehicles or parts thereof. The establishment of any dump shall be approved by the city council of the City of Auburn.

Dwelling or *dwelling unit* means a building or portion thereof arranged or designed to provide living facilities for one or more families.

Dwelling, multifamily, means a residence designed for or occupied by three or more families with separate housekeeping and cooking facilities for each.

Dwelling, one-family detached, means a dwelling unit singly and apart from any other building and intended and designed to be occupied and used exclusively for residential purposes by one family only, excluding those forms of temporary housing permitted by section 60-666. Each one-family detached dwelling shall contain not less than 700 square feet of net floor area of habitable space.

Dwelling, seasonal, means a dwelling occupied for not more than six months of any year.

Dwelling, two-family, means a freestanding building intended and designed to be occupied and used exclusively for residential purposes by two families only, with separate housekeeping and cooking facilities for each.

Dwelling unit means a room or group of rooms located within a building and forming a single habitable unit, physically separated from any other rooms or dwelling units which may be in the same structure, with facilities which are used for or intended to be used for independent living, sleeping, cooking and eating purposes. Dwelling units available for rental or occupancy for periods of less than one week shall be considered boarding/lodging units.

Eave means the edge of a roof which projects beyond the exterior wall.

Encroachment means any architectural feature, structure or structural element, such as a gallery, fence, garden wall, porch, stoop, balcony, bay window, terrace, or deck that breaks the plane of a vertical or horizontal regulatory limit exceeding into a setback, the public frontage, or above a height limit.

Erected includes the terms "built," "constructed," "reconstructed," "enlarged" and/or "retained on."

Facade means the vertical surface of a building.

Family means one or more persons occupying a single housekeeping unit and using common cooking facilities, provided that unless all members are related by blood or marriage, no such family shall contain over four persons.

Farm means any parcel of land containing more than ten acres which is used in the raising of agricultural products, livestock or poultry, or for dairying. The term "farm," under the Agricultural and Resource Protection District, shall be further defined as meeting the following criteria:

- (1) At least 50 percent of the total annual income of the farm occupant and his spouse living in the farm residence will be derived from such uses; and
- (2) At least ten acres of the farm will be devoted to the production by the occupant of field crops or to the grazing of the occupant's livestock. For purposes of this definition, the term "poultry"

means no fewer than 100 fowl and the term "livestock" means no fewer than 20 cattle or other animals being raised for commercial purposes.

Farm, animal, means any parcel of land that contains at least the following land area used for the keeping of horses, mules, cows, goats, sheep, hogs and similar sized animals for the domestic use of the residents of the lot, provided that adequate land area is provided for each animal unit, excluding water bodies of one-quarter acre surface area or larger:

- (1) Cattle: One bovine animal unit per acre of cleared hay-pasture land.
- (2) Horse: 1.5 animal units per acre of cleared hay/pasture land.
- (3) Sheep: Three animal units per acre of cleared hay/pasture land.
- (4) Swine: Two animal units per acre of cleared land.
- (5) Other animal farms: The required lot size shall be determined by municipal officer charged with enforcement and shall conform to the lot size for similar sized animals.

Floodplain overlay means those areas of the city which are directly affected by flooding as shown on the flood insurance rate maps (FIRM) as established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and that shall comply with the pertinent regulations found in division 2 of article XII of this chapter pertaining to the Floodplain Overlay District.

Floor area of building means the total number of square feet of floor area of all stories in a building, excluding cellars, uncovered steps and uncovered porches. All horizontal measurements shall be made between exterior faces of walls.

Form based code means a land development regulation that fosters predictable built results and a high-quality public realm by using physical form (rather than separation of uses) as the organizing principle for the code.

Form based code zoning district means one of the five areas on the regulating plan, including Transect 4.1 (T-4.1), Transect 4.2 (T-4.2), Transect 5.1 (T-5.1), Transect 5.2 (T-5.2), and Transect 6 (T-6).

Frontage means the length of a lot extending between the side lot lines of a lot which borders an accepted portion of a street. Maine Turnpike frontage does not apply to this definition.

Frontage line means the lot line(s) of a lot fronting a street or other public way.

Greenhouse means an enclosed structure where trees, shrubs, vines and plants are propagated, grown or maintained. Activities associated with a greenhouse include:

- (1) The sale of greenhouse products and related supplies; and
- (2) The storage of material used in the maintenance of plants and growing items sold.

Grocery store means a small retail establishment having an interior selling space of less than 3,000 square feet where general food supplies for the table and other articles of household use are offered for sale. Such a use may include the sale of food vended in disposable containers for consumption on or off the premises; a corner market, a mom and pop store.

Ground area of building means the total number of square feet of horizontal surface covered by a building, including covered porches and accessory buildings. All measurements shall be made between exterior faces of walls, foundation, piers or other means of support.

Group home. See the term *Community based residential facilities.*

Guesthouse means a detached dwelling that is intended, arranged or designed for occupancy by transient, nonpaying visitors.

Habitable space means that area within a dwelling which has headroom of not less than seven feet when measured vertically upward from the finished floor, provided that any such area next below the roof



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of a dwelling shall be counted only if it is connected with the story next below by a permanent inside stairway. The floor area of any porch, cellar room, garage or shed attached to such dwelling shall not be counted in any measure of habitable space.

Half-story means a story directly under a sloping roof in which the points of intersection of the bottom of the rafters with the interior faces of the walls are less than three feet above the floor level.

Historic site means a parcel of land, a particular building, or a group of buildings that have played a significant role in the history of the community, and identified as such by the state historic preservation committee.

Historic or archaeological resources means areas identified by a governmental agency such as the state historic preservation commission as having significant value as historic or archaeological resources and any areas identified in the municipality's comprehensive plan.

Hog farm means any land or building used for the purpose of keeping, feeding or raising 20 or more swine per piggery. Establishment of this use requires approval from the city health department.

Home occupation means the accessory use of a dwelling unit for a business or commercial venture engaged in, by the person residing in the dwelling unit, and which allows up to one person who does not reside on the premises to be employed by that home occupation.

Hospital means any institution receiving inpatients and rendering medical, surgical and/or obstetrical care. The term "hospital" includes general hospitals and institutions in which service is limited to special fields such as cardiac, eye, nose and throat, pediatric, orthopedic, skin, cancer, mental health, tuberculosis, chronic disease and obstetrics. The term "hospital" also includes sanitariums, including those wherein mentally retarded and mental patients, epileptics, alcoholics, senile psychotics or drug addicts are cared for or treated.

Hotel means a building in which the primary use is transient lodging accommodations offered to the public on a daily rate of compensation and where ingress and egress to the sleeping rooms is primarily through an inside lobby or office, supervised by a person in charge at all hours. Such facilities may include accessory uses such as restaurants, bars, nightclubs, function rooms, places of public assembly and/or recreational facilities.

