

# Town of Glover, VT

## River Corridor Bylaw

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### Section I. Statutory Authorization and Effect

In accordance with 24 V.S.A. Chapter 117, §§ 4424 and 4414, this is a bylaw for areas within mapped river corridors in the Town of Glover, Vermont. Except as additionally described below, all administrative procedures follow municipal procedures under 24 V.S.A. Chapter 117 and 44 CFR § 60.3(d).

### Section II. Purpose

- A. To implement the goals, policies, and recommendations in the municipal plan;
  - B. To protect health, safety and welfare of the public, minimize and prevent the loss of life and property, the disruption of commerce, the impairment of the tax base, and the extraordinary public expenditures and demands on public services that result from flooding-related inundation and erosion hazards;
  - C. Support equitable wellbeing for the entire community; and
  - D. Ensure that development in our community protects floodplain and river corridor functions, and avoids and reduces damage from flooding and erosion;
  - E. River corridors provide rivers and stream channels with the space necessary to maintain or reestablish floodplain access and to reduce erosion hazards through natural physical processes.
- It is the intent of this bylaw to protect public health and safety by avoiding new encroachments into river corridors and minimizing erosion-related damage to existing structures.

F. A permit is required from the Administrative Officer for all development that is located within the River Corridor except as provided in Section IV C.1. Where River Corridors and Flood Hazard Areas overlap, the Flood Hazard Area provisions shall also apply.

### Section III. Summary Table: Development Review in River Corridors

P – Permitted (Administrative Permit issued by local Flood Zone Administrator)

C – Conditional Use Review and Permit (Reviewed and issued by local Development Review Board)

A – Exempted (no permit necessary)

S – State Permit Required (Issued by Agency of Natural Resources)

	<u>Activity</u>	<u>River Corridor</u>
1	New Structures	C
2	Storage	C
3	Improvements to Existing Structures	P, C
4	Small Accessory Structures	P, C
5	At Grade Parking	P
6	Replacement water supply or septic systems	P, C
7	Fill or grading resulting in no net loss of flood storage	P, C
8	Fill or grading resulting in a loss of flood storage	P, C
9	Road maintenance	A
10	Road improvements	C
11	Bridges and culverts	S, A
12	Channel management	S, A
13	Recreational vehicles	P
14	Open space, recreation	A
15	Forestry and Agriculture	S, A

## **Section IV. River Corridor Protection**

### **A. River Corridor Boundaries**

1. This article applies to the River Corridors in the Town of Glover, Vermont, as published on the Flood Ready Atlas [bit.ly/floodatlas](http://bit.ly/floodatlas) by the Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) including refinements to that data which are hereby adopted by reference.
2. On streams with a watershed size greater than half a square mile for which River Corridors are not mapped, the standards shall apply to the area measured as 50 feet from the top of the stream bank or slope
3. The information presented on any maps, or contained in any studies adopted by reference, is presumed accurate. If uncertainty exists with respect to the boundaries of the River Corridor, the location of the boundary on the property shall be determined by the Administrative Officer (AO).
4. If the applicant disagrees with the determination made by the AO or with the river corridor as mapped, the applicant has the option to either:
  - a. Hire a licensed land surveyor or registered professional engineer to stake out the River Corridor boundary as mapped on the property; or,
  - b. Provide data as needed for ANR to update the river corridor map following the Flood Hazard Area and River Corridor Protection Procedure ("Procedure"); or
  - c. Request a letter of determination from ANR that the proposed development meets the Performance standard in the Procedure.

### **B. Development Review in River Corridors**

#### **1. Exempted Activities**

The following activities do not require a permit under this section of the bylaw:

- a. The removal of a building or other improvement in whole or in part, so long as the ground elevations under and adjacent to the removed structure remain unchanged;
- b. Any changes to a structure that will not change the footprint of the structure;
- c. Maintenance of existing sidewalks, roads, parking areas, stormwater drainage, bridges, culverts, and channel stabilization;
- d. Functionally dependent uses that must be placed in or cross over rivers and streams, that are not located in a flood hazard area, and that have coverage under a Stream

