

II. OVERVIEW OF THE OWNERSHIP

This section of the Lake Concept Plan provides background information about Moosehead Wildlands, Inc. land holdings in T1 R2 NBKP, Tomhegan Township and the surrounding area.

A. Site Location and Description (see Map #1)

The site is located in T1 R2 NBKP, Tomhegan Township, which is located west of the Moosehead Lake region in Somerset County. The site encompasses a portion of the northern area of Brassua Lake on both the eastern and western shoreline. The site consists of 5,673 +/- acres. This encompasses two large parcels and some islands off from the main land in Brassua Lake.

Primary access to the proposed developed site is via Rockwood-Pittston Road connected to Rte. 6 & 15 northbound from Greenville, Maine.

The larger of the two parcels, located along the eastern shore of Brassua Lake encompasses 5,107 acres (+/-). Access is via a gravel roadway from the Rockwood-Pittston Road, a gravel road that connects to Rte. 6 & 15. The gravel roadway traverses through the ownership and forms a loop trail around Poplar Hill. A secondary gravel road branches off from the gravel roadway and provides access to the proposed Public Hand-Carry Boat Launch.

The smaller of the two parcels, located along the western shore of Brassua Lake encompasses 566 +/- acres. Access is via logging roads from the Demo Road, a gravel road that connects to Rte. 6 & 15.

B. Ownership History

Brassua Lake consisted of two lakes prior to 1925, Little Brassua Lake and Brassua Lake. When the Brassua Dam was constructed in 1925 the lake water level rose 30 feet, which caused one large lake to be formed into what is now called Brassua Lake. The shoreline on Poplar Hill, where the proposed development would take place, was created in 1925.

In 1912, Great Northern Paper Company acquired the property in Tomhegan Township from several different landowners. Great Northern Paper Company managed the woodlands as a working forest timberland until it was sold in 1993 to Moosehead Wildlands, Inc.

The land acquired in 1993 contained 145 land-leased lots in the township mostly on Moosehead Lake and 8 leased lots on Brassua Lake. These lots have been sold to the leaseholders over the last 8 years.

Tomhegan Township consists of 17,000 acres +/- with most of the property in forest management for forest products and primitive recreational uses consistent with traditional uses. Moosehead Wildlands, Inc. owns approximately 10,500 acres. Tomhegan Timberlands LLC owns 3,000 acres and The Greenhill Estate owns 3,000 acres.

Large landowners adjacent to the lake concept plan parcel are Tomhegan Woodlands, Inc. and Moosehead Wildlands, Inc. on the northern boundary, Moosehead Wildlands, Inc. on the eastern boundary, and Plum Creek Land Company on the southern and western boundary.

There are eight existing camp lots on the eastern shore and two camp lots on the western shore adjacent to the proposed site (See Map #2). The current owners, lot size, and type of structure are as follows:

Eastern Shore

<u>Land Owner</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Structure</u>
Romeo O. & Vivian Pelland	7.1	0.70	Single story camp
Richard Kneeland	7.2	1.00	Single story camp
Jon L. Levenseler & James Dunton	7.3	1.20	Single story camp
Mike B. Twitchell Et. Al.	7.4	1.00	Single story camp
Ernest Folco R. Et. Al.	7.5	0.50	Single story camp
Eagle Forest Group LTD.	7.6	1.09	--
Pinkham, Andrew & Jennifer	7.8	1.0	Single story camp

Western Shore

<u>Land Owner</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Structure</u>
Monique Giguere	8.1	1.05	Single story camp Under Construction

** Information provided by Maine Revenue Services Property Tax Division and Mr. John Willard

C. History of the Area

The recent history of the Tomhegan Township area has consisted of wood harvesting and outdoor recreational activities. A dam built in 1925 combined Little Brassua and Brassua Lake into one large body of water. The lake’s water level rose an additional 30 feet.