Household pet means any animal kept as a pet and normally housed at night within the owner's dwelling or an accessory building on the same lot, including laying hens, but not including any animal normally raised as livestock or poultry or any animal raised for commercial gain. No household pet shall be kept that creates a public nuisance by reason of:

- (1) Objectionable effects perceptible outside the owner's property, such as excessive or untimely noise or offensive odors; or
- (2) Being a hazard to the health, safety and welfare of neighbors, invited guests or public servants visiting the property in the pursuit of their normal duties.

Illustrative plan means a plan or map that depicts (i.e. illustrates but does not regulate) the streets, lots, buildings and general landscaping of the proposed Downtown Auburn/New Auburn Form-Based Code District.

Industrial use, heavy, means the use of real estate, building or structure, or any portion thereof, for assembling, fabricating, manufacturing, packaging or processing operations.

Industrial use, light, means the use of real estate, building or structure, or any portion thereof, the main processes of which involve the assembly of prefabricated parts and which will not create a nuisance by noise, smoke, vibration, odor or appearance.

Institution means any building or open area used only by an educational, religious, medical, charitable, philanthropic, or nonprofit organization, either public or private.

Institution, philanthropic, means a private, nonprofit organization that is not organized or operated for the purpose of carrying on a trade or business, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any member of said organization and which either:

- (1) Provides volunteer aid to the sick and wounded of the armed forces in time of war and relief services to victims of natural or manmade calamities; or
- (2) Provides all or any of the following: religious, social, physical, recreational and benevolent service.

Institution, private educational, means any private school or educational institution, however designated, which offers an academic curriculum of college, professional, preparatory, high school, middle school, elementary, kindergarten or nursery school instruction, or any combination thereof; but not a training program of trade, craft, technical or artistic instruction operated by a governmental entity. No private educational institution shall be deemed a home occupation. (See the terms *Training school* and *School*.)

Institution, research, means an agency for scientific research of technical development including offices, libraries, laboratories, testing facilities and equipment incidental to such research and development.

Junkyard or automobile graveyard means any land or building used for the abandonment, storage, keeping, collecting or bailing of paper, rags, scrap metal, other scrap or discarded material, or for the abandonment, demolition, dismantling, storage or salvaging of automobiles or other vehicles not in running condition, machinery or parts thereof. Establishment and operation of this use requires annual approval from the City Council of Auburn, Maine.

kennel means any building and/or land used, designed or arranged for the boarding, breeding or care of dogs, cats, pets, fowl or domestic animals, kept for purposes of show, hunting or as pets, except horses.

Land use permit means a permit required for the use of property that is legally permitted under the provisions of this chapter.

Landscape services means the actual planting, bed preparation, installation of landscape materials and maintenance of the landscape, planting and materials. Activities associated with landscaping include: the storage of materials and equipment related to the performance of landscaping, the temporary storage of trees, shrubs and plants pending installation in an existing landscape plan and the application and storage of pesticides and fertilizers by a licensed person.

Lawn maintenance service means the care and upkeep of the landscape after its installation and consists of such activities as mowing of the lawn, pruning of trees and shrubs, application by hand of fertilizer and weed control, insect and disease control, planting and care of flower beds, replacement of dead plants, incidental repairing of walls and paved surfaces, cleaning of fountains and pool basins, irrigation of lawns, cultivation of soil around trees and shrubs, rolling and reseeding of lawns, raking of leaves, winterization of trees and shrubs and snow removal.

Library means a place containing books and other material for reading, study or reference, provided that no such material is offered for sale.

Livestock means domestic animals kept, used or raised on a farm for the production of income.

Lodge, private. See the term *Club, private*.

Lot means for zoning purposes, as covered by this chapter, a lot is a parcel of land under one ownership or joint ownership of at least sufficient size to meet minimum zoning requirements for use, coverage and area, and to provide such yards and other open spaces as are herein required. Such lot shall have frontage on an accepted public street and may consist of:



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- (1) A single lot of record;
- (2) A portion of a lot of record;
- (3) A combination of complete lots of record;
- (4) A parcel of land described by metes and bounds; provided that in no case of division or combination shall any residential lot or parcel be created which does not meet the requirements of this chapter;
- (5) Lots shown on a plan approved by the planning board of the City of Auburn.

Lot frontage/width means the front of a lot shall be construed to be the portion nearest the street. For the purpose of determining yard requirements or corner lots and through lots, all sides of a lot adjacent to streets shall be considered frontage, and yards shall be provided as indicated under the definition of yards in this section.

Lot line, rear, means the lot line generally opposite or parallel to the front lot line, except in a through lot. If the rear lot line is less than ten feet long or the lot comes to a point at the rear, said rear lot line is assumed to be a line not less than 20 feet long, lying wholly within the lot, parallel to the front lot line, or in the case of a curved front lot line, parallel to the chord of the arc of said front lot line.

Lot measurements means the following measurements:

- (1) The depth of a lot shall be considered to be the uninterrupted distance between the midpoints of lot frontage and the midpoint of the rear lot line unless the lot meets the exception provided for by section 60-39.
- (2) The width of a lot shall be considered to be the distance between straight lines connecting front and rear lot lines at each side of the lot, measured across the rear of the required front yard, provided, however, that the width between the side lot lines at their foremost points (where they intersect the street line) shall not be less than 80 percent of the required lot width except in the case of a lot on the turning circle of a cul-de-sac, where the 80 percent requirement shall not apply.

Lot of record means a lawfully laid out lot which is part of a subdivision recorded in the proper office of the registry of deeds, or a lawfully laid out lot or parcel described by metes and bounds, the description of which has been so recorded.

Lot types means the diagram which follows illustrates terminology used in this chapter with reference to corner lots, interior lots, reversed frontage lots and through lots. In the diagram above, the lots designated by letters are defined as follows:

- (1) Corner lot, defined as a lot located at the intersection of two or more streets. A lot abutting on a curved street or streets shall be considered a corner lot if straight lines drawn from the foremost points of the side lot lines to the foremost points of the side lot lines to the foremost point of the lot meet at an interior angle of less than 135 degrees. (See lots marked A(1) in diagram)
- (2) Interior lot, defined as a lot other than a corner lot with only one frontage on a street other than an alley.
- (3) Through lot, defined as a lot other than a corner lot with frontage on more than one street other than an alley. Through lots with frontage on two streets may be referred to as double frontage lots.

- (4) Reversed frontage lot, defined as a lot in which the frontage is at right angles or approximately right angles to the general pattern in the area involved. A reversed frontage lot may also be a corner lot or an interior lot. (See A-D and B-D in diagram.)

