STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION & FORESTRY
LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION
191 MAIN STREET
EAST MILLINOCKET, MAINE 04430

PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

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COMMISSIONER

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PERMIT

GREAT PONDS PERMIT GP 3419 (AFTER-THE-FACT)
BY SPECIAL EXCEPTION
WATER QUALITY CERTIFICATION

The staff of the Maine Land Use Planning Commission, after reviewing the application and supporting documents submitted by Kathy L. & Stephen E. Howard for Great Ponds Permit GP 3382, finds the following facts:

1. Applicant: Kathy L. & Stephen E. Howard
   1289 N. Overland Trails Circle
   Washington, UT 84780

2. Date of Completed Application: March 12, 2015

3. Location of Proposal: Tomhegan Township, Piscataquis County, Maine
   Maine Revenue Service Map SO037; Plan 03; Lot 27.1

4. Zoning: (P-GP) Great Pond Protection Subdistrict
   (P-WL) Wetland Protection Subdistrict

5. Lot Size: 45.9 Acres (owned)

6. Affected Water Body: Moosehead Lake

   The Commission has identified Moosehead Lake as a management class 7, resource class 1A, accessible, developed lake with outstanding fisheries, wildlife, scenic, botanic, cultural, and physical resources.

Background

7. On June 1, 1987, Commission staff issued Building Permit BP 5782 to Stephen & Nancy Howard authorizing the construction of a 52 foot by 36 foot dwelling unit and a 10 foot by 8 foot shed. The dwelling unit and shed would be located greater than 100 feet from Moosehead Lake, greater 700 feet from the access road, and greater than 15 feet from all other property boundary lines. The permit further authorized the installation of a combined sewage disposal system on their lot.

8. On November 2, 1988, Amendment A to Building Permit BP 5782, issued to Stephen & Nancy Howard, authorized a change in design of the permitted combined sewage disposal system.

9. On May 20, 1994, Amendment B to Building Permit BP 5782, issued to Stephen Howard, authorized the construction of a 64 foot by 50 foot garage, a 20 foot by 30 foot sand storage shed, and a gravel parking

area around the garage and to reflect the sole ownership of the property. The garage and sand storage shed would be located at least 950 feet from the normal high water mark of Moosehead Lake, more than 250 feet from the access road, and at least 30 feet from the nearest property line.

10. On August 7, 2001, Amendment C to Building Permit BP 5782, issued to Stephen Howard, authorized the conversion of the upstairs of the existing 50 foot by 64 foot garage into a 20 foot by 50 foot apartment and a combined sewage disposal system. The apartment/garage would be set back at least 800 feet from the normal high water mark of Moosehead Lake, 250 feet from Toe-of-the-Boot Road, and 15 feet from the nearest side property boundary line. The apartment/garage would be served by the combined sewage disposal system.

11. On May 28, 2008, Commission staff inspected the subject property following a complaint. At the time of the inspection staff observed a stone-filled trailered boat ramp and gravel access road approximately 12 feet wide, 906 feet long, traversing over a slope exceeding 8 percent, and located within 15 feet of the abutting property line. Staff further observed a second trailered boat ramp previously constructed directly in front of the existing dwelling. The second trailered boat ramp consists of a 125 foot long gravelled access way and an approximately 5 foot by 10 foot pebble stone boat ramp located 0 feet from the normal high water mark of Moosehead Lake. The trailered ramps and access ways were constructed without a permit issued by the Commission and in excess of standards. On June 3, 2015, staff observed the stone-filled trailered boat ramp, located along the property line within 100 feet of the lake, has been discontinued and revegetated. In addition, the gravel access road located along the side property boundary line and greater than 100 feet from the lake has been realigned and setback a minimum of 15 feet from the side property boundary line with runoff diversions installed. [*Reference: Enforcement Case EC 2008-23, Resolved with this permit]*

Proposal

11. The applicants now seeks after-the-fact permit approval for the unauthorized private trailered boat ramp located directly in front of the existing dwelling on Moosehead Lake, which was constructed on the subject property sometime around 1987 without having obtained a permit from the Commission. The private trailered ramp is an approximately 5 foot long by 10 foot wide pebble stone ramp area with an approximately 10 foot wide by 125 foot long grass-covered gravel access way that provides direct access to the lake. The slope of the ramp and access way is less than 15% within 125 feet of the lake. With the exception of the former shoreline berm located at, or slightly below the normal high water mark of the lake, the slope and natural gravel/cobble lake bottom found below the normal high water mark did not require any filling, grading or disturbance for use as a boat launch site. The private trailered ramp is buffered from adjacent properties by at least 200 feet of forest and lake shore vegetation. The clearing, filling and grading for the private trailered ramp is located within the (P-GP) Great Pond Protection Subdistrict.