Alteration Permit, if required, under 10 V.S.A. Chapter 41 and the rules adopted thereunder including the construction, removal, or repair of bridges and culverts, associated transportation and utility networks, dams, and dry hydrants;

e. Planting projects which do not include any construction or grading;

f. Subdivision of land that does not involve or authorize development;

g. Activities exempt from municipal regulation and requiring a permit from ANR under the Vermont Flood Hazard Area and River Corridor Rule (CVR 12-030-024) including:

i. State-owned and operated institutions and facilities;

ii. Forestry operations or silvicultural (forestry) activities conducted in accordance with the Vermont Department of Forests and Parks Acceptable Management Practices for Maintaining Water Quality on Logging Jobs in Vermont or other accepted silvicultural practices, as defined by the Commissioner of Forests, Parks and Recreation;

iii. Agricultural activities conducted in accordance with the Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Food and Market's Required Agricultural Practices (RAPs). Prior to the construction of farm structures, the farmer shall notify the AO in writing of the proposed activity. The notice shall contain a sketch of the proposed structure including setbacks;

iv. Public utilities regulated under 30 V.S.A. § 248;

v. Telecommunications facilities regulated under 30 V.S.A. § 248a;

2. Prohibited Development in the River Corridor

a. New structures, fill, and development that do not meet the standards in Section IV.C Development Standards [page 5];

b. Any other development that is not exempt, permitted, or listed as a conditional use which would cause or contribute to fluvial erosion hazards.

3. Permitted by Administrative Review

The following development activities meeting the Development Standards in the River Corridor in Section IV. D1 or 2, may be permitted directly by the AO:

a. Small accessory structures not larger than 500 square feet;

b. Improvements to utilities along an existing right of way and serving a building;

- c. Replacement of on-site septic systems;
- d. Access and parking;
- e. An attached deck or patio to an existing structure that is 200 square feet or less and is located no less than 100 feet from the top of bank;
- f. Unimproved trails on native grades and soils that will be relocated as needed to accommodate channel adjustments and avoid degradation to bank stability and riparian habitat;
- g. River or floodplain restoration projects that do not involve fill, structures, utilities, or other improvements, and which have written confirmation from the ANR Regional Floodplain Manager that the project is designed to meet or exceed the applicable standards in this bylaw;

4. Conditional Use Review

Conditional use review and approval by the DRB in accordance with 24 V.S.A. § 4461 is required prior to the issuance of a permit by the AO for any activity in the River Corridor that is not exempt, prohibited, or eligible for administrative review.

C. Development Standards within the River Corridor

These are the minimum standards for development in the River Corridor. Where more than one district is involved, the most restrictive standard shall take precedence.

- 1. **In-Fill:** Development must be located no closer to the top of bank than the existing primary structures, within a gap that is no more than 300 feet (see Figure 1 below),

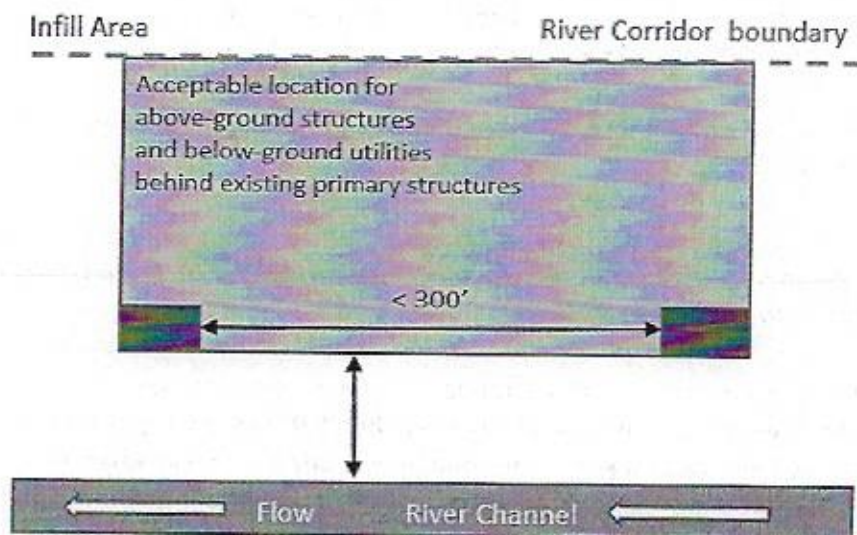


Figure 1: In-Fill Development Standard

## 2. Down River Shadow

An addition to an existing habitable structure, or an accessory structure that is adjacent to an existing structure, shall be located in the shadow area directly behind and further from the channel than the existing structure, or within 50 feet to the downstream side and no closer to the top of bank. Below-ground utilities may also be placed within the same shadow dimensions of an existing below-ground system (see Figure 2 below). Only primary structures existing before this bylaw may be considered for shadowing other development.