Lot, undersized, means for zoning purposes, as covered by this chapter, an undersized lot is a parcel of land of insufficient size to meet minimum zoning requirements for area or width or depth.

Major or principal arterial highway means the highway that:

- (1) Serves the major traffic movements within urbanized areas such as between central business districts and outlying residential areas, between major intercity communities, or between major suburban centers;
- (2) Serves a major portion of the trips entering and leaving the urban area, as well as the majority of the through traffic desiring to bypass the central city;
- (3) Provides continuity for all rural arterials which intercept the urban area. The term "major or principal arterial highways" includes Washington Street (State Routes 4 and 100, U.S. 202), Minot Avenue (State Routes 11 and 121), Union Street/Center Street/Turner Road (State Route 4), Veterans Memorial Bridge and approaches (State Routes 11 and 100, U.S. Route 202), North Bridge/Court Street to in town Minot Avenue Intersection (Turner Street), Court to Center Street (State Route 4).

Major retail development means a single building in excess of 100,000 square feet of new ground floor retail space.

Manufactured housing means a structural unit designed for occupancy, and constructed in a manufacturing facility and then transported by the use of its own chassis, or placed on an independent chassis, to a building site. The term "manufactured housing" includes any type of building which is constructed at a manufacturing facility and then transported to a building site where it is utilized for housing and may be purchased or sold by a dealer in the interim. The term "manufactured housing" includes newer mobile homes and modular homes.

Mining, quarrying, or earth removing means the excavation of any earth materials.

Minor arterial highway means the highway that:

- (1) Serves trips of moderate length at a somewhat lower level of travel mobility than principal arterials;
- (2) Provides access to geographic areas smaller than those served by the major arterial highway system; and
- (3) Provides intra-community continuity but does not penetrate identifiable neighborhoods. Examples are Riverside Drive, Mill Street, South Bridge (Broad Street to Mill Street), Main Street, Mechanics Row, High Street (Minot Avenue to Academy Street), Academy Street (High Street to Main Street), Elm Street, Spring Street (Minot Avenue to Court Street), Turner Street (Union Street to Turner Road), Mount Auburn Avenue (Center Street to Turner Street), Lake Street, Court Street (Union Street to in town Minot Avenue Intersection), Hotel Road (Manley Road to Poland Spring Road).

Mobile home development, intended to be generic, includes mobile home parks, mobile home subdivisions, and mobile home condominiums.

Mobile home park means a parcel of land under single ownership in rural residence and suburban residence districts which has been planned and improved for the placement of not less than three mobile homes for nontransient use.

Mobile homes, newer, means those units constructed after June 15, 1976, commonly called "newer mobile homes," which the manufacture certifies are constructed in compliance with the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development standards, meaning structures, transportable in one or



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more sections, which, in the traveling mode, are 14 body feet or more in width and are 700 or more square feet, and which are built on a permanent chassis and designed to be used as dwellings on foundations when connected to the required utilities, including the plumbing, heating, air conditioning and electrical system contained therein; except that the term "newer mobile homes" includes any structure which meets all the requirements of this definition, except the size requirements and with respect to which the manufacturer voluntarily files a certification required by the Secretary of the United States Department of Housing and Urban development and complies with the standard established under the National Manufactured Housing Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974, United States Code, 42 USC 5401 et seq.

Mobile homes, older, means any factory-built home which fails to meet the definition of manufactured housing and more specifically, the term "older mobile homes" means any mobile home constructed prior to June 15, 1976. These units shall be restricted to approved mobile home parks.

Modular homes means those units which the manufacturer certifies are constructed in compliance with the state's Manufactured Housing Act and regulations, meaning structures, transportable in one or more sections, which are not constructed on a permanent chassis and are designed to be used as dwellings on foundations when connected to required utilities, including the plumbing, heating, air conditioning or electrical systems contained therein.

Motel means a building or group of detached buildings intended primarily to provide sleeping accommodations to the public on a daily rate of compensation and having a parking space generally located adjacent to a sleeping room. Such facilities may include a main kitchen or snack bar for the use of motel guests only.

Municipal sanitary landfill means a disposal site for household, commercial and industrial wastes, sludge or incinerator ash operated or controlled for operation by the city in a controlled manner involving the covering of deposited wastes with layers of earth so as to reduce health hazards and public nuisances from vermin, insects, odors and wind-borne debris. The location and design of sanitary landfills also require precautions against ground and surface water contamination through clay lining, water impoundment, aquifer avoidance and similar techniques.

Municipal uses means any lawful use of a building or of land carried on by the city sanitary landfill shall not be deemed a municipal use.

Museum means a building or place where works of art or other objects of permanent value are kept and displayed, provided such objects are not offered for sale.

Nonconforming building means a building lawfully existing at the time this or any previous zoning ordinance became effective and which does not conform to the dimensional regulations of the district in which it is located.

Nonconforming lot means a lot lawfully existing at the time this or any previous zoning ordinance became effective and which does not conform to the dimensional regulations of the district in which it is located.

Nonconforming use means a use of a building or of land lawfully existing at the time this or any previous zoning ordinance became effective and which does not conform with the use regulations of the district in which it is located.

Nursery means an outdoor place where live trees, shrubs, vines and plants are propagated, grown or maintained before permanent planting. Activities associated with nursery a business include: the sale of nursery products and related gardening supplies, the storage of material used in the maintenance of plants and growing items sold and the use of power-motorized equipment required by the nursery.

Nursery, child, means a facility providing a program less than 24 hours per day per child for the care of infants up to the age of 2½ years.

Nursery, wholesale, means a nursery where plants, trees, shrubs and vines are propagated and/or grown and sold only at wholesale to industry related buyers such as retail nurseries, greenhouses and landscape contractors. A wholesale nursery may also provide landscape services accessory to the nursery use provided.

- (1) At least one-half of the area of the lot (up to a maximum of three acres) is in active nursery production in a husband type manner; and
- (2) The plants and trees propagated, grown and nurtured in the nursery are used as the primary products by the owner/operator of the landscape service.

Office means a building, or portion of a building wherein services are performed involving predominantly administrative, professional or clerical operations.

Office trailer means a movable vehicle or structure designed for yearround or temporary occupancy for purposes of supervising construction; for business actually engaged in the business of selling manufactured housing, mobile homes and trailers; and as temporary office space for a business during the period in which permanent office space is being constructed.

Outpatient addiction treatment clinic means a program or facility operated for the purpose of and specializing in the care, treatment and/or rehabilitation of persons suffering with addictions, including but not limited to gambling addiction, alcohol or controlled substance addictions. The term "outpatient addiction treatment clinic" includes, but is not limited to, substance abuse treatment programs licensed by the State of Maine Department of Behavioral and Developmental Services Office of Substance Abuse. An outpatient addiction treatment clinic shall not be located within 2,000 feet of any property that is occupied by a church, school, family day care home, small day care facility, day care center, or public park or playground on the date of application for a license for such a facility. The term "outpatient addiction treatment clinic" does not include an inpatient or residential addiction treatment program, or a program consisting solely of support group activities without treatment by licensed health practitioners, such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Narcotics Anonymous, and similar programs.

