St. Albans Town
Unified Development Bylaws

Statute Reverence: 24 V.S.A. Chapter 117
The Vermont Planning and Development Act

2024 Bylaws partially supported by a 2022 Bylaw Modernization Grant from the Vermont Department of Housing and Community Development

Planning Commission Approved:
Chair, Sarah Hadd, Vice Chair, Hannah Rounds
J. Nakuma Palczewski, David Bray, & Kristin Barklund

These bylaws shall become effective 21 days after adoption by the Town of St. Albans Selectboard.

Selectboard of the Town of St. Albans, Franklin County, Vermont

Jonathan Giroux, Chair

Jeff Sanders, Vice Chair

Amanda Headley

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Jack Brigham

Adopted: 1/20/2026
Effective: 2/11/2026

Attest: Anna Bourdon, Town Clerk

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ARTICLE I: ESTABLISHMENT OF ZONING AND SUBDIVISION BYLAWS

1.1 – ENACTMENT

In accordance with the Vermont Planning and Development Act, 24 V.S.A Chapter 117, there are hereby established Unified Development Bylaws for the Town of St. Albans, Vermont. These Bylaws and Subdivision regulations, upon adoption, and while in effect, shall amend in their entirety the Bylaws and Subdivision Regulations adopted September 7th, 2022.

1.2 – PURPOSE & GOALS

It is the intent and purpose of these Bylaws and Subdivision regulations to encourage the appropriate development of all lands in a manner which will promote the public health, safety, prosperity, convenience, efficiency, economy and general welfare of the Town of St. Albans. No provisions of these regulations shall have the effect of excluding the equal treatment of housing in accordance with 24 V.S.A §§4412(1). It is the goal of these Bylaws and Subdivision regulations to implement the Town Plan approved on June 15th, 2020.

1.3 - AMENDMENTS

Bylaws may be amended according to the requirements and procedures established by 24 V.S.A. Mandatory requirements enacted by the State of Vermont will automatically become a part of the Zoning Bylaws and Subdivision Regulations.

1.4 - SEVERABILITY

If any section, paragraph, sentence, clause, provision, or phrase of these Unified Development Bylaws is held to be unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the unaffected Bylaws and Subdivision Regulations shall remain in force, and for this purpose the provisions of the Unified Development Bylaws are severable.

1.5 - INTERPRETATION

These Unified Development Bylaws shall not repeal, abrogate, or impair any other applicable land use controls (including statutes, regulations, rules, ordinances, permits, easements, deed restrictions, covenants or similar devices). However, in their interpretation and application, the provisions of these Unified Development Bylaws shall be held to be minimum requirements, which shall take precedence over any concurrent and less restrictive controls.

1.6 - REVIEW OF APPLICATIONS DURING ADOPTION AND AMENDMENTS OF BYLAWS AND SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS

If a public notice for a first public hearing pursuant to 24 V.S.A §§4442(a) is issued under this chapter by the Selectboard with respect to the adoption or amendment of a bylaw, or an amendment to an ordinance adopted under prior enabling laws, the Town of St. Albans Zoning Administrator (ZA), for a period of 150 days following that notice, shall review any new application filed after the date of the notice under the proposed bylaw or amendment and applicable existing bylaws and ordinances. If the new bylaw or amendment has not been adopted by the conclusion of the 150-day period or if the proposed bylaw or amendment is rejected, the permit shall be reviewed under existing bylaws and ordinances. An application that has been denied under a proposed bylaw or amendment that has been rejected or that has not been adopted within the 150-day period shall be reviewed again, at no cost, under the existing bylaws and ordinances, upon request of the applicant. Any determination by the Zoning Administrator under this section shall be subject to appeal as provided in 24 V.S.A §§4465.

ARTICLE II: SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS

2.1 – APPLICABILITY

Any land development that would involve any of the following shall be subject to the subdivision regulations herein.

1. Subdivision of any tract of land into two or more lots, including leased lots (but excluding footprint lots associated with condominium or townhouse ownership) for the purpose of development or transfer of ownership.

2. Construction, extension or relocation of a road or right-of-way to serve more than two single dwelling units/lots (including leased lots).

2.2 – ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

The Development Review Board (DRB), as authorized and empowered by 24 V.S.A., shall administer these subdivision regulations. Specifically excluded from DRB approval are two lot subdivisions and boundary line adjustments meeting the requirements of Sections 2.4 and 2.5 of these regulations.

Any decisions of the DRB may be appealed to the Vermont Superior Court, Environmental Division as provided in 24 V.S.A. §§ 4471 and 24 V.S.A. §§ 4472.

A parcel which is subject to subdivision or boundary line adjustment shall be required to submit a full property survey if the parcel is less than 10 acres. A parcel subject to subdivision or boundary line adjustment larger than 10 acres shall submit a survey for affected areas only.

2.3 – FEES

The application for subdivision approval shall be accompanied by a fee established by the St. Albans Town Selectboard.

2.4 – ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW FOR TWO LOT SUBDIVISION

The Zoning Administrator may grant an administrative subdivision permit of a tract of land into no more than two lots upon making the following findings:

1. That both lots meet the minimum dimensional requirements of the District(s) in which the lots are located; and

2. That all structures on the lots meet setback requirements of the Zoning District(s) in which the lots are located either by:
   a. Meeting the setbacks required by the District(s); or,

b. Having been in place for 15 years or more and no longer considered to be in violation; or,
c. Having received a variance for the subject structure(s); and

3. That the tract of land has not been granted a subdivision permit within two years prior to the date the application is submitted; and

4. The proposed change does not violate any conditions imposed by prior Town of St. Albans municipal approvals; and

5. A Plat Map must be filed in accordance with State statues.

Any administrative permits may be appealed to the DRB.

2.5 – ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW OF BOUNDARY LINE ADJUSTMENT

The Zoning Administrator may grant an administrative boundary line adjustment permit upon making the following findings:

1. No new or additional lots will be created; and,

2. No more than two lots are involved; and,

3. Will not make complying lots nonconforming; and,

4. Will not increase the non-conformance of any existing lot; and,

5. The proposed change does not violate any conditions imposed by prior Town of St. Albans municipal approvals.

6. A Plat Map must be filed in accordance with State statutes.

Any administrative permits may be appealed to the DRB.

2.6 – ADMINISTRATIVE PRELIMINARY REVIEW

The Zoning Administrator shall do a preliminary review of all subdivision applications prior to referring applications to the DRB for public hearing. Applications deemed by the Zoning Administrator as complete shall be referred within 30 days to the first available agenda of the DRB. Applications lacking information and therefore incomplete shall be amended by the applicant/owner of record prior to being referred for public hearing. The Zoning Administrator decision of an incomplete application may be appealed to the DRB. The Zoning Administrator shall follow the DRB procedures for the subdivision of lands in reviewing applications as complete.

2.7 - DEVELOPMENT REVIEW BOARD PROCEDURES FOR THE SUBDIVISION OF LAND

2.7.1 Sketch Plan Review

1. Within 30 days of receiving a complete application for a subdivision involving three or more lots, the Zoning Administrator shall refer the matter to the first available agenda of the DRB.

2. Each sketch plan application must include as a minimum the following information:

a. Written statement to include, as a minimum, the following:
   i. Conformance with the Town Plan (reference to page and section of Town Plan required).
   ii. Current use of land to be developed.
   iii. Easements and Zoning District (Easements must be shown on sketch)
   iv. Existing and proposed restrictions on land.
   v. Impact of the development on the community, including traffic, schools, water, sewer treatment, fire and police protection, etc.
   vi. Name and address of the owner of record of the tract to be subdivided and of all adjoining property owners.
   vii. At least 15 days prior to hearing, all adjoining property owners, and property owners directly across roadway, water course, excluding Lake Champlain, or shared private access road from applicant's property, must be notified via certified mail of the subdivision application or as prescribed in 24 V.S.A. §§ 4464.
   viii. If application is signed by someone other than the owner of record, a Power of Attorney or letter of authorization for that applicant shall be submitted to the DRB.
   ix. Rights of way upon the property to be developed.
   x. Variances/waivers requested.

b. Drawings (with scale and north arrow) and description of:
   i. Key features of the site, including water courses (drainage), wetlands, significant topography (slopes, soil), open and wooded lands, and unique natural or cultural features and the manner in which such site elements are to be conserved, in what land use district(s) the project is located.
   ii. General type, layout and dimensions of lots (including leased lots), roads to be built to existing Town ordinances and Town bylaws, utilities, drainage systems, streetlights, landscaping, existing and proposed restrictions on land (easement, zoning, etc.), screening to be planted or retained, sidewalks as per the most recent Town of St. Albans Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan.
   iii. General site location, in relation to public roads and the nearest intersections.
   iv. Approximate boundaries and areas of all contiguous land of the owner(s) of record, and of the proposed subdivision

The applicant or their duly authorized representative(s) shall attend the meeting of the DRB on the sketch plan to discuss the proposal and the requirements of these Unified Development Bylaws. The DRB shall study the sketch plan and may reasonably continue the sketch plan review to subsequent meetings in order to visit the site, consult with appropriate agencies, organizations and officials, and make recommendations to the applicant regarding required improvements or changes needed for conformance with the planning standards and zoning regulations herein. The DRB may reasonably require submission of such additional information as it deems necessary to determine conformance with the Bylaws, including but not limited to a property survey, contour map and engineering details of proposed improvements by licensed engineers.

Within 45 days of conclusion of the sketch plan review process, the DRB shall issue and mail its written decision to the applicant via certified mail with return receipt requested, either accepting the sketch plan as proposed, accepting it with stated conditions, or denying it.

One full sized copy per DRB member, one full sized copy for the Zoning Administrator and one pdf, of the sketch plan shall be provided to the Zoning Administrator and shall include at a minimum the information requested above.

2.7.2 Final Plat Review

Within six (6) months of Sketch Plan approval, the applicant shall submit to the DRB an application for Final Plat Review.

Final Plat Review applications for the subdivision of land shall include as a minimum the following information for DRB hearing:

1. A final plat to include:
   a. Date
   b. Scale
   c. North arrow
   d. Owner(s) of record of the lands to be subdivided
   e. Adjoining owners of record
   f. Name of survey plat designer (including license numbers and seals)
   g. Site locus
   h. Surveyed boundaries of the subdivision with each lot consecutively numbered
   i. Lot area and dimensions showing existing structures
   j. Proposed structure envelopes showing consideration of setbacks required for the zoning district(s), streams and wetlands
   k. Proposed roads and/or shared driveways
   l. Proposed Road names must comply with the most recent Town of St. Albans Street Addressing Ordinance in effect at time of application.
   m. Easements
   n. Information required by Sketch Plan Review decision of the DRB

o. Proposed sidewalks and bike paths
p. Proposed stormwater treatment and conveyances
q. A Title Block for signature of the DRB Chair and/or Vice Chair.

2. All information and exhibits used in the approval process of Sketch Plan Review.

3. Cost estimate of all project infrastructure (broken down into specific elements (i.e., roads, landscaping, storm water system, lighting, sidewalks, recreation paths, municipal water and sewer lines)

4. A traffic study, stormwater study or erosion and sediment control plan may be required.

5. Site Plan Approval is required as part of subdivision approval if any or all of the following improvements are planned:
   a. all subdivisions utilizing a proposed sixty (60) foot wide Right of Way to access lots and/or provide frontage to meet district dimensions requirements
   b. all subdivisions requiring common or shared stormwater systems within the development which will require maintenance by the residents of the development;
   c. subdivisions within a Planned Unit Development

One full sized copy per DRB member, one for the Zoning Administrator and one (1) pdf shall be provided to the Zoning Administrator.

Decisions of the DRB shall be issued within 45 days of closing the evidence and adjourning the hearing on the application for Final Plat Review.

The DRB approved plat which shall be provided by the applicant shall be recorded in the St. Albans Town land records in the form prescribed in 27 VSA § 1403. The plat shall be filed within 180 days of the signed decision of the DRB once signed by the Chair or Vice-Chair of the DRB and once all Town of St. Albans fees have been paid. Once appropriately signed by the DRB Chair or Vice Chair and filed within the land records of the Town of St. Albans, no expiration of that approval shall be applicable.

If final local or state approvals are still pending beyond 180 days, the applicant may request in writing and the Zoning Administrator may extend the deadline for filing the Plat in the Land Records of the Town of St. Albans in 90 day increments as required.

Approval of plats containing proposed roads, easements, utilities, open space, or other required public improvements shall not constitute evidence of acceptance of those improvements by the Town of St. Albans; Selectboard resolution is required for acceptance and must be applied for separately.

Road names selected for roads with 3 or more units must be approved as per the most recent Town of St. Albans Street Addressing Ordinance as may be amended from time to time.

2.8 – PLAT MAP REQUIREMENTS

A Plat Map and two paper copies of the plat must be provided to the Zoning Administrator and shall meet all current statutory requirements of filing of plats in the land records of the Town of St. Albans along with any associated fees (including recording fees) for all subdivisions and boundary line adjustments.

2.9 – PROCEDURAL DEVELOPMENT REVIEW BOARD INFORMATION FOR ALL SUBDIVISIONS

The DRB may, where it deems necessary and with the consent of the Selectboard and/or Town Manager, retain legal or engineering professionals to review aspects of a Final Plat application requiring a more in-depth technical review. The cost of a professional review shall be the sole responsibility of the applicant.

All roads, drainage, water, sewer, landscaping, lighting, monumentation, stormwater treatment practices, or any other improvements within the Town approved subdivision shall be installed at the sole expense of the owner(s) of record/developer. A letter of credit to secure completion of the project, adequate stabilization or protection of public facilities that may be affected by a project may be required by the DRB for a term not to exceed 3 years.

1. The developer shall provide the DRB with a reasonable cost estimate of all infrastructure and landscaping.

2. The DRB may require a letter of credit up to the value of the cost of improvements to guarantee the performance and completion of all required landscaping, site restoration, screening, fencing, paving, and public improvements. The DRB shall determine the amount and terms of the letter of credit, but in no case shall the terms run longer than three years.

2.10 - CONDITIONS OF FINAL PLAT APPROVAL

Final plat approval shall be effective for a period of one hundred eighty days from the date of the decision, as provided in 24 V.S.A. §§ 4463. No plan may be filed or recorded in the Town Clerk's Office except as prepared in accordance with the requirements under 27 V.S.A. §§ 1403, and as approved by endorsement of the DRB thereon, in accordance with its decision, and within such one hundred eighty (180) day period.

After an approved plat is filed, no expiration of that approval shall be applicable.

If final local or state permits or approvals are still pending, the Zoning Administrator may extend the deadline, upon written request of the applicant, in 90 day increments as required for filing the Plat with the Town Clerk.

All roads, drainage, water, stormwater treatment practices, sewer, and other required improvements shall be provided and installed at the sole expense of the applicant as a condition of plat approval. The DRB may require a letter of credit to secure completion of such improvements and their maintenance for a period of two years, with a certificate from the Selectboard that it is satisfied either with the bonding or surety company, or with the security furnished by the subdivider. The amount and terms of the bond/letter of credit shall be determined by the DRB, but in no case shall the terms run longer than three years.

ARTICLE III: GENERAL PLANNING AND DESIGN STANDARDS

3.1 - GENERAL PLANNING STANDARDS

Land to be developed shall be physically suitable for the purpose with particular regard to the adequacy of water and sewer/septic disposal, flood hazard, drainage, slopes, soils and other natural conditions.

Lot size, lot dimensions, frontage requirements, setbacks and structure, parking and lot coverage are found within the individual Zoning and Overlay Districts.

Proposed development should demonstrate due regard for the protection of existing trees, scenic points, brooks and water bodies and other natural and cultural feature of the area and be compatible with adjoining uses.

The proposed development shall not cause undue adverse congestion or unsafe conditions on the affected public or private roads, nor shall it place an undue adverse burden on the ability of the Town of St. Albans to provide public facilities and services. Considerations shall include the capacity of existing facilities and services and public cost of improvements relative to the anticipated tax return from the proposed development.

The proposed development shall be in conformance with the Town of St. Albans Unified Development Bylaws and Town of St. Albans Ordinances then in effect.

3.2 - REQUIRED IMPROVEMENTS AND DESIGN STANDARDS

Layout of lots shall be in conformance with the Unified Development Bylaws and wherever feasible shall:

1. Access onto side roads and minimize direct access to highway.

2. Produce safe structure sites for the topography, drainage, soils, vegetation, and other natural features on the property.

3. Roads and driveway access shall comply with the most recent St. Albans Town Road Standards Ordinance in effect as well as coordinate with existing and future appropriate development of adjoining tracts; utilize intersections that provide the highest Level of Service (LOS) and safety.

4. Enable safe access for pedestrians and bicyclists.

5. Utilities including electric and telephone shall be underground from the street to the structure wherever feasible.

6. Coordinating infrastructure with adjoining tracts of land shall be encouraged.

7. Stormwater treatment practices and drainage systems with in a proposed development shall be designed and constructed in accordance with Article IX Surface Water Protection Standards.

8. Where appropriate, all storm water controls, infrastructure and drainage shall require an easement granting access for the maintenance, repair, replacement, or inspection of all such drainage infrastructure and improvements to all persons or parties intended to own or control the drainage infrastructure and improvements, including but not limited to the Town, Property Management Group or Homeowners' Association.

9. Soil stability shall be maintained using proper erosion and sediment controls during and after construction.

3.3 - LOT REQUIREMENTS

No lot shall be created that does not meet the minimum dimensional and frontage requirements of the district in which it is located unless it is in an approved Planned Unit Development or has been reviewed by the DRB under Right of Way or Easement Review for Land Development Without Frontage or with frontage via public waters.

Only one principal use or structure shall be located on a single lot, unless otherwise approved by the DRB as a part of a Planned Unit Development.

Any lot with access to municipal water and wastewater shall be permitted to construct on any lot that is served by municipal sewer and water infrastructure that allows residential development, one multi-unit dwelling with four or fewer units shall be a permitted use.

3.4 - PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

The following standards of performance must be met and maintained by all uses in all districts that would require site plan approval. No use of land or structures shall:

1. Emit odors, noise, dust, dirt, noxious smoke or gases or other disturbances which are offensive and uncharacteristic of the area, or which cause damage to any home, business, vegetation, or other property, or which endangers the health, safety, or welfare of the neighborhood.

2. Present an unreasonable risk of fire, explosion, or hazard to any adjoining property or vehicular traffic.

3. Cause sewage, toxic materials, heated water, sediments, or other harmful wastes to be discharged into any watercourse, which results in a degradation of the water quality. All local, state, and federal health standards shall be met.

3.5 – STEEP SLOPES

All excavation, filling, or regarding land having a slope of fifteen percent (15%) or more shall be subject to review by the DRB under Site Plan Review procedures. Under this provision, the DRB may also require for review and approval the submission of erosion control and stormwater management plans prepared by a licensed professional engineer which:

1. Cover all phases of development, including site preparation, construction, and post construction.

2. Incorporate accepted or best management practices for erosion control and stormwater management.

3. Identify related long-term maintenance and management requirements.

ARTICLE IV: ZONING DISTRICTS, OVERLAYS, AND STANDARDS FOR EACH DISTRICT

The purpose of zoning regulations is to create compatible land uses, ensure proper design and construction standards, and promote the overall public good.

4.1 – ESTABLISHMENT OF DISTRICTS AND OFFICIAL ZONING MAP

The Town of St. Albans is divided into the following Zoning and Overlay Districts: Lakeshore, Conservation, Rural, Residential, Mixed Residential/Commercial, Commercial, Industrial, Village Core, Flood Hazard Overlay, and Growth Center Overlay (North & South).

The above-mentioned zones are located and bounded on the Official Zoning Map that together with the latest Federal Flood Insurance Rate Maps for the Town of St. Albans is hereby adopted by reference and declared to be part of these Unified Development Bylaws.

The Official Zoning Map shall be identified by the signatures of the Selectboard attested by the Town Clerk. Regardless of the existence of copies which may be made or published from time to time, the Official Zoning Map located in the Town Hall shall be the final authority as to the zoning status of all land and water areas in the Town of St. Albans. No change of any nature shall be made on the Official Zoning Map except in conformance with the formal amendment procedures and requirements set forth in 24 V.S.A. §§ 4441 and 24 V.S.A. §§ 4442.

The boundaries of each zone shall be clearly labeled on the Official Zoning Map.

Zone boundaries shown within the lines of roads, streams and transportation right-of-way shall be deemed to follow the center lines. The abandonment of roads shall not affect the location of such zone boundaries.

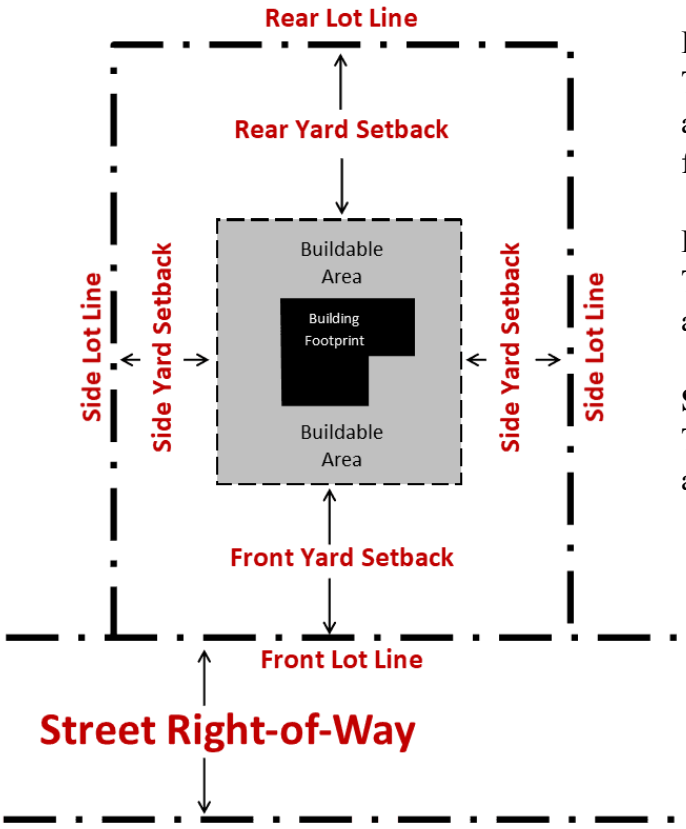
Where the Growth Center boundary divides a lot which existed prior to 10/22/01 (first Growth Center Overlay), the entire lot will be treated as if it is wholly situated in the Growth Center.

Where a Zoning District boundary divides a lot, the DRB may permit, as a Conditional Use, the extension of the regulations for either District into the remaining portion of the lot.

Any interpretation of Zoning District boundaries by the Zoning Administrator may be appealed to the DRB for a declaratory ruling.

4.1.1 DIMENSIONAL STANDARDS FOR STRUCTURES AND LOTS

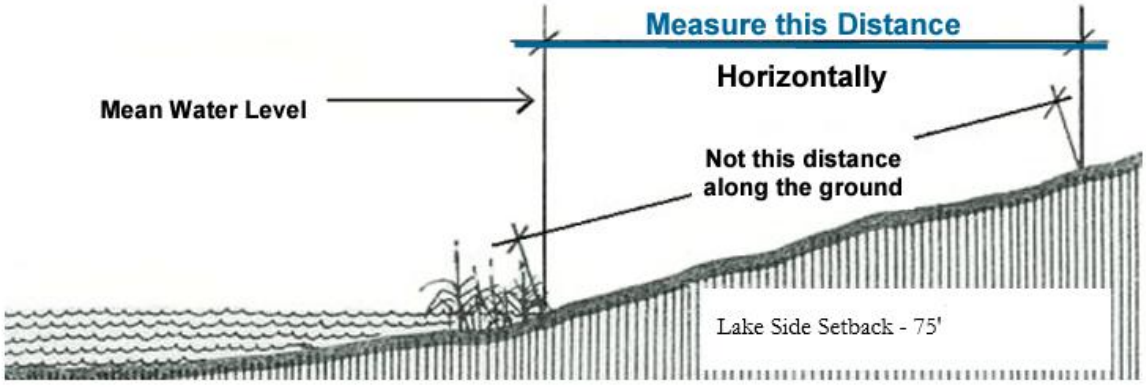
Measuring Setbacks:



Front Yard Setback:
The required minimum horizontal distance between a structure and the road right-of-way. (Only one front yard setback is required at the access point)

Rear Yard Setback:
The required minimum horizontal distance between a structure and the rear property line.

