

Minutes  
Economic Development Committee  
Town Managers Office  
July 9, 2019  
3:30pm

Attendance:

Committee

Cody McEwen (Chair), Mike Madore, Gilda Stratton, John Davis (Town Manager),

Councilors

Louis Pelletier

Meeting called to order by Chair McEwen at 3:30pm.

- I. Review of prior meeting minutes.
- II. Finalize initial updates for Phase II of Comprehensive Plan - EMDC.

The committee collectively reviewed updates requested from the previous meeting. The public was notified of this meeting and no updates from the public were requested. Council updates were also provided to the committee by Councilor Jackson and Councilor Golieb. Attached to these minutes are the final edits. The committee will confirm the edits on the next meeting and send them to EMDC.

- III. Continued discussion and review of preliminary ideas to work on creating a Downtown Improvement Plan (DIP).

The committee reviewed a list of the committees 'big ideas' that could be incorporated into a Downtown Improvement Plan. The finalized list is attached to these minutes.

Next meeting is set for July 23, 2019 at 2:30pm in the Manager's office.

Adjourned at 5:00pm

## Chapter Three

### Regional Coordination

The Katahdin Region is comprised of eight communities – East Millinocket, Island Falls, Medway, Millinocket, Mount Chase, Patten, Sherman, and Stacyville. These communities are bound not only by geography but by a shared history. With a view of Mount Katahdin - which stands in Baxter State Park - from all directions and the recent designation of the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument, the region is rooted in the forest, lakes, rivers and mountains that comprise the landscape and have defined the area throughout history.

Because the region was heavily reliant on the forest industry, whether through the physical presence of a mill as with East Millinocket and Millinocket or through workforce or supply chain businesses, the recent downturn of the region's major industry/employer and economic shifts have impacted the entire region. The harsh reality is that the paper mills are not coming back and measures to regain economic vitality are critical.

As a result of the changes to the economic landscape, the region took drastic steps to rebuild from the losses and diversify economic opportunities. In 2014, the grassroots volunteer-driven organization Our Katahdin was launched with a mission to promote community and development in the region. The vision of Our Katahdin was a first step in rejuvenating the communities; it was joined by a wide range of non-profit, community-based organizations and efforts that are working collaboratively to see growth – Katahdin Collaborative, Katahdin Tourism Project, Katahdin Citizens Group, Katahdin Chamber of Commerce, Millinocket Memorial Library, Thrive Penobscot, Friends of Baxter State Park, Katahdin Area Trails, The Nature Conservancy, Eastern Maine Development Corporation, Maine Development Foundation, Katahdin Higher Education Center, and others.

Working in partnership, several activities were performed to begin identifying the road to recovery including:

- Hosting the Katahdin Revitalization Speaker Series
- Katahdin Higher Education Center administering a regional survey for businesses, organizations, local government, and residents to business needs, gaps and opportunities
- Building the Katahdin Collaborative effort that resulted in the publication of the Katahdin Gazetteer: A Roadmap to the Future

The Katahdin Gazetteer was a project with communities and organizations working with The University of Maine Senator George J. Mitchell Center for Sustainability Solutions and Adam Burk & Co (specialized consulting agency) to create a vision and action plan with the goal of identifying what matters to people in the region and a roadmap to growth. The effort included community events, strategic planning sessions, workshops, surveys and outreach to engage a broad representation of the region.

As a result of this visioning, the following Big Ideas were identified:

- Foster vibrant villages that enhance the region
- Make the Katahdin region the premier four-season outdoor destination in New England

- Be a place that supports & attracts people of all ages
- Cultivate local jobs & a new regional economy
- Grow the next wave of forest product manufacturing
- Future-proof the region

Moving forward, this group will continue to meet to assure that the visioning continues, projects are supported, and efforts result in revitalization of the region. The multi-jurisdictional comprehensive plan will incorporate this vision.

Additionally, regional committees have been formed to address economic and community initiatives. A regional Broadband Committee was formed as well as a regional Mental Health and Wellness Coalition. The Broadband Committee is comprised of two representatives from each of the towns of Millinocket, East Millinocket, and Medway as well as an Administrator which fills a seventh board position. This organization is granted by the State of Maine contingent upon having at least two communities incorporated to form the committee and furthermore, a public utility.