Parapet means a low wall along the edge of a roof or the other portion of a wall that extends above the roof line.

Parking space, off-street, means a rectangular area, not less than nine feet by 18 feet, forming a parking stall within or without a structure, not located in any public right-of-way.

Performing arts center means a public or private space used to create and present various performing and visual arts. For the purposes of this definition, the term "performing arts center" also includes educational and training uses associated with the various performing and visual arts.

Personal services means the furnishing of labor, time and effort by a person as an independent contractor not involving the delivery of a specific end product.

Place of worship see definition of church.

Planning board means the planning board of the City of Auburn, Maine.

Primary entrance means a section of building elevation which contains the street level principal entrance of the business, including the businesses on upper floors or in a basement.

Principal use means the principal use for which a lot or main building thereon is designed, arranged or intended and for which it is or may be used, occupied or maintained.

Professional office means rooms and/or buildings used for office purposes as the principal use by members of any recognized profession, including doctors, dentists, lawyers, accountants, engineers, architects, veterinarians, etc.



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Realm, private means the physical and social domain that is considered private by their physical location and visual association being away from public view. This is considered areas behind the front building facade along with side and rear yard areas.

Realm, public means the physical and social domain of the public that is held in common either by their physical presence or visual association. This includes but is not limited to sidewalks, plazas, squares, parks, streets, front yards, civic buildings and civic spaces.

Recreational uses of land means permanent uses of outdoor space which are intended or designed for public use and include but are not limited to ski areas, golf courses (both public and private), driving ranges, horse boarding and riding facilities, miniature golf, paintball, horse and dog racing, snowmobile races and facilities for mass gatherings when used for two or more events during a calendar year.

Regulating plan means the adopted map that shows the Form Based Code zoning districts, which correspond to the special requirements of the form based code.

Restaurant means an eating place in which food is prepared and vended for immediate consumption on the premises without further preparation by the customer. The takeout of food on an infrequent basis is not prohibited.

Restaurant, carry-out, means an eating place in which all food is vended in disposable containers for consumption on or off premises at the customer's choice; a fast-food restaurant.

Restaurant, drive-in, means an eating place in which the business transacted is conducted by a customer from within his automobile or in which consumption of goods sold normally takes place within the customer's automobile on the establishment's premises.

Retail means a principal use encompassing the sale of commodities or goods in small quantities directly to the consumer. The term "retail" sales does not include sales of professional, financial and governmental services and personal services, including but not limited to a hotel and its accessory uses (restaurants, salons, gift shops, recreational facilities, convention space, etc.).

Retail space means the areas of a building, within a climate controlled environment, devoted to the display of commodities or goods for sale directly to the consumer and including customer sales transaction areas and areas associated with customer access.

Rifle, pistol, skeet or trap shooting range means a rifle, pistol, skeet or trap shooting range operated by an individual or club. Such a range may be opened to the general public or developed for the exclusive use of the individual, or club and invited guests.

Road means any public or private traveled way or any portion thereof.

Roof means the covering for a building which is an integral part of the structure for the purpose primarily of protecting the interior of the building or covering a porch or other similar permanent portion thereof, excluding awnings, stoop coverings, or similar additions which are removable without substantially impairing the original structure.

Sawmill means a unit designed to saw logs into lumber, firewood or other processed wood products.

School means an educational institution offering an academic curriculum; not the teaching of the crafts or a training school offering a program of trade, technical instruction or physical education. (See the term *Training school*.)

Shared housing means housing consisting of two or more families occupying a single dwelling and using common cooking facilities. Shared housing shall permit the same number of families at the same density as allowed in the zoning district where the property is located subject to all applicable codes relating to building, housing, life safety, health and zoning as would be applied to independent living units

located in the same structure. Approval for shared housing shall be secured from the department of community development and planning subject to the codes and ordinances indicated in this definition, prior to establishing a shared housing arrangement in any building.

Shelter for abused persons means dwelling facilities complying with the laws administered by the state government human services agencies, providing temporary domiciliary arrangements for children and adults unable to protect their own interest and welfare because of critical family circumstances.

Shopping center or office mall means a planned integrated complex of three or more retail stores and/or offices sharing a common structure and developed according to a unified plan. Such uses may include a common pedestrian circulation system and off-street automobile parking facilities.

Sign means any device, display surface, structure or object in public intended for visual communications.

Sign, mobile mounted, means a temporary sign which is mounted or for mounting on wheels or a mobile platform or which is portable.

Sign, official business directional, means any off-premise sign permitted to be erected pursuant to article II of chapter 42.

Sign, on-premises, means any sign that advertises, calls attention to, or indicates the person occupying the premises on which the sign is erected or maintained or the business transacted thereon, or advertises the property itself or any part thereof as for sale or rent, and which contains no other matter.

Sign, standing, means any sign that is not attached to a building.

Sign, temporary, means any movable sign, including its supporting structure, intended to be maintained for not more than 90 days in any calendar year.

Site-built home means a building constructed on-site which is designed to be used as a dwelling on foundations, when connected to the required utilities.

Slaughterhouse (abattoir, dressing plant) means any building, place or establishment in which is conducted the slaughtering of livestock and/or poultry for commercial purposes.

Special exception means a use that would not be appropriate generally or without restriction throughout the district, but which, if controlled as to number, area, location or relation to the neighborhood, would promote the public health, safety, welfare, order, comfort, convenience, appearance, prosperity, or general welfare. Such a use may be permitted in such district as a special exception, if specific provision for such special exception is made in this zoning chapter and reasonable restrictions imposed by the planning board are complied with.

Specialty shop means a retail business offering products of a similar kind and nature designed for a particular use, purpose or occasion and distinguished from a store offering the same type of product together with other products of a non-homogeneous quality.

Stable, riding, means any building or structure used or designed for boarding, breeding or care of horses, other than horses used for farming or agricultural purposes.

Standing means a person who holds title, right or interest in a property which may include a written option, contract to purchase the property or a leasehold interest or may be a person who can show how his actual use or enjoyment of property will be adversely affected by the proposed decision as an abutter as defined in section 60-1473.

Story means that portion of a building between the surface of any floor and the surface of the other floor or roof next above it, but not including the lowest portion so contained if more than one-half of such portion vertically is below the mean finished grade of the ground adjoining such building unless such space is used for business or as habitable space, in which case it shall count as a story.