Side Yard Setback:
The required minimum horizontal distance between a structure and the related side property line.



Lake Setback:
Setbacks from the Lakeshore shall be measured from the 95.5 elevation (mean water mark for Lake Champlain).

4.2 - LAKESHORE DISTRICT

The purpose of the Lakeshore District is to protect the shoreline of Lake Champlain from erosion, clearing, and hazardous development and to maintain its character of seasonal and year-round homes, open space, access to the Lake and commercial uses that support lakeshore recreational activities.

4.2.1 Permitted Uses

Accessory Dwelling Unit
Agricultural Structures
Dwelling, Farm Labor
Dwelling, Seasonal
Dwelling, Three- and Four-Units
Dwelling, Single-Unit
Dwelling, Two-Unit
Family Child Care Home
Municipal Parks
Planned Unit Development
Seawall (exempt from setbacks)*

4.2.2 Conditional Uses

Artist Studio
Campground
Community Garden
Convenience Store
Day Care Center
Family Child Care Facility
Farming Onsite Sales
Lodging Establishment
Multi-Use Building
Marina
Park
Place of Worship
Professional Office
Pub, Tavern, or Bar
Public Facilities
Recreational Center
Rental of Outdoor Recreation Equipment
Restaurant
Theater

Lakeshore Dimensional Requirements

Minimum lot size	20,000 sq. ft.
Minimum lot size with offsite community, or public water and sewer	15,000 sq. ft.
Front Setback	25 ft.
Frontage Requirements (Lake or Road)	100 ft.
Side & Rear Setbacks	10 ft.
Lakeside Setback	75 ft.
Height	3 Stories
	Max Height 36 ft. or whichever is shorter
PUD Perimeter	25 ft.

*Seawalls shall be constructed at an elevation of 98' or higher where the base of the wall enters the ground unless otherwise approved by the Army Corp of Engineers and State of Vermont (proof of approvals required for Town permitting). Certification shall be provided by the applicant showing finished construction elevations by a certified land surveyor or registered professional engineer.

4.3 – CONSERVATION DISTRICT

The purpose of the Conservation Overlay is to limit development to protect sensitive natural areas such as wetlands and to provide habitat to wildlife sufficient to provide food, shelter and corridors for wildlife migration.

4.3.1 Permitted Uses

Accessory Dwelling Unit
Agricultural Structures
Dwelling, Farm Labor
Dwelling, Single Unit
Dwelling, Two-Unit
Dwelling, Three- and Four-Units
Family Child Care Home
Forestry
Municipal Parks
Planned Unit Development
Seawall (exempt from setbacks) *

4.3.2 Conditional Uses

Cannabis Cultivation
Community Garden
Essential Public Services
Multi-Use Building
Park
Place of Worship
Recreational Center
Rental of Outdoor Recreation Equipment
Residential Care or Group Home

Conservation Dimensional Requirements

Minimum Lot size	120,000 sq. ft.
Front Setback	30 ft.
Side & Rear Setbacks	30 ft.
Frontage	200 ft.
PUD Perimeter	25 ft.
Height	3 Stories
	Max Height 36 ft. or whichever is shorter
Maximum Lot Coverage	10%

*Seawalls shall be constructed at an elevation of 98' or higher where the base of the wall enters the ground unless otherwise approved by the Army Corp of Engineers and State of Vermont (proof of approvals required for Town permitting). Certification shall be provided by the applicant showing finished construction elevations by a certified land surveyor or registered professional engineer.

4.4 - RURAL DISTRICT

The purpose of the Rural District is to maintain the rural landscape by encouraging agricultural, forestry, recreation, and residential, as the primary uses in the district.

4.4.1 Permitted Uses

Accessory Dwelling Unit
Dwelling, Farm Labor
Dwelling Seasonal
Dwelling, Single Unit
Dwelling, Two-Unit
Dwelling, Three- and Four-Units
Family Child Care Home
Farm Stand
Forestry
Municipal Parks
Planned Unit Development

4.4.2 Conditional Uses

Agribusiness
Campground
Cannabis Cultivation
Convenience Store with Fuel Pumps
Day Care Center
Educational Facility
Farming Onsite Sales
Indoor Storage
Kennel
Multi-Use Building
Mobile Home Park
Outdoor Storage Facility
Park
Place of Worship
Public Facilities
Residential Care or Group Home
Recreational Center
Sawmill
Veterinary Office, Animal Hospital

Rural Dimensional Requirements

Minimum Lot size	40,000 sq. ft.
Minimum Lot size: residential dwelling with off-site community, or public water and sewer	8,700 sq. ft.
Front Setback	40 ft.
Side & Rear Setbacks	25 ft.
PUD Perimeter	25 ft.
Frontage (Agricultural Uses)	150 ft.
Frontage Single Unit Dwelling	175 ft.
Frontage Two Unit dwelling + all other uses	200 ft.
Height	3 Stories
	Max Height 36 ft. or whichever is shorter
Lot Coverage	85%

*Seawalls shall be constructed at an elevation of 98' or higher where the base of the wall enters the ground unless otherwise approved by the Army Corp of Engineers and State of Vermont (proof of approvals required for Town permitting). Certification shall be provided by the applicant showing finished construction elevations by a certified land surveyor or registered professional engineer.

4.5 – RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT

The purpose of the Residential District is to provide areas for residential development that maintains the characteristics of existing neighborhoods and sets aside areas for new residential-only development.

4.5.1 Permitted Uses

Accessory Dwelling Unit
Community Garden
Dwelling, Single-Unit
Dwelling, Two-Unit
Dwelling, Farm Labor
Dwelling, Three- and Four-Units
Dwelling, Multi-Unit Small
Dwelling, Seasonal
Family Child Care Home
Municipal Parks
Planned Unit Development
Seawall (exempt from setbacks) *

4.5.2 Conditional Uses

Convenience Store
Day Care Center
Educational Facility
Family Child Care Facility
Farm Stand
Farming, Onsite Sales
Multi-Use Building
Mobile Home Park
Park
Place of Worship
Recreational Center
Residential Care or Group Home

Residential Dimensional Requirements

Minimum Lot size:	8,700 sq. ft.
Front Setback	20 ft.
Side & Rear Setbacks	15 ft.
PUD Perimeter	25 ft.
Frontage	60 ft.
Height	3 Stories
	Max Height 40 ft. or whichever is shorter
Lot Coverage	85%

*Seawalls shall be constructed at an elevation of 98' or higher where the base of the wall enters the ground unless otherwise approved by the Army Corp of Engineers and State of Vermont (proof of approvals required for Town permitting). Certification shall be provided by the applicant showing finished construction elevations by a certified land surveyor or registered professional engineer.

4.6 MIXED RESIDENTIAL/COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

The purpose of the Residential/Mixed Commercial District is to provide for residential development and certain commercial uses that enhance residential living by the provision of shopping facilities, personal services, and professional services.

4.6.1 Permitted Uses

Accessory Dwelling Unit
Community Garden
Dwelling, Farm Labor
Dwelling, Accessory to Commercial
Dwelling, Multi-Unit Small
Dwelling, Multi-Unit Large
Dwelling, Single-Unit
Dwelling, Three- and Four-Units
Dwelling, Two-Unit
Emergency Shelter
Family Child Care Home
Municipal Parks
Planned Unit Development
Seawall (exempt from setbacks) *

4.6.2 Conditional Uses

Agribusiness
Artist Studio
Assisted Living Facility
Bank
Business Services
Car Wash
Club
Convenience Store
Convenience Store with fuel pumps
Day Care Center
Educational Facility
Equipment Sales and Services
Essential Public Services
Farming, Onsite Sales
Family Child Care Facility
Funeral Home
Indoor Storage
Lodging Establishment
Medical Office
Mobile Home Park
Multi-Use Building
Outdoor Storage Facility
Park
Place of Worship
Professional Office
Pub, Tavern, or Bar
Recreational Center
Restaurant
Retail Business
Skilled Nursing Facility
Social Services (Growth Center Only)
Theater

Mixed Residential / Commercial Dimensional Requirements

	Outside the Growth Center	Growth Center
Minimum Lot size	7,500 sq. ft.	7,500 sq. ft.
Front Setback	20 ft.	Build To Zone 10 ft.–40 ft.
Side & Rear Setbacks	15 ft.	10 ft.
Frontage	60 ft.	60 ft.
Maximum Lot Coverage	75%	85%
Height	3 Stories	4 Stories
	Max Height 45 ft. or whichever is shorter	Max Height 60 ft. or whichever is shorter
PUD Perimeter	50 ft.	25 ft.

*Seawalls shall be constructed at an elevation of 98' or higher where the base of the wall enters the ground unless otherwise approved by the Army Corp of Engineers and State of Vermont (proof of approvals required for Town permitting). Certification shall be provided by the applicant showing finished construction elevations by a certified land surveyor or registered professional engineer.

** The DRB may waive the build to zone maximums through conditions of Site Plan Approval depending on the unique physical conditions or circumstances that prevent developing in strict conformance with these provisions.

4.7 – COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

The purpose of the Commercial District is to provide an area for primarily commercial development with Conditional Use Review of multi-family residential uses (in Growth Center Overlay only) that clusters development. These Zoning Districts are in areas that have access to public services and facilities, including major thoroughfares. The land developments in this Zoning District serve the needs of the Town of St. Albans by providing services, a tax base and employment opportunities.

4.7.1 Permitted Uses

Dwelling, Accessory to Commercial
Dwelling, Multi-Unit Small
Dwelling, Multi-Unit Large
Emergency Shelter
Dwelling, Three- and Four-Units
Planned Unit Development

4.7.2 Conditional Uses

Agribusiness
Bank
Building Contractor Shop
Business Services
Cannabis Cultivation
Camping Sales & Services
Car Wash
Club
Community Garden
Convenience Store
Convenience Store with fuel pumps
Day Care Center
Equipment Sales and Service
Essential Public Services
Fast Food Restaurant
Funeral Home
Indoor Storage
Indoor Theater
Kennel
Veterinary Clinic, Animal Hospital
Light Industry
Lodging Establishment
Medical Office
Mobile Home Park
Modular or Mobile Home Sales
Motor Vehicle Repair, Service or Sales
Multi-Use Building
Outdoor Storage Facility
Park
Place of Worship
Professional Office
Public Facilities
Pub, Tavern, or Bar
Publisher/Printer
Recreational Center
Research and Testing Facility
Restaurant
Retail Business
Retail Cannabis
Service Station
Skilled Nursing Facility
Storage and Distribution Facility
Supermarket
Theater
Transportation Terminal
Vehicle Rental Facility
Warehousing

Commercial Dimensional Requirements

	Commercial District	Growth Center
Minimum Lot Size	5,000 sq. ft.	3,000 sq. ft.
Front Setback	25 ft.	Build To Zone 20 ft.–50 ft.
Side & Rear Setback	20 ft.	10 ft.
Frontage	60 ft.	60 ft.
Maximum Lot Coverage	75%	85%
Maximum Height	4 Stories	4 Stories
	Max Height 60 ft. or whichever is shorter	Max Height 60 ft. or whichever is shorter

** The DRB may waive the build to zone maximums through conditions of Site Plan Approval depending on the unique physical conditions or circumstances that prevent developing in strict conformance with these provisions.

4.8 – INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

The purpose of the Industrial District is to provide an area for intensive industrial uses.

4.8.1 Conditional Uses

Agribusiness
ATF Approved Explosives Magazine
Building Contractor Shop
Cannabis Cultivation
Day Care Center
Essential Public Services
Heavy Industry
Junk Yard
Transportation Terminal
Material Recovery Facility
Multi-Use Building
Outdoor Storage Facility
Park
Place of Worship
Planned Unit Development
Research and Testing Facility
Sawmill
Sexually Oriented Business
Storage and Distribution Facility
Light Industry
Storage Facility
Vehicle Rental Facility
Warehousing

Industrial Dimensional Requirements

Minimum Lot Size	80,000 sq. ft.
Front, Side, and Rear Setbacks	75 ft.
Frontage	200 ft.
Maximum Lot Coverage (building + parking)	70%
Height	4 Stories
	Max Height 60 ft. or whichever is shorter
PUD Perimeter	25 ft.

4.9 – VILLAGE CORE DISTRICT

The purpose of the Village Core District is to enable residential, commercial, civic and public uses in a concentrated area that maintains and furthers the village's historic character. The historic character consists of a small, walkable village with historic architecture and a modest network of local streets oriented around and influenced by Lake Champlain's St. Albans Bay. A variety of housing sizes and types mixed with small-scale commercial and public uses with small but varied setbacks are situated along Lake Road and Georgia Shore Road and the side streets of Chubb and Cherry Streets.

4.9.1 Permitted Uses

Accessory Dwelling Unit
Agricultural or Farming
Community Garden
Dwelling, Accessory to Commercial
Dwelling, Farm Labor
Dwelling, Multi-Unit Small
Dwelling, Single-Unit
Dwelling, Two-Unit
Dwelling, Three- and Four-Units
Emergency Shelter
Family Child Care Home
Municipal Parks
Planned Unit Development
Seawall (exempt from setbacks) *

4.9.2 Conditional Uses

Agribusiness
Artist Studio
Assisted Living Facility
Bank
Business Services
Club
Convenience Store
Day Care Center
Educational Facility
Equipment Sales and Services (Small)
Essential Public Services
Farming, Onsite Sales
Lodging Establishment
Multi-Use Building
Marina
Park
Place of Worship
Professional Office
Pub, Tavern, or Bar
Recreational Center
Restaurant
Retail Business
Skilled Nursing Facility
Theater

Village Core Dimensional Requirements

Minimum Lot size	8,700 sq. ft.
Front Setback	15 ft.
Side & Rear Setbacks	10 ft.
Lakeside Setback	75 ft.
Frontage Single family	60 ft.
Maximum Lot Coverage (building + parking)	85%
Height	3 Stories
	Max Height 36 ft. or whichever is shorter

*Seawalls shall be constructed at an elevation of 98' or higher where the base of the wall enters the ground unless otherwise approved by the Army Corp of Engineers and State of Vermont (proof of approvals required for Town permitting). Certification shall be provided by the applicant showing finished construction elevations by a certified land surveyor or registered professional engineer.

4.10 – FLOOD HAZARD OVERLAY

4.10.1 Purpose

The purpose of the Flood Hazard Overlay is to assure compliance with the minimum National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) standards, which limits increases in flood damage caused by development in the flood hazard areas, to minimize future public and private losses due to floods, and promotes the public health, safety, and general welfare (see also 24 V.S.A. §§ 4411, §§ 4414(1D) and §§ 4424). Designation of this District is also required for continued eligibility of the Town of St. Albans in the National Flood Insurance Program. Included are all areas subject to a 1% or greater chance of flooding in any given year (i.e.: the 100-year flood plains).

4.10.2 Application of Flood Hazard Area Regulations

The flood hazard area overlaps other zoning districts in this bylaw. Permits shall be subject to the requirements of any overlapping district and other specific provisions of this by-law as well as the requirements of this section. Where other provisions of this bylaw differ or conflict with the requirements of this section, the more restrictive shall apply.

4.10.2.1 Uses:

1. **Permitted Uses**
   Family Child Care Home Municipal Parks

2. **Conditional Uses**

Accessory Dwelling Unit	Park
Day Care Center	Place of Worship
Dwelling, Single Unit	Recreational Center
Dwelling, Two Unit	Seawall
Dwelling, Seasonal	
Excavation and Landfilling	
Marina	
Multi-Use Building	

*Seawalls shall be constructed at an elevation of 98’ or higher where the base of the wall enters the ground unless otherwise approved by the Army Corp of Engineers and State of Vermont (proof of approvals required for Town permitting). Certification shall be provided by the applicant showing finished construction elevations by a certified land surveyor or registered professional engineer.

4.10.3 Dimensional Requirements

The dimensional requirements are the same as underlying district(s) area and dimensional requirements.

4.10.4 Lands to Which These Regulations Apply

1. These regulations shall apply in all areas in the Town identified as areas of special flood hazard on the National Flood Insurance Program maps that are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be part of these regulations.

2. The Flood Hazard Overlay overlaps other districts established in the Unified Development Bylaws. Where the provisions of the underlying district differ with the Flood Hazard Overlay provisions, the more restrictive shall govern.

3. The mandatory provisions of State and Federal law for continued eligibility in the National Flood Insurance Program are adopted by reference and shall be applied in this district. 24 V.S.A. §§ 4411, 4414, 4424 and 44 C.F.R. §§ 60.

4.10.5 Conditional Use Permit Required

In addition to the uses listed in this overlay district, conditional use approval by the DRB is required for:

1. Construction of new buildings.
2. Substantial structural improvement(s).
3. Floodway development.
4. Fill.
5. Excavation.
6. Grading.
7. Storage of equipment and material within areas of special flood hazard.

4.10.6 Conditional Use Review Procedures

The applicant must provide the following information for consideration by the DRB for Conditional Use Review.

1. The elevation, in relation to mean water level, of the lowest floor, including basement, of all new or substantially improved buildings, and

2. The elevation, in relation to mean sea level, to which buildings have been flood proofed.

3. Plans drawn to scale showing the existing and proposed land contours, buildings, structures, streams, roads, utilities, and other pertinent physical features, and

4. All proposed land alterations.

5. A certified plan for flood proofing and a description of any proposed storage of materials.

6. Other information deemed necessary by the DRB for determining the suitability of the site for the proposed development, to include but not be limited to the following:
   a. The availability of alternative locations not subject to flooding for the proposed use.
   b. The safety of access to the property in times of flood of ordinary and emergency vehicles.
   c. The potential for damage to the property caused by erosion.
   d. An evacuation plan indicating alternate vehicular access and escape routes.

No permit for new construction or substantial improvement shall be granted for a flood or other special flood hazard area until both of the following have occurred.

1. A copy of the application is mailed or delivered by the Zoning Administrator or by the appropriate municipal panel to the agency of natural resources.

2. Either 30 days have elapsed following the mailing or the agency delivers comments on the application.

Adjacent communities and the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources must be notified at least 15 days prior to issuing any permit for the alteration or relocation of a watercourse and copies of such notification must be submitted to the Administrator of the Federal Insurance Administration.

Proposed development shall be reviewed to assure that all necessary permits have been received from those governmental agencies from which approval is required by Federal, State or Municipal Law.

4.10.7 Base Flood Elevations and Floodway Limits

Where available the base flood elevations and floodway limits provided by the National Flood Insurance Program in the Flood Insurance Study and accompanying maps shall be used to administer and enforce these regulations.

In areas where base flood elevations and floodway limits have not been provided by the National Flood Insurance Program, base flood elevations and floodway information available from State or Federal agencies or other sources, shall be obtained and reasonably utilized to administer and enforce these regulations. It is the applicant's responsibility to develop the necessary data.

4.10.8 Development Standards Within Areas of Special Flood Hazard

1. **Floodway Areas**
   a. Development within the floodway is prohibited unless a registered professional engineer certifies that the proposed development will not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood.

b. Junkyards and storage facilities for floatable materials, chemicals, explosives, flammable liquids, or other hazardous or toxic materials, are prohibited within the floodway.

2. Fringe Areas (i.e., flooded areas outside of the floodway):

a. All development shall be designed to:
   i. minimize flood damage to the proposed development and to the public facilities and utilities, and
   ii. provide adequate drainage to reduce exposure to flood hazards.

b. Structures shall:
   i. Be designed (or modified) and adequately anchored to prevent floatation, collapse, or lateral movement of the structure during the occurrence of the base flood, and
   ii. Be constructed with materials resistant to flood damage, and
   iii. Be constructed by methods and practices that minimize flood damage, and
   iv. Be constructed with electrical, heating, ventilation, plumbing, and air conditioning equipment and other service facilities that are designed and/or located so as to prevent water from entering or
   v. accumulating within the components during conditions of flooding.

c. The flood carrying capacity within any altered or relocated portion of a watercourse shall be maintained.

d. New and replacement water supply systems and sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of flood waters into the systems and discharges from the systems into flood waters.

e. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

f. New and replacement manufactured homes shall be elevated on properly compacted fill such that the top of the fill (the pad) under the entire manufactured home is above the base flood elevation.
   i. Mobile homes shall be anchored as follows;
      1. Over-the-top and frame ties shall be provided at each of the four corners;
      2. Two additional intermediate over-the-top ties and five additional intermediate frame ties per side shall be provided;
      3. All components of the anchoring system shall be capable of carrying a force of 4800 pounds;
      4. Any additions to the mobile home shall be similarly anchored.
      5. When piling foundations are used the pilings shall be placed in stable soil no more than 10 feet apart and piers more than six feet above the ground level shall be reinforced.

g. The lowest floor, including basement, of all new buildings shall be at or above the base flood elevation.

h. Existing residential buildings undergoing substantial structural improvements shall be modified or elevated so that the lowest floor, including basement, of shall be at or above the base flood elevation.

i. Existing buildings undergoing substantial structural improvements for nonresidential purposes shall either;
   i. Be modified or elevated so that the lowest floor, including basement, of shall be at or above the base flood elevation.
   ii. Be designed to be watertight below the base flood elevation with walls substantially impermeable and with structural components capable of resisting hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads and effects of buoyancy.
   iii. A permit for a building proposed to be flood proofed shall not be issued until a registered professional engineer has reviewed the structural design, specifications, and plans, and has certified that the design and proposed methods of construction are in accordance with accepted standards of practice for meeting the provisions of this subsection.

j. All new construction and substantial structural improvements with fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor that are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria;
   i. A minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed area subject to flooding shall be provided, and
   ii. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade, and
   iii. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves, or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters.

k. Recreational Vehicles placed on sites within Zones A1-A30, AH and AE shall either;
   i. Be on the site for fewer than 180 consecutive days, or
   ii. Be fully licensed and ready for highway use, or
   iii. Meet all standards of Section 60.3(b) (1) of the National Flood Insurance Program Regulations and the elevation and anchoring requirements for “manufactured homes” of Section 60.3(c) (6).

4.10.9 Duties and Responsibilities of the Zoning Administrator

The Zoning Administrator shall maintain records of:

1. All permits issued for developments within areas of special flood hazard; and

2. The elevation (in relation to mean sea level) of the lowest floor, including basement, of all new buildings or those undergoing substantial structural improvements; and

3. The elevation (in relation to mean sea level) to which buildings have been flood proofed;

4. All flood proofing certifications required under this regulation;

5. All variance actions, including justification for their issuance.

4.10.10 Variances to the Development Standards

1. A variance shall be granted by the DRB only;
    a. In accordance with the provisions of 24 V.S.A. §§ 4469 and §§ 4414(D) and in accordance with the criteria for granting variances found in 44 CFR, §§ 60.6 of the National Flood Insurance Regulations.
    b. Upon a determination that during the base flood discharge the variance will not result in increased flood levels, threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, or create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization of the public, or conflict with existing local laws or Ordinances.
2. The secretary of the DRB shall notify the applicant that the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the base flood level:
    a. Will result in increased premium rates for flood insurance commensurate with the resulting increase in risk; and
    b. Increase risks to life and property.

4.10.11 Warning of Disclaimer of Liability

These regulations do not imply that land outside the areas of special flood hazard or land uses permitted within such districts will be free from flooding or flood damage. These regulations shall not create liability on the part of Town of St. Albans or any Town Official or employee thereof for any flood damage that result from reliance on this Ordinance, or any administrative decision lawfully made thereunder.

4.10.12 Definitions

The National Flood Insurance Program definitions contained in 44 CFR §§ 59.1 are hereby adopted by reference and shall be used to interpret and enforce these regulations.

4.11 – GROWTH CENTER OVERLAY (NORTH & SOUTH)

The purpose of the Growth Center Overlay is to provide incentives to encourage dense, clustered, and concentrated residential and commercial development in designated areas where public utilities and access to major thoroughfares is available.

The Growth Center Overlays overlap other districts established in this bylaw. The underlying District's rules and regulations apply unless otherwise noted in the district section of these bylaws.

All development within the Growth Center Overlay shall provide sidewalks as per the most recent Town of St. Albans Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan as may be amended from time to time.