Brassua Lake is known for its brook trout, salmon, and smelt fisheries. There is one commercial sporting camp on Brassua Lake, approximately 45 camp lots, and several primitive campsites along the shoreline and on the islands.

Many side roads throughout Tomhegan Township, which were originally used for logging purposes, are currently used as egress for recreational camping, hunting, and fishing.

D. Adjacent Development

The majority of residential development on or near Brassua Lake is located on the south shore and along the section of Moose River that flows into Moosehead Lake.

Approximately 5 miles east from the proposed Lake Concept Plan property is Moosehead Lake. Moosehead Lake shorefront is well established with both seasonal and residential properties and several commercial properties. Amenities include beaches, state and town parks, and a boat marina. The surrounding developed areas include the towns of Rockwood and Greenville on Moosehead Lake, and Jackman located to the west.

Rockwood, (7 miles southeast of the proposed development), a town of about 300+ full time residents, is located on Rte 6 & 15 on the shores of Moosehead Lake. The Rockwood area has complete services available for the sportsman and vacationer. Accommodations include housekeeping cottages, lodges and campgrounds. Motorboats and canoes are available, and local tackle shops can supply fishing needs. Many of these establishments are located along Moose River and Moosehead Lake's shorefront.

Greenville, (22 miles southeast of the proposed development), a town of about 1600+ full time residents and 6000+ seasonal residents, is located on Rte 6 & 15 on the shore of Moosehead Lake, 75 miles northwest of Bangor. Greenville is located at the wilderness edge of sparsely populated Piscataquis County. Historically, Greenville has been perceived as the gateway to the north woods and to Moosehead Lake, the largest body of fresh water in the state. Greenville has complete services available for the sportsman and vacationer. Accommodations are numerous including housekeeping cottages, hotels, motels, lodges and campgrounds. Greenville constitutes the core of the region and provides a base for jobs, service industries, grocery stores, education and health service needs (a hospital), an airport, and numerous recreational activities.

Jackman, (36 miles west of the proposed development), a town of 700+ full time residents, is located on Rte. 201, near the junction of Rte 6 & 15. This community, although smaller than Greenville, still provides some level of service for people traveling from the south and west, and from Canada to the north. Accommodations include housekeeping cottages, lodges and campgrounds. Jackman provides a base for jobs, service industries, education and health services, a small airport, and numerous recreational activities.

E. The Forest Resources

The overall forest management objectives of Moosehead Wildlands, Inc. are explained in detail in the forest management plans for the Brassua Lake parcel. These reports were completed in 1994, and can be viewed at Moosehead Wildlands, Inc. office in Rockwood, Maine.

Moosehead Wildlands, Inc. intends to follow the suggested silviculture recommendations of the management plan. In summary, the plan recommends that Moosehead Wildlands, Inc. harvest existing trees in such a manner as to ultimately result in an uneven-aged stand of trees, with a wide distribution of size and height classes that are present in the forest today.

Existing gravel roads from Rockwood-Pittston Road and the Demo Road allow access for wood harvesting to both parcels of land on Brassua Lake.

F. Water Resources

Brassua Lake

Brassua Lake (which includes Little Brassua Lake) has 8,979 acres with over 45 miles of shoreline. It is approximately 8 miles long and averages 1 mile wide. Brassua Lake's primary inlet is Moose River that flows eastward from the Jackman area, through Long Pond and Brassua Lake. Other smaller streams and brooks flow into Brassua Lake as well, among them Misery stream, Black Brook, Brassua Stream and Johnson Brook. Brassua Lake's deepest depth is 65 +/- feet and a dam at the outlet on Moose River controls the water level. Moose River flows into Moosehead Lake near Rockwood. Brassua Lake is rated as a statewide significant lake (Resource Class 1B) in LURC's Wildlands Assessment. It is rated significant for its fisheries and outstanding for its cultural resource. Brassua Lake is a Management Class 3 lake under LURC's lake classification scheme and labeled as "potentially suitable for development".