Story, half, means a story under the gable, hip or gambrel roof, the plates of which on at least two opposite exterior walls are more than two feet above the floor of such story.



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Street means the following:

- (1) A public way laid out and established by the state, county commissioners of the County of Androscoggin;
- (2) A way accepted by the municipal officers of the city;
- (3) A way as to which a petition for improvements has been allowed under the provisions of this chapter for which the cost of the improvements has been provided for by the developer in either a cash amount or as provided for in this chapter; or
- (4) A way on a plan of a subdivision duly approved by the planning board.

Street frontage. See the term *Frontage*.

Street line means a line defining the edge of a street right-of-way separating the street from abutting property or lots.

Street, primary means the street that is considered to be more intensely used than the other on a corner or double sided lot.

Street, secondary means the street that is considered to be less intense to the other on a corner or double sided lot.

Structure or *building* means a combination of materials to form a construction that is safe and stable including, among other things: stadia, reviewing stands, platforms, automobile parking garages, stagings, windmills, observation towers, trestles, sheds, coal bins, shelters and display signs, but not fences of any kind.

Structure of Community Significance means a Building that by virtue of its historic, social, cultural or economic contribution to the community, as determined by the Planning Board, is entitled to a Special Exception allowing its Adaptive Reuse. The Planning Board may consider a Building's age, as well as any evidence of its role in the historic, social cultural, or economic history of the community, in determining whether a Building qualifies for this designation.

Subdivision means a division of land as defined in 30-A M.R.S.A. § 4401.

Summer camps means seasonal dwelling units intended for and actually used for single-family dwellings only during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October or weekends or other periods of vacations not exceeding 30 days.

Supermarket means a retail establishment having an interior selling space of 3,000 square feet or more where general food supplies for the table and other articles of household use are offered for sale.

Swimming pool means any manmade receptacle or excavation housing a surface area of 250 square feet, or more, designed to hold water to a depth of at least 24 inches, primarily for swimming or bathing whether in the ground or above the ground.

Theater, indoor, means a building designed and/or used primarily for the commercial exhibition of motion pictures or plays to the general public.

Theater, outdoor, includes only those areas, buildings or structures designed and used for the commercial outdoor exhibition of motion pictures to passengers in parked motor vehicles.

Tourist home. See the term *Bed and breakfast home*.

Townhouse means a single-family dwelling unit that is one of two or more residential buildings having a common or party wall separating the units.

Trailer or RV means any vehicle or structure, except a device exclusively used upon stationary rails or tracks, mounted on wheels for use on highways and streets; propelled or drawn by its own or other motor power; and designed and constructed to provide living and/or sleeping quarters for one or more persons or for the conduct of a business, profession, trade or occupation for use as a selling or advertising device. If the wheels of a trailer are removed, except for repairs, it is deemed a building subject to all the regulations thereof. A trailer shall not be considered an accessory building.

Trailer home means a travel trailer, camping trailer or other similar vehicle capable of being hauled by a passenger automobile or light truck and designed primarily for temporary occupancy for recreational purposes or other seasonal use. A trailer home shall not be considered an accessory building.

Training school means a public or private school or training institution which offers a training program of trade, technical instruction, or physical education. A training school shall not be deemed a home occupation.

Transect (rural-to-urban) means a cross-section of the environment showing a range of different building development zones. The rural-to-urban transect of the human environment is divided into multiple transect zones that describe the physical form and character of a place according to the intensity of its land use and building development pattern.

Transmission towers means a structure that has the sole purpose of transmitting radio, television, cellular telephone or telephone waves from one location to another.

Useable open space means open or green space that is accessible for the use and enjoyment of residents, shall not be steep sloped (over ten percent slope), shall not include wetlands, parking or required buffer areas, and may include any required yard area or open areas for play.

Variance means a relaxation of the terms of the zoning ordinance where such variance will not be contrary to the public interest and where, owing to conditions peculiar to the property and not the result of the actions of the applicant, a literal enforcement of the ordinance would result in unnecessary and undue hardship. The term "variance" is authorized for only dimensional and supplemental regulations. Establishment of a use otherwise prohibited shall not be allowed by variance, nor shall a variance be granted because of the presence of nonconformities in the district or adjoining districts.

Wayside stand means a structure designed, arranged or used for the display and sale of agricultural products primarily grown or produced on the premises upon which such stand is located. A wayside stand may be located on premises that the products are not grown upon provided such premises is owned by the grower.

Wholesale means sales chiefly to retailers, other merchants, industrial and/or commercial users mainly for resale or business use.

Yard means a required open space on a lot unoccupied and unobstructed by any principal structure or portion of a principal structure.

Yard, front, means the open space extending across the full width of lot between the front lot line and nearest line of the principal building or any enclosed portion thereof. The depth of such yard shall be the shortest horizontal distance between the front lot line and the nearest point of the building or any enclosed portion thereof.

Yard, rear, means the open space extending across the full width of lot between the rear line of the lot and the nearest line of the building or any enclosed portion thereof. The depth of such yard is the shortest horizontal distance between the rear lot line and the nearest point of the building. When the rear lot line is less than ten feet long or if the lot comes to a point at the rear, the depth of the rear yard is measured to an assumed rear lot line as follows, the lot line generally opposite or parallel to the front lot line, except in a through lot. If the rear lot line is less than ten feet long or the lot comes to a point at the rear, said rear lot line is assumed to be a line not less than 20 feet long, lying wholly within the lot, parallel to the front lot line, or in the case of a curved front lot line, parallel to the chord of the arc of said lot line.



Yard, side , means the open space between the side lot line, the side street line, or the proposed side street line and the principal buildings, or any portion thereof, extending from the front yard to the rear yard, or, in the absence of either of such yards, to the front lot line and/or rear lot line. The width of a side yard shall be the shortest distance between the side lot line and the nearest point of the principal building or any portion thereof.

Zone. See the term *District*.

(Ord. of 9-21-2009, § 2.2; Ord. No. 13-09062011-05, 9-6-2011; Ord. No. 12-09062011-04, 9-19-2011; Ord. No. 04-03072016, 5-16-2016)

Exhibit B: Low Density Rural Residence District, as Proposed

DIVISION 4. - LOW DENSITY RURAL RESIDENCE DISTRICT

Sec. 60-228. - Purpose.

This district is intended to provide for low density rural residential areas while protecting adjacent agriculture and resource protection districts, allowing a degree of residential development compatible with maintenance of environmental quality and preservation of the open character of the area.

(Ord. of 9-21-2009, § 3.41A)

Sec. 60-229. - Use regulations.