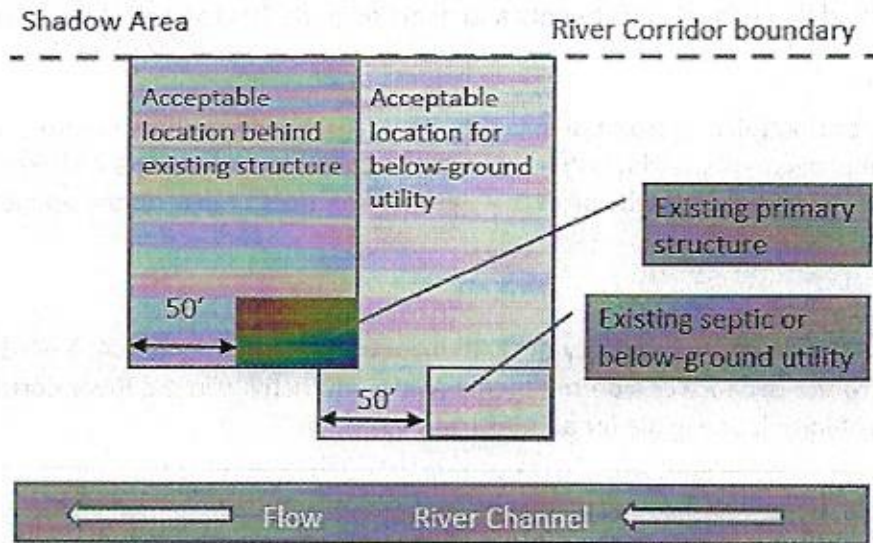


Figure 2: Down River Shadow

## 3. River Corridor Performance Standard

Proposals that do not meet the infill or shadowing criteria in section D. 1 or 2 must demonstrate, and the DRB must find, that the proposed development will:

- a. not be placed on land with a history of fluvial erosion damage or threatened by fluvial erosion; and,
- b. not cause the river reach to depart from or further depart from the channel width, depth, meander pattern, and slope associated with natural stream processes and equilibrium conditions; and,
- c. not result in a need for bank armoring or stream channelization as a result of the proposed development, that would increase flood elevations and velocities, or alter the sediment regime triggering channel adjustments and erosion in adjacent and downstream locations.

4. The DRB may request or consider additional information to determine if the proposal meets the River Corridor Performance Standard, including data and analysis from a consultant qualified in the evaluation of river dynamics and erosion hazards; and comments provided by the DEC Regional Floodplain Manager on whether the proposal meets the River Corridor Performance Standard.

5. New paths or alterations to paths that provide access to the water for the public, and promote the public trust uses of the water, shall not necessitate bank armoring, and must be relocated when the channel adjusts toward the path.

## V. Other Provisions

### A. Precedence of Bylaw

The provisions of this bylaw shall not in any way impair or remove the necessity of compliance with any other local, state, or federal laws or regulations. Where this bylaw imposes a greater restriction the provisions here shall take precedence.

### B. Validity and Severability

If any portion of this bylaw is held unconstitutional or invalid by a competent court, the remainder of this bylaw shall not be affected.

### C. Warning of Disclaimer of Liability

This bylaw does not imply that land outside of the areas covered by this bylaw will be free from flood or erosion damages. This bylaw shall not create liability on the part of the Town of Glover, or any municipal official or employee thereof, for any flood or erosion damages that result from reliance on this bylaw, or any administrative decision lawfully made hereunder.

## VI. Administration

### A. Administrative Officer (AO)

An Administrative Officer (AO) shall be appointed to administer this bylaw pursuant to 24 V.S.A. § 4448. The AO shall administer this bylaw literally and in doing so shall inspect development, maintain records, enforce this bylaw, and perform all other necessary tasks to carry out the provisions of this bylaw and the statutory requirements of 24 V.S.A. Chapter 117. The AO shall not have the power to permit any land development that is not in conformance with this bylaw.