Baker Pond

Baker Pond has 79 acres with approximately 1.6 miles of shoreline. It is approximately 0.6 miles long and averages over 1,000 feet in width. Baker Pond's deepest depth is 6 +/- feet. Baker Pond's flush rate is 4.1 times per year and its outlet flows into Moosehead Lake. Baker Pond is rated as a lake of local significance (Resource Class 3) in LURC's Wildland Assessment. Baker Pond is a Management Class 7 lake under LURC's lake classification scheme.

Brassua Lake Water Levels

Prior to 1925 the normal high water mark around Poplar Hill was approx 1043 ft. The present normal high water mark available from Geological Survey maps is approximately 1073 ft. The historical water level draw downs as recorded by the Kennebec Water Power Company are as follows:

January – March	13 ft. to 24 ft. draw down (March is the lowest)
April – May	increases to 0 ft. (full capacity)
June	0 ft. draw down
July	2 ft. draw down
August – October	2 ft. to 10 ft. draw down (October is 10 ft.)
November-December	10 ft draw down (steady level)

Brassua Lake Water Chemistry Overview

Chemistry Explanation

Secchi Disk Transparency

Secchi disk transparency is a measure of the water clarity, or transparency, of the lake. Factors that reduce clarity are algae, zooplankton, water color and silt. Transparency values in Maine vary from 0.4m (1.5ft) to 20.0m (67 ft), with the average being 4.9m (16.2 ft).

Color

The amount of "color" in a lake refers to the concentration of natural dissolved organic acids such as tannins and lignins, which give the water a tea color. Color is measured by comparing a sample of the lake water to Standard Platinum Units (SPU). Color varies from 0 to 250, with the average in Maine being 28 SPU.

pH

The pH of a lake reflects how acidic or basic the water is and helps determine which plant and animal species are present. The measure of the acidity is on a scale of 1-14, with 7 being neutral. pH varies in Maine from 4.45 to 9.35, the average is 6.7.

Alkalinity

Alkalinity is a measure of the capacity of water to neutralize acids and is also known as the buffering capacity. Alkalinity in Maine varies from 0.3 milligram per liter (mg/l) to 150.3 mg/l, with the average being 12.2 mg/l.

Conductivity

Conductivity is a measure of the ability of water to carry an electrical current and is directly related to the dissolved ions (charged particles) present in water. The values for most of Maine lakes and ponds are generally low (30 to 40 uS/cm). Fishery biologists use conductivity values to calculate fish yield estimates. Conductivity will increase if there is an increase of pollutants entering the lake or pond.

Total Phosphorus (ppb)

Total Phosphorus (TP) is one of the major nutrients needed for plant growth. It is generally present in small amounts and limits the plant growth in lakes. It is measured in parts per billion (ppb). As phosphorus increases, the amount of algae also increases. TP varies from 1 ppb to 110 ppb with the average being 14 ppb.

Chlorophyll A

Chlorophyll A (Chl a) is a measurement of the green pigment found in all plants including microscopic plants such as algae. It is used as an estimate of algal biomass, the higher the number, the higher the amount of algae in the lake. Chlorophyll A varies from 0.3 ppb to 60.9 ppb, with the average 4.6 ppb.

Historical Data

(Historical Data from Station #1 – 65 ft depth location west of Poplar Hill-as provided by Public Educational Access Environmental Information in Maine (PEARL) Website.)

Available Pond Water Chemistry		
	1984	1996
Secchi Disk Transparency		
Minimum (meters)	2.8	4.4
Maximum (meters)	2.8	4.4
Color	48	50
pH	6.8	-
Alkalinity	7	27
Conductivity	-	27
Total Phosphorus Means (ppb)	36	20
Chlorophyll A (ppb)	3.7	1.8
**www.pearl.spatial.maine.edu		

G. Fish and Wildlife Resources

The concept plan includes a P-FW subdistrict #080452 that includes a portion of Baker Pond and Baker Brook. Wildlife biologist reports this area is a deer wintering yard.