(a) *Permitted uses.* The following uses are permitted:

- (1) All uses permitted in the Agriculture and Resource Protection District pursuant to (section 60-172(A)).
- (2) One-family detached dwellings.
- (3) Two-family dwellings.
- (4) Attached single-family dwellings, provided that they are approved by the planning board as part of a planned residential unit development and subdivision, under the provisions of division 10 of article IV and division 4 of article XVII of this chapter.
- (5) Mobile home parks, subject to the requirements and conditions of section 60-669, mobile home park standards.
- (6) Licensed veterinarians provided that the lot is of at least three acres.
- (7) Wayside stands.
- (8) Accessory uses, buildings or structures.
- (9) Lawn maintenance services.
- (10) Municipal uses and buildings.

(b) *Special exception uses.* The following uses are permitted by special exception after approval by the planning board in accordance with the provisions of division 3 of article XVI of this chapter:

- (1) Radio, radar, television and radio-telephone transmitting or broadcasting towers, but not studios or offices for such transmitting or broadcasting, provided that:
 - a. Every such tower shall be installed in a location and manner that ensures its safe operation and the safety of the surrounding residents, buildings occupants, land uses and properties.
 - b. In no case shall such tower be located less than 1½ times its height from the nearest property line.
- (2) Care homes, lodginghouses and boardinghouses.
- (3) Recreational uses of land intended or designed for public use, subject to the following conditions:
 - a. No such recreational use shall be expanded or extended so as to occupy additional land area greater than 20 percent of the original area or one acre, whichever is less; or by the construction of a structure or an addition to an existing structure by more than 900 square feet of additional floor space unless the owner or occupant first obtains approval of the planning board.
 - b. Any proposed new or expanded recreational use shall be completed on or before the estimated completion date except that the planning board may grant reasonable extension of time where good cause for the failure to complete is shown.
- (4) Child day care centers, provided that:
 - a. They are located on arterial and collector streets as defined in the Auburn Tomorrow Comprehensive Plan.
 - b. They shall not be located closer than 1,000 feet from other established day care centers.
 - c. These standards shall not apply to section 60-52.
- (5) Cemeteries, provided that:
 - a. At least 20 acres in area.
 - b. Not located in any environmental overlay district or over any known aquifer.
- (6) Community-based residential facilities, provided that:
 - a. The minimum distance between any two such facilities shall be 1,500 feet.
 - b. Any such facility shall house no more than eight persons.
- (7) Licensed kennels provided that there shall be available land area of at least three acres.
- (8) Training schools.
- (9) Handling, storage and sale of agricultural services, equipment, and supplies accessory to the farming use.
- (10) Adult day centers.
- (11) Landscape services.
- (12) Wholesale nurseries, subject to the following conditions:
 - a. At least one-half of the area of the lot (up to a maximum of three acres) is in active nursery production in a husband type manner.
 - b. The plants and trees propagated, grown and nurtured in the nursery are used as the primary products by the owner/operator of the landscape service.
- (13) Schools.
- (14) Churches or temples.



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(15) Libraries.

(16) Museums.

(17) Adaptive Reuse of a Structure of Community Significance.

(Ord. of 9-21-2009, § 3.41B)

Sec. 60-230. - Dimensional regulations.

All structures in this district, except as noted, shall be subject to the following dimensional regulations:

- (1) *Minimum lot area, width and depth.* No lot shall be created and/or no building shall be erected on a lot containing less than 43,560 square feet and measuring less than 250 feet in width. No lot shall be less than 150 feet in depth. The keeping of horses, mules, cows, goats, sheep, hogs, and similar sized animals for domestic use of the residents of the lot is permitted, provided that the land area required per animal unit conforms to the definition of animal farm contained in section 60-2.
- (2) *Density.* The density of dwelling units shall not exceed an average of one dwelling per acre.
- (3) *Yard requirements.*
 - a. *Rear.* There shall be behind every building a rear yard having a minimum depth of 25 feet or 25 percent of the average depth of lot, whichever is less.
 - b. *Side.* There shall be a minimum distance of five feet between any building and the side property line plus the side yard setback shall be increased one foot for every five feet or part thereof increase in street frontage over 50 feet to a maximum of 15 feet for side yard setback.
 - c. *Front.* There shall be in front of every building a front yard having a minimum depth of 25 feet or 25 percent of the average depth of the lot whichever is less.
- (4) *Height.* The height of all dwelling structures shall be limited to two and one-half stories or 35 feet in height. A public building, church or temple, and accessory buildings and structures may have a maximum height of 65 feet from grade, provided that the front yard, rear yard, and each of the side yards shall be increased by one foot for each foot in height in excess of 35 feet.
- (5) *Off-street parking.* Off-street parking spaces shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of specific uses as set forth in articles V through XI of this chapter.

(Ord. of 9-21-2009, § 3.41C)

Secs. 60-231—60-253. - Reserved.

Exhibit C: Proposed Fee Waiver for Site Plan Review

Sec. 60-1302. - Exemption for information; Fee waiver.

Upon request, the planning board, or the planning director, acting for the board, may waive the necessity of providing any of the foregoing planning information which is not relevant to the proposed development. The planning board or the planning director, acting for the board, may waive the site plan review fee if the purpose of the site plan review is to determine the Adaptive Reuse of a Structure of Community Significance.

(Ord. of 9-21-2009, § 7.1D(3))

CITY OF AUBURN PLANNING BOARD POLICIES AND PROCEDURES

ARTICLE I. Objectives

The objectives and purpose of the Planning Board of the City of Auburn, Maine, are those set forth in the Auburn City Charter, those powers and duties delegated to the Planning Board by the City Council in [Chapter 60](#) of the Auburn City Ordinances and those objectives and powers set forth in Maine Revised Statutes.

ARTICLE II. Planning Board Membership

- A. The membership and composition of the Planning Board shall be defined in the City of Auburn Code of Ordinances under [Chapter 2, Article V, Division 4, Section 2-466](#).
- B. Rules regarding the appointment of Planning Board members shall be defined in the City of Auburn Code of Ordinances under [Chapter 2, Article V, Division 4, Section 2-466](#).
- C. Attendance at all Planning Board meetings (Public Hearings and Workshops) shall not drop below 50% within a 12 month period. If attendance does drop below this level, the Planning Board Chairperson may forward a recommendation to the City Council to remove that Board member.
- D. If a situation occurs that does not allow a Board member to attend a meeting, a call to the Planning and Development staff is required
- E. The Planning Board Chairperson may forward a recommendation to the City Council to remove a single Board member for cause at any time given that such action is taken under the consensus of the Board.

ARTICLE III. Officers and Their Duties

- A. The Officers and their Duties of the Planning Board shall be defined in the City of Auburn Code of Ordinances under [Chapter 2, Article V, Division 4, Section 2-467](#).
- B. The Chairperson shall preside at all meetings and hearings of the Planning Board and shall have the duties normally conferred by parliamentary usage as written in "Roberts Rules of Order."