4.11.1 Standards for Mixed Residential/Commercial District

1. The number of curb cuts and their widths may be minimized and may integrate entries with other access points and streets wherever possible. When possible, the DRB may require shared access to adjoining properties and may limit access to the property to the lesser traveled street. Shared access shall be possible when it can be implemented without removal of any existing buildings; shared access is feasible based on subsurface conditions; and shared access will not have an adverse effect on one of the uses of the property in question.

2. An Applicant that gives up an existing access point on Routes 7, 36, 104,105, or 207 may receive a 3% bonus on building and parking coverage.

3. An Applicant that shares an entry point may receive a 3% bonus on building and parking coverage.

4. An Applicant that hosts a transit area such as a bus stop or Vermont State Park and Ride may receive a 3% bonus on building and parking coverage.

5. An Applicant that builds a sidewalk identified in the most recent Town of St. Albans Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan as amended from time to time or expands on an existing sidewalk may receive a 3% bonus on building and parking coverage.

6. Under no circumstances can the accumulation of bonuses result in a property attaining higher than 90% building and parking coverage unless the DRB approves the development as a Planned Unit Development.

4.11.2 Standards for Commercial District

1. The number of curb cuts and their widths may be minimized and may integrate entries with other access points and streets wherever possible. When possible, the DRB may require shared access to adjoining properties and may limit access to the property to the lesser traveled street. Shared access shall be possible when it can be implemented without removal of any existing buildings; shared access is feasible based on subsurface conditions; and shared access will not have an adverse effect on one of the uses of the property in question.

2. An Applicant that gives up an existing access point on Routes 7, 36, 104,105, or 207 may receive a 5% bonus on building and parking coverage

3. An Applicant that shares an entry point may receive a 5% bonus on building and parking coverage.

4. An Applicant that hosts a transit area such as a bus stop or Vermont State Park and Ride may receive a 5% bonus on building and parking coverage.

5. An Applicant that builds a sidewalk identified in the most recent Town of St. Albans Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan as amended from time to time or expands on an existing sidewalk may receive a 5% bonus on building and parking coverage.

6. Under no circumstances can the accumulation of bonuses result in a property attaining higher than 95% building and parking coverage unless the DRB approves the development as a Planned Unit Development.

4.12 – CORRECTIONS FACILITY OVERLAY

The purpose of the Corrections Facility Overlay is to allow for the housing and rehabilitation of individuals who are being detained by members of the corrections community (Local, State and/or Federal). Designation of this Overlay was made to include the existing correctional facility and surrounding lands for safety concerns. The Corrections Facility Overlay overlaps other districts established in this Bylaw. Where the provisions of the underlying district differ with the Corrections Facility Overlay provisions, the more restrictive shall apply

4.12.1 Permitted Uses

None

4.12.2 Conditional Uses

Correctional Facilities (minimum, medium and maximum level)
Jails
Juvenile Detention Facilities
Day Care Center

Correctional Facility Overlay Dimensional Requirements

Minimum Lot size: single unit dwelling	160,000 sq. ft.
Maximum Lot Coverage: Building	30%
Maximum Lot Coverage: Building, Parking and Outside Storage	70%
Lot Size to Gross Floor Ratio	2:1
Front Setback	200 ft.
Side & Rear Setbacks	200 ft.
Height	3 Stories
	Max Height 36 ft. or whichever is shorter
Frontage (Agricultural Uses)	200 ft.

ARTICLE V: ZONING PERMITS

5.1 ZONING PERMITS

No land development shall commence without a valid Zoning Permit issued by the Zoning Administrator that specifically authorizes the action except as specifically exempted by these regulations in Section 5.2 below.

Zoning permits shall remain in effect for twenty-four (24) months at which time the Zoning Administrator may grant an extension if no changes in the development's plans, or more restrictive zone requirements, have occurred since originally permitted. The Zoning Administrator may grant the applicant two (2) zoning permit extensions. Each extension shall be for twenty-four (24) months. Any further extension requests shall be reviewed by the DRB.

5.2 – DEVELOPMENT NOT REQUIRING A ZONING PERMIT (outside of the Flood Hazard Overlay)

1. Maintenance, repair, or renovations costing less than 50% of the most recent municipal assessed value of the structure minus depreciation, that do not structurally alter the exterior dimensions of the structure or change the use of the property.

2. Interior maintenance costing less than 50% of the most recent municipal assessed value of the structure minus depreciation, repair, or improvements which do not change the use of property.

3. Detached construction no larger than 100 square feet in area and twelve (12) feet in height provided the construction is not within the Flood Hazard Overlay District.

4. Handicapped accessibility improvements located solely on the property for ingress and egress.

5. Retrofit fire escape balconies of up to 48" on floors higher than two for fire/safety egress if constructed completely within the lot boundaries as per State Fire Codes for structures containing two or more dwellings.

6. Fences.

7. Landscape features such as pergolas, flag poles or arbors.

8. Pools that are only installed seasonally and are removed within 180 days.

9. Previously approved accessory structures, decks, and porches that are being replaced on the same footprint.

10. Required agricultural and silvicultural practices regulated by the Vermont Agency of Agriculture or Department of Forests, Parks, and Recreation
11. Public utility power generating plants and transmission facilities that are regulated by the Vermont Public Utility Commission under 30 V.S.A §§2295 or other mandatory exemptions as put in place by the Vermont State Statutes.

5.3 – DEVELOPMENT REQUIRING A ZONING PERMIT

New construction and maintenance, repair, or renovations costing more than 50% of the most recent municipal assessed value of the structure(s) minus depreciation that may structurally alter the exterior dimensions of the structure or change the use of the property.

1. It shall be the responsibility of the owner(s) of record to obtain a zoning permit prior to the commencement of land development.

2. Zoning Permits run with the land, valid and binding upon any heir or successor. Any change in the original permit requires prior approval of the Zoning Administrator and/or the DRB.

5.4 – ACCESSORY STRUCTURES

Accessory structures which are no larger than two hundred (200) square feet and no taller than twelve (12) feet in height and have at least a 10-foot separation from the closest parts of the principal structure shall have minimum side yard and rear yard setbacks of ten (10) feet. If this separation does not exist, then the accessory structure shall meet setbacks for the principal structure. All other accessory structures under two hundred (200) square feet shall meet the setback requirements of these Regulations.

Pools which require a permit must meet all accessory structure setback regulations.

5.5 – CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

Prior to occupancy on a new construction, or in the event a certificate of compliance has never been obtained, a Certificate of Compliance shall be obtained.

If a Certificate of Occupancy or Certificate of Compliance has previously been issued for a property, an update may be issued for any additional land development.

The Zoning Administrator may issue a Certificate of Compliance for new construction if all proposed units have running water, flushing toilets, and are constructed per the approved plans.

5.6 – CONVERSION OF A SEASONAL STRUCTURE

A zoning permit is required prior to the conversion of any seasonal dwelling unit (camp) into a year-round dwelling. The following conditions shall be met prior to the issuance of a permit to convert:

1. There shall be proof from the State of Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation that the wastewater system is:
   a. already considered by the State to be for year-round use, or
   b. that the existing system is adequate for year-round use, or
   c. that a new Wastewater/Potable Water Supply Permit is issued by the State of Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation for a new system capable of year-round use,
2. All applicable local permits are obtained by the applicant, and

3. All applicable Impact Fees are paid.

ARTICLE VI: ZONING ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

6.1 - ZONING ADMINISTRATOR (ZA)

These regulations shall be administered and enforced by a Zoning Administrator as prescribed in 24 V.S.A.

The Zoning Administrator shall administer and enforce these regulations literally and shall not have the power to permit any land development that is not in conformance with them. The Zoning Administrator may make reasonable inspections that they deem necessary to determine compliance, and shall maintain a full and accurate record, available to the public, of all applications and fees received, permits issued and denied, and violations reported.

6.2 – ACTING ZONING ADMINISTRATOR (ZA)

In the absence or disability of the Zoning Administrator, an acting Zoning Administrator may be appointed and empowered in the same manner as provided in the above paragraphs.

The Planning Commission may nominate, and the legislative body may appoint an acting Zoning Administrator who shall have the same duties and responsibilities as the (Zoning Administrator) in the absence of the administrative officer.

6.3 - ZONING PERMIT PROCEDURE

Within thirty (30) days of receiving a completed application and fees as set out in the schedule of fees established and amended from time to time by the Selectboard, the Zoning Administrator shall either issue the Zoning Permit, refer the application to the DRB or send a notice of denial (including the reasons for denial) to the applicant. If the Zoning Administrator fails to act within the thirty (30) day period, the Zoning Permit shall be deemed approved on the thirty-first (31) day.

The Zoning Administrator may not issue a Zoning Permit for any development that does not comply with the provisions of these regulations unless specifically authorized by a DRB decision. Permits shall run with the land, valid and binding upon any heir or successor and are not transferable to any alternate parcel.

A Zoning Permit issued following a public hearing through the DRB shall take effect immediately after the written decision is issued.

More than one pending application per parcel will not be allowed if the proposed projects are mutually exclusive. Applicants must withdraw any pending applications before submitting a new one if the approval and construction of the pending application may impact completion of the new application.

6.4 - ZONING PERMIT NOTICE

Within three (3) days of issuing a Zoning Permit, the Zoning Administrator shall:

1. Deliver a copy of the Zoning Permit to the Assessors of the municipality; and

2. Post a copy of the Zoning Permit in the Town Hall until the expiration of fifteen (15) days from the date of issuance of the Zoning Permit

3. When receiving a Zoning Permit, the applicant shall post a Permit Notice on the subject premises which shall be clearly visible from the public way. Notice shall be displayed once approved and shall not be removed until after the appeal's expiration date. If such Zoning Permit is not within view during the appeal period, the Zoning Administrator may order construction to cease until the Zoning Permit is properly posted.

6.5 - RECORDING REQUIREMENTS

Within thirty (30) days after a municipal land use permit or notice of violation has been issued, the Zoning Administrator shall deliver a municipal memorandum for recording in the form specified in 24 V.S.A. § 1154 to the Town Clerk for recording within the land records.

6.6 – VIOLATIONS AND ENFORCEMENT

1. Violations of these Regulations will be prosecuted in accordance with 24 V.S.A. §4451 and §4452.

2. If any street, building, structure, or land is, or is proposed to be erected, constructed, reconstructed, altered, converted, maintained, or used in violation of any bylaw adopted under this chapter, the Zoning Administrator shall institute in the name of the municipality any appropriate action, injunction, or other proceeding to prevent, restrain, correct, or abate that construction or use, or to prevent, in or about those premises, any act, conduct, business, or use constituting a violation. A court action under this section may be initiated in the Environmental Division, or as appropriate, before the Judicial Bureau, as provided under section in accordance with 24 V.S.A. §§4452.

3. The commencement or continuation of land development to which these Regulations are applicable which is not in conformance with these Regulations, will constitute a violation of these Regulations.

6.7 – ZONING ADMINISTRATOR CONFLICT OF INTEREST

It shall be a conflict of interest for a Zoning Administrator to permit development in the case of an application received from an immediate family member or projects where the Zoning Administrator either has an interest in the project or is the record owner of the lands to be developed. All such applications shall be referred to the Acting Zoning Administrator appointed to handle this application.

6.8 – ADMINISTRATIVE MINOR AMENDMENT

The Zoning Administrator may review and approve minor amendments to previously approved development, or permits that are estimated to cost less than ten percent (10%) of the assessed value of a property, or impact less than 1,000 square feet of a structure(s) interior space, or expand a structure(s) less than 1,000 square feet that would otherwise require review by the DRB in accordance with the provisions of 24 VSA §4464(c) where no material changes or impacts are expected and where bylaw conformance is found.

Any decision by the Zoning Administrator under this subsection may be appealed as provided in Section 8.7. The authority to approve an application administratively does not mean that the Zoning Administrator is required to do so. The Zoning Administrator shall reserve the right to, within 30 days of receiving a complete application; refer any application to the DRB where it is deemed that Board level review or interpretation is appropriate or necessary. In such cases, the applicant shall be responsible for any additional fees or submittals needed for Board review.

ARTICLE VII: GENERAL REGULATIONS

7.1 – NONCONFORMITIES

Nonconformities are uses and structures existing on the effective date of these Regulations, which do not conform to the requirements set forth in these Regulations. The following provisions shall apply to all nonconformities existing on the effective date of these Regulations.

7.1.1 Nonconforming Uses

A pre-existing use which does not conform with the uses allowed in the district it is located within shall be deemed a nonconforming use. The nonconforming use of a structure(s) or land may be continued indefinitely, however:

1. No nonconforming use may be resumed if such use has been abandoned for a period of at least eighteen (18) months. In the event that the structure is damaged, leading to the abandonment of a use, abandonment shall occur after the eighteenth (18th) month that the damage was sustained unless proof is provided of an ongoing insurance, litigation, or criminal investigation at which time, the abandonment shall occur after the twenty-fourth (24th) month after the claim or investigation is completed.

2. Alteration or expansion of a nonconforming use may be granted only upon approval by the DRB utilizing conditional use criteria and shall not exceed 50% of the area as it existed on the effective date of these Bylaws.

3. A nonconforming use shall not be changed to another nonconforming use.

4. A nonconforming use that is changed to a conforming use shall not be reverted back to the nonconforming use.

7.1.2 Nonconforming Structures

A pre-existing structure, or part thereof, which is not in compliance with the provisions of these regulations concerning setbacks, height, lot size or other dimensional requirements, or which does not meet other applicable requirements of these regulations, shall be deemed a nonconforming structure. A nonconforming structure or portion thereof may be replaced on the exact footprint within eighteen (18) consecutive months from when the structure is damaged or removed. A nonconforming structure may be continued indefinitely, however:

1. If replacing a structure on the exact footprint, which will result in no increase in the size or dimension of the existing structure, a variance need not be obtained from the DRB. The Zoning Administrator shall have the authority to issue a building permit.

2. The Zoning Administrator may approve improvements to non-conforming structures which enlarge footprint area or add floor space providing such action will not increase the degree of non-conformity through issuance of a Zoning Permit in accordance with these Regulations.

3. The DRB may approve improvements to nonconforming structures that increase the degree of nonconformity as a conditional use only if required to comply with environmental, safety, health code, laws or regulations.

4. Upon approval by the DRB utilizing conditional use criteria, a nonconforming structure may be removed and replaced, providing such action will not increase the aspect or degree of nonconformity.

5. Damaged or destroyed nonconforming structures shall be reconstructed to conform to the standards of these Unified Development Bylaws wherever practical.

6. Under no circumstances can a structure be reconstructed or expanded so that any part of the structure (including eaves, balconies, decks, etc.) extends beyond the lot lines.

7. Normal maintenance and repair of non-conforming structures is permitted provided that such actions do not increase the degree of non-conformity.

7.1.3 - Nonconforming Lots (Pre – Existing Small Lots)

1. Any lot that is legally subdivided and is in existence on the effective date of these Regulations (Date first went in) (including interim zoning) may be developed for the purpose(s) permitted in the district in which it is located even though not conforming to minimum lot dimensional requirements provided such lot is not less than one-eighth (1/8) acres in area with a minimum width or depth dimension of forty (40) feet.

2. Pre-existing small lots do not automatically merge for zoning purposes under common ownership with one or more contiguous lots.

3. For Pre-Existing Nonconforming Mobile Home Parks see Section 10.9.2

7.2 – DEMOLITION OR DESTRUCTION OF A STRUCTURE

Allowing the ruins of any structure demolished or damaged by any cause, including deterioration, to remain for more than eighteen (18) months from the date of damage is prohibited. Within eighteen (18) months, the owner shall request a building permit to remove and replace the structure, repair the damaged structure, or demolish and remove all debris from the site. Any excavation remaining will be covered over with earth to the normal grade levels.

7.3 – ACCESS MANAGEMENT

Access management onto any road adopted by the Town of St. Albans shall be administered by the Town of St. Albans Director of Public Works utilizing the Town of St. Albans Road Standards Ordinance as may be amended from time to time.

Any new roads, whether or not that road is proposed to be conveyed to the Town, shall be constructed according to the minimums of the Town of St. Albans Road Standards Ordinance. All commercial drives and all residential drives with the zoning potential to serve three (3) or more properties are considered roads for the purposes of the Town of St. Albans Road Standards Ordinance.

An exception to the Ordinance may be made by the Development Review Board after consultation with the Director of Public Works and Public Safety Officer as found in Section 3.1 of the Town of St. Albans Road Standards Ordinance, page 1.

Access roads and driveways shall not, in the first fifty (50) foot section exceed an average grade of 10% from the public right of way (i.e., maximum of 5' rise in any 50' stretch) unless approved by the Selectboard.

7.4 – USES

7.4.1 Permitted Uses

Uses listed as Permitted within the zoning districts and zoning overlays shall be allowed with the granting of a zoning permit by the Zoning Administrator except where approval from the DRB is required.

7.4.2 Conditional Uses

Uses listed as Conditional within the zoning districts and zoning overlays shall require Conditional Use approval from the DRB.

7.4.3 General Use Information

Uses that are not listed as Permitted or Conditional in a zoning district or zoning overlay shall be prohibited in that district or overlay. Uses that are not listed as Permitted or Conditional in any zoning district or zoning overlay shall be subject to review by the DRB utilizing conditional use criteria.

Existing uses that do not conform to the Unified Development Bylaws but were in full compliance with all applicable regulations prior to the enactment of the Zoning Bylaws and Subdivision Regulations may remain indefinitely. Such pre-existing uses are regulated under Section 7.1.1.

7.5 – TEMPORARY USES

1. Temporary mobile homes or trailers are permitted as an accessory use to any residential structure under construction or renovation. These structures are subject to district dimensional requirements and, upon completion of the primary structure, shall be removed. On small lots where space is limited, they may be placed within the setbacks for a 12-month period.

2. Detached temporary storage units, greater than one hundred square feet, that remain on a site for more than 180 days require a zoning permit that shall state as a condition of its being issued that the structure shall be removed within 365 days of the date that it was placed upon the site.

ARTICLE VIII: DEVELOPMENT REVIEW BOARD

8.1 THE DEVELOPMENT REVIEW BOARD (DRB)

The DRB shall consist of up to seven (7) members and two (2) alternatives, whose appointment and removal by the Selectboard shall be in accordance with 24 V.S.A §§ 4460, shall elect its own officers, and shall adopt a Rules of Ethics, Procedure, and Conflict of Interest policy. Alternate(s) may be appointed by the Selectboard in accordance with 24 V.S.A §§ 4460.

8.1.1 – Development Review Board Powers and Duties

The DRB shall have the following powers and duties as authorized by 24 V.S.A §§4460 of the Act as well as the St. Albans Town Unified Development Bylaws

1. Right of Way or Easement Review for land development without frontage
2. Conditional Use Review
3. Site Plan Review
4. Planned Unit Development Review
5. Waiver Review
6. Subdivision Review
7. Variance Review
8. Appeals from the decision of the Zoning Administrator
9. Any other review specifically designated to the DRB and required by the St. Albans Town Unified Development Bylaws

The DRB may hear a Combined Review where a development will require multiple types of development review. The Zoning Administrator shall identify where a combined review is appropriate and list each type of review within the warning required for all hearings.

All meetings and hearings of the DRB except deliberative and executive sessions shall be open to the public. The DRB shall keep minutes of its proceedings showing the vote of each member upon each question, or, if absent or failing to vote, indicating this, records of its examinations and other official actions which shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the municipality as a public record.

At least 15 days prior to any DRB hearing, all adjoining property owners, and property owners directly across roadway, water course, excluding Lake Champlain, or shared private access road from applicant's property, must be notified by the Zoning Administrator via certified mail of the application.

Any of the powers granted to the DRB may be delegated by it to a specifically authorized agent or representative as per 24 V.S.A §§4461.

Decisions and actions taken by the DRB shall be by a majority of the members of the Board and any action shall be taken by the concurrence of a majority of the Board and shall require findings of fact and conclusions of law.

8.2 - RIGHT OF WAY OR EASEMENT REVIEW FOR LAND DEVELOPMENT WITHOUT FRONTAGE OR WITH FRONTAGE VIA PUBLIC WATERS

Land development shall not be permitted unless a lot has adequate means of access defined as either frontage (as determined by the zoning district), on a maintained public or Town approved private road; or by means of a DRB approved permanent easement to a maintained public or private road, or public waters.

8.2.1 Access by right-of-way approved by the DRB:

Access by right-of-way easement requires DRB approval. The DRB may grant a waiver for access without frontage with the following conditions:

1. A 20’ wide right-of-way shall be provided to serve a maximum of two (2) residential lots. The access must follow the B71 standards of the Vermont Agency of Transportation and must remain a private road;

2. A 60’ wide right-of-way shall be provided to serve a maximum of four (4) residential lots. The access must follow the B71 standards of the Vermont Agency of Transportation and must remain a private road.

The DRB shall consider the intended use of the property, safety, traffic, and road and site conditions in granting, conditioning, or denying approval. The DRB shall consider and may require design features, screening, or other features to mitigate anticipated impacts of such a waiver.

Lands with frontage via or on public waters, requires adequate access by boat or other water transport. Such frontage shall be of sufficient size to allow emergency services personnel to access the site in case of emergency (i.e., fire, medical emergency, flood rescue)

8.3 - CONDITIONAL USE APPROVAL

The DRB may grant Conditional Use Approval if the DRB determines that the proposed use will conform to the following standards.

8.3.1 Review Standards

The use shall not result in an undue adverse effect on:

1. The capacity of existing or planned community facilities or services;

2. The character of the area affected as defined by the purpose(s) of the zoning district within which the project is located and the specifically stated goals and policies of the Town Plan as set forth in these Unified Development Bylaws;

3. Traffic generated on roads and highways in the vicinity (i.e., unsafe conditions for vehicles or pedestrians, congestion or traffic hazards that alter the character of the area);

4. Bylaws, Subdivision Regulations, and Ordinances in effect; and

5. The utilization of renewable energy resources.

8.3.2 Development Review Board Standards

The DRB may also consider the following standards and may impose conditions as appropriate to reduce or mitigate undue adverse effects of a proposed project in relation to the current goals and policies of the current Town Plan.

1. The scale or dimensions of the proposed project;

2. The distance of the proposed project from adjoining or nearby properties and uses;

3. Significant natural, cultural, historic or scenic features identified in the current Town Plan;

4. Truck traffic;

5. Hours of operation;

6. Outdoor storage of materials, goods and equipment;

7. Adequate maintenance agreements for easements, rights of way or other common elements of the proposed project; and

8. Any other standards necessary to ensure compliance with the current Bylaws, Subdivision Regulations, and Ordinances in effect.

9. Letters addressing the impacts and/or proposed conditions of approval by the St. Albans Town Fire Department and the police agency providing services to the Town.

8.3.3 Expiration of Approval

If a site has not been developed as per a DRB approved Site Plan within 8 years, the Conditional Use shall expire in conjunction with the Site Plan expiration (including extensions of the site plan approval). (See also Section 8.4.5 – Site Plan Review Expiration of Approval).

8.4 – SITE PLAN REVIEW

8.4.1 Site Plan Review Purpose

Site plan review and approval is required prior to the location of any commercial or industrial project, building or facility and for any multi-family residential structure containing four or more dwelling units or three dwelling units in more than one structure. Site plan review shall apply to all new development, expansion or site improvements that will change the physical conditions of a site and is required prior to issuance of a building permit. Site plan review is not intended to review and determine the appropriateness of a given use on a particular site.

8.4.2 Application Requirements

An application for site plan approval shall include:

1. An application and one paper copy of the proposed plans per DRB member, one paper copy for the Zoning Administrator and one PDF copy of the site plan drawn to scale, including associated fees.