### B. Development Review Board (DRB)

A Development Review Board (DRB) shall be appointed by the Selectboard in accordance with 24 V.S.A. § 4460. The DRB shall have the duties and responsibilities as described in 24 V.S.A. Chapter 117 and as otherwise required by the municipal bylaws.

### C. Applications

All applications for development shall include:

1. A site plan that depicts the proposed development including water, Flood Hazard Areas, and River Corridor boundaries; the shortest horizontal distance from the proposed development to the top of bank of any stream, any existing and proposed drainage, and any proposed fill, pre- and post-development grades

2. A copy of the ANR Permit Navigator Results Summary.

[\[https://dec.vermont.gov/assistance/permits/permit-navigator\]](https://dec.vermont.gov/assistance/permits/permit-navigator)

### D. Action and Referrals

1. Within 30 days of receipt of a complete application the AO shall issue or deny a permit in writing or refer it to the DRB.

2. Any application for a proposed conditional use, variance, or appeal shall be referred by the AO to the DRB in accordance with 24 V.S.A. §§ 4448 and 4469.

3. Any application regarding development in a River Corridor, or a Variance shall be submitted by the AO to the State National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Coordinator at the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources in accordance with 24 V.S.A. § 4424. A permit may be issued following receipt of comments from the Agency, or the expiration of 30 days from the date the application was mailed to the Agency, whichever is sooner.

4. If the applicant is seeking a permit for the alteration or relocation of a watercourse, copies of the application shall be submitted by the AO to the adjacent communities, the River Management Engineer at the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources, and the Army Corps of Engineers.

### E. Public Notice

Prior to the issuance of a permit, proposals needing conditional use review, or consideration for a variance or appeal, must have a warned public hearing. The hearing must be noticed and warned within 120 days of the receipt of an application deemed complete. Public notice of the hearing shall be provided by the AO at least 15 days before the date of the hearing by all the following:

1. Publication of the date, place, and purpose of the hearing in the newspaper of general circulation;

2. Posting of the same information in three or more public places within the municipality, including posting of notice by the applicant within view from the public right of way nearest to the property for which an application is made; and,

3. Written notification to the applicant and to owners of all properties adjoining the property subject to development, without regard to any public right-of-way. In any situation in which a variance is sought regarding setbacks from a state highway, written notification shall be sent to the Secretary of Transportation. The notification shall include a description of the proposed project and shall be accompanied by information that clearly informs the recipient where additional information may be obtained, and that participation in the local proceeding is a prerequisite to the right to take any subsequent appeal.

4. The applicant shall bear the cost of the public warning and notification of adjoining landowners.

#### F. Decisions

1. Decisions on applications that go to the DRB for review shall be made in accordance with 24 V.S.A. § 4464 including all findings of fact, conclusions, and conditions.

2. The DRB shall consider comments from the ANR.

3. No permit shall be issued by the AO for any use or structure which requires the approval of the DRB until such approval has been obtained.

#### G. Permits

1. Where eligible, a permit shall be issued by the AO only in accordance with 24 V.S.A. Chapter 117;

2. Permits must state that all other necessary permits from state and federal agencies must be obtained before work may begin. A notice of permit, on a form prescribed by the municipality within view from the public right-of-way most nearly adjacent to the subject property must be posted until the appeals period has passed. Any Appeals shall be made within 15 days of permit issuance.

3. The AO, within three days of the date of issuance of a permit, shall deliver a copy of the permit to the listers of the municipality, and shall post a copy of the permit in the Town Offices for a period of 15 days from the date of issuance.

4. No permit shall take effect until the time for appeal (15 days) has passed, or in the event that a notice appeal is properly filed, no such permit shall take effect until adjudication of that

appeal by the DRB is complete and the time for taking an appeal to the Environmental Division of the Superior Court has passed without an appeal being taken. If an appeal is taken to the Environmental Division, the permit shall not take effect until the Environmental Division rules in accordance with 10 V.S.A. § 8504.

5. Within 30 days after a permit has been issued, or within 30 days of the issuance of any notice of violation, the appropriate municipal official shall:

a. deliver the original or a legible copy of the permit or notice of violation or a notice of permit generally in the form set forth in 24 V.S.A. § 1154(c) to the town clerk for recording as provided in 24 V.S.A. § 1154(a); and,

b. file a copy of that permit in the offices of the municipality in a location where all municipal land use permits shall be kept.