The Broadband Committee is collaborating to develop and improve broadband internet capability throughout the region. The 'Three Ring Binder' is, "a 1,100-mile fiber optic network spanning the rural regions of the state in the form of three large rings. The rings are interconnected with each other and within the major urban service centers of the state, thus tying rural and urban Maine together. The rings are also connected via multiple paths to Canada and the U.S. Internet grid for the first time, placing Maine at the center of the global Internet rather than on an edge. The network allows users in rural Maine access to some of the fastest Internet service in the country."<sup>1</sup> The center ring runs through ME Route 11 which runs through Millinocket, East Millinocket, and Medway where it then hits a junction splitting both North and South. Tapping into this network and maximizing its use will be essential in moving the region forward. Initial plans are coordinated through a partnership with Neighborly Communications who will work with the committee to aggregate data, install the system, and distribute network communications. The committee may use this as a model for the Northern section of the Katahdin region if it is both feasible and desired.

The Mental Health and Wellness Coalition is formed by the towns of Millinocket, East Millinocket, Medway, Woodville, and Lincoln. The coalition hopes to continue to grow and host more community leaders, recovery coaches, law enforcement, emergency medical responders, and concerned members of the public. The towns of Millinocket and East Millinocket have formed committees to work towards organizing community efforts relating to mental health and wellness. The coalitions purpose is to combine efforts in a regional approach by banding our resources together to identify needs of the region while limiting the duplication of efforts. The coalition hopes that applying for grants as a larger body, it will increase the chances that funds can be distributed efficiently based on identified needs.

The communities are also benefited by the regional coordination of school activities such as sports and the performing arts, year round activities hosted by the tri-town municipal Recreation Department, and coordinated efforts of mutual aid with our emergency services such as police, fire, and ambulance.

<sup>1</sup> Kittredge, Fletcher. "Maine's Three Ring Binder." Maine Policy Review 22.1 (2013) : 30 -40, <https://digitalcommons.library.umaine.edu/mpr/vol22/iss1/7>.

# Chapter Five

## Historic & Archaeological Resources

### Goals/ Vision

#### *State Goal*

To preserve the State's historic and archaeological resources.

#### *Local Goal*

##### Millinocket

To assess current and potential sites for historic preservation, to provide interpretive materials or displays to educate the public on these important resources, to work along side projects and organizations with similar missions and to identify, prioritize, and seek funding through available agencies to reclaim, restore and recognize historic properties, both residential and commercial within our existing community.

##### East Millinocket

**GOAL NEEDED**

##### Medway

**GOAL NEEDED**

### Introduction

The Katahdin Region can be divided into five major periods; within each of those periods significant contributions helped develop and shape the character and historic resources. The first period of significance is the Native American period which depicted a time when Native Americans were attracted to the region because of the large bodies of water; various native settlements have been recorded within the current boundaries of the towns.

The Town of Medway was the home for one of the largest water powered sawmills in the 1820's. A second large mill was built soon after near what is now Medway Center. Sawmills remained there as late as the 1920's. The Town was originally incorporated as Kilmanock but the name was changed in 1854 to Medway.

The second period of significance was lumbering; in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, the Northern Maine woods were prime sources of lumber including wood for building ships and ships masts. From 1838 to 1899, the Fowler family established a small farm and settlement on Millinocket Stream supporting logging activities and famous expeditions in the area.

The third period of significance is the areas' pulp and paper beginnings, which began around 1893 with the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad laying its Houlton route through the area near Millinocket Stream. In 1899, Great Northern Paper Company began construction of the then largest paper mill in the World, building directly on top of what was formally the Fowler family farm & settlement. In 1907, the Great Northern Paper Company built their third mill (second being in Madison) in East Millinocket. During this time, the Towns of East Millinocket and Millinocket became incorporated, growing rapidly. The towns were densely populated, serviced largely by train, and characterized by several large rooming houses, hotels, and a few Victorian houses.

The fourth period was the post-war period, in which all three towns continued to grow. After World War I and World War II, the character of the towns began to change. With the loss of the Great Northern Hotel and other buildings, the construction of major highways into the towns, and suburban developments began to change the face of the three communities. While the towns were still compactly settled, the new growth was directed to the center of the towns characterizing single family housing, malls, suburban commercial development, and multi-family housing complexes.