Fisheries resources

Brassua Lake

Brassua Lake and its outlet Moose River have been historically noted for the excellent trout fisheries. Water quality conditions are satisfactory for brook trout and salmon. Although large numbers of cusk, suckers, and chubs are present, the brook trout population seems to thrive. The existing sporting camps on the southern shore attest to this fact. Brassua Lake is a cold-water fishery and the fisheries are rated as significant in LURC's Wildland Lakes Assessment. Brassua Lake is actively managed year round for wild brook trout, land locked salmon, smelts and cusk by Maine's Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. Spring stocking includes land lock salmon.

Fish species in Brassua Lake include land lock salmon, brook trout, smelt, white sucker, longnose sucker, minnows (blacknose dace, common shiner, creek chub, fallfish, golden shiner, lake chub, pearl dace, redbelly dace) cusk, threespine stickleback, freshwater sculpin, and yellow perch.

As both white perch and smallmouth bass are established in the drainage downstream from Brassua Dam, and neither species are desirable upstream, there are no provisions for fish passage upstream through Brassua Dam.

The fisheries at the inlet and outlet of Brassua Lake can best be described as follows: (information from State Planning Office report titled "Kennebec River Resource Management Plan: Balancing Hydropower Generation and Other Uses")

Long Pond to Brassua Lake: A principal fishery for wild salmon and wild brook trout. Most of the fishing opportunity is from shore or by wading, except in upper sections where some fishing from canoes occurs. Total use by fishermen is unknown.

Brassua Lake to Moosehead Lake: This section of the Moose River provides an attractive and very popular fishery for both salmon and brook trout. Lake trout are also caught occasionally. All brook trout and lake trout are wild fish. The salmon fishery is comprised of wild fish, as well as hatchery fish stocked in both Moosehead Lake and Brassua Lake. Most (85%) of the fishing in the upper mile of this section is either from shore or by wading; the remainder from canoes. Nearly all of the fishing in the lower two miles is from either boats or canoes. From 1988-91, total estimated use on the upper mile of river has ranged between 2,000 and 2,500 days of fishing. Specific fishery management goals for this section of the Moose River include maintaining or improving water quality and the quality of the habitat, maintaining or increasing the production of wild salmon, maintaining or improving fishing quality, and maintaining traditional fishing access opportunities.

Fishery management goals for the Moose River include maintaining water quality, maintaining habitat quality, maintaining the production of all wild fish populations, and maintaining both fishing quality and traditional fishing opportunities. The Department of Fish and Wildlife plans to continue the stocking program for Brassua Lake.

Baker Pond

Fishery resources in Baker Pond and Baker Brook include brook trout, creek chub, yellow perch and common sucker. In 2002, 350 10-12 inch brook trout were stocked in Baker Pond. Baker Pond fisheries are regulated under the general open water fishing regulations with the daily bag limit of 2 brook trout. (2003 DIF&W Open Water Fishing Regulations). Baker Pond is closed to ice fishing.

Wildlife Resources

Brassua Lake and Baker Pond are located in Wildlife Management District (WMD) 8.

There is an abundance of wildlife in this area, the dominant species being moose, deer and black bear. Other mammals include snowshoe hare, beaver, red squirrel, porcupine, bobcat, and coyote, along with others. Bird species are numerous and would include most species that inhabit northern Maine, among them waterfowl (loons and ducks), eagles, and grouse.

One of the many tools wildlife biologist use in determining the amount of wildlife resources are the results of hunter observation and harvest. The following section describes some wildlife species within the Brassua Lake area and includes recent harvest results.

Deer

Maine's deer population has been increasing in recent years to a level approaching 300,000. The majority of the increase has been in Southern and Central Maine, and less so in Northern Maine. A recent decline in deer population in 2001 has been attributed to the mortality rate suffered during the severe winter of 2000-2001.