12. The applicants state that there are no public or commercial trailerd boat ramps available within 15 road miles or within 5 boating miles of their site, The applicants further state that the distance by water to the nearest commercial trailered ramp located at the Birches Resort is 5.7 miles and the distance by road is 22 miles.

Review Criteria

13. Pursuant to Sections 10.23,E,3,d,(6) and 10.23,N,3,d,(8) of the Commission's Land Use Districts and Standards, private trailered ramps may be allowed within (P-GP) Great Pond Protection Subdistricts as special exceptions upon issuance of a permit from theCommission pursuant to 12 M.R.S.A. §685-A(10), and subject to the applicable requirements set forth in Sub-Chapter III, provided that the applicant shows by substantial evidence that (a) the use can be buffered from those other uses and resources

within this subdistrict with which it is incompatible; (b) such other conditions are met that the Commission may reasonably impose in accordance with the policies of the Comprehensive Land Use Plan; and (c) provided the applicant also shows by substantial evidence that there is no alternative site which is both suitable to the proposed use and reasonably available to the applicant.

14. Pursuant to the Dimensional Requirements of Sub-Chapter III, Section 10.26 of the Commission's Land Use Districts and Standards, a private trailered ramp requires a minimum lot size of 40,000 square feet; a minimum shoreline frontage of 200 feet; a minimum road frontage of 100 feet; and the minimum setbacks for the parking area associated with a trailered ramp is 100 feet from the nearest shoreline of a body of standing water 10 acres or greater in size such as Moosehead Lake; 50 feet from the traveled portion of roads such as the Toe-of-the-Boot Road; and 15 feet from other property boundary lines.

15. Pursuant to Sub-Chapter III, Section 10.27,L,1 of the Commission's Land Use Districts and Standards, whenever private trailered ramps are allowed by special exception, the following constitutes "an alternative site reasonably available" to the applicant:
    a. An existing public or commercial trailered ramp or set of water-access ways if it has two or more associated parking spaces for motor vehicles with trailers and is located within 15 road miles or 5 miles by water of the applicant's proposed development,
    b. A proposed public or commercial trailered ramp or set of water-access ways located within 15 road miles or 5 miles by water of the applicant's proposed development, provided such a facility is proposed for construction within 2 years of the date of the application.

16. Pursuant to Sub-Chapter III, Section 10.27,L of the Commission's Land Use Districts and Standards, every application for a permit by special exception for a new trailered ramp must contain a description of the procedures the applicant will follow to maintain the facility on an ongoing basis in compliance with the standards of Section 10.27,L,5, to minimize erosion, sedimentation, and transport of phosphorus into the water body.

17. The facts are otherwise as represented in Great Ponds Permit application GP 3419 and supporting documents.

Based upon the above Findings, the staff Concludes that:

1. In accordance with the provisions of Section 10.27,L,1 of the Commission's Land Use Districts and Standards, the applicant does not have an alternative site reasonably available. Specifically, using Geographic Information System "ArcMap 10.1"staff determined that there are no existing public or commercial trailered ramp or set of water-access ways that have two or more associated parking spaces for motor vehicles with trailers within 15 road miles or 5 miles by water. Further, within two years of the date of the application, there are no proposed public or commercial trailered ramp or set of water-access ways to be located within 15 road miles or 5 miles by water of the applicant's proposed development.

2. If carried out in compliance with the Conditions below, the private trailered ramp and the associated access way will meet the Criteria for Approval, section 685-B(4) of the Commission's Statutes, 12
   M.R.S.A and will be in compliance with the provisions of Sections 10.24, 10.25,P and 10.27,L,5 of the Commission's Land Use Districts and Standards.

Therefore, the staff approves the application request with of Kathy L. & Stephen E. Howard with the following Conditions:

1. Construction activities authorized in this permit must be substantially started within 2 years of the effective date of this permit and substantially completed within 5 years of the effective date of this permit. If such construction activities are not started and completed within this time limitation, this permit shall lapse and no activities shall then occur unless and until a new permit has been granted by the Commission.

2. Clearing and construction activities, except those necessary to establish sedimentation control devices, shall not begin until all erosion and sedimentation control devices (including ditches, culverts, sediment traps, settling basins, hay bales, silt fences, etc.) have been installed and stabilized. Once in place, such devices shall be maintained to ensure proper functioning. All temporary sedimentation and erosion control devices shall be removed after construction activity has ceased and a cover of healthy vegetation has established itself or other appropriate permanent control measures have been effectively implemented. Permanent soil stabilization shall be completed within one week of inactivity or completion of construction.