The last period of significant, is the modern period. As the towns entered the late 1980s, the initial decline in the paper industry began to be seen across the communities. In 1989, Georgia-Pacific bought the Great Northern Paper Company in a hostile takeover, and in turn sold the Maine holdings to Bowater in 1991. In 1999 Inexcon, a Canadian company acquired the mills from Bowater. The uncertainty of the mills continued to grow in the early 2000s, with numerous acquisitions of the mills until 2011 when the Katahdin Paper Company LLC sold the mills to Cate Street Capital of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. They revived the name Great Northern Paper Company, and hired over 250 people at the East Millinocket Mill site. However, Millinocket had permanently shut their doors. In 2012, the East Millinocket Mill was selected to produce over 3,000 tons of paper for the three-part novel, "Fifty Shades of Grey." Unfortunately, the increase in demand was short lived and in 2014, the 100-year-old paper mill formally shut their doors.

The Katahdin region continues to be a tourism destination throughout the year. The region's four season staple has attracted visitors from not only Maine, but from various places across the United States, Canada and other nations. This is not only evident today, but has held true through the course of time. Adventure seekers, be it families or individuals, explore the region to challenge themselves mentally and physically. Baxter State Park with its woods, waterways, and Katahdin - which sits in the lower half of the park - has drawn those to the state for recreation, forest research, and to view wildlife spanning the whole of the regions history. Influential people as that of Henry David Thoreau, Theodore Roosevelt, Percival Baxter, and Donn Fendler traversed the land; some guided by local Native Americans, which as mentioned, hold great cultural bonds to the land.

## Inventory of Historic & Archaeological Sites

### *Pre- Historic Archaeological Sites*

Based on a 2017 study from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, there is current information regarding twelve prehistoric sites in the Town of Millinocket. These sites are surveyed on the shores of Dolby Pond, Shad Pond, and the banks of the West Branch Penobscot.

There is no information regarding prehistoric sites in the Town of East Millinocket.

It is worth noting that in the town of Millinocket, "much of the undeveloped shoreline has been subjected to professional prehistoric archaeological surveying." However, the East Branch "that cuts through the northeast corner of East Millinocket needs archaeological surveying."

The town of Medway, based on a November 2016 inventory survey, has nine prehistoric archaeological sites known. All of the known sites are located on the banks of the Penobscot River, on islands in the river, or in the mouth of East Branch. Professional surveying has been limited to small areas of the river banks for road/bridge and hydroelectric relicensing projects.

### *Historic Archaeological Sites*

Based on the same 2017 study cited above, there are two documented archaeological sites in the town of Millinocket and one documented site in the town of East Millinocket. In a 2016 study, the town of Medway has five documented archaeological sites.

Site Name	Site Number	Site Type	Period of Significance	National Register Status	Town
Fowler Farm	ME 281-001	Farmstead	c. 1833-1899	Undetermined	Millinocket
Quakish Lake Dam	ME 281-002	Dam, hydroelectric	1900 – present	Undetermined	Millinocket
Powers Farm	ME 136-001	Domestic	Pre-1890 – 1907	Undetermined	East Millinocket
W. Wait Homestead	ME 275-001	Domestic	n/a	Ineligible	Medway
Medway Village Sawmill Dam	ME 275-002	Dam, sawmill	n/a	Undetermined	Medway
G.H. Backer Homestead	ME 275-003	Domestic	n/a	Ineligible	Medway
W. Reed Homestead	ME 275-004	Domestic	n/a	Undetermined	Medway
Medway Unidentified Foundation	ME 275-005	Domestic	n/a	Undetermined	Medway

The needs for continued surveying, inventorying, and analyzing is suggested for all three towns. There have been no town-wide professional surveys in regards to archaeological sites, and any future surveys need to focus on identifying significant resources associated with the earliest Euro-American settlements in the town. These settlements can be dated back to the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries and can be associated with the towns' agricultural, residential, and industrial heritages.

### *Historic Architecture - Buildings/ Structures/ Objects*

As of April 2017, there are two properties in the town of Millinocket and zero properties in the town of East Millinocket that are eligible to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The town of Medway as of October 2016 has one property on the National Register of Historic Places. Based off of preliminary surveys, three locations in Millinocket and two locations in East Millinocket may become eligible for recognition.