DIF&W statistics for the year 2000 show 889 deer harvested in WMD 8, 56% by residents. The Townships surrounding Brassua Lake recorded a deer harvest of 82 in 2000. In 2001, the deer harvest was 30 for these same townships. Winter mortality, weather conditions, fewer hunters, and the fact no any-deer permits were issued in WMD 8 in 2001, may have contributed to the decline in the deer harvest.

Moose

Maine's moose population is estimated at 29,000. Moose sightings are very common to the Brassua Lake area.

The DIF&W moose harvest goals are based upon each WMD being placed into one of three broad categories. These categories are a Recreation Management Area, a Road Safety

Management Area and a Compromise Management Area. In the Recreation Management Area, hunting and usually viewing are the most important goals. In the Road Safety Management Area, reducing the number of moose/vehicle collisions is the only goal. In the Compromise Management Area, the goal is to balance recreation and safety concerns. In the Recreation Management Areas and some of the Compromise Management Areas, it is also considered important to maintain large bulls in the population.

WMD 8 is in a Recreational Management Area. Where recreation (hunting and viewing) is most important, the DIF&W's goal is to have many moose, but not so many that the forest is damaged or animal health is compromised. In this case, the objective population size is expressed relative to the capacity of the land to produce food for moose.

Maine's moose hunting season is presently scheduled for 2 weeks each fall. For the 2001 season, the success rate for hunters was 84.8 percent. DIF&W statistics for the year 2001 show 420 moose harvested in WMD 8. The townships surrounding Brassua Lake recorded a moose harvest of 89 in 2000. In 2001, the moose harvest was 76 for these same townships.

Black Bear

Black Bear are common to the Brassua Lake area, although sightings are not as common as deer or moose.

Maine's bear population is estimated at 23,000, slightly above the DIF&W objective level of 21,000 bears. Since bear populations were slightly higher than desired, the record bear harvests experienced during 2000 and 2001 did not pose a problem for bear population management. Maine's reputation for producing high-quality bear hunting is reflected in the harvest distribution by hunter residency. Visitors to Maine harvested 2,888 (73%) of the 3,951 bears tagged during 2000. Of the total number of bear harvested, 65% of the hunters employed registered Maine guides.

DIF&W statistics for the year 2001 shows 585 bear harvested in Somerset County. The townships surrounding Brassua Lake recorded a bear harvest of 53 in 2000. In 2001, the bear harvest was 46 for these same townships.

Grouse

Ruffed grouse populations are a product of the forest. The amount and quality of Maine's forest is constantly changing, and the impact of these changes as they relate to statewide grouse numbers is difficult to predict. Fortunately, however, the future for ruffed grouse appears bright. Although maturation of some forest stands likely represents a decline in the quality of grouse habitat, timber harvesting can revitalize grouse habitat. Harvest practices, such as clear cutting in small blocks or strips that create an uneven-aged forest composed of even-aged stands of aspen, birch, and mixed wood, will improve or sustain habitat for ruffed grouse and other wildlife species that use early successional hardwood forests.

The last statewide grouse harvest estimate was reported for the 1988 hunting season. That year, an estimated 579,100 grouse were taken in Maine. Although no data exist on recent harvests,

successful bird hunters reported grouse in excellent (1995), fair (1996-97), and good (1998-2000) numbers in recent years.

The DIF&W has recently conducted sight and harvest surveys during the annual fall moose hunt (1983-2000). The numbers reported during this hunt support the general state wide yearly ratings listed above.

Eagles

Eagle sightings have been reported around the Brassua Lake area. Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Biologist have no record of eagle nesting sites within the proposed development area or conservation areas, however a nesting site has been reported on land near Moose River.

Loons

Loon sightings and vocalizations are a frequent reminder of the wilderness experience to visitors and residents of Brassua Lake.