2. The site plan shall include:
    a. Features of the existing site including contours, watercourses and wetlands, vegetation and natural features, structures, access points, easements, exterior lighting, size, design and location of signs, and property and zone boundaries.
    b. Proposed improvements including structures, locations or structure envelopes, parking areas, access points, sidewalks, and other walkways, loading docks, outside storage areas, sewage disposal areas, landscaping, screening, artificial lighting, drainage, and site grading. Structure information including elevations and floor plans are required.
    c. Proposed protections and/or enhancements of watercourses, wetlands, and other natural features to be utilized during and after construction.
    d. Detailed specifications of the planting and landscaping materials to be used.
    e. Period of time in which all site improvements will be completed.
    f. Cost estimate of all site improvements broken down by type of improvement (i.e., landscaping, utilities, roads, etc.).
    g. Estimate of daily and peak hour traffic generation.
    h. Drawings showing on-site circulation for pedestrians and vehicles.
        i. Provisions for sidewalks shall be made in accordance with the most recent Town of St. Albans Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan in developments along all proposed 60’wide roads within the lands of the proposed development.

ii. For development within the Growth Center Overlay, sidewalks shall be constructed in accordance with the most recent Town of St. Albans Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan along all proposed 60' wide roads within the lands of the proposed development.

i. Letters addressing the impacts and/or proposed conditions of approval by the St. Albans Town Fire Department and the police agency providing services to the Town.

j. A letter of intent from the Vermont Agency of Transportation for any project proposing access to a State Highway confirming the Agency has reviewed the proposed site plan and is prepared to issue a permit.

k. Compatibility with existing, adjoining uses and structures and the character of the area affected, as defined by the purpose or purposes of the zoning district within which the project is located.

l. A description of any deed covenants, homeowner's association articles and bylaws, and maintenance or management plans.

m. Proposed road name for 60' wide ROW as per the most recent Town of St. Albans Street Addressing Ordinance.

3. The DRB may waive one or more of the listed items in the event they determine the item(s) to be unnecessary for the comprehensive review of the application. Such waivers shall be requested by the applicant in writing with the application. If approved, the waivers must be issued in writing at the time that the application is approved and deemed complete by the DRB.

8.4.3 Review Standards

In reviewing site plans, the DRB may impose appropriate conditions and safeguards with respect to the adequacy of parking, traffic access, and circulation for pedestrians and vehicles; landscaping and screening; the protection of the utilization of renewable energy resources; exterior lighting; the size, location, and design of signs; and other matters specified in the bylaws.

1. Adequacy of vehicular access onto the street network including safe sight distance, traffic flow and control, pedestrian safety, and location.

2. Adequacy of vehicular circulation, parking and loading facilities with particular attention to safety.

3. Provisions for safe and convenient pedestrian facilities, including connections to the street network, on-site circulation, and sidewalks.

4. Adequacy of landscaping, screening, and setbacks with regard to achieving compatibility and protection to adjoining property and existing natural features. Particular consideration may be given to preservation of existing vegetation and important features of the site, including trees

and hedge rows, scenic views, and stone walls.

5. Compatibility with existing, adjoining uses and structures and the character of the area.

6. Adequacy of provisions for erosion control, runoff, refuse removal, snow removal, water supply, sewage disposal and storm drainage & control systems. Particular consideration may be given to the use of low impact development and best management practices.

7. Effect of noise, glare or odors on adjoining properties.

8. Impact on significant natural features located on the parcel.

9. The utilization of renewable energy resources and energy efficiency.

10. For development within the Growth Center Overlay, sidewalks shall be constructed in accordance with the most recent Town of St. Albans Bicycle and Pedestrian Master Plan.

11. Exterior lighting which shall be limited to cut off fixtures. Fixtures shall not be directed at adjacent roadways, cause glare or result in direct illumination of neighboring properties.

12. Outdoor storage & display of materials, goods, supplies, vehicles, equipment, machinery, or other materials is prohibited unless specifically approved by the DRB.

8.4.4 Letter of Credit

The DRB may require a letter of credit up to the value of the cost of improvements to guarantee the performance and completion of all required landscaping, site restoration, screening, fencing, paving, and public improvements. The DRB shall determine the amount and terms of the letter of credit, but in no case shall the terms run longer than three years.

8.4.5 Expiration of Approval

If the applicant fails to obtain all required non-local permits within 8 years, the applicant may request an extension from the DRB, prior to the expiration date. If an extension is denied by the DRB or if after an approved extension expires, and the non-local permits have still not been attained, the site plan approval expires.

8.5 – PLANNED UNIT DEVELOPMENT REVIEW

8.5.1 Purpose

The purpose of a PUD is to provide for flexibility in site and lot layout, density or intensity of land uses, building design, placement and clustering of buildings, use of open areas, and parking as well as

to enable clustering, more efficient uses of land, facilitate the adequate and economic provision of roads and utilities, and to preserve the natural and scenic qualities of the Town.

When applicable a PUD shall be reviewed simultaneously with the application for subdivision review, conditional use review, and site plan review.

8.5.2 Qualifications

In order to qualify as a PUD a project shall:

1. Lot size must match the district requirements where the project is located.
2. Conform to the definitions herein and to the requirements of 24 V.S.A §§4417.

A Planned Unit Development shall:

1. Be permitted to vary the density or intensity of land use otherwise applicable under the provisions of these regulations in consideration of and with respect to any of the following:
    a. The location and physical characteristics of the proposed planned unit development.
    b. The location, design, type and use of the lots and structures proposed.
    c. The amount, location, and proposed use of open space.

2. Be completed in reasonable phases in accordance with the Town Plan and any Capital Budget Program.

8.5.3 Application Requirements

In addition to application requirements for subdivision, site plan review and conditional use approval, applications for PUDs must include the following:

1. A brief summary of the project that explains how it meets the goals and purposes of a PUD.

2. A statement setting forth the nature of all requested modifications, changes or supplementations to the zoning provisions of these Regulations including but not limited to proposed increases in allowed density and differences from district dimensional requirements.

3. A description of any deed covenants, homeowner's association articles and bylaws, and maintenance or management plans.

4. Any additional information required by the DRB to determine whether the proposed mix of uses, density, scale, and intensity of uses will meet the standards of these regulations.

8.5.4 Review Standards

In addition to all applicable subdivision, site plan and conditional use standards as outlined in these Regulations, a PUD shall meet the following:

The DRB may require a letter of credit up to the value of the cost of improvements to guarantee the performance and completion of all required landscaping, site restoration, screening, fencing, paving, and public improvements. The DRB shall determine the amount and terms of the letter of credit, but in no case shall the terms run longer than three years.

All Planned Unit Development projects residential and mixed use must receive Site Plan Approval.

8.5.5 General Standards:

1. The proposed PUD shall conform to the purposes of the Town Plan and the requirements of these regulations.

2. Streets and highways shall follow the standards of the St. Albans Town Road Ordinance and Fire Department Policy and be located in order to facilitate fire protection.

3. The land shown on such plats shall be of such a character that it can be used safely for building purposes without danger to health or peril from fire, flood or other menace.

4. Suitable survey monuments shall be placed at street intersections and other necessary points as may be required, and the location thereof is shown on the map of such plat.

5. A minimum of 10’ between dwelling units within PUD lots which construct 3 or more detached dwelling units on one lot shall be observed for health and safety purposes. These areas between the dwelling units shall not obstruct the access by emergency services personnel with landscaping, fencing, accessory buildings, etc.

8.5.6 Allowed Uses:

A PUD may include any mix of uses allowed within the district(s) in which it is located, including permitted or conditional uses. More than one principal use per lot may be approved by the DRB.

Approval of a PUD that involves the development of one (1) or more conditional uses shall require conditional use review in accordance with Section 8.3.

8.5.7 Open Space

A PUD should make adequate provision for appropriate protection of open space and/or common land. In determining the appropriateness of the open space and/or common land the DRB shall consider the following:

1. The location, shape, size, and character of the designated open space and/or common land relative to the size, density, topography, number, and type of units proposed in the PUD.

2. Designated open space and/or common land should encompass land characterized by greens, parks, or playgrounds, fragile or significant natural features, wildlife habitat, slopes in excess of twenty (20) percent, buffers, path and trail corridors, views and vistas, and productive farm or forest land. Sewage disposal areas, utility and road rights of way or easements shall not be considered open space and/or common land for the purposes of granting density bonuses.

3. The open space should be contiguous with existing or potential open space on adjoining properties.

Provisions for the maintenance of any infrastructure, greens, parks, or playgrounds must be provided with an application including open space and/or common land. The DRB may make specific conditions of approval (i.e., requirement to establish an organization or trust for the ownership & maintenance of any common facilities or open space) to assure the preservation of such lands for their intended purpose(s). All costs associated with administering and maintaining open space and/or common land shall run with the record owner(s) of the land.

The DRB may require a letter of credit up to 75% of infrastructure costs as detailed in the Final Plat Review and up to 50% of landscaping costs.

8.6 – VARIANCE REVIEW

The DRB shall hear and grant requests for variances if all of the following conditions are found to exist and are specified in its decision according to 24 V.S.A §§4469.

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

2. That because of such physical circumstances or conditions, there is no possibility that the property can be developed in strict conformity with these regulations and that the authorization of a variance is therefore necessary to enable the reasonable use of the property;

3. That such unnecessary hardship has not been created by the applicant;

4. That the variance, if authorized, will not alter the essential character of the neighborhood or district in which the property is located, nor substantially or permanently impair the appropriate use or development of adjoining property, or be detrimental to the public welfare; and

5. That the variance, if authorized, will represent the minimum variance that will afford relief and will represent the least deviation possible from the Bylaw and from the Plan.

The DRB shall hear and grant requests for variances for a structure that is primarily a renewable energy resource if all of the following facts are found, and the finding is specified in its decision:

1. It is unusually difficult or unduly expensive for the appellant to build a suitable renewable energy resource structure in conformance with the bylaws.

2. The hardship is not created by the applicant.

3. The variance, if authorized, will not alter the essential character of the neighborhood or district in which the property is located, substantially or permanently impair the appropriate use or development of the adjacent property, reduce access to renewable energy resources, or be detrimental to the public welfare.

4. The variance, if authorized, will represent the minimum variance that will afford relief and will represent the least deviation possible from the bylaws and from the plan.

8.7 – APPEALS OF THE DECISION OF THE ZONING ADMINISTRATOR

In addition to the applicant, any interested person may appeal any decision or action taken by the Zoning Administrator by filing a written notice of appeal with the clerk/secretary of the DRB within fifteen (15) days of such decision or act.

8.7.1 The written notice of appeal shall include:

1. The name and address of the appellant
2. A brief description of the property or action with respect to which the appeal is taken
3. A reference to the regulatory provisions applicable
4. The relief requested by the appellant
5. The alleged grounds why the relief requested is believed proper under the circumstances.

8.7.2 The DRB shall set a date and place for a public hearing of an appeal under this chapter that shall be within 60 days of the filing of the notice of appeal. The DRB shall give public notice of the hearing and shall mail to the appellant a copy of that notice at least 15 days prior to the hearing date.

8.7.3 The DRB shall render a decision on the appeal within forty-five (45) days of the date of the final public hearing on the matter. The decision shall be sent by certified mail to the appellant within the 45-day period. Copies of the decision also shall be mailed to every person or body appearing and having been heard at the hearing and filed with the Zoning Administrator and Town Clerk as part of the public records of the municipality.

8.8 – APPEALS FROM THE DECISION OF THE DEVELOPMENT REVIEW BOARD

A person who has been granted interested person status and who has participated in a DRB proceeding may appeal a decision or act of the Board rendered in that proceeding to the Vermont Superior Court, Environmental Division following the rules set forth in §4471 of the Act. Participation in a DRB proceeding shall consist of offering, through oral or written testimony, evidence or a statement of concern related to the subject of the proceeding.

Notice of appeal shall be filed by certified mailing within thirty (30) days of such DRB decision or act, with fees, to the Environmental Division and by mailing a copy to the Zoning Administrator, who shall supply a list of interested persons to the appellant within five (5) working days.

8.9 – BONDS

The DRB may, by request of an Applicant, accept a bond in lieu of a letter of credit. The Applicant shall agree to retain legal review by an attorney approved by the Town prior to the Town's acceptance of the bond. The Town's attorney shall review all bonds to ensure adequate coverage on the Town's behalf prior to the Town's acceptance of a bond. The cost of the professional review shall be the sole responsibility of the applicant.

ARTICLE IX: SURFACE WATER PROTECTION STANDARDS

9.1 - PURPOSE

The purpose of this Article is to promote, preserve, and enhance the natural resources within the Town and protect them from unfavorable effects caused by activities that have an adverse and potentially irreversible impact on water quality. The Zoning Administrator shall work with the Director of Stormwater Utility or designee to determine compliance with Article IX. The Director of Stormwater Utility or designee shall provide communication to the Zoning Administrator after review of an application or if a property is not in compliance with any portion of Article IX. This Article will set forth minimum requirements for stormwater management that will diminish threats to public health, safety, public and private property and natural resources within the Town by:

1. Protecting life and property from dangers associated with flooding;

2. Protecting public and private property and the natural resources from damage resulting from runoff and erosion;

3. Ensuring site design minimizes the generation of stormwater runoff and maximizes pervious areas for stormwater treatment;

4. Promoting regional stormwater management;

5. Providing a single, consistent set of performance standards that apply to all developments;

6. Protecting water quality from nutrients, pathogens, toxics, debris, and thermal stress;

7. Promoting infiltration and groundwater recharge;

8. Providing vegetated corridors (buffers) to protect water resources from degradation;

9. Protecting functional values of all types of natural waterbodies (e.g., rivers, streams, wetlands, lakes, seasonal ponds);

10. Complying with requirements of the Vermont Stormwater Management Regulations, the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) Permit and General Permit for Construction Activities.

9.2 - GENERAL STREAM AND SURFACE WATER PROTECTION STANDARDS - "RIPARIAN BUFFERS"

Riparian buffers are measured horizontally from the mean water level for lakes and from the top of bank or top of slope of streams. In locations with rare, threatened, endangered or sensitive species, significant natural communities, the riparian buffer distance may be increased at the discretion of the DRB.

9.2.1 Applicability

The requirements of this Section shall apply to all lands described as follows:

1. All land within fifty (50) feet horizontal distance from the top of bank or slope of the main stem of Rugg Brook, Jewett Brook and Stevens Brook.

2. All land within fifty (50) feet horizontal distance from the top of bank or slope of any minor stream

3. All land within ten (10) feet horizontal distance from the top of bank or slope of a drainage way

4. Land within two-hundred fifty (250) feet or abutting the mean water elevation of Lake Champlain, which for the purposes of these regulations shall be ninety-five and one-half (95.5) feet above mean sea level datum (National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 'NGVD29').

9.2.2 General Standards

It is the objective of these standards to promote the establishment of heavily vegetated areas of native vegetation and trees in order to reduce the impact of stormwater runoff, reduce sedimentation, and increase infiltration and base flows in the Town's streams and water bodies. Therefore, except as specifically permitted by the DRB pursuant to the standards in Section 9.2.3 below, all lands within a required surface water buffer defined above shall be left in an undisturbed, naturally vegetated condition. Supplemental planting and landscaping with appropriate species of vegetation to achieve these objectives shall be permitted. The specific standards for the vegetation and maintenance of riparian buffers are as follows:

1. The clearing of trees that are not dead, heavily damaged by ice storms or other natural events, or diseased, and the clearing of any other vegetation other than invasive species, is permitted only in conjunction with DRB approval pursuant to Section 9.2.3 through 9.2.5 below.

2. Any area within a required riparian buffer that is not vegetated or that is disturbed during construction shall be seeded with a natural mix of grasses that meet the specifications for Conservation Mix (see table below) rather than standard lawn grass, and shall not be mowed. Alternate mixes may be submitted for approval by the Director of Stormwater.

Conservation Mix						
	LBS/ AC					
Weight	Broadcast	Hydroseed	Name	Latin Name	Germination	Purity
37.5%	22.5	45	Creeping Red Fescue	Festuca rubra	85%	98%
37.5%	22.5	45	Tall Fescue	Festuca arundunacea	90%	95%
5.0%	3	6	Red Top	Agrostis gigantea	90%	95%
15.0%	9	18	White Field Clover	Trifolium repens	85%	98%
5.0%	3	6	Annual Rye Grass	Lolium multiflorum	85%	95%
100%	60	120				

3. The creation of new lawn areas within riparian buffers is not permitted after the effective date of these regulations.

4. Snow storage areas designated pursuant to site plan review shall not be located within riparian buffers unless the applicant can demonstrate that:
    a. There is no reasonable alternative location for snow storage on the same property.
    b. Measures such have been incorporated into the site plan and/or stormwater treatment system to maximize infiltration and reduce the potential for erosion and contaminated runoff entering the associated stream as a result of snow melt.

5. The placing or storing of cut or cleared trees and other vegetation within the riparian buffer is prohibited.

9.2.3 – Expansion of pre-existing structures within riparian buffers

The expansion of pre-existing structures within riparian buffers, except as provided in Section 9.2 shall be permitted only in accordance with the standards for nonconforming structures in Article VII, Section 7.1.2 of these Regulations.

9.2.4 – New uses and encroachments within riparian buffers

The encroachment of new land development activities into the Town's riparian buffers is discouraged. The DRB may authorize the following as conditional uses within riparian buffers, subject to the standards and conditions enumerated for each use:

1. Agriculture (excluding the keeping of livestock), horticulture, and forestry, provided that any building or structure related to such uses is located outside the stream buffer.

2. Clearing of vegetation and filling or excavating of earth materials, only to the extent directly necessitated for the construction or safe operation of a permitted or conditional use on the same property and where the DRB finds that:
    a. There is no practicable alternative to the clearing, filling, or excavating within the stream buffer; and

b. The impacted areas will be protected through erosion control measures, plantings, protection of existing vegetation, and/or other measures that will limit any long-term impacts or potential erosion.

3. Encroachments necessary to rectify a natural catastrophe for the protection of the public health, safety, and welfare.

4. Encroachments necessary for providing for or improving public facilities.

5. Public recreation paths, located at least fifty (50) feet from the edge of channel of the surface water.

6. Stormwater treatment facilities meeting the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources stormwater treatment standards, and routine maintenance thereof, including necessary clearing of vegetation and dredging. Evidence of a complete application to the VT ANR for coverage under the applicable permitting requirements shall be required to meet this criterion for encroachment into a riparian buffer.

7. Roadways or access drives for purposes of crossing a riparian buffer area to gain access to land on the opposite side of the buffer, or for purposes of providing safe access to an approved use, in cases where there is no feasible alternative for providing safe access and the roadway or access drive is located at least twenty five (25) feet from the edge of the channel of the surface water for all water bodies listed in Section 9.2.1 and ten (10) feet from the edge of channel of the surface water of all other streams. The work must comply with all state regulations.

8. Utility lines, including power, telephone, cable, sewer, and water, to the extent necessary to cross or encroach into the riparian buffer where there is no feasible alternative for providing or extending utility services.

9. Outdoor recreation, provided any building or structure (including parking and driveways) appurtenant to such use is located outside the applicable stream buffer.

10. Research and educational activities provided any building or structure (including parking and driveways) appurtenant to such use is located outside the stream buffer.

11. Hydro-electric power generation

9.2.5 – Erosion control measures and water-oriented development along Lake Champlain

The installation of erosion control measures and water-oriented development within or abutting the mean water elevation of Lake Champlain, may be approved by the DRB as a conditional use provided the following standards are met:

1. The improvement involves, to the greatest extent possible, the use of natural materials such as plantings, wood, and stone.

2. The improvement will not increase the potential for erosion.

3. The improvement will not have an undue adverse impact on the aesthetic integrity of the lakeshore. In making a determination pursuant to this criterion, the DRB may request renderings or other additional information relevant and necessary to evaluating the visual impact of the proposed improvement.

4. A landscaping plan showing plans to preserve, maintain, and supplement existing trees and ground cover vegetation is submitted and the DRB finds that the overall plan will provide a visual and vegetative buffer for the lake and/or stream.

5. The improvement will comply with all state required standards.

9.2.6 - Rugg Brook and Stevens Brook Requirements

For lands located within one hundred fifty (150) feet horizontal distance from the top of bank or slope of Rugg Brook and Stevens Brook, the DRB shall have the authority to invoke technical review of proposed land development activities requiring DRB approval. Such technical review shall have the specific purpose of recommending site plan, stormwater, and landscaping measures that will ensure that land development activities are consistent with the Town's overall plan for ecosystem restoration in the watershed.

9.2.7 - Watercourse Alteration and Relocation

The alteration or relocation of a watercourse is permitted subject to the approval of the Development Review Board provided the alteration or relocation:

1. Is needed to accomplish a clear public purpose or objective;

2. Will not reduce the ability of the watercourse to carry or store flood waters adequately;

3. Will not have an adverse impact on downstream or upstream water quality;

4. Will not affect adversely the use and enjoyment of adjacent properties;

5. Will not affect adversely the habitat value of the watercourse, immediately adjacent areas or surrounding wetlands.

In making findings relative to these criteria, the DRB shall be authorized to invoke technical review by a professional in hydrology or geomorphology, and/or to rely on the issuance of a Stream Alteration Permit issued by the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation as evidence that the above criteria have been met.

9.3 - WETLAND PROTECTION STANDARDS AND REVIEW PROCEDURS

9.3.1 - Purpose

Wetlands play an integral role in the connection between terrestrial and aquatic systems, and provide critical riparian functions that directly impact the waters of the state. It is the purpose of this Section to provide appropriate protection of the Town's wetland resources in order to protect wetland functions and values related to surface and ground water protection, wildlife habitat, and flood control.

9.3.2 - Submittal and Review of Field Delineation and Wetlands Report

1. For all properties for which any application for development requiring DRB review is made, applicants are strongly encouraged to submit site specific field delineation as determined by a Wetlands Consultant registered in the State of Vermont indicating the location, classification, functions, and values of all wetland areas (Class I, II and III) and an associated fifty (50) foot buffer area for Class I and Class II.

2. Applicants are encouraged to submit a field delineation and wetlands report as early in the development review process as possible.

3. The DRB shall have the authority to invoke technical review by a qualified wetlands consultant, at the expense of the applicant, of any field delineation and wetlands report. Final determination of wetland and surface water location and associated boundaries shall be made by a professional wetland/aquatic biologist in case of conflict. The professional wetland/aquatic biologist shall submit an evaluation of the field delineation and wetlands report addressing the proposed development's consistency with the standards in Section 9.3, and outlining the following:
    a. Measures that can be taken to improve the overall effect of the project on wetland resources without altering the layout of the proposed project.
    b. Measures that can be taken to improve the overall effect of the project on wetland resources that involve altering the layout of the proposed project.

9.3.4 - Standards for Wetlands Protection

1. Consistent with the purposes of this Section, encroachment into wetlands and buffer areas is generally discouraged.

2. Encroachment into Class II wetlands or Class II wetland buffer, is permitted by the Town only in conjunction with issuance of a Conditional Use Determination (CUD) by the Vermont

Department of Environmental Conservation and positive findings by the DRB pursuant to the criteria in Section 9.3.4.3 below.

3. Encroachment into Class II wetland buffers, Class III wetlands, may be permitted by the DRB upon finding that the proposed project's overall development, erosion control, stormwater treatment system, provisions for stream buffering, and landscaping plan achieve the following standards for wetland protection:
    a. The encroachment(s) will not adversely affect the ability of the property to carry or store flood waters adequately;
    b. The encroachment(s) will not adversely affect the ability of the proposed stormwater treatment system to reduce sedimentation according to state standards;
    c. The impact of the encroachment(s) on the specific wetland functions and values identified in the field delineation and wetland report is minimized and/or offset by appropriate landscaping, stormwater treatment, stream buffering, and/or other mitigation measures.

9.4 - STORMWATER MANAGEMENT STANDARDS

9.4.1 – Purpose

The purpose of this section is:

1. To promote stormwater management practices that maintain pre-development hydrology through site design, site development, building design, and landscape design techniques that infiltrate, filter, store, evaporate, and detain stormwater close to its source;

2. To protect water resources, particularly streams, lakes, wetlands, floodplains, and other natural aquatic systems on the development site and elsewhere from degradation that could be caused by construction activities and post-construction conditions;

3. To protect other properties from damage that could be caused by stormwater and sediment from improperly managed construction activities and post-construction conditions on the development site;

4. To reduce the impacts on surface waters from impervious surfaces such as streets, parking lots, rooftops, and other paved surfaces; and

5. To promote public safety from flooding and streambank erosion, reduce public expenditures in removing sediment from stormwater drainage systems and natural resource areas, and to prevent damage to municipal infrastructure from inadequate stormwater controls.

9.4.2 - Scope and Applicability

1. These regulations shall apply to all land development within the Town of St. Albans where one-half acre or more of impervious surface area exists or is proposed to exist on an applicant's lot, parcel or planned development.