Building Name	Location	Eligibility	Town
Great Northern Paper Administration Building	One Katahdin Ave	Yes	Millinocket

Great Northern Paper Engineering & Research Building	One Katahdin Ave	Yes	Millinocket
Bandstand	Intersection of Katahdin Ave & Poplar Street	Preliminary	Millinocket
George W. Stearns High School	80 Maine Ave	Preliminary	Millinocket
Millinocket Post Office	Penobscot Ave Rd	Preliminary	Millinocket
Millinocket Trust Company, East Millinocket Branch	49 Main St.	Preliminary	East Millinocket
Municipal Building	53 Main St.	Preliminary	East Millinocket
Congregational Church of Medway	Church St.	Yes	Medway

## Other Notable Museums & Historical Sites

### *Antique Snowmobile Museum*

The Antique Snowmobile Museum holds one of the largest collections of antique snowmobiles in the Northeast. The museum was founded by the sons of Earlan Campbell, a pioneer in the development of Maine's snowmobile culture. The Museum features an estimated 36 workable reconditioned sleds from early manufacturers, dating back to 1943 and the Eliason Motor Toboggan. Most of the sleds featured have been donated, but some are on loan from their owner.

The museum is operated by the Northern Timber Cruisers snowmobile club. Once a year you can see these sleds featured in the annual Snowmobile Parade during the area's Winterfest in February. For more information call the Northern Timber Cruisers at (207) 723-6023.

## Historical & Archaeological Societies

### *Maine Historic Preservation Commission*

The Maine Historic Preservation Commission is an independent agency within the Executive Branch of the State Government that functions as the State Historic Preservation Office. The commission meets quarterly to review and approve nominations of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places, the agency's annual operating budget, and to make grant awards for historic preservation projects.

### *Millinocket Historical Society*

Founded in 1979 by Polly and Bud Segee, the Millinocket Historical Society's mission is to gather and preserve historical artifacts of the town Millinocket. Their focus is on elements that shaped the lives, town, and generations of traditions. They believe that by preserving past treasures, future generations will be able to appreciate the people and families that built the town and savor the spirit of the generations before them.

To find out more information contact the Millinocket Historical Society at (207) 723-5477 or visit them online at [millinockethistoricalsociety.org](http://millinockethistoricalsociety.org). The museum & office is located at 80 Central Street, Millinocket.

## Strategies & Policies

In order to preserve the State of Maine's historic and archaeological resources from development that could threaten those resources, the Towns of East Millinocket, Medway, and Millinocket should adopt the following policies and strategies.

### Millinocket

1. **Policy:** *To identify sites that are eligible for designation and to work with organizations and entities that own those sites to work towards designation.*

**Strategies:** *Asses known sites that are not designated and research unknown sites with potential.*

**Time Frame:** *On-going.*

**Responsible Agent(s):** *Town of Millinocket, Millinocket Historical Society, Community members and stakeholders at large.*

### East Millinocket

1. **Policy:** *state policy here*

**Strategies:** *state strategies here*

**Time Frame:** *state length here*

**Responsible Agent(s):** *list all that are responsible for implementation*

2. **Policy:** *state policy here*

**Strategies:** *state strategies here*

**Time Frame:** *state length here*

**Responsible Agent(s):** *list all that are responsible for implementation*

### Medway

1. **Policy:** *state policy here*

**Strategies:** *state strategies here*

**Time Frame:** *state length here*

**Responsible Agent(s):** *list all that are responsible for implementation*

2. **Policy:** *state policy here*

**Strategies:** *state strategies here*

**Time Frame:** *state length here*

**Responsible Agent(s):** *list all that are responsible for implementation*



## *State of Maine*

### **Policies:**

*Minimum policies required to address state goals:*

1. Protect to the greatest extent practicable the significant historic and archaeological resources in the community.

### **Strategies:**

*Minimum strategies to meet state goals:*

1. For known historic archeological sites and areas sensitive to prehistoric archeology, through local land use ordinances require subdivision or non- residential developers to take appropriate measures to protect those resources, including but not limited to, modification of the proposed state design, construction timing, and/or extent of excavation.
2. Adopt or amend land use ordinances to require the planning board (or other designated review authority) to incorporate maps and information provided by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission into their review process.
3. Work with the local or county historical society and/or the Maine Historic Preservation Commission to assess the need for, and if necessary plan for, a comprehensive community survey of the community's historic and archaeological resources.

**Time Frame:** Ongoing

**Responsible Agent(s):** Maine Historic Preservation Commission, East Millinocket, Millinocket

## **Acknowledgments**

Information regarding historic & archaeological sites was provided by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission. Data was collected for the Municipal Growth Management Plans by Arthur Spiess, Leith Smith, and Kirk Mohny.