3. The trailered ramp terminus, at the normal high water mark of Moosehead Lake, must be protected with pebble stone, cut slopes above the normal high water mark must be protected by vegetation or riprap to amour against erosion, and eroded soil or fill material must be prevented from entering Moosehead Lake. Should erosion problems become evident, appropriate measures are to be taken to repair such erosion and avoid any further erosion.

4. The Standards for Trailered Ramps, Section 10.27,L of the Commission's Land Use Districts and Standards, a copy of which is attached.

5. The Guidelines for Vegetative Stabilization, Appendix B of the Commission's Land Use Districts and Standards, a copy of which is attached.

This permit is approved upon the proposal as set forth in the application and supporting documents, except as modified in the above stated conditions, and remains valid only if the permittee complies with all of these conditions. Any variation from the application or the conditions of approval is subject to prior Commission review and approval. Any variation undertaken without Commission approval constitutes a violation of Land Use Planning Commission law. In addition, any person aggrieved by this decision of the staff may, within 30 days, request that the Commission review the decision.

DONE AND DATED AT EAST MILLINOCKET, MAINE, THIS 13th DAY OF JULY, 2015.

By: Debra A. Kaczynski

for Nicholas D. Livesay, Executive Director

L. TRAILERED RAMPS, HAND-CARRY LAUNCHES, AND WATER-ACCESS WAYS

Except as hereinafter provided, trailered ramps, hand-carry launches, and water-access ways not in conformance with the standards of this section are prohibited.

Except as provided for in Section 10.27,L,4, trailered ramps, hand-carry launches, and water-access ways require a permit from the Commission. Where a permit is required, the proposal must meet the general Criteria for Approval, Section 10.24, and the Criteria for Wetland Alterations, Section 10.25,P, in addition to any applicable requirements set forth in these rules.

1. Private Trailered Ramps, Hand-carry Launches, and Water-access Ways.

Wherever private trailered ramps, or hand-carry launches, or water access ways are allowed by special exception, the following apply:

For a proposed private trailered ramp, hand-carry launch or set of water-access ways, the following constitutes "an alternative site reasonably available" to the applicant:

a. An existing public or commercial trailered ramp or set of water-access ways if it has two or more associated parking spaces for motor vehicles with trailers and is located within 15 road miles or 5 miles by water of the applicant's proposed development,

b. A proposed public or commercial trailered ramp or set of water-access ways located within 15 road miles or 5 miles by water of the applicant's proposed development, provided such a facility is proposed for construction within 2 years of the date of the application.

2. Facilities Associated with Shorefront Subdivisions.

Shorefront subdivisions may be permitted no more than one trailered ramp, hand-carry launch or set of water-access ways, and one permanent dock. Any such facility must comply with Section 10.27,L,5, and Section 10.27,O, and must be accessible to all lots in the subdivision. The location of the facility must be identified on the subdivision plat and right of access must be covenanted in the deeds of all lots in the subdivision.

3. Maintenance of Trailered Ramps and Hand-carry Launches.

Maintenance. Every application for a permit, or permit by special exception for a new or replacement trailered ramp or hand-carry launch, or expansion thereof, must contain a description of the procedures the applicant will follow to maintain the facility on an ongoing basis in compliance with the standards of Section 10.27,L,5, to minimize erosion, sedimentation, and transport of phosphorus into the water body.

4. Notification for Trailered Ramps and Hand-carry Launches.

Public trailered ramps and public hand-carry launches are allowed without a permit within the shoreland zone of all water bodies except those identified as Management Class 1, 2, and 6 Lakes.

The following notification provision applies to construction of new or replacement trailered ramps and hand-carry launches where such projects are allowed without a permit. If a proposed project fails to meet any notification requirement or other applicable rule, the project requires a permit.

a. Every notification must be on a form provided by the Commission.

b. At least 30 days before filing the notification with the Commission, the applicant shall inform the Commission of the intent to file, mail notice to the local board of selectmen/assessors, if applicable, and to all landowners/lessees within 1000 feet of the proposed project according to the records of Maine Revenue Services or the applicable plantation/municipality. At the time of notice, a draft notification form must be available for inspection. The notice must state how to obtain a copy of the draft notification, the anticipated date for filing of the notification with the Commission, and a statement that public comments on the notification may be submitted to the Commission. Unless this deadline is extended by the Commission, any such comments must be submitted to the Commission by the anticipated date of the filing of the notification with the Commission.