Because too few people live in the northern half of the state to provide sufficient coverage for the annual count, the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife has done two aerial surveys to estimate the region's loon population. DIF&W noted 4 loons in 1990 and 12 loons in 1996 on Brassua Lake. From the last survey in 1996, DIF&W estimated 1,800 adult loons in the northern Maine population.

The Audubon Society of Maine estimates the total population of loons to be 4300 in Maine, the largest population of loons in any New England state.

H. Scenic Resources

The Brassua Lake Region is very scenic, yet this lake's scenic beauty is not unique. It is very typical for lakes in this section of Maine. The scenic views can be enjoyed from both lakeside cottages and from boaters on the lake. The interior forest management roads provide access to higher elevation for viewing as well. There are also many streams, brooks, and bogs set in moderately mountainous terrain and accessed by forest management roads which provide for a serene woodland setting.

In order to better describe these scenic assets, Refer to Map #9 and the associated photographs located in Maps and Photographs section.

The photos show the typical views of the following areas:

1. Shoreline Views
2. Views from the Proposed Development Area
3. Woodland Views

I. Recreational Resources

The most common recreational activities in the Tomhegan Township are fishing and hunting. Brassua Lake is connected to several bodies of water via the Moose River. These bodies of water include Long Pond and Moosehead Lake both rated significant and outstanding respectively for fisheries by LURC's Wildland Lakes Assessment.

The first month after "ice out" is the peak time for fishing activity with a moderate amount of fishing until the end of September.

Hunting activity begins with the late August bear hunt, followed by the annual moose hunt in September and October, and continues into the fall with deer, grouse, rabbits, and other species.

Other recreational activities include camping, which is usually done with an accompanying activity, such as fishing, hunting, canoeing, hiking, and ATVing. Winter activities include snowmobiling, ice fishing, and skiing.

A variety of facilities support recreational use in the area. There is a public boat launch with trailer access on Brassua Lake owned by Kennebec Water Power Company. There are several primitive campsites on the shores and islands of Brassua Lake, including one campsite on the southern shore, one on the northern shore and two at the inlet of Moose River into Little Brassua Lake.

There is one sporting camp on Brassua Lake and others in the nearby communities of Rockwood and Greenville. There are seven camps in the existing Lake Concept Plan area and about 45 lots on the lake most of which are located along Rte. 15.

There are other recreational resources in the general area including day trips to Baxter State Park (72 miles), Mt. Kineo (7 miles), Greenville (29 miles), Katahdin Iron Works (56 miles), and Quebec City (160 miles).

Big Squaw Mountain (25 miles) offers downhill skiing, snowboarding, and panoramic views of the surrounding ponds and lakes.

The Snowmobile Interconnected Trail System #86 (ITS 86) provides service along Brassua Lake, connecting the proposed site to a major trail system via Greenville, Maine. Greenville serves as a major hub of the Maine Snowmobile Interconnected Trail System joining three major trails - ITS 85, ITS 86, and ITS 87.

During the spring and summer months white water rafting is available on the Kennebec and Penobscot Rivers.

Fall provides a spectacular time for nature walks and photography opportunities in the surrounding natural beauty of the lake region.

J. Historical, Cultural and Archaeological Resources

LURC's Lake Management Program rates Brassua Lake outstanding for its cultural resources. In order to maintain the cultural resources of the area, an inquiry was sent to the Maine Historic Preservation Commission, requesting impact in the area of the proposed development. Earle G. Shettleworth, Jr., State Historic Preservation Officer, stated in a letter, that the development area would have no effect on historical and archaeological resources.

In addition, a State Planning Office Report, The Kennebec River Resource Management Plan, states that several years ago Brassua Lake was drained down and it was determined the higher lake water levels have ruined any archaeological sites that may have existed.

K. Soils and Slopes

Soils

The proposed Poplar Hill site has had a Class B – High Intensity Soil Survey performed by Stephen Howell, S.W. Cole Engineering, Inc. This survey was submitted as part of the Public Hearing record on October 7, 2003. Poplar Hill lots that have suitable soils conditions will be developed; others will be placed in common open green space.