# Chapter Seven

## Natural Resources

### Goals/ Vision

#### *State Goal*

To protect the State's other critical natural resources, including without limitation, wetlands, wildlife and fisheries habitat, sand dunes, shore lands, scenic vistas, and unique natural areas.

#### *Local Goal*

##### Millinocket

To implement new, and support existing, sustainable harvesting practices as needed to ensure truly renewable and resilient natural resources for the benefit of future generations and habitat regeneration.

##### East Millinocket

To restore the shore of the West Branch of the Penobscot River along and near Spencer Brook. To create a walking area along the river, to create a canoe/kayak launch area, and to restore Spencer Brook and its head ponds to enable IF & W to restock the brook with trout on an annual basis. To enable the East Millinocket water supply source from the East Branch of the Penobscot along the gravel pack esker to remain viable into the future.

##### Medway

#### **GOAL NEEDED**

### Introduction

The communities of East Millinocket, Millinocket and Medway are located in the Katahdin region of Northern Penobscot County Maine. These three communities are accessed directly from the I-95 interstate highway, exiting left on Highway ME-157 to travel through Medway to East Millinocket leading to Millinocket. The geographic landscape for each community is as follows:

##### Medway

- Land – 41.00 sq mi
- Water – 0.14 sq mi

##### East Millinocket

- Land – 7.81 sq mi
- Water – 7.10 sq mi

##### Millinocket

- Land – 15.95 sq mi
- Water – 2.27 sq mi

The Katahdin Region is a gateway to one of the largest wilderness areas in the State – the Maine North Woods. The region hosts Baxter State Park, an area comprised of 209,644 acres of pristine land, water,

and natural habitat. Millinocket is home to Mount Katahdin, the highest point in Maine at 5,267 feet; it is the centerpiece of Baxter State Park. The flora and fauna on the mountain are typical of those found in northern New England, and also hosts rare species local to the mountain such as the Katahdin Arctic Butterfly. Along with Baxter State Park, the newly designated Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument which sits next door, provides additional and unique experiences. The monument was designated on August 24, 2016 by then President Barack Obama who proclaimed the 87,563 acres of land. Having both of these parks with different management protocols and recreation opportunities ensures that the region caters to all of those types of adventure seekers and wilderness lovers.

The climate in the Katahdin region embraces the four seasons and a common saying among locals is “If you don’t like the weather, wait a minute.” There are large seasonal temperature differences, with warm to hot (and often humid) summers and cold (sometimes severely cold) winters. Average highs are 52 and average lows are 32 degrees Fahrenheit. Compared to the U.S. average 39 inches of rain and 39 inches snow annually, the Katahdin region communities average 85 inches of snow per year and 43 inches of rain.

Conserving an array of habitats and their associated wildlife species helps in maintaining biological diversity and ensuring that wildlife and human populations remain healthy. To feed and reproduce, wildlife relies on a variety of food, cover, water and space. Development often has a negative impact, resulting in the loss of habitats and diversity, habitat fragmentation and loss of open space, and the loss of travel corridors.

### *Topography*

To be inserted

### *Fisheries*

To be inserted

## **Threats & Protective Measures**

### *Threats*

- **Local Environment:** Events resulting from changes in the climate could include extreme weather events that disrupt tourism and power supply, disrupt seasonal weather patterns, damage infrastructure, impact water resources, increase the introduction of diseases that affect our ecosystem.
- **Pollution:** Pollutants that manifest in air, land and water can threaten natural and human health. Chemicals and other compounds known by the World Health Organization to be carcinogenic, toxic, or are otherwise a threat to human or environmental health are currently in widespread personal and commercial use. Other activities, such as burning or dumping, could release unknown toxins into the air, water and land that could pose a significant threat to human and natural health. We are cognizant to minimize the effects of this on the municipality through our current operations and look for sustainable updates into the future.
- **Development:** Any form of development can implicitly impact the local ecosystem. Potential consequences of development to natural resources include but are not limited to the following: groundwater disruption; greenhouse gas emissions; interference with wildlife; and disbursement of known toxins. This can affect existing habitats or behavioral patterns of wildlife which could impact their well being. We recognize that our future requires redevelopment of facilities and infrastructure and we will continue to balance these concerns of development in our redevelopment plans.