2. Applications meeting the criteria set forth in Section 9.4.2.1 and not exempt under Section 9.4.3 shall meet the requirements in Section 9.4.3 shall as follows:
    a. If the area of the lot or parcel being redeveloped or substantially reconstructed is less than 50% of the lot's existing impervious surface area, then only those portions of the lot or parcel that are being redeveloped or substantially reconstructed must comply with all parts of Section 9.4.3. All new impervious surface area must meet the requirements of Section 9.4.3.
    b. If the area of the lot or parcel that is being redeveloped or substantially reconstructed exceeds 50% of the lot or parcel's existing impervious surface area then all of the lot or parcel's impervious surfaces must comply with all parts of Section 9.4.3. All new impervious surface area must meet the requirements of Section 9.4.3.

9.4.3 - Site Design Requirements for New Development

1. The Water Quality Volume (WQv) as defined in the Vermont Stormwater Management Manual for the lot or parcel's impervious surfaces shall not leave the lot via overland runoff, and shall be infiltrated using Low Impact Development (LID) practices including, but not limited to, practices detailed in the "Vermont Low Impact Development Guide for Residential and Small Sites".

2. If it is not possible to infiltrate the volume of stormwater runoff specified in Section 9.4.3.1 due to one or more of the following constraints:
    a. Seasonally high or shallow groundwater as defined in the Vermont Stormwater Management Manual,
    b. Shallow bedrock as defined in the Vermont Stormwater Management Manual,
    c. Soil infiltration rates of less than 0.2 inches per hour,
    d. Soils contaminated with hazardous materials, as that phrase is defined by 10 V.S.A. §6602(16), as amended,
    e. The presence of a "stormwater hotspot" as defined in the Vermont Stormwater Management Manual, or
    f. Other site conditions prohibitive of on-site infiltration runoff subject to the review and approval of the Development Review Board,
    g. then the WQv shall be retained on the lot using LID strategies and practices such as those detailed in the "Vermont Low Impact Development Guide for Residential and Small Sites" or treated by stormwater treatment practices meeting the Water Quality Treatment Standard as described in the most recently adopted version of the Vermont Stormwater Management Manual.

3. The post-construction peak runoff rate for the 1-year, 24-hour rain event (as defined by NOAA Atlas 14: https://hdsc.nws.noaa.gov/hdsc/pfds/pfds_map_cont.html) shall not exceed the existing peak runoff rate for the same storm event from the site under conditions existing prior to submittal of an application. LID practices shall be incorporated into the design as necessary to achieve the maximum allowed runoff rate. If constraints prevent the use of LID practices (see Section 9.4.3.2), stormwater treatment practices detailed in the Vermont Stormwater Management Manual may be used to achieve the required post construction runoff rate.

4. Applicants who demonstrate that the required control and/or treatment of stormwater runoff per Section 9.4.3.1 and Section 9.4.3.2 cannot be achieved for areas subject to these regulations per Section 9.4.2 may utilize "site balancing".

9.4.4 - Additional Site Plan Requirements

Applicants required to comply with Section 9.4.3 must include the following information in their site plan submission:

1. Sub-watershed boundaries and drainage area delineations for all stormwater treatment practices.

2. Location, type, material, size, elevation data, and specifications for all existing and proposed stormwater collection systems, culverts, detention basins, LID installations, and other stormwater treatment practices.

3. Soil types and/or hydrologic soil group, including the results of any soil borings, infiltration testing, or soil compaction testing.

4. A brief written description of the proposed stormwater treatment and management techniques. Where LID design approaches are not proposed (see Section 9.4.3.2), the applicant shall provide a full justification and demonstrate why the use of LID approaches is not possible before proposing to use conventional structural stormwater management measures.

5. A detailed maintenance plan for all proposed stormwater treatment practices.

6. Modeling results that show the existing and post-development hydrographs for the WQv (1.0-inch) and the 1-year, 24-hour rain event (as defined by NOAA Atlas 14). Any TR-55 based model shall be suitable for this purpose.

9.4.5 - Drainage Structures

1. Removal of Runoff – The applicant shall eliminate any surface runoff that results from the proposed impervious land development. Drainage structures shall be located in the street right-of-way where feasible. All drainage structures shall be designed in accordance with Vermont

Agency of Transportation Standards. Drainage facilities shall also conform to the provisions of Section 901- General Stream and Surface Water Protection Standards.

2. Drainage Structures to Accommodate Upstream Development – Culverts or other drainage facilities shall be of sufficient size to accommodate potential runoff from the entire upstream drainage area, whether or not all or part of the upstream area is on the applicant's lot or the parcel subject to the application. In determining the anticipated amount of upstream runoff for which drainage facilities must be sized, the applicant shall design the stormwater drainage system assuming the total potential development of upstream drainage areas. All drainage structures shall be designed to, at a minimum, safely pass the 25- year, 24- hour (as defined by NOAA Atlas 14) rain event. The applicant's engineer shall provide such information as the Director of Stormwater (or designee) deems necessary to determine the adequacy of all drainage structures.

3. Responsibility for Downstream Drainage Structures – The applicant shall provide the Director (or designee) with such information as the Director deems necessary to determine the effects of the application on drainage structures located downstream of the applicant's lot or the parcel subject to the application, notwithstanding whether these structures are located on land owned or controlled by the applicant. This analysis shall be conducted using the 25-year, 24-hour (as defined by NOAA Atlas 14) storm event. In instances where the Director anticipates that additional runoff incident to the application may overload an existing downstream drainage structure(s) and result in damage to private or public infrastructure or property, the DRB shall impose conditions requiring the applicant to incorporate measures to prevent these conditions, notwithstanding whether such improvements are located on or off the applicant's property.

ARTICLE X: SPECIFIC USE STANDARDS

10.1 - ACCESSORY DWELLING UNITS

An accessory dwelling unit that is located within or appurtenant to an owner-occupied single-family dwelling shall be a permitted use provided there is compliance with all of the following, or as listed in 24 V.S.A. § 4412.

1. The owner occupies either the primary dwelling or accessory dwelling.

2. The property has sufficient wastewater capacity as allowed by the Department of Environmental Conservation.

3. The unit does not exceed 40% or 900 square feet, whichever is greater of the total habitable floor area of the singe family dwelling.

4. Applicable setback, coverage and parking requirements specified in these regulations are met for the creation of a new accessory structure or the increase in height or floor area of the existing dwelling.

Conditional use review shall be required if one or more of the following is involved in the creation of an accessory dwelling unit:

1. The development requires an increase in the dimensions of the parking area (s);

2. The accessory dwelling is proposed to be larger than 40%, or 900 square feet, whichever is greater of the habitable area of the dwelling.

3. The accessory dwelling unit is to be located in the Flood Hazard Overlay.

10.2 - CAMPING VEHICLES AND CAMPGROUNDS

Any camping vehicle used for living quarters and sited so as not to be readily movable shall be deemed a dwelling and shall be subject to all regulations applicable to dwellings.

One single camping vehicle may be parked on the property of its owner or with the permission of the landowner provided the vehicle meets all district setback requirements and the period of occupancy does not exceed one hundred fifty (150) days in any consecutive twelve (12) month period.

New campgrounds and any addition or alteration to an existing campground shall be subject to the following regulations:

1. Conditional Use approval is required.

2. Campgrounds shall provide for lavatory, shower and toilet facilities and individual camping vehicle or tent spaces. All campgrounds shall comply with State regulations.

3. A buffer zone of land at least twenty-five (25) feet wide shall be maintained as a landscaped area abutting all campground property lines. No camping vehicle, tent or structure(s) shall be located within this buffer area.

4. Collector roads within the campground shall meet the following minimum standards:
    a. One-way roads shall have a right of way at least 18 feet wide with a gravel depth of 12 inches and a gravel width of at least 10 feet.

    b. Two-way roads shall have a right of way at least 33 feet wide with a gravel depth of 12 inches and a gravel width of at least 20 feet.

5. Every campground operator(s) shall maintain a register, available to any authorized person inspecting the facility or emergency official(s) that includes the names and address of all campground guests.

10.3 - HOME OCCUPATIONS

Pursuant to the requirements of 24 V.S.A. §§4412 (4), these regulations provide for the use of a minor portion of a dwelling unit or accessory structure for a home occupation and to ensure compatibility with other permitted uses and with the residential character of the neighborhood. Home occupations require administrative approval from the Zoning Administrator and are permitted as an accessory use provided:

1. The business shall be operated by a member or members of the family residing in the principal structure.

2. One (1) additional employee who is not a member of the family is permitted.

3. The home occupation shall be clearly incidental and secondary to the residential use of the property.

4. Exterior displays except for a six (6) square foot sign as per Section 10.13.6 other than those normally permitted in the district, exterior storage of materials or variation from the residential character of the area shall be prohibited.

5. Off-street parking for any home-based business shall be provided on the premises. While adequate parking must be provided for the employee, visitors, and clients, the property owner is urged to minimize providing excessive parking areas and is encouraged to utilize porous pavers (i.e.: gravel, brick, permeable interlocking concrete pavements).

6. No substantial additional traffic, noise, vibration, smoke, dust, or other undue adverse effects in the area due to the home occupation shall be allowed.

10.4 - LANDFILLING, SITE EXCAVATION, UNDERGROUND SERVICES AND DRAINAGE

All installations of commercial or municipal underground services (gas lines, water lines, sewer lines, power lines, petroleum product delivery lines and the like) require Site Plan approval prior to commencing any site work unless otherwise exempted by State Statue or constructed within existing Town of St. Albans or State of Vermont road rights-of-way.

10.4.1 Any land alteration or excavation of land exceeding 100 cubic yards of material, or alteration in which the Zoning Administrator determines may cause a change in the volume, velocity, or flow of stormwater to the detriment of neighboring properties, shall require Site Plan Approval by the Development Review Board.

1. Site Plan Approval shall be reviewed as per Section 8.4.1(a) through (f) in addition to the following criteria:

    a. Depth of excavation in proximity to roads or adjacent properties,
    b. A plan for the rehabilitation of the site at conclusion of the operations to include final grading, seeding, planting and drainage.
    c. Type of material to be used for filling
        i. filling shall only be conducted with clean material such as sod, loam, sand, gravel or quarried stone.
        ii. no adverse effect upon public health or safety shall be created.

10.4.2 MULTI-USER OR OFF-SITE STORMWATER TREATMENT FACILITIES

1. This Bylaw shall apply to all Districts established and listed in Article IV of the Town of St. Albans Unified Development Bylaws except for:

    a. Lakeshore District
    b. Flood Hazard Overlay
    c. Corrections Facility Overlay

10.5 - LIMITATIONS ON LAND DEVELOPMENT:

Within the area(s) affected by these regulations' new multi-user stormwater management facilities and or new off-site stormwater management facilities from sources, lands, and areas external to the Town of St. Albans' boundaries shall not be allowed.

Exempt from this regulation are properties, facilities, and/or infrastructure discussed and or otherwise approved within either the Flow Restoration Plan (FRP) for the Rugg Brook watershed or the FRP for the Stevens Brook watershed developed in accordance with requirements for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) entities and approved by the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation (VT DEC) within Permit Number 7074-9014.A.

10.6 – MARINA

Marinas shall meet all state and federal standards and obtain all required permits including, but not limited to, those referenced in 10 V.S.A. §§1250-1386 and 29 V.S.A §§401-410. In addition to state and federal permitting requirements, all marinas shall meet the following standards:

1. A minimum lot size of 40,000 square feet and 150 feet of shoreline frontage shall be required for marinas.

2. All marina related uses, including parking, shall comply with all setback requirements for the district in which the marina is located.

3. Marinas shall have sufficient upland area to provide all necessary parking, stormwater best management practices (BMPs), fuel, and sanitary facilities without filling wetlands or subaqueous bottom. Upland areas can include contiguous lots separated by a road right-of-way. If upland areas are separated, they must have sufficient and safe access to marina facilities.

4. Applicant must demonstrate how BMPs will be incorporated into the project. A bond or letter of credit may be required to ensure proper installation, erosion control and maintenance of any vegetative or structural BMP measures.

5. All fuel facilities must have a spill contingency plan.

6. Marinas incorporating boat maintenance operations shall include plans for the efficient collection and removal of sand blasting, paint chips, and other by-products of maintenance operations.

7. Parking and parking for trailers shall be required in accordance with Section 10.10 - Parking Regulations. Boats may be stored seasonally, not to exceed 365 days of storage in a two-year period.

8. A landscape plan shall be provided to minimize off-site visual impacts.

9. No paved area, parking area, driveway, or internal road, with the exception of boat launching ramps, may be located within 25 feet of the base flood elevation.

10. Lights from the marina may not illuminate the water body or produce undue glare or cast direct light upon adjacent properties, waterfront areas of adjacent properties or upon any public right-of-way. No light source shall be higher than twenty (20) feet.

11. The DRB shall require a plan that shows dockage and travel lift.

12. The DRB shall require a plan to prevent the introduction or spread of invasive species.

13. The DRB may require additional measures to protect the public's safety and the environment from impacts associated with an increase in boat activities.

14. Applicants shall be responsible for obtaining all applicable state and federal permits, approvals or authorizations applicable to construction, modification, enlargement, reconstruction, repair, etc. of marine facilities.

10.7 - MINING AND EXTRACTION OF EARTH RESOURCES

Any extraction of earth resources or gas exploration requires Site Plan Approval.

1. Any extraction of earth resources or gas exploration shall be reviewed under the requirements and standards of Section 8.4.1 and 8.4.2 as well as the following:
   a. The removal of resources will not cause any hazard to health, property, property values, water resources, wildlife habitats, or agricultural land.
   b. The Applicant shall provide a proposed restoration plan, prepared by a licensed engineer, showing existing grades, depth to water table and finished grades at the conclusion of the operation.
   c. The Applicant shall provide temporary erosion control plans to be in place until the final regrading of the property is performed.
   d. The DRB may restrict the hours of operation to avoid an undue adverse effect on neighboring parcels.
   e. The removal will not cause any traffic hazards or excessive congestion or physical damage to Town or State roads.
   f. Any portion of a site that is not excavated for more than 2 years shall be deemed closed and shall be reclaimed immediately unless the applicant applies for and receives additional Site Plan Review.

10.8 - MOBILE HOMES, MODULAR HOUSING OR OTHER FORMS OF PREFABRICATED HOUSING

Mobile homes, modular housing or other forms of prefabricated housing when placed on its own lot or part of a Planned Unit Development shall be treated as any other residential housing unit unless unoccupied and displayed in a mobile home sales establishment or allowed as a temporary use under Section 7.5 of these Regulations.

10.9 - MOBILE HOME PARKS

10.9.1 New Mobile Home Parks

1. Mobile home parks may be permitted subject to the following requirements as well as all applicable State laws.

2. New mobile home parks, and any addition or alteration to an existing mobile home park shall require Conditional Use and Site Plan Approval/Amendment by the DRB.

3. A mobile home park shall have a contiguous area of not less than five (5) acres.

4. A buffer of land at least fifty (50) feet wide shall be maintained as a landscaped area abutting all mobile home park exterior boundary lines; no structures are allowed in this buffer area.

5. The minimum mobile home lot size shall be 10,000 sq. feet.

6. Each mobile home lot shall have at least one hundred (100) feet of frontage on a mobile home park road; said roads shall be constructed as per the current St. Albans Town Road Ordinance in effect.

7. A suitable non-porous pad at least four (4) inches thick shall be provided for each mobile home lot. A minimum front set back of thirty (30) feet, side setback of ten (10) feet, and a rear setback of fifteen (15) feet shall apply to each lot.

8. Mobile home parks shall have single or common ownership or control. Defined in 10 V.S.A §6201 single or common ownership or control by any person or persons and includes affiliations of individuals or entities, or both, that are formed in order to derive profit, consideration, or any other beneficial interest.

9. All accessory structures located on the lot shall be a minimum of 10’ from a mobile home (or any part of a mobile home (i.e., decks, porches, etc.)) and at least 10’ from owned or leased boundary lines.

10.9.2 Pre-Existing Nonconforming Mobile Home Parks

The entire mobile home park shall be treated as a nonconformity, and the individual lots shall not be considered to be a nonconformity under these bylaws, except as provided below. No pre-existing nonconforming mobile home park may be resumed if such use has been abandoned for a period of six months or more. Mobile home parks shall be considered abandoned when the whole park is vacant for a period of six months or more. An individual mobile home lot that is vacated shall not be considered abandoned.
In accordance with 24 V.S.A §§4412, existing, nonconforming mobile home parks shall comply with this section.

1. Any mobile home within the nonconforming mobile home park may be altered, expanded, or replaced, providing:
    a. The applicant provides proof of adequate water and wastewater, and;
    b. A suitable non-porous pad or pad extension at least four (4) inches thick shall be provided for each mobile home or mobile home extension (excluding porches, decks, stairs, ramps), and;
    c. The expansion or replacement will not:
        i. be located less than fifteen (15) feet from any other primary structure(s)
        ii. be located less than fifteen (15) feet from all access roads;
        iii. obstruct or prohibit ingress or egress for any primary structure;
        iv. obstruct or prohibit mobility or replacement of any primary structure;
        v. obstruct or prohibit the provision of emergency services;
        vi. obstruct existing utilities or rights of way; nor,
        vii. threaten or unduly degrade public health, safety or welfare.
    d. Should the mobile home be required to be placed less than fifteen (15) feet from another primary structure(s) to allow for replacement, the replacement shall be the smallest size currently most commonly manufactured that will afford relief.
    e. All new accessory structures within a pre-existing mobile home park with no defined lot lines within the park shall comply with Section 10.9.2.1(c), and shall be at least 15’ from the road right-of-way, 10’ from all other homes (or any part of the home) excluding the home on the leased lot the subject of the permit request, and at least 10’ from the outside boundary of the park lot.

10.10 – PARKING STANDARDS

10.10.1 Purpose

1. Sites should provide adequate parking to ensure the availability and safe use of parking areas. It is intended that any land use involving the arrival, departure, or storage of motor vehicles, and all structures and uses requiring the delivery or shipment of goods as part of their function, should be designed and operated to: Promote traffic safety by assuring adequate places for

storing of motor vehicles off the street, and for their orderly access to and egress from the public street;

2. Reduce hazards to people on foot and on bikes;

3. Minimize unnecessary impervious surfaces

4. Share parking if multiple uses with different peak occupancies (e.g.: church and office building) can cooperatively establish and operate facilities. A reduction in the required number of parking spaces may be approved by the DRB.

5. Incorporate low impact development practices to reduce the impacts of stormwater runoff.

6. No parking area may contain more than 150% of the minimum parking space requirements, unless otherwise approved by the DRB through Site Plan Approval.

10.10.2 Siting

Commercial parking lots should be located behind, beside or below buildings where feasible.

10.10.3 General Standards

Parking requirement calculations shall be made in the amounts specified in the Parking Schedule per 1,000 square feet (sf) of Gross Floor Area (GFA) unless otherwise indicated or if the calculation results in a total of fewer than three (3) parking spaces. All non-residential structures shall have a minimum of three (3) parking spaces if a use is not specifically identified; DRB will determine parking standards based on comparable use. When the calculated sum of the minimum is a fraction of a number the total number of spaces shall be rounded up to the greater of the closest integers.

10.10.4 Parking Schedule

Use	**Minimum spaces per 1,000 GFA**
Industrial	
Industrial, warehousing, and manufacturing	.5
Institutional	
Place of Worship or Funeral Home	1 space per 5 seats in portion of the building used for services
Day Care Center or elementary school	1 space per 8 children
Public and Private Educational Institutions	1 per 6 students
Libraries or Museums	1

Use	Minimum spaces per 1,000 GFA
Medical	
Clinic	2
Hospital	2
Vet Clinic/Animal Hospital	1
Medical-Dental Building	2
Office	
Office Building	2
United States Post Office	2
Recreation	
Social and community clubs, organizations, or establishments	4
Theater	1 per 6 seats
Marina (not including additional uses)	.5 per berth
Outdoor recreation areas	.25 per acre
Residential	
Assisted Living	.5 per dwelling unit
Multi-family	1 per dwelling unit
Condominium/Townhouse	1 per dwelling unit
Senior Adult Housing – Attached	0.5 per dwelling unit
Retail	
Convenience stores	1
Free-standing retail	1.5
Large Scale retail (over 20,000 GFA)	2.5
Shopping Center	2.5
Multi-Use Buildings	2
Supermarket	2
Services	
Bank	2
Personal services	1.5
Restaurant with Drive-Through Window	2
Restaurant	4
Hotel	0.75 per room
Bars	2

Use	Minimum spaces per 1,000 GFA
Other	
Transportation Terminal	20 spaces per 100 daily boarding's

10.10.5 Pedestrian Access
All commercial and industrial sites shall provide a safe pedestrian access from the parking lot to the structure.

10.10.6 Bicycle Parking

For all commercial and industrial sites, bicycle parking facilities shall be shown on the site plans, and shall meet the following requirements:

1. One (1) bicycle parking space shall be provided for every ten (10) required vehicle spaces, or fraction thereof, of up to a total of 10 bicycle parking spaces.

2. Bicycle parking facilities shall consist of a design that securely anchors to the ground and shall be sufficiently separated from motor vehicle areas to protect parked bicycles from damage.

10.10.7 Shared Parking

A conditional use permit may be approved by the DRB for shared parking facilities serving more than one use on a site. A use permit for shared off-street parking may reduce the total number of spaces required by this section if the following findings are met:

1. The spaces to be provided will be available as long as the uses requiring the spaces are in operation;

2. The peak hours of parking demand from all uses do not coincide so that peak demand is greater than the parking provided;

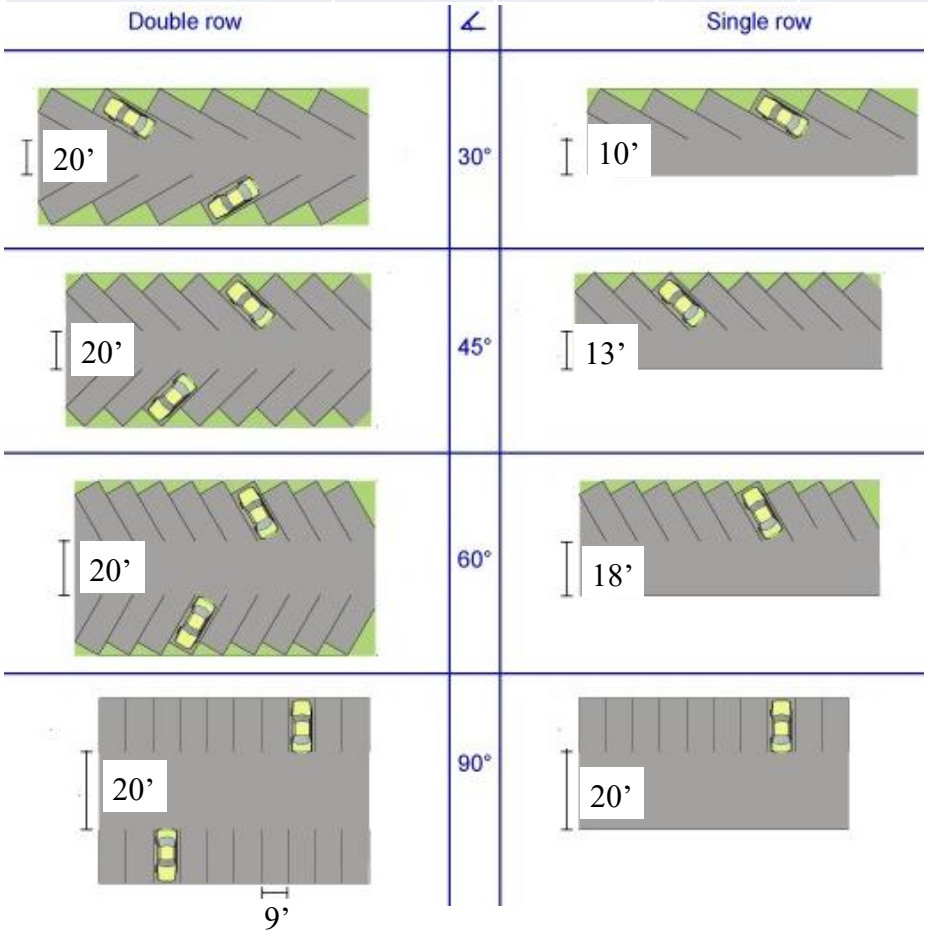
3. The adequacy of the quantity and efficiency of parking provided will equal or exceed the level that can be expected if shared parking is not provided; and

4. A written agreement between the property owners that includes:
   a. An agreement that there will be no substantial alteration in the uses that will create a greater demand for parking unless approved by the Town;
   b. A binding contract between the property owner(s) for access to and use of the shared parking facilities;
   c. As an automatic condition of approval of shared parking, the DRB may require parking facilities in addition to those originally approved upon finding by the DRB that adequate parking to serve the use(s) has not been met

d. An applicant for a use permit for shared parking may be required to submit survey data substantiating a request for reduced parking requirements. A use permit for shared parking shall describe the limits of any area subject to reduced parking requirements and the reduction applicable to each use.