6. Expiration

a. A permit shall remain valid as long as substantial land development has been made;

b. Permits shall run with the land regardless of owner;

c. Habitable structures permitted under this bylaw shall be considered abandoned and the permit expired where the structures are no longer being maintained as a habitable structure for a period of at least five years, regardless of evidence of intent to re-establish such use. A habitable structure is structurally sound, weathertight, with functional drinking water, wastewater, and heating systems.

#### H. Variances

Variances may be granted in writing by the DRB only in accordance with all the criteria in 24 V.S.A. § 4469 after a public hearing noticed in accordance with 24 V.S.A. § 4464. If the proposed development is located within any Flood Hazard Area, the proposal shall comply with 44 C.F.R. § 60.6. Any variance issued in the Flood Hazard Area shall not increase flood heights and shall inform the applicant in writing over the signature of a community official that the issuance of a variance to construct a structure below the BFE increases risk to life and property and will result in increased flood insurance premiums up to amounts as high as \$25 for \$100 of coverage. Such notification shall be maintained with a record of all variance actions.

#### I. Appeals of a Permit Decision

Appeals from any decision or act of the AO in connection with this bylaw, shall be made to the DRB as provided for in 24 V.S.A. § 4465. Appeals from any decision of the DRB in connection shall be made to the Vermont Superior Court, as provided for in 24 V.S.A. § 4471.

## J. Administrative Responsibilities

1. The AO shall properly file and maintain a record of all permits and supporting documents.

## **4. Enforcement**

a. This bylaw shall be enforced in accordance with 24 V.S.A. §§ 1974a, 4451, and 4452. All notices of violation shall be provided to the State NFIP Coordinator.

<https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/24/059/01974a>

<https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/24/117/04451>

<https://legislature.vermont.gov/statutes/section/24/117/04452>

## **VII. Definitions**

**“Accessory dwelling”** means a distinct living unit that is clearly subordinate to a single-family dwelling on an owner-occupied lot, and has facilities and provisions for independent living, including sleeping, food preparation, and sanitation.

**“Accessory structure”** means a structure which is: 1) detached from and clearly incidental and subordinate to the principal use or structure on a lot, 2) located on the same lot as the principal structure or use, 3) clearly and customarily related to the principal structure or use, and 4) only used for vehicle parking, storage, or primarily building access. Examples include, garages, garden and tool sheds, and playhouses, but do not include “accessory dwellings.”

**“Area of special flood hazard”** is synonymous in meaning with the term “special flood hazard area”, SFHA, for the purposes of this bylaw.

**“Associated transportation and utility networks”** means those transportation and utility networks connected to a bridge, culvert, or utility for the purpose of crossing a river or stream and do not include transportation or utility networks within the river corridor that merely run parallel to a river or stream.

**“Base flood”** means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year (commonly referred to as the “100-year flood”).

**“Base Flood Elevation”** (BFE) is the elevation of the water surface elevation resulting from a flood that has a one percent chance of equaling or exceeding that level in any given year. On the Flood Insurance Rate Map the elevation is usually in feet, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929, the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, or other datum referenced in the Flood Insurance Study report, or the average depth of the base flood, usually in feet, above the ground surface.

**"Basement"** means any area of a building having its floor elevation below ground level on all sides, including crawlspaces.

**"Channel"** means an area that contains continuously or periodic flowing water that is confined by banks and a streambed.

**"Compensatory storage"** means a volume not previously used for flood storage and which shall be incrementally equal to or exceed the theoretical volume of flood water at each elevation, up to and including the base flood elevation, which would be displaced by the proposed project. Such compensatory volume shall have an unrestricted hydraulic connection to the same waterway or water body. Further, with respect to waterways, such compensatory volume shall be provided within the same reach of the river, stream, or creek.

**"Common plan of development"** means where a structure will be refurbished or constructed under one approved plan or permit, but in separate stages, phases, or in combination with other construction activities. Such work may be planned unit by unit and may take place at different times, on different schedules.

**"Construction trailer"** means a vehicle which is: (1) built on a single chassis; (2) 500 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection; (3) designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable; and (4) designed for use as a temporary office facility used to support management of a construction project, and not as a permanent structure.

**"Critical facilities"** means facilities that are vital to public health and safety, including police stations, fire and rescue facilities, hospitals, shelters, schools, nursing homes, water supply and waste treatment facilities.