● **Consumption:** Extraction of natural resources for economic vitality could influence both the quality and availability of natural resources for human use, and diminish the health and productivity of the local ecosystem. Water sources, biodiversity, forest products, and recreation resources are influenced by land use policies and activities. We recognize that our future requires redevelopment of facilities and infrastructure which may include the consumption and extraction of resources. We will continue to balance these concerns of consumption and extraction in our redevelopment plans.

*Protective Measures (Initiatives)*

Millinocket Habitat Protection Overlay Zone (HP)

Added 4-13-1995 by Ord. No. 1-95

(1) The purpose of the Habitat Protection Overlay Zone (HP) is to protect essential and significant wildlife (§ 125-33 ZONING § 125-34) habitats in accordance with the requirements of the Comprehensive Planning and Land Use Regulation Act (30-A M.R.S.A. § 4301 et seq.) and the Mandatory Shoreland Zoning Act (38 M.R.S.A. § 435 et seq.).

(2) Areas designated as being in the Habitat Protection Overlay Zone (HP) include all those lands identified and mapped by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, pursuant to the Natural Resources Protection Act (38 M.R.S.A. § 480 A-V).

## Inventory of Natural Resources

### *State Identified- Targeted Species*

Rare, Threatened or Endangered

Common Name	Latin Name	Threat Level	Type	Location
Creeper	<i>Strophitus undulates</i>	“Rare”	Mussel	Millinocket Stream
Yellow Lampmussel	<i>Lampsilis cariosa</i>	“Threatened”	Mussel	Penobscot River watershed
Tidewater Mucket	<i>Leptodea ochracea</i>	“Threatened”	Mussel	Penobscot River watershed
Brook Floater	<i>Alsmidonta varicose</i>	“Threatened”	Mussel	Penobscot River watershed
Northern Bog Lemming	<i>Synaptomys borealis</i>	“Threatened”	Mammal	Baxter State Park
Roaring Brook Mayfly	<i>Epeorus frisoni</i>	“Threatened”	Mayfly	Baxter State Park
American Pipit	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>	“Endangered”	Bird	Baxter State Park
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	“Endangered”	Bird	Mountainous regions
Katahdin Artic	<i>Oeneis polixenes katahdin</i>	“Endangered”	Butterfly	Baxter State Park

Significant, essential, and other habitats

Name	Type	Location
Deer Wintering Yards/ Areas	Significant Habitat	Millinocket – 1 DWA - North of Route 11/ West of Morgan Lane
Bald Eagle Nesting	Significant Habitat	Millinocket – 5 recorded areas
Inland Wading Bird & Waterfowl	Significant Habitat	Millinocket – 3 recorded areas

### *Rare or Unique Botanical Features*

The Natural Areas Program is administered by the State Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry. The program includes Rare and Unique Botanical Features and Registered Critical Areas. Rare and unique botanical features include the habitat of rare, threatened, or endangered plant species and

unique or exemplary natural communities. These features are ranged in four different ways: State Rarity, Global Rarity, State Legal Status, and Federal Legal Status

Features that have been identified in the past, but have not been seen, or field-verified, within the past 20 years are considered as historic rare, threatened or endangered plants. Because these areas have not been field verified there is no information available by which to map these areas. According to the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry, East Millinocket, Millinocket, and Medway do not contain any of these features.

### *Soil*

The United States Department of Agriculture (SDA) Soil Conservation Service (SCS) has prepared soil classification maps for each state (STATSGO). Where more detailed soil survey maps are not available, as is the case in Penobscot County, data on geology, topography, vegetation, and climate are assembled, together with Land Remote Sensing Satellite (LANDSAT) images. Soils of like areas are studied, and the probable classification and extent of the soils are determined.

A soils map at 1:20,000 scale is useful in understanding and planning the soil resources of fields, farms, and communities, but it is not useful for planning small (less than 1 acre) plots. The pattern of soils is often very complex and, in some places, soils grades imperceptibly into others. On-site investigations are needed to determine the suitability of a plot for a septic tank installation for example. Soils in the Katahdin Region are of several types: Brayton-Dixfield-Peacham (ME0008), Colonel-Dixfield-Lyman (ME011), Colton-Adams-Vassalboro (ME014), Hermon-Brayton-Colton (ME026) and no name given for ME0701.