10.10.8 Parking Lot Design Standards

Recommended Parking Lot Stall and Aisle Dimensions				
	Stall Dimensions		Width for Stall Access Aisle	
Parking Stall Type	Width	Length	Two Way	One Way
Standard 30°	9 ft.	18 ft.	20 ft.	10 ft.
Standard 45°	9 ft.	18 ft.	20 ft.	13 ft.
Standard 60°	9 ft.	18 ft.	20 ft.	18 ft.
Standard 90°	9 ft.	18 ft.	20 ft.	20 ft.
Accessible	9.5 ft.	18 ft.	25 ft.	19.5 ft.



10.10.9 Handicapped Parking

For other than single- or two-unit dwellings, if parking spaces are provided for employees or visitors, or both, the number of accessible spaces provided shall be determined by the following table or the current ADA Standards, whichever is least restrictive.

Handicapped Parking Requirements	
Lots containing:	Number of accessible spaces
5 to 25 spaces	1
26 to 50 spaces	2
51 to 75 spaces	3
76 to 100 spaces	4
101 to 150 spaces	5
151 to 200 spaces	6
201 to 300 spaces	7
301 to 400 spaces	8
401 to 500 spaces	9
501 or more	2% of total number of spaces

1. Accessible spaces shall be located as near as possible to the main public entrance of a single building and centrally located where practical in parking lots that serve more than one building.

2. Routes accessible to those who rely on a wheelchair and other handicapped individuals shall be shown on site plans.

10.10.10 Reserve Parking

If the number of spaces required by this section is substantially larger than the number anticipated by the applicant, reserve parking may be used in accordance with the following criteria:

1. The DRB may define the number of spaces required under this Chapter to be placed in reserve.

2. An engineer's review and recommendation justifying the reserve parking shall be incorporated as a condition of site plan approval.

3. A sufficient area must be set aside for construction of the reserved spaces, if and when they are deemed necessary by the DRB. All stormwater engineering shall be designed based on total parking requirements, including the reserve.

4. As an automatic condition of DRB approval, should the Zoning Administrator subsequently decide on the basis of actual usage, or as a result of any change in the use, ownership, size of

building or number of residents or employees that the parking as built is inadequate, the Zoning Administrator shall require that the parking required to resolve the inadequacy shall be taken out of reserve and constructed in accordance with Town specifications.

10.11 - PUBLIC FACILITIES

In accordance with 24 VSA §§ 4413, the following public facilities may be regulated, subject to Site Plan Review, with respect to location, size, height, structure bulk, yards, courts, setbacks, density of structures, off-street parking, loading facilities, traffic, noise, lighting, landscaping, and screening requirements, and only to the extent that regulations do not have the effect of interfering with the intended functional use:

1. State or Town of St. Albans community owned and operated institutions and facilities;

2. Public and private schools and other educational institutions certified by the State Department of Education;

3. Churches and other places of worship, convents, and parish houses;

4. Public and private hospitals; and/or,

5. Regional solid waste management facilities certified under 10 V.S.A Chapter 159.

6. Hazardous waste management facilities for which a notice of intent to construct has been received under 10 V.S.A §§6606.

10.11.1 Specifically exempted from local zoning review are:

1. The installation, operation and maintenance on a flat roof (a roof having a slope less than or equal to five (5) degrees) of an otherwise complying structure of a solar energy device that heats water or space or generates electricity;

2. An ancillary improvement that does not exceed a footprint of three hundred (300) square feet and a height of ten (10) feet.

3. The attachment of a new or replacement cable or wire to an existing electrical distribution or communications distribution pole.

10.12 - RESIDENTIAL CARE AND/OR GROUP HOMES

In accordance with 24 V.S.A §§ 4412 1(G) A state licensed or registered residential care and/or group homes serving not more than eight (8) persons with a handicap or disability as defined by 9 V.S.A. §§ 4501 shall be considered a single dwelling unit use in any district allowing single family dwelling units.

10.13 – SIGNS

10.13.1 Applicability

A zoning permit shall be required prior to the erection, construction, and placement, enlargement of any flag, outdoor sign, or window sign.

10.13.2 Prohibited

No sign may:

1. Impair highway safety.

2. Extend above the roof line.

3. Project over public rights-of-way or property lines.

4. Be painted or placed on rock outcrops or similar natural features.

5. Interfere with, imitate or resemble any official traffic control sign, signal or device, or attempt or appear to attempt to direct the movement of traffic.

6. Prevent the driver of a motor vehicle from having a clear and unobstructed view of official traffic control signs and approaching or merging traffic.

7. Contain or include flashing intermittent or moving lights or moveable reflective materials. This restriction shall not apply to a traffic control sign, barber poles, theatre marquees, or signs of a public service nature.

8. No posters, pennants, ribbons, streamers, spinners, or other similar moving devices shall be used for the purpose of advertising or attracting attention

9. No inflatable signs shall be installed or used for commercial purposes

10.13.3 Exemptions

The following signs do not require a permit as long as they comply with the prohibitions set forth in this section.

1. Signs erected by the Town of St. Albans or State of Vermont on public roads or for any governmental function.

2. Signs and/or bulletin boards erected by the Town of St. Albans to advertise events and meetings, or promote sponsorship.

3. Non-advertising signs placed for directional or safety purposes.

4. Residential signs (i.e., an individual home sign such as "The Jones") not exceeding four (4) square feet in size and six (6) feet height.

5. Agricultural and Political signs.

6. Historic markers not exceeding six (6) square feet in size and eight (8) feet in height.

7. Signs indicating a business is open or the hours of operation.
    a. Do not exceed ten (10) square feet for a flag or four (4) square feet for a sign.
    b. That they are erected with permission of the land-owner and not in road right of way

8. Commercial window signage less than 15 square feet per window.

9. Repair or replacement of previously permitted signs if identical in placement, and of the same or lesser size.

10. Bulletin boards on the premises of any church, or school owned structure provided that they do not exceed twenty-four (24) square feet and ten (10) feet in height.

11. Up to two (2) commercial flags or banners that are no more than fifteen (15) square feet in area each and are displayed for not more than ninety (90) days in one six (6) month cycle (excluding American, State, Town, Military Service flags, or Canadian).

12. Signs located within a gas station canopy frame used only for displaying prices.

10.13.4 Temporary Signs

The following signs do not require a permit as long as they comply with the prohibitions set forth in this section.

1. Temporary auction, lawn sale or real estate for sale signs, provided they do not exceed twelve (12) square feet in size and eight (8) feet in height and are removed promptly when the property has been sold, leased, or developed. All such signs shall be promptly removed when they have fulfilled their function.

2. Temporary window signage for thirty (30) days.

3. Temporary signs displayed for events sponsored by not-for-profit organizations, which shall not exceed thirty-two (32) square feet and shall be displayed for not more than fourteen (14) consecutive days.

4. Temporary signs or banners indicating a business is hiring providing the following:
    a. The business is located within the Town of St. Albans
    b. The sign or banner shall not exceed 32 square feet,
    c. The sign or banner shall be located on private property with owner approval and not be placed within the Road Right of Way,
    d. The sign or banner shall not be displayed for more than thirty (30) days in any 6-month period.

5. Signs located on a parcel prior to construction completion
    a. Each contractor per job site may have one (1) sign up to 6 square feet or a maximum of all signs shall not be greater than 32 square feet
    b. Signs cannot be placed until thirty (30) days prior to start of construction
    c. Not to be permanently anchored to the ground, concrete, or asphalt
    d. Must be removed within seven (7) days after the construction is finished or a Certificate of Occupancy is issued
    e. Signs shall not be more than eight (8) feet in height

10.13.5 Sign placement

All signs must be located on the same lot as the permitted use or be clearly incidental, customary, and commonly associated with the operation of the permitted use or be in the same ownership as the principal use, except official business directional signs and sign plazas as defined in and erected pursuant to V.S.A. 10 Chapter 21.

Each lot within the Town may only have one (1) freestanding or monument sign. Commercial properties located on a private road with no frontage on a municipal road or state highway may apply for a permit from the Zoning Administrator for one shared sign at the intersection of the private road and the closest public road. The sign must be within the private road right of way.

10.13.6 Home Business and Home Occupation

A sign advertising a home business, or a home occupation is permitted only if it does not exceed six (6) square feet and it is limited to the name, address, phone, profession, or home business or home occupation of the occupant of the premises on which said sign is located. Such signs shall not be illuminated.

10.13.7 Maintenance

Every sign shall be maintained in a safe, presentable, and good structural material condition at all times, including the replacement of defective parts, painting, repainting, cleaning and other acts required for the maintenance of the sign. The owner of any property on which a sign is located and those responsible for maintenance of the sign shall be equally responsible for the conditions of the area in the vicinity of the sign and shall be required to keep that are clean, sanitary, and free from noxious or offensive substances, rubbish and flammable waste materials. The Zoning Administrator shall require compliance with all standards of this article. If the sign is not made to comply with adequate safety standards, the Zoning Administrator shall require its removal in accordance with this section.

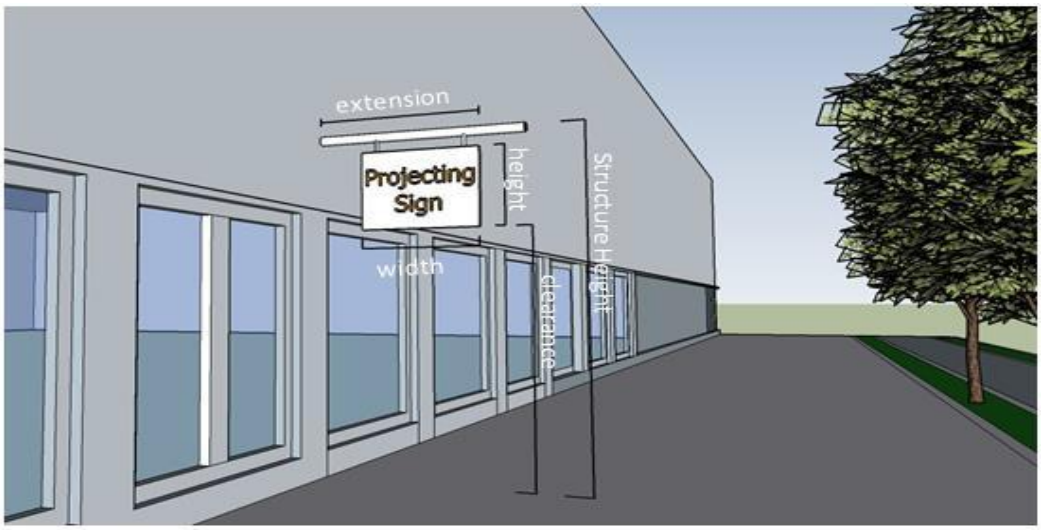
10.13.8 Dangerous or Defective Signs

No person shall maintain or permit to be maintained on any premises owned or controlled by them any sign which is in a dangerous or defective condition. Any such sign shall be immediately removed or repaired by the owner of the sign or the owner of the premises.

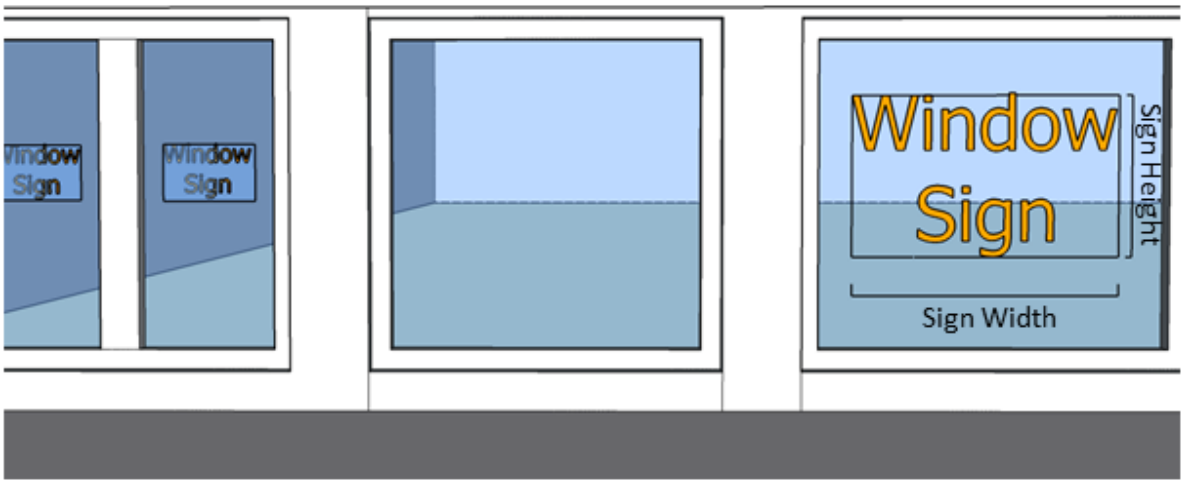
10.13.9 Standards for Specific Sign Types



Wall signs. A sign placed painted against a building and attached to the exterior front, rear or side wall, so that the display surface is parallel to the plane of the wall. For signs consisting of freestanding letters or logos, sign area is calculated as the total area of the rectangle, circle or square that fully encloses each word or logo.



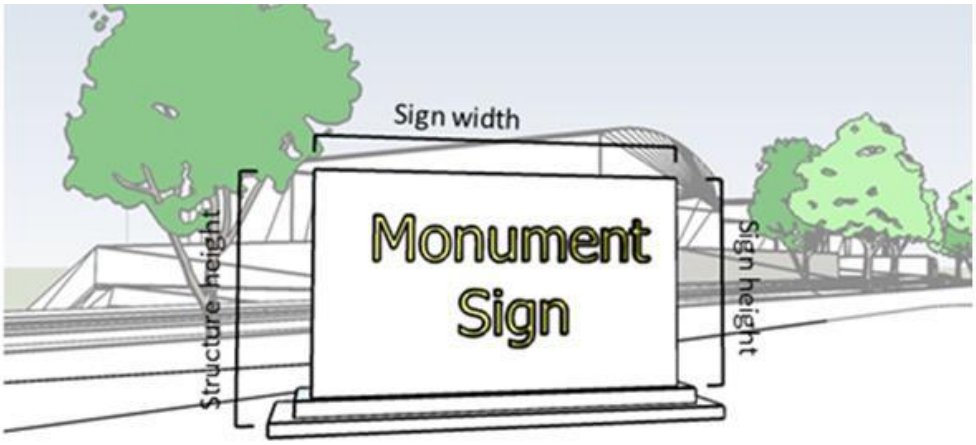
Projecting signs. A sign attached to the structure facade at a 90-degree angle, extending more than 12 inches. A projecting sign may be two or three-dimensional. Projecting signs shall not extend more than six (6) feet from the structure and shall have a clearance of a least eight (8) feet.



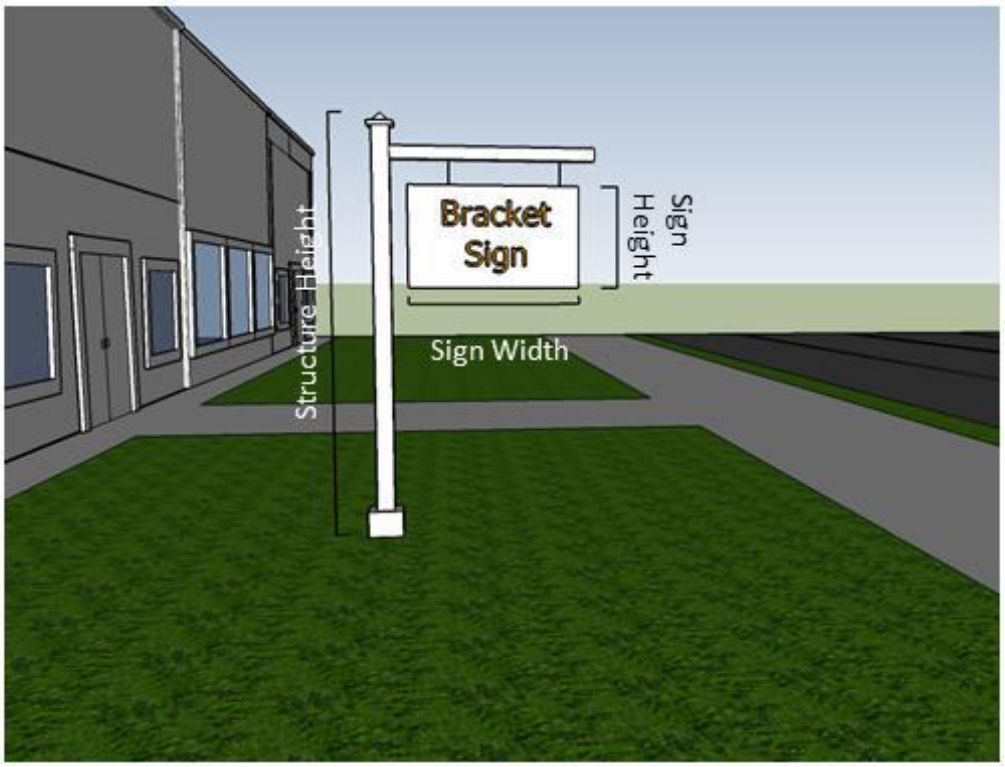
Window sign. A sign affixed to the inside of a window or door, or a sign placed within a building so as to be plainly visible and legible through a window or door. The area is the total area of all signs covering windows and doors .



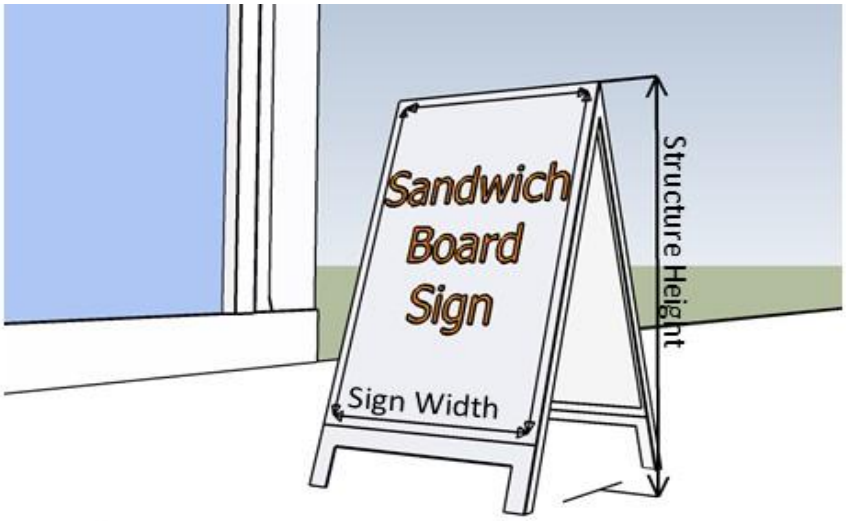
Awning Sign. A sign where graphics or symbols are painted, sewn, or otherwise adhered to the awning material as an integrated part of the awning itself. The area is the total area of all signs covering the awning.



Monument Sign. A free standing sign wholly or partially attached to the ground. The sign structure height is the maximum sign height. The sign area is calculated from the area height and width.



Bracket sign. A freestanding sign attached to the ground by one or more support structures and hangs from a bracket or support. The sign structure height is the maximum sign height. The sign area is calculated from the sign height and width.



Sidewalk/Sandwich Board Signs. A moveable sign not secured or attached to the ground or surface upon which it is located. Each ground floor tenant can have one sidewalk sign that must be located adjacent to the primary façade. Sidewalk signs must be removed and placed in doors at the close of each business day. Sidewalk signs shall not obstruct vehicular, bicycle or pedestrian traffic and must comply with ADA clearance and accessibility. Sidewalk signs may not be illuminated.

10.13.10 Maximum Sign Area

The area of supporting framework shall not be included in the area calculation if such framework is incidental to the display and does not bear any copy or graphics.

Maximum Sign Area by Zoning District							
	RURAL	RES	R/C	COM	IND	CONS	LS
Wall Signs Awning Signs Window Signs Projecting Signs Bracket Signs Sandwich Board Signs	2% or 50 sq. ft. (which-ever is greater)		2% or 50 sq. ft. (which-ever is greater)	5% or 50 sq. ft. (which-ever is greater)	2% or 50 sq. ft. (which-ever is greater)		2% or 50 sq. ft. (which-ever is greater)
Monument Sign (See Also Non-Residential PUD's below)	50 sq. ft.	50 sq. ft.	80 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	100 sq. ft.	—	50 sq. ft.
NOTES: Sign area allocation applies to the side of a structure where the sign will be located and is calculated by the square footage of the width of the owned or leased area multiplied by the height of the owned or leased area multiplied by the percentage allowed.							

10.13.11 Maximum Sign Height

Maximum Sign Height (1) by Zoning District							
	RURAL	RES	R/C	COM	IND	CONS	LS
Wall Signs	4 feet	—	8 feet	12 feet	12 feet	—	4 feet
Projecting Signs	4 feet	—	4 feet	6 feet	6 feet	—	4 feet
Awning	2 feet	—	2 feet	2 feet	2 feet	—	2 feet
Window Signs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bracket Sign	8 feet	6 feet	8 feet	10 feet	10 feet	—	8 feet
Monument Sign	6 feet	6 feet	8 feet	12 feet	10 feet	—	8 feet
Sandwich Board Signs	—	—	3 feet	3 feet	3 feet	—	3 feet
NOTES: (1) Sign Height refers to the sign area height or the height of sign components.							

Maximum Structure Height (1) by Zoning District							
	RURAL	RES	R/C	COM	IND	CONS	LS
Wall Signs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Projecting Signs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Awning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Window Signs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bracket Sign	8 feet	6 feet	8 feet	10 feet	10 feet	—	8 feet
Monument Sign	6 feet	6 feet	8 feet	12 feet	10 feet	—	8 feet
Sandwich Board Signs	—	—	3 feet	3 feet	3 feet	—	3 feet
NOTES: (1) Structure height refers to the distance from the ground to the top of the sign.							

A commercial or industrial development may have a shared monument sign at one entrance to the development approved through minor site plan amendment.

10.14 - SMALL OFF-GRID WIND ENERGY SYSTEMS

10.14.1 Purpose and Applicability

The purpose of this Section is to promote the safe, effective and efficient use of small off-grid wind energy systems which are not regulated by the Vermont Public Utility Commission. Small wind energy systems are a permitted use in all Zoning Districts; subject to certain requirements as set forth below.

10.14.2 Application Requirements

1. Small off-grid wind energy systems require a Zoning Permit Application Form, which shall include:
2. Standard drawings of the wind turbine structure to include:
    a. Tower

b. Base
c. Footings

3. An engineering analysis of the tower showing compliance with the Uniform Building Code and certified by a Vermont Licensed Engineer shall be submitted. This analysis is frequently supplied by the manufacturer.

10.14.3 Review Standards

The Zoning Administrator shall find that proposed small off-grid wind energy systems comply with the following standards before issuing a Zoning Permit.

1. Tower Height

1. For property sizes between one (1) acre and (3) three acres, the total height of the system (including tower and turbine blades) may be up to eighty (80) feet.

2. For properties three (3) acres or more in size, the total height of the system (including tower and turbine blades) shall not be more than one hundred fifty (150) feet.

2. Setback

1. The tower base shall be setback a distance no less than the tower height (including blade, rotor, or other vertical elements), which shall create a fall zone entirely on the landowner's property.

2. Guy wire anchors and other accessory elements may extend to the setback for the Zoning District in which it is located.

3. Noise

Small off-grid wind energy systems shall not exceed 60.0 DBA, as measured at the closest neighboring inhabited dwelling. The level, however, may be exceeded during short-term events such as utility outages and/or severe windstorms.

4. Illumination

The system shall not be illuminated unless otherwise mandated by the FAA.

5. Abandonment

1. The system shall be considered abandoned if it is out of service or otherwise unused for a continuous one (1) year period. This one (1) year period may be extended by the Zoning Administrator if evidence is provided to demonstrate that repairs or maintenance is actively underway, or if an insurance claim for damage to the system has not been settled.