**"Design Flood Elevation"** (DFE) in this bylaw means the Base Flood Elevation plus two feet.

**"Designated center"** means a downtown, village center, new town center, growth center, or neighborhood development area designated pursuant to 24 V.S.A. chapter 76A.

**"Development"** means any human-made change to improved or unimproved real estate, including but not limited to buildings or other structures, mining, dredging, filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations, or storage of equipment or materials.

**"Encroachment"** means fill or development that reduces the functional river corridor (impairs the equilibrium condition) or increases flood levels.

**"Equilibrium condition"** means the width, depth, meander pattern, and longitudinal slope of a stream channel that occurs when water flow, sediment, and woody debris are transported by the stream in such a manner that it generally maintains dimensions, pattern, and slope without unnaturally aggrading or degrading the channel bed elevation.

**"Fill"** means any placed material that changes the natural grade, increases the elevation, redirects the movement of flood water, or diminishes the flood storage capacity at the site. Temporary storage of material for less than 180 days is not considered fill.

**"Flood hazard"** means those hazards related to damage from flood-related inundation or erosion.

**"Flood Insurance Rate Map"** (FIRM) means an official map of a community, on which the Federal Insurance Administrator has delineated both the special flood hazard areas and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

**"Flood Insurance Study"** (FIS) means an examination, evaluation, and determination of flood hazards and, if appropriate, the corresponding water surface elevations or an examination, evaluation, and determination of mudslide (i.e., mudflow) and /or flood-related erosion hazards.

**"Floodproofing"** means any combination of structural and non-structural additions, changes, or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved real property, water and sanitary facilities, structures and their contents.

**"Floodway"** means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot at any point. Please note that flood hazard areas and floodways may be shown on a separate map panels.

**"Fluvial erosion"** means the erosion or scouring of riverbeds and banks during high flow conditions of a river. Fluvial erosion is most likely to occur within the river corridor.

**"Grading"** means the movement or replacement of topsoil or other material originating on the site and within the hazard area. Grading results in minor or no changes in topographic elevations. If new material is brought from outside the hazard area and such new material is not offset with an equal or greater removal of material from the portion of the site within the hazard area, the new material shall be considered "fill" and shall not be considered grading.

**"Historic structure"** means any structure that is: (a) listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places (a listing maintained by the Department of the Interior) or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as meeting the requirements for individual listing on the National Register; (b) certified or preliminarily determined by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historical significance of a registered historic district or a district preliminarily determined by the Secretary to qualify as a registered historic district; (c) individually listed on a state inventory of historic places in states with historic preservation programs which have been approved by the Secretary of the Interior; or (d) individually listed on a local inventory of historic places in communities with historic preservation programs that

have been certified either: (i) by an approved state program as determined by the Secretary of the Interior or (ii) directly by the Secretary of the Interior in states without approved programs.

**"Lowest floor"** means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area, including basement. An unfinished or flood resistant enclosure, usable solely for parking of vehicles, building access, or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor provided that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable non-elevation design requirements of 44 C.F.R. § 60.3.

**"Maintenance"** means periodic actions required to keep up a condition and that do not significantly change the materials or extent of an existing condition in the hazard area.

**"Manufactured home (or Mobile home)"** means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when attached to the required utilities. The term "manufactured home" does not include a "recreational vehicle".

**"New construction"** means structures for which the start of construction commenced on or after the effective date of floodplain management regulation adopted by the community and includes any subsequent improvements to such structures.

**"Nonconforming structure"** means 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 administrative officer. Structures that were in violation of the regulations in effect at the time of their creation, and remain so, remain violations and are not nonconforming structures.