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- C. The Chairperson shall have the privilege of discussing all matters before the Board and to vote thereon.

ARTICLE IV. Election of Officers

- A. Officers shall be nominated from the floor and elected at the regular February meeting.
- B. If more than one member is nominated for the same position, then the Board shall vote by private ballot
- C. A candidate receiving a majority vote of the membership of the Planning Board present at the meeting shall be declared elected and shall serve one year or until his or her successor shall take office.
- D. Vacancies in offices shall be filled at the first possible regular meeting after the occurrence of the vacancy in the manner described in the previous Sections of this Article.

ARTICLE V. Planning Board Submissions

- A. **Complete Application**
In order to be placed on the Planning Board agenda, an application, petition or amendment must satisfy the conditions contained in Chapter 60 of the City of Auburn Code of Ordinances. The Planning Board authorizes the Planning and Development Staff to review and notify the applicant within 5 working days of submission that either:
 - 1.) The application is not complete and is not accepted for processing and shall enumerate the materials that are missing; or
 - 2.) One or more required minor elements are missing or inadequate and need to be submitted within 8 working days or within 13 days before the planning board meeting or the application will be determined not to be complete; or
 - 3.) the application is complete and a public hearing is scheduled for the date of the next Planning Board meeting to be held after notification requirements have been met.
- B. **Corrective Action**
All deficient plans and documents must be submitted to the Planning and Development Staff at least thirteen (13) days prior to the meeting.
- C. **Timing of Revisions and Communications**
Additional applicant revisions or communications to the Board must be submitted to the Planning and Development Staff no later than the end of day Wednesday before the Planning Board meeting.

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D. **Exceptions**

The Board may nonetheless, in accordance with state and local law and at it's own discretion, consider an application, petition or amendment that fails to meet sections (a) through (c), if the Board finds initially that failure to satisfy this Article was justified or due to excusable error or neglect.

E. **Ex Parte or Outside Communications-**

To be considered by the Board all information, such as evidence, data, reports, positions for and against and the like shall be submitted so as to be available to all Board members, the staff and the public at an open public meeting. If one or more Board members are contacted privately by an individual, such as an applicant or a person potentially affected by a proposed development, outside of an open public meeting, they must respond by saying that to be considered by the Board information has to be submitted so as to be available at an open public meeting. In other words, contact with one or more Board members privately and outside the context of an open public meeting is not allowed.

F. **Site Visits-**

Outside of a duly advertised site visit by the whole Board individual Board members are encouraged to visit the site of applications to the Board to familiarize themselves with the site and the surrounding neighborhood but should discourage the applicant or any neighbors or other interested parties from attempting to privately provide information or argue for or against an application because such information must be submitted so as to be available to all Board members, the staff and the public at an open public meeting.

ARTICLE VI. Meetings

A. **Date of Meeting**

Regular meetings will be held on the second Tuesday of each month at 6:00 p.m. at the Auburn City Building provided that the Board may vote to hold its meeting on any other day in the month, or at any other place, or at any other time of day or upon confirmation of a majority of the Board members.

B. **Quorum and Voting**

The basis for meeting a quorum, as well as taking action by voting, shall be defined in the City of Auburn Code of Ordinances under [Chapter 2, Article V, Division 4, Section 2-469](#). In addition, a tie vote shall be considered final action by the Board and an application, petition or proposed amendment shall be deemed denied if the Board's final action results in a tie vote. Voting shall be by roll call where requested by any member except on unanimous vote. A record of the roll call vote shall be kept as part of the record.

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- C. **Special Meetings**
Special meetings may be called by the Chairperson. Special meetings shall be called by the Chairperson when requested to do so by four of the members of the Board. The notice of such a meeting shall specify the purposes for which it is called and no other business shall be considered except by unanimous consent if all Board members are present. The Staff Secretary shall notify all members of the Board at least two (2) days in advance of such special meeting.
- D. **No New Business**
No new agenda items will begin after 9:00 p.m. except with the unanimous consent of all Board Members present.
- E. **Postponement Due to Time**
If during the course of a Planning Board meeting it becomes apparent that the Board will not reach certain agenda items, the Board, prior to or after the 9:00 p.m. cut-off may postpone items or portions of items to the next scheduled meeting of the Board by majority vote of members present at the meeting.
- F. **Associate Members**
If seven regular Planning Board Members are not present, then the Associate Board Members will take the place of the absent members for voting purposes in an alternating manner. The participating Associate Member(s) will have full voting privileges

ARTICLE VII. Order of Business

- A. The normal **order of business** for the Board shall be as follows:
1. Roll Call
 2. Approval of Minutes
 3. Public Hearings
 4. Old Business
 5. New Business
 6. Public Comment
 7. Miscellaneous
 8. Adjournment
- B. **Changing the Order of Business**
The normal order of business may be altered by consent of the Board.

ARTICLE VIII. Public Hearings

A. Additional Public Hearing

In addition to those required by law, the Board may, at its discretion, hold public hearings when it decides that such hearings will be in the public interest.

B. Public Notice

The City shall publish in a newspaper, 2 public notices, the first at least 12 days before the hearing and the second notice at least 7 days before the hearing. Each notice shall state the time, date, place and general information on the subject to be heard.

C. Notification to Abutters

Notice of Public Hearings for Subdivisions, Site Plan Reviews, Special Exceptions and Zoning Map and/or Text Amendments shall be made to all abutters at least 14 days prior to the public hearing. Abutters mean owners of property within 500 feet of the land under consideration.

D. Additional Notification

The Planning Office shall post all available application materials on the City web site by the Friday prior to the public hearing. In addition, notice may be sent by requests from identified community/neighborhood groups, City Councilors, other interested citizens or public agencies that might be interested or affected.

E. Policies and Procedures Manual

The Staff shall make Planning Board's Policies and Procedures Manual available to applicants during the application process and to interested parties on the City's website.

F. Preparation for the Public Hearing-

All the information, plans, reports and the like that may be presented or used at the public hearing shall be presented to the Planning Office no later than end of day the Wednesday before the Planning Board meeting and shall be made available to the public by the close of business on the Friday preceding the hearing. The objective is to provide time for the staff, the Board and the public to have a reasonable time period to review and analyze all the material. No information, plan, report or the like may be submitted on the day of or at the public hearing unless approved by the Planning Board.

The staff shall post all meeting materials including the agenda, draft minutes, the staff report, and all application materials, on the City of Auburn/Planning Board web site by the close of business on the Friday preceding the hearing. Applications shall be available for inspection in the offices of the Planning and Development Department during business hours.

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Similarly, if members of the public have prepared written material or reports about a petition or application in a compatible electronic format, they should coordinate with the staff in order for it to be included in the meeting material to be posted.