2. If the system is determined to be abandoned, the Zoning Administrator shall notify the owner in writing and the owner shall take the system down within three (3) months of the notification at the owner's expense.

6. Compliance with State and Federal Codes & Regulations

Small off-grid wind energy systems must comply with all required state and federal codes and regulations, including the FAA Regulations and National Electrical Code. The manufacturer frequently supplies this information.

ARTICLE 11: DEFINITIONS

Accessory Dwelling Unit: A distinct unit that is clearly subordinate to a single-family dwelling and has facilities and provisions for independent living, including sleeping, food preparation, and sanitation, provided there is compliance with all of the following:

1. The property has sufficient wastewater capacity;
2. The unit does not exceed 40% of the total habitable floor area of the single-family dwelling or 900 square feet whichever is greater;
3. Compliance with standards set forth in Section 10.1.

Accessory Structure: A structure on the same lot with and of a nature which is incidental and subordinate to the principal structure on the lot and which is typically associated with that principal structure.

Accessory Use: A use of land or of a structure or portion thereof incidental and subordinate to the principal use of the land or structure and located on the same lot with the principal use.

Adjoining/Adjacent: Contiguous parcels or parcels separated only by a public road or right-of-way.

Administrative Permit: A permit granted by the Zoning Administrator without DRB prior review.

Affordable Housing: Housing that is owned either:

1. By its inhabitants whose gross annual household income does not exceed eighty percent (80%) of the county median income, or eighty percent (80%) of the standard metropolitan statistical area income if the municipality is located in such an area, as defined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the total annual cost of the housing including principal, interest, taxes, insurance, and condominium association fees is not more than thirty percent (30%) of the household's gross annual income; or

2. Is rented by its inhabitants whose gross annual household income does not exceed eighty percent (80%) of the county median income or eighty percent (80%) of the standard metropolitan statistical area income if the municipality is located in such an area, as defined by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the total annual cost of the housing including rent, utilities and condominium association fees, is not more than thirty percent (30%) of the household's gross annual income.

Agriculture: Commercial production of crops (including, but not limited to horticultural, viticultural, floricultural, vegetable, berries, grain, hay and straw), dairy, maple, apiary, animal products, seed, Christmas trees and livestock, or any combination thereof, when not exempt from zoning review by 24 VSA §4413(d) or 10 VSA § 6001 (22)

Agricultural Structures: A building, enclosure, or fence for housing livestock, raising horticultural or agronomic plants, or carrying out other practices associated with accepted agricultural or farming practices, including a silo, as "farming" is defined in 10 V.S.A. § 6001(22), but excludes a dwelling for human habitation.

Agribusiness: Any individual, partnership, corporation, or organization primarily supplying services or goods (such as equipment, feeds, livestock or supplies) to producers or marketable agricultural products, including greenhouses, nurseries, farm cooperatives, small-scale landscaping and the like.

Applicant: Any person, firm, corporation, partnership, or association, or any of these entities working in cooperation, or their authorized agent seeking a permit, conditional use approval, site plan review, or other Town approval.

Artist Studio: Work space for artists or artisans, including individuals engaged in the application, teaching or performance of one of the fine or applied arts or crafts.

Assisted Living Facility: Residential complexes that provide either routine general protective oversight or assistance with activities necessary for independent living to people who are mentally or physically limited or to people who are unable to care for themselves. May have separate living quarters for residents and services include dining, housekeeping, social and physical activities, medication administration and transportation.

ATF Approved Explosives Magazine(s): An ATF-approved magazine is an explosives, blasting agents, fireworks, and or ammunition storage facility that meets or exceeds the Federal regulations in 27 CFR, Part 555, Subpart K, which provides specific construction, security, inspection, and storage requirements for explosives, blasting agents, fireworks, and ammunition.

Bank: An establishment authorized by a government to accept deposits, pay interest, clear checks, make loans, act as an intermediary in financial transactions, and provide other financial services to its customers.

Banner: Any sign of lightweight fabric or similar material that is permanently mounted to a pole or a building by a permanent frame at one or more edges. National flags, state or municipal flags, or the official flag of any public institution shall not be considered banners.

Base Flood: A flood having a one percent (1%) chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. This is the regulatory standard also referred to as the "100-year flood."

Bedroom: a room intended for sleeping with a window, door, and closet.

Boundary Line Adjustment: A change in location of the property line granted by the DRB between two or more existing adjoining parcels, where the land taken from one parcel is added to an adjoining parcel, and where a greater number of parcels than originally existed is not thereby created. The adjustment cannot create a new nonconforming parcel or increase the degree of nonconformity of an existing nonconforming parcel.

Boundary Line Adjustment, Administrative: A change in location of the property line granted by the Zoning Administrator between not more than two existing adjoining parcels, where the land taken from one parcel is added to an adjoining parcel, and where a greater number of parcels than originally existed is not thereby created. The adjustment cannot create a new nonconforming parcel or increase the degree of nonconformity of an existing nonconforming parcel.

Buffer: An area of land used to visually separate one use from another, to shield or block noise, lights, or other nuisances, or to protect a natural resource.

Building Contractor Shop: A shop wherein a building contractor may have an office and/or stock materials and equipment pertinent to that contractor's business. The use of this structure does not allow wholesale or retail trade of materials.

Building Envelope: A defined two-dimensional (length, width) space, precisely located on a parcel of land and depicted on a relevant plan or plans, within which all structures on that parcel must be located.

Business Services: Establishments providing personal or professional services (not goods or manufacture) to institutions, farms, industries, other businesses, or the general public.

Bylaws: Municipal regulations applicable to land development adopted under the authority of Title 24 Chapter 117 of the Act.

Campground: Any lot of land containing more than three commercial campsites occupied for vacation or recreational purposes by camping units, such as: tents, yurts, tepees, lean-tos, camping cabins, and recreational vehicles, including motor homes, folding camping trailers, conventional travel trailers, fifth wheel travel trailers, truck campers, van campers, and conversion vehicles designed and used for travel, recreation and camping.

Camping Sales and Services: An establishment that sells new or used RV's or campers or provides repair or servicing to RV's and campers.

Camping Vehicle: A travel trailer, tent trailer, motor home, camper trailer, truck camper or any other device or conveyance so constructed as to permit ready transport on public highways, and designed as temporary living/sleeping quarters. A camping vehicle is in no way included under the Mobile Home definition.

Cannabis Cultivation: planting, growing, harvesting, drying, or processing of the cannabis plant or any part thereof.

Car Wash: Permanent, self-service and/or attended motor vehicle washing establishments, including fully mechanized facilities. May include detailing services and the limited sale of retail merchandise customarily used by the motorists.

Certificate of Compliance: An official document issued by the Zoning Administrator verifying compliance with the Unified Development Bylaws of the Town of St. Albans.

Clinic: A facility that provides limited diagnostic and outpatient care, but is unable to provide prolonged in-house medical and surgical care. Clinics may have lab facilities, supporting pharmacies and a wide range of medical services.

Club: A building or use catering exclusively to members and their guests for recreational, educational, civic, religious or fraternal purposes.

Convention Center: A facility that provides spaces for conventions, trade shows, consumer shows, meetings and special events.

Convenience Store: A store that sells convenience foods, newspapers, magazines and often beer and wine.

Convenience Store with fuel pumps: A store that sells convenience foods, newspapers, magazines, often beer and wine, has fuel pump facilities on the premise and which may include facilities for the installation of lubricants, tires, batteries, etc. and routine maintenance of vehicles.

Common Land: Land that is owned collectively or by one person to be used in common with others.

Community Facilities or Services: Structures, equipment or infrastructure provided for a community.

Community Garden: Any piece of land, public or private, where plants are grown and maintained by a group of individuals in the community. Community gardens may produce food for individual consumption or food for sale, may be designed for beautification of the community, and/or may be used for educational purposes.

Condominium Ownership: A form of ownership of real property consistent with the Condominium Ownership Act (27A Chapter 127) which individual owners have title to individual dwelling units and the common areas and facilities are owned by all the owners on a proportional, undivided basis.

Correctional Facility: A Federal, State, County, Town or privately run facility used to house, treat or rehabilitate persons remanded to these facilities through the judicial process. Included in this definition are prisons, jails, juvenile detention centers and medical facilities for the correctional authorities.

Coverage, Building: The percentage of a lot's area which is occupied or covered by buildings or other structures including accessory structures.

Coverage, Lot: The percentage of a lot's area which is covered by buildings, structures, parking areas, loading areas, paved or graveled driveways or other impervious surfaces.

Day Care Center: a facility where care is provided for children or adults who require supervision or assistance. The facilities may include classrooms, dining and recreation areas, counseling/physical therapy area

Density Bonus: A bonus awarded by the DRB as provided in these bylaws allowing a particular development to exceed the maximum allowable density for the district in exchange for the provision of some other amenity.

Development: Consistent with 24 V.S.A., 4303(10), land development shall mean the division of a parcel into two or more parcels, the construction, reconstruction, conversion, structural alteration,

relocation, or enlargement of any building or other structure, or of any mining, excavation, or landfill, and any change in the use of any building or other structure, or land, or extension of use of land.

Disabled Person: Any person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities; has a record of such impairment; or is regarded as having such an impairment.

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

Dwelling Unit: A structure or self-contained portion thereof, containing complete housekeeping (cooking, sleeping, and bath) facilities that are not in common with any other dwelling unit. Separate Dwelling units may be in the same structure as other dwelling units and share common space.

Dwelling, Farm Labor: A dwelling unit, located on an active farm operation, used as housing for a farm employee working on the farm but accessory to the farm use, and members of the employee's immediate family.

Dwelling, Accessory to Commercial: a residential use in a commercial zone as an accessory use, so long as it is incidental and subordinate to the commercial use. These uses could include but are not limited to apartments above commercial units, overnight security, or property maintenance personnel. The property must designate at least 1 parking space per residential unit.

Dwelling, Single-Unit: A detached structure that contains a single dwelling unit.

Dwelling, Two-Unit: A structure containing two dwelling units

Dwelling, Three- or Four-Units: A structure containing three or four dwelling units

Dwelling, Multi-Unit Small: A residential structure with five (5) to eleven (11) dwelling units.

Dwelling, Multi-Unit Large: A residential building with more than (12) twelve dwelling units.

Dwelling, Seasonal: A dwelling unit that is used or approved for use for no more than 200 days in a calendar year.

Easement: The right to use the real property of another for a specific purpose. The easement is itself a real property interest, but legal title to the underlying land is retained by the original owner for all other purposes. Typical easements are for access to another property such access and egress, for utility or sewer lines both under and above ground, use of spring water, entry to make repairs on a fence or slide area, drive cattle across, and other uses. Easements can be created by a deed to be recorded just like any real property interest.

Educational Facility: Facilities utilized for providing state mandated education for grades kindergarten up to or through 12th grade, including private and technical schools; and additionally non-mandated colleges, universities and similar institutions of higher education.

Emergency Shelter: any facility, the primary purpose of which is to provide a temporary shelter for the homeless in general or for specific populations of the homeless and that does not require occupants to sign leases or occupancy agreements.

Equipment Sales and Service: An establishment providing sales and/or servicing of farm, construction equipment, snowmobiles, 4-Wheelers, lawn mowers, roto-tillers, chainsaws and other like mechanical equipment.

Erosion: The process of which the ground surface is diminished or worn due to wind, water, gravity, ice, or a combination thereof; or the detachment and movement of soil or rock fragments.

Erosion and sediment control plan: A plan that indicates the specific measures and their sequencing for use to control sediment and erosion on a development site during and after construction

Essential Public Services: Includes the construction or installation (by public utilities, municipal or other governmental agencies) of sewer, water, and facilities for fire, police, highway and health services to the Town, or other similar equipment and accessories necessary for the furnishing of essential services.

Excavation and Landfilling: Any breaking of ground or movement of earth or rock, or any alteration of existing drainage patterns, excluding common agricultural tillage, ground care, gardening and excavations in cemeteries.

Extraction: Any breaking of ground and extraction of earth, rock or raw materials.

Family Child Care Home and Facility: As defined by 33 V.S.A. §§ 3511 a home or facility caring for not more than six (6) full time and four (4) part time children.

Farm Stand: An area for the temporary or seasonal sales and promotion of agricultural products, excluding alcoholic products.

Farming: see "Agriculture"

Farming, Onsite Sales: A small–scale retail facility for year-round sales of agricultural products grown or raised on the site or other properties owned or leased by the farm operator, and pre-packaged goods, excluding alcoholic products.

Fast-Food Restaurant with or without Drive-Through Window: An establishment engaged in the sale of rapidly prepared foods and beverages directly to carryout clientele and/or high turnover rates for eat-in customers.

Finished Grade: The final elevation of the ground surface, after all man-made alterations such as grading, filling or excavating have been made.

Flood Hazard Area: The land subject to flooding from the base flood.

Flood Hazard Area New Construction: Construction of structures or filling commenced on or after the effective date of the adoption of a community's flood hazard bylaws (1988).

Flood Hazard Area Substantial Improvement: Any repair, reconstruction, or improvement of a structure, the cost of which equals or exceeds fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the structure either before the improvement or repair is started or, if the structure has been damaged and is being restored, before the damage occurred.

Flood Proofing: Any combination of structural and non-structural additions, changes, or adjustments to properties and structures that substantially reduce or eliminate flood damage to any combination of real estate, improved real property, water or sanitary facilities, structures, and the contents of structures.

Floodway: The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjoining land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot.

Footprint Lot: A parcel of land which consists solely of the area directly under and/or up to two (2) feet beyond a condominium ownership or townhouse structure.

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

Frontage: The length of the boundary of a lot which fronts a public street, waterway, or (when approved by the DRB) a private road or right of way, from which primary access to the principal structure on the lot is obtained.

Funeral Home: A place of business devoted to the care and preparation for burial or transportation of deceased human bodies, including the selling of funeral services or merchandise.

Government Office Building: An individual structure containing either the entire function or simply one agency of a city, county, state, federal or other governmental unit.

Grandfathered: Structures, conditions, or uses that pre-exist land use regulations or parts thereof and are allowed to continue in their current state even though they may not meet existing regulations.

Height: As applied to a structure, the vertical distance measured from the finished grade to the peak of the roof. Where a structure is located on sloping terrain, the height may be measured from the average ground level along the wall of the structure.

Health/Fitness Club: Privately owned facilities that primarily focus on individual fitness or training which may provide exercise classes, weightlifting, fitness and gymnastics equipment, spas, locker rooms

and small restaurants or snack bar; may also contain swimming pools, whirlpools, saunas, tennis, racquetball and handball courts and limited retail.

Heavy industry: The processing and manufacturing of certain materials and products not having the characteristics of "Light Industry"

Home Occupation: An occupation carried on in a dwelling which is customarily incidental and secondary to the use of that building for dwelling purposes

Homeowner's Association (HOAs): An organization in a subdivision, planned community or condominium that makes and enforces rules for the properties in its jurisdiction.

Hospital: Any institution where medical or surgical care and overnight accommodations are provided to non-ambulatory and ambulatory patients. (Does not refer to medical clinics or nursing homes)

Housing for Persons with Disabilities: Any housing development or facility of which one hundred (100%) of units are occupied by persons with disabilities and, when applicable, resident staff or personnel.

Immediate Family Member: Parents, spouses, siblings, child, stepchild, grandparent, grandchild, aunt or uncle, brother or sister-in-law, mother or father-in-law.

Impact Fees: A fee as per Ordinance of the Selectboard.

Impervious Surface/Cover: Manmade surfaces, including paved and unpaved roads, parking areas, structures, roofs, driveways, and walkways, from which precipitation runs off rather than infiltrates.

Incidental: That is both in relationship to and in consequence of some other object, action, or state; and where, in the absence of the other object, action, or state, that thing which is incidental would not occur independently.

Indoor Storage: A facility utilized for storage for the public e.g., furniture, boats, vehicles, personal belongings.

Industrial Park: Means an area of land planned and designed as a location for one or more industrial buildings, including adequate access roads, utilities, and other services necessary for eligible facilities;

Industrial Uses: Include both manufacturing and warehousing; specifically, the processing, fabrication, and/or temporary storage of materials and products.

Infill Development: The use of vacant land or property within a built-up area for further construction or development.

Interested Person: As prescribed by the Act, an interested person means any one of the following:

1. A person owning title to property, or a municipality or solid waste management district empowered to condemn it or an interest in it, affected by a bylaw, who alleges that the bylaw

imposes on the property unreasonable or inappropriate restrictions of present or potential use under the particular circumstances.

2. The municipality that has a plan or a bylaw at issue in an appeal brought under this chapter or any municipality that adjoins that municipality.
3. A person owning or occupying property in the immediate neighborhood of a property that is the subject of any decision or act taken under this chapter, who can demonstrate a physical or environmental impact on the person's interest under the criteria reviewed, and who alleges that the decision or act, if confirmed, will not be in accord with the policies, purposes, or terms of the plan or bylaw of that municipality.
4. Any ten (10) persons who may be any combination of voters or real property owners within a municipality listed in subdivision (2) of this subsection who, by signed petition to the appropriate municipal panel of a municipality, the plan or a bylaw of which is at issue in any appeal brought under this title, allege that any relief requested by a person under this title, if granted, will not be in accord with the policies, purposes, or terms of the plan or bylaw of the Town of St. Albans. This petition to the DRB must designate one person to serve as the representative of the petitioners regarding all matters related to the appeal.
5. Any department and administrative subdivision of this state owning property or any interest in property within St. Albans Town, and the agency of commerce and community development.

Junk yard: Land used for the outdoor collection, storage, or sale of waste metal or other discarded materials, or for the collection, wrecking, dismantling, storage, salvage or sale of machinery or vehicles which are not inspected and not in operating condition (vehicles used in farm operation exempt). An area in excess of two hundred (200) square feet shall be deemed a "junk yard" if so used.

Kennel: An establishment used for breeding, training, sale, or boarding of more than four (4) dogs, cats, or other small domestic animals belonging to a person or persons other than the owner of the lot. Kennel use includes pet daycare but does not include a veterinary clinic. Kennels customarily have outside amenities such as dog runs. A kennel shall follow State of Vermont protocol, licensing, and all other applicable regulations.

Land Development: The division of a parcel into two or more parcels, the construction, reconstruction, conversion, structural alteration, relocation or enlargement of any structure or other structure, or of any mining, excavation, or landfill and any change in the use of any structure or other structure or land, or extension of the use of land.

Landscaping: The improvement of a lot, parcel or tract of land with grass and shrubs and/or trees. Landscaping may include flower beds, pedestrian walks, retaining walls, statues and other similar ornamental objects.

Legislative Body: The Selectboard of the Town of St. Albans.

Letter of Credit: A letter addressed by a banker to a correspondent certifying that a person/entity named therein is entitled to draw on the writer's credit up to a certain sum.

Library: A building, or portion thereof, used for the storage, display, and lending of books and other audio/visual media. A library may include, among other spaces, reading space, meeting space, study rooms, shelving areas, work areas, and administrative areas.

Light Industry: The processing and/or fabrication of certain materials and products where no process involved produces noise, vibration, air pollution, fire hazard, or noxious emission which will adversely disturb or endanger neighboring properties. Non-inclusive examples are: home appliances; electrical instruments; jewelry; printed material; apparel; pharmaceutical goods; and like uses.

Liquor Store: A store for the sale of an assortment of products, focusing sales on alcoholic beverages which may be privately owned, discount/wholesale facilities.

Lodging Establishment: A building or buildings containing rooms that are rented (for commercial purposes) as a sleeping unit or accommodation for transients, each sleeping unit consisting of, at least, a bedroom and use of a bathroom. Included are hotels, motels, tourist courts, cabins, motor lodges, bed & breakfasts and the like.

Lot: A designated parcel, tract, or area of land established by plat, subdivision, or as otherwise allowed by law, to be separately owned, used, developed, or built upon. A lot divided by a Class I, II, or III public road shall be considered separate lots for zoning purposes.

Lot Coverage: shall be calculated to include all impervious surface for any project reviewed under Site Plan Approval. Calculations shall include size of the footprint(s) of a building(s) and/or structure(s) on a lot divided by the size of the parcel.

Low Impact Development (LID): An innovative stormwater management approach with a basic principle that is modeled after nature: manage rainfall at the source using uniformly distributed decentralized micro-scale controls.

Manufacturing: Areas where the primary activity is the conversion of raw materials or parts into finished products. In addition to the actual production of goods, manufacturing facilities generally also have office, warehouse, research and associated functions

Marina: Any shoreline property used to provide one (1) or more of the following: a) Access to public waters for docking or mooring of five (5) or more boats with or without other services; or, b) A small-craft harbor complex providing access to public water characterized by such activities as boat manufacture, construction or repairs, sales, rentals, chartering, derricks, docks, wharves, moorings, marine railways, boat storage and other marine-type facilities and commercial services which may include the sale of food or other services clearly incidental to the operation of the marine based activities.

Material Recovery Facility: A facility that functions as a collection point for solid waste that will subsequently be transported to a State approved landfill or other type of disposal facility.

Mean Water Level: The mean water level of a lake as defined in the Mean Water Level Rules of the Agency of Natural Resources adopted under 29 V.S.A. § 401, which for Lake Champlain is 95.5 feet above the mean sea level.

Medical/Dental Building: A structure that provides diagnoses and outpatient care on a routine basis but is unable to provide prolonged in-house medical and surgical care.

Minimum Lot Size: The smallest lot area on which any land or building development, construction, alteration, addition to an existing structure, or change in use is permitted if also in conformance with all other provisions of this Bylaw.

Mobile Home: Mobile Home means a structure or type of manufactured home that is built on a permanent chassis and is designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities, including the plumbing, heating, cooling, and electrical systems contained in the structure, and is:

1. Transportable in one or more sections; and
2. At least eight (8) feet wide or forty (40) feet long, or when erected has at least 320 square feet or if the structure was constructed prior to June 15, 1976, at least eight (8) feet wide or thirty-two (32) feet long; or
3. Any structure that meets all the requirements of this subdivision except for the size requirements and for which the manufacturer voluntarily files a certification required by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, and complies with the construction and standards established under Title 42 of the U.S. Code.

Mobile Home Park: Mobile Home Park means any parcel or contiguous lots of land under common ownership or control on which are sited, or which is designed, laid out or adapted to accommodate, more than two mobile homes. A parcel or contiguous lots owned by agricultural employers providing up to four mobile homes for use by full-time workers or employees, and a parcel or contiguous lots used solely on a seasonal basis for vacation or recreational mobile homes shall not be considered a mobile home park.

Modular and Mobile Home Sales: An establishment providing sales, servicing and transport of modular or mobile homes.

Motor Vehicle Repair, Service: An establishment providing repair or servicing of automobiles, trucks, farm and other motorized vehicles.

Motor Vehicle Sales: An establishment selling new or used automobiles, trucks, farm or other motorized vehicles.

Multi-Use Building: A single building with two (2) or more uses which may include any combination of the permitted or conditional uses within the Zoning District.

Multi-User Stormwater Management Facility: Any end-of-conveyance stormwater management facility including but not limited to ponds, subsurface detention facilities, basins, and, manufactured wetlands that is utilized by one or more other sites and/or properties.

Municipal Park: an area of land for the enjoyment of the public, having facilities for rest and/or recreation owned and operated by the Town of St. Albans.

Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4): A conveyance or system of conveyances including roads with drainage systems, municipal streets, catch basins, curbs, gutters, ditches, man-made channels, or storm drains.

Museum: Facilities that include displays, shows, exhibits and/or demonstrations of historical, scientific, natural, artistic, entertaining, or other cultural significance.

MS4 Impaired Areas: Geographic areas in the town that discharge stormwater runoff to Vermont State designated impaired waterways.

Municipal Land Use Permit: A zoning, subdivision, site plan or building permit or approval, any of which relate to "land development" that has received final approval from the DRB or Zoning Administrator; Certificate of Occupancy, Certificate of Compliance.

Nonconforming Lots or Parcels: Lots or parcels that do not conform to the present bylaws covering dimensional requirements but were in conformance with all applicable laws, ordinances, and regulations prior to the enactment of the present bylaws, including a lot or parcel improperly authorized as a result of error by the Zoning Administrator.