It is the intention of the Moosehead Wildlands, Inc. to procure the services of a soil scientist to perform on site soil analysis at each site. Since the proposed lots vary in size greater than an acre, it is not uncommon to find suitable soil on a lot for a subsurface septic system within an area that initially shows low potential.

Slopes

The slopes within Moosehead Wildlands, Inc, holdings in Tomhegan Township vary throughout the property. There are small mountains, rolling foothills, gentle slopes and flat areas. Map #3 shows the slopes in this concept plan area.

L. Rare or Significant Plants, Wildlife and Geological Features

There are no known rare or significant plants or geological areas within the Brassua Lake parcel.

M. Existing Zoning (See Map #5)

The Maine Land Use Regulation Commission currently governs the zoning of the Moosehead Wildlands, Inc. property. The zones within Moosehead Wildlands, Inc. ownership include the following:

M-GN: General Management Subdistrict

This subdistrict is the dominant zone of ownership. Its purpose is to allow forestry activities to occur with minimal interference from unrelated development in areas where special protection is not necessary.

P-GP: Great Pond Protection Subdistrict

This subdistrict extends 250 feet horizontal distance back from the normal high water mark of all great ponds (over 10 Acres in size) within the ownership. The purpose of this zone is to regulate residential and recreational development on great ponds in order to prevent the degradation of water quality, recreational potential, fishery habitat, or scenic character. Single-family detached dwelling units are allowed by permit. Timber harvesting is permitted following specific standards.

P-SL: Shoreland Protection Subdistrict

This subdistrict is divided into two categories: P-SL1 and P-SL2. P-SL1 extends 250 feet from the point where such waters drain 50 square miles or more. P-SL2 extends 75 feet from streams upstream from the point where they drain 50 square miles or more, wetlands zoned P-WL and certain standing bodies of water less than 10 acres in size.

P-WL: Wetland Zone Subdistricts

These subdistricts encompass all submerged lands and other areas meeting wetland criteria. P-WL1 designates Wetlands of Special Significance, P-WL2 designates Scrub Shrub Wetlands, and P-WL3 designates Forest Wetlands.

P-FW: Fish and Wildlife Subdistrict

The purpose of this subdistrict is to conserve important fish and wildlife habitats essential to the citizens of Maine because of their economic, recreational, aesthetic, educational or scientific value.

N. Existing Services

The proposed site is located 7 miles north of Rockwood, Maine in a largely undeveloped area. The services available at this time are very limited. The following services are available in the adjacent community or provided by state and county agencies.

Police

Somerset County Sheriff Office is responsible for police matters.

Fire Protection

The Maine Forest Service is responsible for forest fire prevention, forest fire suppression, and issuing burning and campfire permits.

Utilities

No utilities are present at the proposed development site. The closest community is Rockwood and it has the following utility providers:

Oil and Propane: Local Dealers
Electrical Power: Central Maine Power
Communication: Verizon
Cable: Moosehead Enterprises, Inc.

Hospital and Ambulance

The nearest hospital is in Greenville, Maine, approx. 29 miles south of the proposed development. Rockwood has a Fire Department/EMS unit and is 7 miles away.

Schools

The proposed site is located in an unorganized territory and as such it falls under the jurisdiction of the Education in Unorganized Townships (EUT). EUT has a school for K-4 grade level in Rockwood. Grade 5 through high school pupils traditionally attend school in Greenville. The nearest University is in Orono, Maine, (70 miles south), however the University of Maine System offers college courses that may be accessed at Greenville High School.

Funding for all services provided by the Division of State Schools – EUT is obtained through a direct tax levy on real property located within the unorganized territory. Thus, the Unorganized Territory Education and Services Fund is the source of all operating and capital monies. The EUT system receives no “state subsidies” of any kind, but participates in a number of federal programs.