These Policies and Procedures will be posted on the City's website so that the applicant/petitioner and the public will be aware how the hearing will be conducted.

G. **Conduct at the Public Hearing**

1. **Status of Board Members:**

Any regular Board member may want to recuse him/her self from acting on the application/petition because of a conflict of interest or personal reason. Any member who does shall surrender his/her seat and either leave the chamber or sit in the back of the room. Such member shall not communicate with other members of the Board who are acting on an application/petition and shall not address the Board if they are a party at interest who is potentially affected by the application/petition.

In the case where a member does not have a conflict of interest, as defined by ([Maine Revised Statutes, Title 1, Chapter 25](#) and [M.R.S.A. Section 2605, Chapter 30-A, Conflict of Interest](#); and [Auburn Code of Ordinances-, Chapter 2, Administration, Article III, Officers and Employees, Division 2, Ethics and Conflicts of Interest](#)) but believes he/she may have the appearance of a conflict, the member shall state the situation and the remaining regular members of the Board shall vote whether they believe a conflict does exist and the member should sit or not.

One Associate member shall be selected to hear and act upon the application/petition for each regular member who is absent or recuses him/her self. Sitting in a public hearing shall be alternated between the two Associate members.

In the case where a hearing is continued to a subsequent meeting and all of the members who sat on the original hearing are not present, a regular member who was absent at the earlier hearing may sit on the continued meeting provided he/she certifies that he/she has familiarized themselves with the testimony and proceedings of the previous hearing.

2. **Staff Report:**

A member of the staff shall present the report prepared by the staff or any other relevant information. Board members may ask questions and seek clarification of the application/petition, potential impacts of the development, if approved, provisions of the Zoning Ordinance or of other applicable regulations and laws. It is not appropriate, at this time, for Board members to comment on the merits of the application/petition and whether it should be approved or not. Those comments should be reserved until after

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the presentation by the applicant and testimony given by the public. The Staff Report will also contain draft motions and findings for either approval or disapproval.

3. **Presentation by the Petitioner/Applicant-**

After the presentation of the staff report and questions about it from the Board, the applicant shall make the case for approval of the application or petition and any analysis of the potential impacts of the proposed development. The applicant shall be prepared to respond to questions from the Board or the staff.

In the case of a petition to amend the Zoning Ordinance or the Zoning Map, everyone should be aware that the potential impacts are not limited to the property of the petitioner but would be applicable to all properties in the city in the same zoning district classification. Similarly everyone should be aware that approval of the petition does not limit the extent of development to a specific proposal described by the petitioner. A change of zoning district designation, or the text of the Zoning Ordinance, entitles the petitioner, or all property owners in the same zoning district classification elsewhere in the city to the full development potential described for that zoning district classification. Other uses or a more intensive development, different than a petitioner's specific proposal, may be authorized in that zoning district classification.

4. **Public Participation and Comments:**

A public hearing is an open meeting as described in ([M.R.S.A., Title 1, Section 403](#) and [Auburn Code of Ordinances-, Chapter 2 – Administration, Article V, Boards, Commissions and Committees, Divisions 4, Planning Board](#)). The public is entitled to listen to the proceedings. The public is invited to participate in the proceedings at times designated herein. An open meeting does not mean the public is allowed to participate in an ongoing dialogue with the Board or the staff throughout the meeting. Any person may speak; it is not limited to nearby neighbors or to residents of Auburn. Any person who speaks may support, or oppose the application/petition or ask questions of the staff, the Board or the applicant.

The applicant, any member of the public, or any public official addressing the Board shall use the microphones in the chamber. They shall first give their name and address and if representing and speaking in behalf of another party shall so state. All public hearings are recorded to be available for the record. If a person does not use the microphone their comments may not be recorded.

Any member of the public or any public official addressing the Board shall be limited in speaking to five minutes. At the Chair's discretion, an additional five minutes may be granted. A speaker should not repeat, at length, arguments or points made by previous speakers. They should briefly state their agreement or support for those positions. Reading of prepared

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speeches is not encouraged. The Board welcomes submittal of prepared written statements that will be included in the record.

This part of the hearing is not intended to be a debate, dialogue or rebuttal between the speaker and the Board or staff. Primarily the Board will listen to the testimony but may ask questions of the speaker for clarification of his/her position.

Speakers will be recognized in the order in which they come forward. The hearing is not arranged to hear all of the proponents and then all of the opponents, or vice versa.

It is not the practice of the Board to take a poll of those in favor and those opposed. The number of people with a particular position is not a factor; the strength of their arguments is what matters.

In the interests of an orderly public hearing all persons speaking shall seek recognition from the chair and shall not speak directly to Board members, staff or other members of the public except as the Chair may direct. Board members and staff shall also seek recognition from the chair before speaking to other persons.

The objective of the hearing is to hear testimony. There will be time for dialogue and debate on the merits of the application/petition by the Planning Board later. After all persons who want to speak have done so, the Board will move to close the public comment part of the hearing. After that motion discussion will be limited to Board members and staff.

5. Discussion, Action by the Board:

After the presentation by the applicant and public comment, the Chair will call for a general discussion among the Board to gauge their perspective on the application/petition. Members may, through the chair, direct a question to the applicant for clarification. Also, members may think the application/petition might be acceptable if subjected to certain limiting conditions. Through the chair, the member may ask the applicant whether such condition is acceptable.

After general discussion, if it appears there is a consensus, a motion will be in order. After a motion is made and seconded, there will be discussion on the specific motion. Other members may suggest amendment to the original motion and ask the maker of the motion if it is acceptable.

Following parliamentary procedure the Board will decide, by vote, whether to approve, with or without conditions, disapprove or defer action on the application/petition. The vote of the Board on the motion constitutes the decision of the Board and for determining the timing of subsequent actions, such as appeals.

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After the vote is taken and the decision made, the Chair shall announce that the applicant will receive written record of the decision within 5 working days of the decision, which shall also be posted on the City's website.

ARTICLE IX. Jurisdiction and Duties

- A. The jurisdiction and duties of the Planning Board shall be defined in the City of Auburn Code of Ordinances under [Chapter 2, Article V, Division 4, Section 2-475](#).

ARTICLE IX. Amendments

These Policies and Procedures may be amended by a majority vote of the membership of the Planning Board present, to include both Regular and Associate members of the Board, provided that a quorum, consisting of five members is met. An affirmative vote by at least five members shall be necessary to authorize any action to amend the By-Laws.

The Planning Board will review these Policies and Procedures every two years at its annual meeting in February.

*** Disclaimer:** These Policies and Procedures are for the benefit of the Auburn Planning Board, applicants seeking Planning Board action, and the general public. Any conflict between the Auburn Planning Board's Policies and Procedures and State or Local laws shall be superseded by State or Local law.