Nonconforming Structure: A structure or part of a structure that does not conform to the present bylaws but was in conformance with all applicable laws, ordinances, and regulations prior to the enactment of the present bylaws, including a structure improperly authorized as a result of error by the Zoning Administrator.

Nonconforming Use: A use of land that does not conform to the present bylaws but did conform to all applicable laws, ordinances, and regulations prior to the enactment of the present bylaws including a use improperly authorized as a result of error by the Zoning Administrator.

Nonconformity: A nonconforming use, structure, lot or parcel.

Off-Site Stormwater Management Facility: Any stormwater management facility located on a specific property and designed, designated, or identified to provide stormwater management benefits for one or more other sites and or properties.

Open Space: Land which, in connection with a development proposal, is set aside from development and designated to remain in its natural state (woodland, meadow land, wetland, etc.), agricultural use, or for active or passive outdoor recreation uses.

Outdoor Recreation Equipment: Kayaks, boats, skis, skates, fishing gear, bicycles, etc.

Outdoor Storage Facility: a secured commercial facility, which may be entirely outdoors, used for the storage of vehicles, such as cars, motorcycles, RVs, boats. Etc.

Owner(s) of Record: The person(s) or entity(s) listed on the deed(s) for the subject property.

Parcel: A tract of land that is capable of being described in definitive terms with respect to its location and boundaries. An area of land that is traversed by a public road or water body (stream, river) shall be considered as two parcels.

Park: Land that may contain athletic fields, outdoor group areas, children play areas/structures and pathways. Park administrative office may also be located on-site.

Parking Space: An area of land suitable and available for the parking of one motor vehicle as defined by IV.910 of these bylaws

Place of Worship: One or more structures or a portion of a structure, used for the conduct of organized religious services, and associated accessory uses.

Planned Unit Development (PUD): A PUD, in accordance with 24 VSA §4417, may consist of one or more lots, tracts or parcels of land to be developed as a single entity. The project may propose any DRB authorized combination of density or intensity transfers or increases, as well as the mixing of land uses. This plan, as authorized, may deviate from bylaw requirements that are otherwise applicable to the area in which it is located with respect to lot size, bulk, or type of dwelling or building, use, density, intensity, lot coverage, parking, required common open space, or other standards.

Plat Map: A map representing a tract of land, showing the boundaries and location of individual properties and streets or a map of a subdivision or site plan. A map prepared for filing in the land records in accordance with 27 V.S.A. §1403 or any subsequent revisions thereof.

Post Office: A federal structure that contains service windows for mailing packages and letters, post office boxes, office, sorting and distributing facilities for mail and vehicle storage areas.

Professional Office: A place where a particular kind of business is performed, such as real estate, government, architecture, lawyer or insurance services.

Pub, Tavern, Bar: An establishment used primarily for the sale or dispensing of alcoholic beverages for on-site consumption, where the sale of prepared food is secondary to the consumption of such beverages.

Public Facilities:

1. State or community owned and operated institutions and facilities;
2. Public and private schools and other educational institutions certified by the State Department of Education;
3. Churches and other places of worship, convents, and parish houses;
4. Public and private hospitals; and/or,
5. Regional solid waste management facilities certified under10 VSA Chapter 159.
6. Hazardous waste management facilities for which a notice of intent to construct has been received under 10 VSA §6606.

Public Notice: The form of notice prescribed by sections 4444, 4449, or 4464 of 24 VSA, as the context requires.

Public Road: A state highway as defined in 19 V.S.A. § 1 or a class 1, 2, or 3 town highway as defined in 19 V.S.A. § 302(a)

Publisher/Printer: A facility that is used for the publication or printing of newspapers, magazines, books, periodicals, leaflets or other such products. Bookbinders and engravers are also to be included in this definition.

Qualified Professional: A State of Vermont licensed professional engineer.

Recording Fees: Fees collected in connection with the filing of land records.

Recreational Center: Indoor and outdoor facilities that often include rock climbing, axe throwing, laser tag, classes and clubs for adults and children, a day care or nursery school, meeting rooms, swimming pools and whirlpools, saunas, tennis, racquetball, handball, basketball and volleyball courts, outdoor athletic fields/courts, exercise classes, weightlifting and gymnastics equipment, locker rooms and restaurant or snack bar. Public access is typically allowed but a fee may be charged.

Renewable Energy Resources: Energy available for collection or conversion from direct sunlight, wind, running water, organically derived fuels, including wood and agricultural sources, waste heat, and geothermal sources.

Research and Testing Facility: A specialized commercial/industrial activity where the land use impact is characteristic in nature to that of Light Industry as defined in this Bylaw.

Residential Care or Group Home: A residential care home or group home to be operated under state licensing or registration, serving not more than eight persons who have a disability as defined in 9 V.S.A. § 4501, shall be considered by right to constitute a permitted single-family residential use of property, except that no such home shall be so considered if it is located within 1,000 feet of another existing or permitted such home.

Restaurant: An establishment whose principal business is the sale of foods or beverages for consumption.

Retail Business: Includes shops and stores for the sale of small retail goods, such as grocery, hardware, general stores, and clothing and like items; it includes small repair shops, but excludes vehicle and modular or mobile home sales and service.

Retaining Wall: A vertical or nearly vertical structure, designed and built for the purpose of preventing erosion, or to transition from one elevation to another, which requires excavation and anchorage, and is substantial in design and construction, unlike the type and nature of a wall used only for landscaping purposes. Examples of a “Retaining Wall” include a seawall on a lakeshore or stream bank.

Riparian Buffer: The width of land adjacent to lakes or streams between the top of the bank or top of slope or mean water level and the edge of other land uses. Riparian buffer zones are typically undisturbed areas, consisting of trees, shrubs, groundcover plants, duff layer, and a naturally vegetated uneven ground surface, that protect the waterbody and the adjacent riparian corridor ecosystem from the impact of these land uses.

Sawmill: Fixed equipment set up for the process of commercially turning logs into finished lumber.

Screening: A method of shielding or obscuring one abutting or nearby structure or parcel from another. Screening may be achieved by the use of one or a combination of fencing, walls, berms/mounds, or densely planted vegetation.

Seawall: A wall or embankment to protect the shore from erosion or to act as a breakwater.

Senior Housing: A dwelling unit that is to be occupied by a person fifty-five (55) years or older. Senior Housing shall be subject to covenants or restrictions that preserve their status.

Service Station: A building or land containing at least one fuel pump, used for the commercial sale of vehicular fuel (gasoline, diesel, etc.) to private vehicle owners, and which may include facilities for installation of lubricants, tires, batteries, etc., and routine maintenance of vehicles.

Sexually Oriented Business: A sexually oriented business is one that has as one of its principal business purposes, its primary purpose and/or has a substantial or significant portion of its business stock in trade or activities relating to specified anatomical areas or specified sexual activities. (ie., adult arcade, adult book, novelty or video stores, adult cabaret, night club, gentlemen's club, go-go club or strip bar, adult motel or adult hotel, adult motion picture theaters or adult theater, escort or escort agencies, massage parlor, nude model studio, sexual encounter center.)

Sign: Any display or representation used or placed as an announcement, direction or advertisement. The word "placed" for the purpose of this definition shall include erected, constructed, or otherwise fastened, affixed or made visible in any manner whatever.

Sign Area: When computing the total permissible sign area for any use existing signs shall be included:

1. The total area of all signs shall not exceed the requirements as set forth in these Bylaws.
2. Signs consisting of free-standing letters, numerals, or other components shall include any intervening space between them.
3. Only the larger face area of a double-faced or y-type sigh shall be used.
4. Back-to-back signs may be counted as one sign.

Skilled Nursing Facility: An institution or part of an institution that provides licensed, skilled, full-time nursing care and related services for patients who require medical, nursing, and/or rehabilitative services. The facility may provide extended and/or intermediate care for those who by reason of advanced age, illness, infirmity, or mental impairments need acute, chronic, or convalescent care. Such facility may also be known as a nursing home, convalescent facility, or long-term care facility.

Small-Scale Wind Energy System (SSWES): A wind energy conversion system consisting of a wind turbine, a tower, and associated control of conversion electronics, which has a rated capacity of not more than 50kW and which is intended to primarily reduce on-site consumption of power.

Setbacks: The minimum distance between any point on the nearest structure and any lot line. Including decks but excluding:

1. Eaves, sills, pilasters, gutters, leaders, cornices, chimneys, and roof overhangs provided such features do not extend more than three (3) feet from the remainder of the structure;
2. Uncovered steps to first floor entries provided such features do not extend more than five (5) feet from the remainder of the structure; (C) and handicapped ramps

Shall: Means that an activity is mandatory

Shopping Center: A shopping center is an integrated group of commercial establishments that is planned, developed, owned and managed as a unit. A shopping center provides primarily goods and not services, and may contain more than one building.

Should: Means an activity is encouraged but not mandatory.

Social Services: Any numerous combinations of publicly or privately provided services intended to aid disadvantaged, distressed, or vulnerable persons or groups. The term social services also denote the profession engaged in rendering such services. Includes day-care centers, medical clinics, nursing homes, and similar human service/health care facilities, and group or community care homes serving more than six (6) persons.

State Highway: Pursuant to 19 V.S.A. § 1 are those highways maintained exclusively by the Agency of Transportation.

Storage Facility: A parcel of land with or without buildings thereon to be used for storage of vehicles, equipment and/or materials used in the commercial operation of a trucking, construction or construction related trades.

Storage and Distribution Facility: Any facility used for warehousing but excludes retail activity on the premises.

Stormwater: Any surface flow, runoff, and drainage consisting entirely of water from any form of natural precipitation and resulting from such precipitation.

Stormwater Impaired Waters: A water body currently identified by the Vermont Department of Environmental Conservation following the requirements of the Clean Water Act Section 303(d)

Stormwater Management: The use of structural or non-structural practices that are designed to reduce stormwater runoff pollutant loads, discharge volumes, and/or peak flow discharge rates.

Stormwater Management Facility: Any structure, natural or man-made, that due to its condition, design, or construction conveys, stores, or otherwise affects stormwater runoff. Typical stormwater management facilities include but are not limited to: detention ponds, retention basins, open channels, man-made wetlands, pipes, and infiltration structures.

Story: the part of a building between any floor and the next floor above, and if there is no floor above, then the ceiling above. A basement is a story if its ceiling has one-half of its clear story height above grade level of the lot and is used as the first floor of that building on which it is included. A half story means a space under a pitched roof which has the line of intersection of roof decking and wall face not more than four feet above the top floor level. Half stories are count as a single story under these regulations.

Structure: An assembly of materials for occupancy or use, including a building, modular or mobile home or trailer or sign.

Subaqueous Bottom: Soils that form sediment found in shallow, permanently flooded environments. Excluded from the definition of these soils are any areas permanently covered by water too deep for the growth of rooted plants.

Substantial Improvements: Those improvements (interior, exterior, or a combination of both) costing 50% or more of the market value minus depreciation of the structure itself as shown on the most recent assessment within the Lister/Assessor files.

Subordinate: Being of markedly less or of secondary importance relative to another object, action, or state.

Supermarket: A retail store selling a complete assortment of food, food preparation and wrapping materials and household cleaning items which may also contain goods and services such as ATM's, automobile supplies, bakeries, books and magazines, dry cleaning, floral arrangements, greeting cards, limited-service banks, photo centers, pharmacies and video rental areas.

Telecommunications Facility: A tower or other support structure, including antennae, which will extend twenty (20) or more feet vertically, and related equipment and base structures to be used primarily for communication or broadcast purposes to transmit or receive communication or broadcast signals.

Ten Year Storm Event: A 10-year event is an event of such size that over a long period of time, the average time between events of equal or greater magnitude is 10 years.

Theater: A structure or open-air setting which includes audience seating area and screens or stages; may include a lobby, refreshment stand, dressing rooms.

Top of bank: The point along a streambank where an abrupt change in slope is evident, and where the stream is generally able to overflow the banks and enter the adjacent floodplain during flows at or exceeding the average annual high-water stage.

Top of slope: A break in slopes adjacent to steep-banked streams that have little or no floodplain; or a break in slope where the side slopes adjacent to an incised, or deeply cut, channel meet floodplains that have been abandoned or are undergoing abandonment.

Town Acre: Forty thousand (40,000) square feet.

Town Highway: Class 1, 2, 3, and 4 highways that the Town has authority to exclusively or cooperatively maintain or that are maintained by the Town except for scheduled surface maintenance performed by the State.

Transportation Terminal: A site including structures which is used for the parking, storage, dispatching and/or servicing of buses, trains and/or trucks. Not included would be the commercial servicing of vehicles not part of the terminal's fleet.

True Acre: Forty-three thousand five hundred sixty (43,560) square feet

Two Year Storm Event: A 2-year event is an event of such size that over a long period of time, the average time between events of equal or greater magnitude is 2 years.

University/College: Includes four (4) year universities or colleges that may or may not offer graduate programs.

Use: The specific purpose for which land or a building or a portion thereof is designated, arranged, or intended, or for which it is or may be occupied or maintained.

Variance: An allowed deviation from specific requirements pertaining to this zoning code, granted by the DRB to an Applicant pursuant to Section 8.6 of these Bylaws.

Veterinary Office/Animal Hospital: An animal hospital or veterinary clinic that specializes in the medical care and treatment of animals.

Waiver: An allowed deviation from specific requirements pertaining to this zoning code, granted by the DRB to an Applicant.

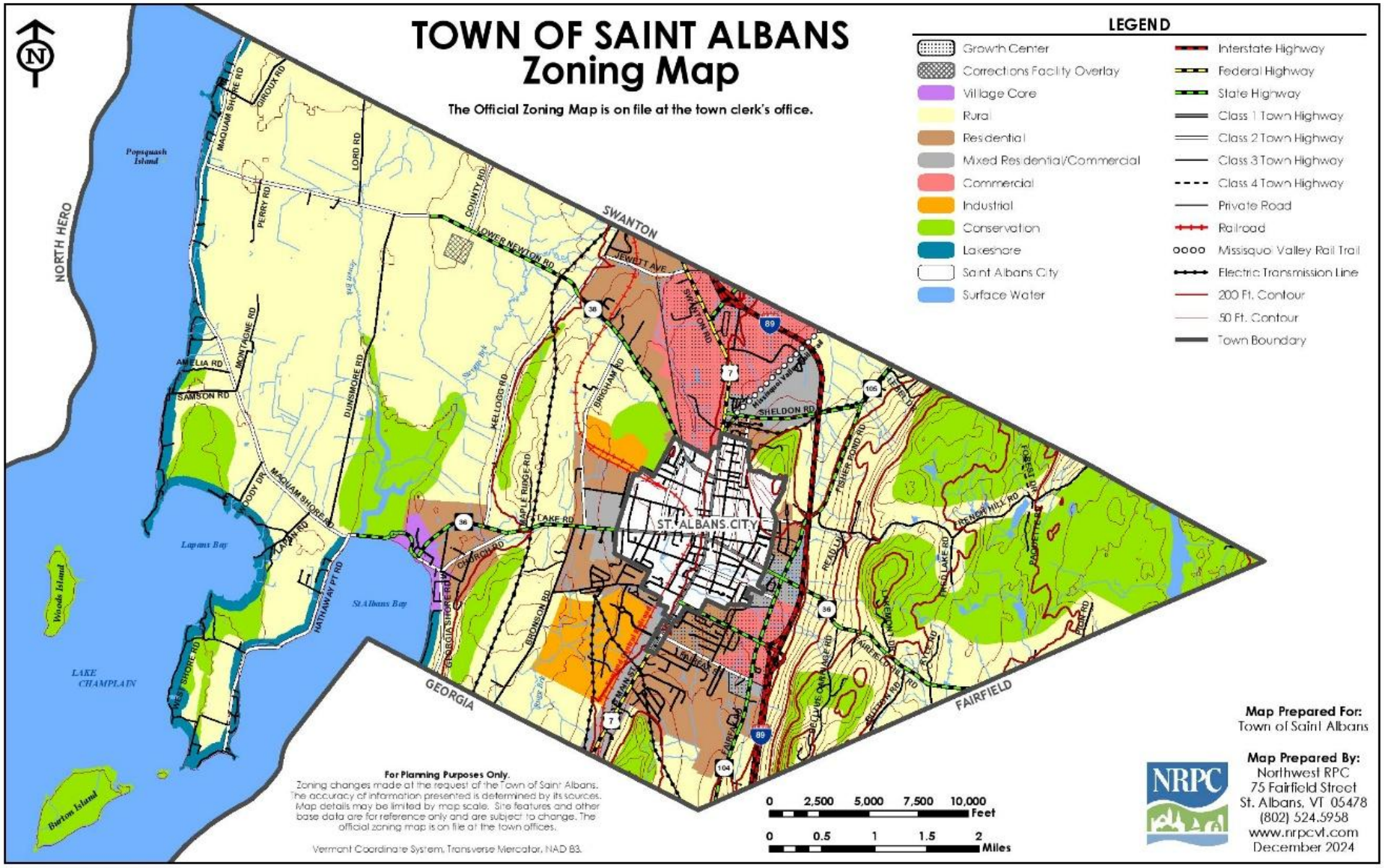
Warehousing: a building used primarily for the private storage of goods and materials but excluding the storage of hazardous material.

Water Courses: Streams, brooks, and other bodies of water that flow year-round.

Wetlands: An area that is inundated or saturated by surface water or groundwater at a frequency and duration to support vegetation adapted for life in such conditions and is designated on National Wetlands Inventory Maps or Vermont Wetlands Maps, or is determined to be a wetland as a result of field inspection by the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, the US Army Corps of Engineers, or a qualified professional.

Zoning Administrator (ZA): An administrative officer who shall administer the bylaws literally.

Zoning/Building Permit: A permit issued by the Zoning Administrator in accordance with the provisions of these regulations, which authorizes specified land development and which may contain conditions which must be met in order for the land development to comply with the provisions of these regulations and any applicable approvals.


TOWN OF SAINT ALBANS
Zoning Map
The Official Zoning Map is on file at the town clerk's office.
LEGEND
Growth Center
Corrections Facility Overlay
Village Core
Rural
Residential
Mixed Residential/Commercial
Commercial
Industrial
Conservation
Lakeshore
Saint Albans City
Surface Water
Interstate Highway
Federal Highway
State Highway
Class 1 Town Highway
Class 2 Town Highway
Class 3 Town Highway
Class 4 Town Highway
Private Road
Railroad
Missisquoi Valley Rail Trail
Electric Transmission Line
200 Ft. Contour
50 Ft. Contour
Town Boundary
NORTH HERO
SWANTON
GEORGIA
FAIRFIELD
ST. ALBANS CITY
LAKE CHAMPLAIN
Popasquash Island
Lapans Bay
St Albans Bay
Woods Island
Burton Island
MAQUAM SHORE RD
GIROUX RD
LORD RD
PERRY RD
COUNTY RD
LOWER NEWTON RD
JEWETT AVE
SWANTON RD
AMELIA RD
MONTAGNE RD
SAMSON RD
DUNSMORE RD
KELLOGG RD
BIRCHAM RD
SHELDON RD
FISHER POND RD
EAGLE RIDGE RD
LAKE RD
CHAMPLAIN RD
HATHAWAY PT RD
GEORGIA SHORE RD
BROMSON RD
MEADOW LN
KENNEDY DR
FAIRFIELD RD
WEST SHORE RD
0 2,500 5,000 7,500 10,000 Feet
0 0.5 1 1.5 2 Miles
For Planning Purposes Only.
Zoning changes made at the request of the Town of Saint Albans. The accuracy of information presented is determined by its sources. Map details may be limited by map scale. Site features and other base data are for reference only and are subject to change. The official zoning map is on file at the town offices.
Vermont Coordinate System, Transverse Mercator, NAD 83.
Map Prepared For:
Town of Saint Albans
Map Prepared By:
Northwest RPC
75 Fairfield Street
St. Albans, VT 05478
(802) 524.5958
www.nrpcvt.com
December 2024

Specific Uses	Lake Shore	Cons.	Rural	Res.	Mixed Res/ Com	Com.	Ind.	Flood Hazard	Village Core	Corr. Facility	Parking Use
Accessory Dwelling Unit	P	P	P	P	P			C	P		
Agribusiness			C		C	C	C		C		Retail
Artist Studio	C				C				C		Service
Assisted Living Facility					C				C		Res.
ATF Approved Explosives Magazine							C				Ind.
Bank					C	C			C		Service
Building Contractor Shop						C	C				Ind.
Business Services					C	C			C		Office
Camping Sales & Services						C					
Campground	C	C	C								
Car Wash					C	C					
Cannabis Cultivation		C	C			C	C				
Club					C	C			C		Rec.
Community Garden	C	C		P	P	C			P		
Convenience Store	C			C	C	C			C		Retail
Convenience Store w/fuel pumps			C		C	C					Retail
Corr. Facility										C	
Day Care Center	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	Inst.
Dwelling, Accessory to Commercial					C	C			C		
Dwelling - Farm Labor	P	P	P	P	P				C		

Specific Uses	Lake Shore	Cons.	Rural	Res.	Mixed Res/ Com	Com.	Ind.	Flood Hazard	Village Core	Corr. Facility	Parking Use
Dwelling - Multi-Unit (Large)					C	C					Res.
Dwelling - Multi-Unit (Small)	C			C	C	C			C		Res.
Dwelling - Seasonal	P		P	C				C			
Dwelling - Single Unit	P	P	P	P	P			C	P		
Dwelling - Two Unit	P		P	P	P			C	P		
Dwelling - Three- Four-Unit	P	P	P	P	P	P		C	P		Res.
Educational Facility			C	C	C				C		Inst.
Emergency Shelter					P	P					
Equipment Sales and Service						C			C		Retail
Essential Public Services		C			C	C	C		C		
Excavation and Landfilling								C			
Family Child Care Home	P	P	P	P	P			P	P		
Family Child Care Facility	C			C	C						
Fast Food Restaurant						C					Service
Farm Stand			P	C							
Farming - Onsite Sales	C		C	C	C				C		
Forestry		P	P								

Specific Uses	Lake Shore	Cons.	Rural	Res.	Mixed Res/ Com	Com.	Ind.	Flood Hazard	Village Core	Corr. Facility	Parking Use
Funeral Home					C	C			C		Inst.
Heavy Industry							C				Ind.
Indoor Storage			C		C	C			C		Ind.
Indoor Theater						C					Rec.
Jails										C	
Juvenile Det. Facilities										C	
Junk Yard							C				Retail
Kennel, Animal Shelter, Animal Boarding, Veterinary Office			C			C					Med.
Light Industry						C	C				Ind.
Lodging Establishment	C				C	C			C		Rec.
Marina	C							C	C		Rec.
Material Recovery Facility							C				Ind.
Medical Office					C	C					
Mobile Home Park			C	C	C	C					
Modular or Mobile Home Sales						C					Office
Motor Vehicle Repair - Service or Sales						C					Service

Specific Uses	Lake Shore	Cons.	Rural	Res.	Mixed Res/ Com	Com.	Ind.	Flood Hazard	Village Core	Corr. Facility	Parking Use
Multi-Use Building	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	
Municipal Parks	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P		
Outdoor Storage Facility			C		C	C	C				
Place of Worship	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C		Inst.
Planned Unit Development (PUD)		C	C	C	C	C	C		C		
Professional Office	C				C	C			C		Office
Pub, Tavern, Bar	C				C	C			C		
Public Facilities	C		C			C					Inst.
Publisher / Printer						C					Service
Recreational Center	C	C	C	C	C	C		C	C		Rec.
Rental of Outdoor Rec Equip	C	C									Service
Residential Care or Group Home (over 8 residents)		C	C	C				C			Res.
Research and Testing Facility						C	C				Ind.
Restaurant	C				C	C			C		Service
Retail Business					C	C			C		Retail
Retail Cannabis						C					
Sawmill			C				C				Ind.

Specific Uses	Lake Shore	Cons.	Rural	Res.	Mixed Res/ Com	Com.	Ind.	Flood Hazard	Village Core	Corr. Facility	Parking Use
Seawall	P	P	P	P	P			C	P		
Service Station						C					Service
Sexually Oriented Business							C				Service
Skilled Nursing Facility					C	C			C		Res.
Storage and Distribution Facility						C	C				Ind.
Storage Facility							C				Ind.
Supermarket						C					Retail
Theater	C				C	C			C		
Transportation Terminal						C	C				Trans.
Vehicle Rental Facility						C	C				
Warehousing						C	C				Ind.