### *Scenic Byways*

Direct from the Explore Maine website:

*“Boasting one of the oldest Scenic Byway programs in the country, Maine offers travelers diverse landscapes such as the Western Mountains and the rugged Downeast coastline. Maine’s Byways feature outstanding year-round recreation opportunities, well-preserved rural character, traditional arts and culture, abundant wildlife.”*

Millinocket, Medway, and East Millinocket are part of what is known the Maine Highlands. Within this scenic boundary, you will find two highways: the Katahdin Woods & Waters Scenic Byway and the Moosehead Lake Scenic Byway. Neither of the scenic highways runs directly through the towns, but they are close enough for residents and tourists to capture the natural beauty that Maine has to offer.

### *Shoreland Zoning*

Shoreland areas include those areas within 250 feet of the normal high-water line of any great pond, river or saltwater body, within 250 feet of the upland edge of a coastal or freshwater wetland, or within 75 feet of the high-water line of a stream. The purposes of these controls are further the maintenance healthful conditions; to prevent and control water pollution; to protect fish spawning grounds, aquatic life, bird and other wildlife habitat; to protect buildings and lands from flooding an accelerated erosion; to protect archaeological and historic resources; to protect freshwater wetlands; to control building sites, placement of structures and land uses; to conserve shore cover, and visual as well as actual points of access to inland waters; to conserve natural beauty and open space; and to anticipate and respond to the impacts of development in shoreland areas.

### *Millinocket Shoreland Protection Zone (SP).*

Amended 4-13-1995 by Ord. No. 1-95

(1) The purpose of the Shoreland Protection Zone (SP) is to protect water quality, productive habitat, biotic systems and the scenic and natural values on relatively undeveloped shorelands from adverse impact from development.

(2) Areas designated as being in the Shoreland Protection Zone (SP) include:

(a) The land between the normal high-water line and a line one hundred (100) feet back from the Normal high-water line of the following water bodies:

[1] Jerry Pond.

[2] Dolby Flowage.

[3] The West Branch of the Penobscot River.

(b) The land between the normal high-water line and a line seventy-five (75) feet back from the normal high-water line of all tributary brooks and streams to the water bodies listed in Subsection K(2)(a) above, including Millinocket Stream, Ledge Cut Brook and Jerry Brook, which is not designated otherwise.

(c) The land between the upland edge and a line seventy-five (75) feet back from the upland edge of all non-forested freshwater wetlands designated as (WP), which is not designated otherwise.

(d) The land between the upland edge and a line two hundred fifty (250) feet back from the upland edge of all non-forested freshwater wetlands designated as (WP), and as high or moderate value for wildlife by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife.

(e) Floodplains along rivers and floodplains along artificially formed great ponds, along rivers defined by the one-hundred-year floodplain as designated on the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) Flood Insurance Rate Maps or Flood Hazard Boundary Maps or the flood of record or, in the absence of these, by soil types identified as recent floodplain soils.

### *East Millinocket*

East Millinocket adopts State of Maine Shoreland Zoning as its zoning for protection of the water shore. The area zoned has historically been part of the former paper mill site. The Town is interested in creating an opportunity for the Town's people and visitors to access the Penobscot River from this former mill site and to utilize Spencer Brook as a fishing opportunity as it once was in the mid-1900's.

### *Medway*

### *Information Needed*

### *Strategies & Policies*

In order to protect, promote, and preserve the quality of the State of Maine's natural resources, including but not limited to the wildlife and habitat, the following policies and implementation strategies have been developed.

### *Millinocket*

1. **Policy:** *To encourage sustainably-managed forests for the benefit of future generations and the health and resilience of the natural environment.*

**Strategies:** *Push for statewide and any associated company's policies to reflect these goals.*

**Time Frame:** *On-going.*

**Responsible Agent:** *Town of Millinocket, Maine DEP*

2. **Policy:** *To reduce the community's impact on the environment while we redevelop the economic base.*

**Strategies:** *Assess current environmental impact on the community and create strategies as needed during redevelopment.*

**Time Frame:** *On-going.*

**Responsible Agent:** *Town of Millinocket, Millinocket School Department.*

3. **Policy:** *To limit the production and disposal of municipal solid waste (MSW) and sewage waste through seeking and adopting any appropriate, innovative and environmentally-friendly approaches.*

**Strategies:** *Increase recycling and composting efforts, identify alternative approaches to wastewater treatment, and repurpose waste items.*

**Time Frame:** *On-going.*

**Responsible Agent:** *Town of Millinocket, Millinocket School Department.*

#### **4. *East Millinocket***

1. **Policy:** To protect and preserve the quality of drinking water supply for East Millinocket. This supply is drawn from wells located at Hathaway Farm area in Medway, along the East Branch of the Penobscot River. The water source is an underground, gravel packed aquifer.