**"Nonconforming use"** means 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 administrative officer.

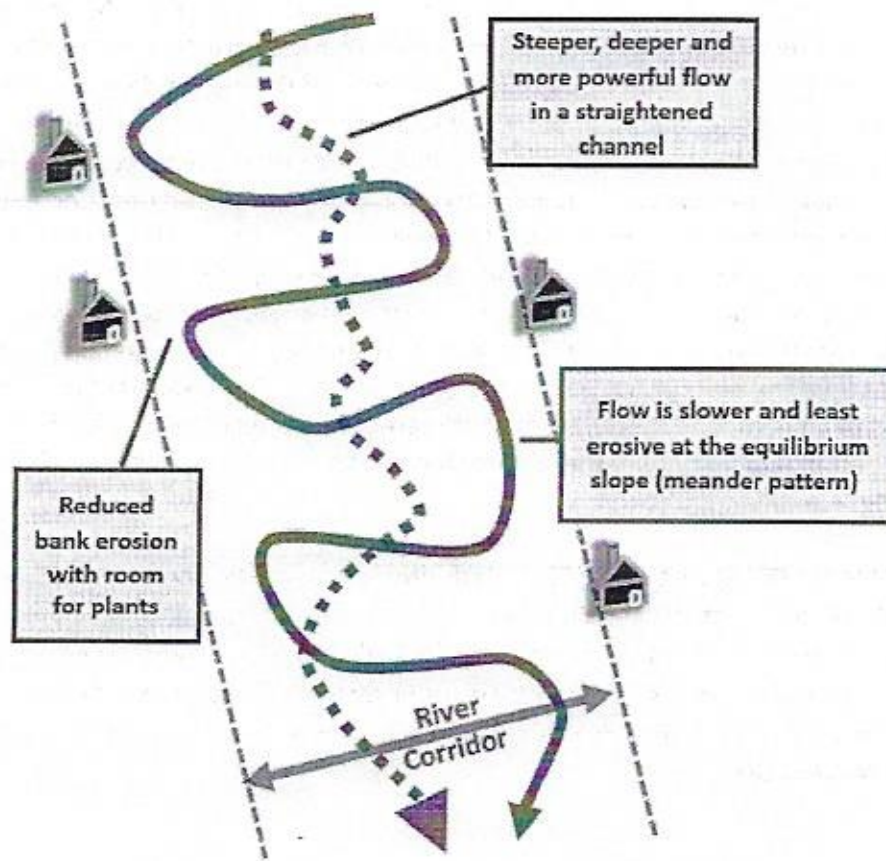
**"Non-residential"** includes: businesses, churches, schools, nursing homes, pool houses, clubhouses, recreational buildings, government buildings, mercantile structures, industrial structures, and warehouses.

**"Recreational vehicle"** means a vehicle which is: (a) built on a single chassis; (b) 400 square feet or less when measured at the largest horizontal projection; (c) designed to be self-propelled or permanently towable by a light duty truck; and (d) designed primarily not for use as a permanent dwelling but as a temporary living quarters for recreational, camping, travel, or seasonal use.

**“Replacement structure”** means a new building placed in the same footprint as the pre-existing building and does not include a change in use.

**“River”** means the full length and width, including the bed and banks, of any watercourse, including rivers, streams, creeks, brooks, and branches which experience perennial flow. “River” does not mean constructed drainageways, including water bars, swales, and roadside ditches.

**“River corridor”** means the land area adjacent to a river that is required to accommodate the dimensions, slope, planform, and buffer of the naturally stable channel and that is necessary for the natural maintenance or natural restoration of a dynamic equilibrium condition and for minimization of fluvial erosion hazards, as delineated by the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources in accordance with river corridor protection procedures. (10 V.S.A. § 1422). See figure 4 below.



**Figure 4 – River Corridor Diagram showing room for river channel adjustments to minimize slope and erosive power**

**“Special flood hazard area”** (SFHA) is the land in the floodplain within a community subject to a one percent or greater chance of flooding in any given year. For purposes of this bylaw, the term “area of special flood hazard” is synonymous in meaning with the phrase “special flood hazard area.” This area is usually labeled Zone A, AE, AO, AH, or A1-30 in the most current flood insurance studies and on the maps published by FEMA. Maps of this area are available for viewing in the municipal office or online from the FEMA Map Service Center: [msc.fema.gov](http://msc.fema.gov). Base flood elevations have not been determined in Zone A where the flood risk has been mapped by approximate methods. Base flood elevations are shown at selected intervals on maps of special flood hazard areas that are determined by detailed methods. Please note, where floodways have been determined they may be shown on separate map panels from the Flood Insurance Rate Maps.

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

**“Storage”** means the aggregation of materials, items, or objects whether natural or human-made; that is kept as a stockpile, collection, or inventory; where individual materials from the stockpile, collection or inventory may change, but where the general footprint of the stored materials continues to be used for the same purpose; whether set upon the land or within a container, structure, or facility; and that would not otherwise be in compliance with these development standards.

**“Structure”** means a walled and roofed building, as well as a manufactured home, including gas or liquid storage tanks.

**“Substantial damage”** means damage of any origin sustained by a structure whereby the cost of restoring the structure to its before-damaged conditions would equal or exceed 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the damage occurred.

**“Substantial improvement”** means any repair, reconstruction, rehabilitation, addition, or other improvement of a structure after the date of adoption of this bylaw, the cost of which, over three years or over the period of a common plan of development, cumulatively equals or exceeds 50 percent of the market value of the structure before the “start of construction” of the improvement. This term includes structures which have incurred “substantial damage,” regardless of the actual repair work performed. The term does not, however, include either: (a) Any project for improvement of a structure to correct existing violations of state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which have been previously identified by the local code enforcement official and which are the minimum necessary to assure safe living conditions or (b) Any alteration of an “historic structure,” provided that the alteration will not preclude the structure’s continued designation as an “historic structure.”

**“Top of bank”** means 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. See figure 5 below.

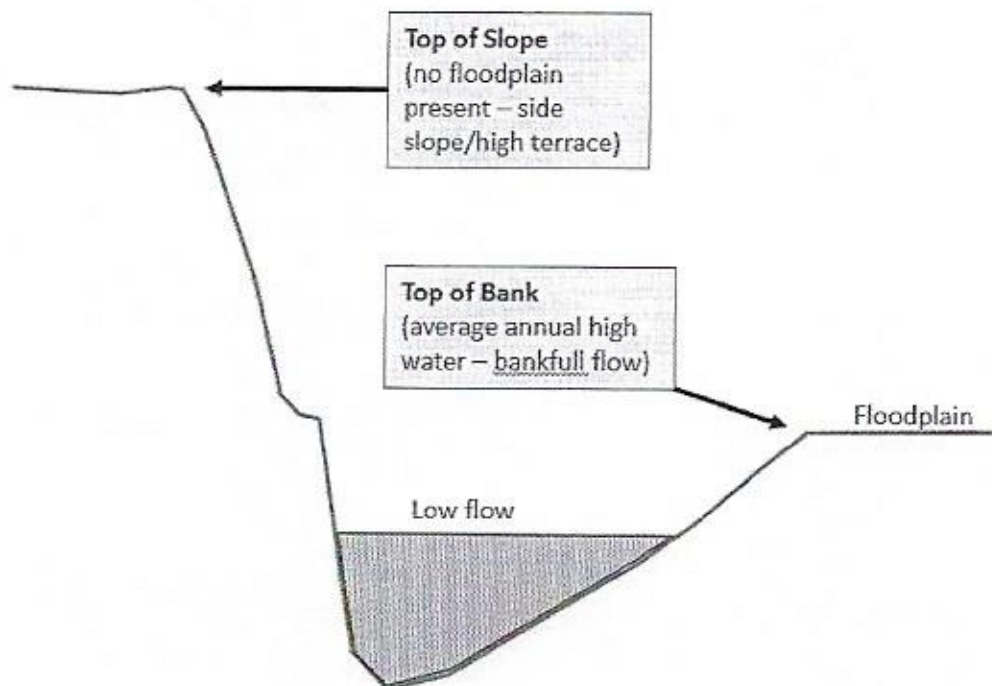


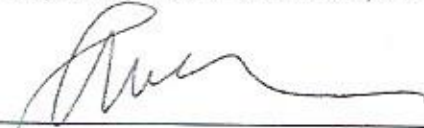
Figure 5 – Diagram showing the Top of Bank where a stream flows onto a floodplain and Top of Slope where floodplain access is not present.


**“Top of slope”** means 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. See figure 5 above.

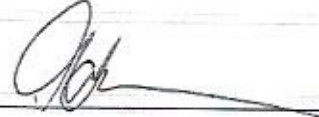
**“Violation”** means the failure of a structure or other development to be fully compliant with this bylaw. A structure or other development without the elevation certificate, other certifications, or other evidence of compliance required in 44 C.F.R. § 60.3 is presumed to be in violation until such time as that documentation is provided.

Record of adoption next page.


Adopted by vote of the Glover, VT Selectboard December 11, 2025.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Anne Eldridge, Chair

  
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Justin Mason

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Adam Heuslin

Attest:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Cindy Epinette, Glover, VT Town Clerk

Date 12/11/25