**Strategies:** See J.W. Sewall hydrology study.

**Time Frame:** On-going

**Responsible Agent:** East Millinocket Water District, East Branch Sno Rovers & ATV, the Towns of East Millinocket and Medway.

2. **Policy:** To remediate the land area near and around Spencer Brook. This land area is the site of the current bark mulch pile located on the former paper mill site along the West Branch of the Penobscot River.

**Strategies:** Strategic plan for remediation and reuse of the former mill site.

**Time Frame:** On-going



**Responsible Agent:** Mill owner, land owner, East Millinocket Selectmen, Town of East Millinocket

3. **Policy:** To work with the State of Maine in protecting Partridge Brook Flowage (Great Pond) from adverse impacts from the adjacent State-owned landfill.

**Strategy:** Plan to protect and ameliorate Great Pond from adverse impacts of State-owned landfill.

**Time Frame:** On-going

**Responsible Agent:** State of Maine, East Millinocket Selectmen, Town of East Millinocket

### **Medway**

1. **Policy:** *state policy here*

**Strategies:** *state strategies here*

**Time Frame:** *state length here*

**Responsible Agent(s):** *list all that are responsible for implementation*

2. **Policy:** *state policy here*

**Strategies:** *state strategies here*

**Time Frame:** *state length here*

**Responsible Agent(s):** *list all that are responsible for implementation*

### **State of Maine**

#### **Policies:**

*Minimum policies required to address state goals:*

1. To conserve critical natural resources in the community
2. To coordinate with neighboring communities and regional and state resource agencies to protect shared critical natural resources.

#### **Strategies:**

*Minimum strategies to meet state goals:*

1. Ensure that land use ordinances are consistent with applicable state law regarding critical natural resources.
2. Designate critical natural resources as Critical Resource Areas in the Future Land Use Plan.
3. Through local land use ordinances, require subdivision or non-residential property developers to look for and identify critical natural resources that may be on site and to take appropriate

measures to protect those resources, including but not limited to, modification of the proposed site design, construction timing, and/or extent of excavation.

4. Through local land use ordinances, require the planning board (or other designated review authority) to include as part of the review process, consideration of pertinent BwH maps and information regarding critical natural resources.
5. Initiate and/ or participate in interlocal and/or regional planning, management, and/or regulatory efforts around shared critical and important natural resources.
6. Pursue public/private partnerships to protect critical and important natural resources such as through purchase of land or easements from willing sellers.
7. Distribute or make available information to those living in or near critical or important natural resources about current use tax programs and applicable local, state, or federal regulations.

**Time Frame:** Ongoing

**Responsible Agent(s):** Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, Maine DEP, East Millinocket, Millinocket

## **Downtown Millinocket Improvement Plan Notes**

Big Ideas:

### Sidewalk Infrastructure

- Fix?
- Replace?
- Extend?
- ADA Compliance
  - Curbing
  - Signage
  - Parking

### Seating and Convenience

- Additional Benches:
  - Veterans Memorial Park
  - Main Street - Penobscot Ave
  - Kermit Crandalls Park
- Additional Trash Receptacles:
  - Veterans Memorial Park
  - Main Street- Penobscot Ave
- Public Bathroom:
  - GNP Park? 'Municipal Building'
  - Veterans Memorial Park
- Shade Structure
  - Portable/Retractable? - Heat Protection (Parks and or Main Street)

### Eco-Friendly

- Vehicle Charging Stations
- Water Fountain/Bottle Refill Station

### Lighting/Electricity

- Veterans Memorial Park
  - General Lighting
  - 120V/210V Infrastructure Upgrade
  - Charging Port/Devices: Cell phone, laptop, backup batteries
- Kermit Crandall Park
  - 120V/210V Infrastructure Upgrade
- Main Street
  - Charging Port/Devices: Cell phone, laptop, backup batteries

### Facade Improvement

- Revolving Loan Fund
  - Businesses
- Municipal Building

### Wayfinding

- Sign Improvements
- Bridge Digital Gap