c. The applicant may proceed with the proposed project 14 days after filing the notification with the Commission unless within this time period the Commission staff informs the applicant in writing that issues have been identified by Commission staff or other persons regarding the adequacy with which Section 10.27,L,4 and 5 are met or that there may be an undue adverse impact on existing uses or resources in the project area. If these issues cannot be resolved, the Commission will determine if there is sufficient public interest in the project to warrant consideration of a public hearing on the notification. If a hearing is held, the Commission may consider compliance with the applicable requirements of Section 10.27,L,4 and 5 and impacts on existing uses or resources in the project area. Within 60 days after the close of any public hearing, the Commission shall inform the applicant in writing of its determination. If the Commission determines that the requirements of Section 10.27,L,4 and 5 are met and that the project will not have an undue adverse impact on existing uses or resources in the project area, the notification will be accepted. If the notification is not accepted, the project will require a permit to proceed.

d. Expiration. A notification expires 2 years from the date of acceptance by the Commission.

5. Design and Construction Standards for Trailered Ramps and Hand-carry Launches.

Unless otherwise indicated, the following standards apply to trailered ramps and hand-carry launches that are subject to the notification provisions in Section 10.27,L,4, and to all commercial or private trailered ramps and hand-carry launches.

a. Erosion Prevention and Control During Construction. Eroded soil or fill material from disturbed areas must be prevented from entering a water body. Properly installed erosion control measures, such as staked hay bales and silt fence, must be in place before the project begins. These erosion control measures must remain in place, functioning as intended, until the project area is permanently stabilized. Erosion and sedimentation control measures must comply with "Maine Erosion and Sediment Control BMPs," Maine Department of Environmental Protection, March 2003.

b. **Avoidance of Water Bodies.** No portion of a ramp or related facilities may be located in, on, or over wetlands, other than the water body being accessed, identified as P-WL1 on the Commission's zoning map for the project area. Parking areas, access roads, and paths must not be located in a stream, wetland designated as P-WL1, or other water body, except that an access roadway may cross a stream if requirements of Section 10.27,D, pertaining to water crossings, are met.

c. **Maintenance of Vegetated Buffer.** Trailered ramps, hand-carry launches, and associated facilities must be designed to minimize disturbance to the water body's vegetated buffer. A vegetated buffer zone at least 25 feet wide for public facilities (100 feet for private facilities) must be maintained or established between any parking area and the water body. In the case of private trailered ramps, if the lot does not have a well established vegetated buffer consisting of trees, shrubs and woody or herbaceous ground cover within 100 feet of the normal high water mark of the water body, the applicant must propose to enhance the existing shoreland buffer to compensate for the loss of vegetated buffer due to construction of the ramp.

d. **Runoff Diversion.** Parking areas, access roads, and paths must divert runoff away from the ramp or launch to an area where it will infiltrate into the ground or pass through a sedimentation basin before reaching the water body. For private facilities, the total land area above the normal high water mark that drains directly into the water body along the approach or from cut slopes must be no greater than 200% of the area of the ramp or launch lane above the normal high water mark.

e. **Trailered Ramps.**

(1) A public trailered ramp having a slope in excess of 8% must be hard-surfaced except where the agency responsible for maintaining the facility anticipates a level of use that does not justify the expense of a hard surface facility. Should the level of use increase such that erosion problems become evident, the responsible agency shall insure that appropriate measures are taken to repair such erosion and avoid any further erosion.

(2) Private trailered ramps shall not be hard surfaced. Private sites shall be limited to those areas where the portion of the ramp below the normal high water mark is composed of natural sand, gravel or cobble bottoms.

(3) The portion of the ramp used by the towing vehicle may not have a slope that exceeds 15% within 100 feet of the normal high water mark. The portion of the ramp used by the trailer only may not have a slope that exceeds 20%;

(4) The width of the ramp lane must not exceed 20 feet for public or commercial trailered ramps, or 10 feet for private trailered ramps;

(5) The uppermost 6 inches of the base must consist of crushed rock or screened gravel having 5% or less material passing a 200 mesh sieve;

(6) Cut or filled slopes at or below the normal high water mark must be protected with riprap; cut or filled slopes above the normal high water mark must be protected by vegetation or riprap so they do not erode; and

(7) The total area disturbed in the construction of private facilities shall not exceed 1,000 square feet within 50 feet of the normal high water mark.

f. **Associated Docking Systems.** For a public or commercial trailered ramp, an additional area up to 8 feet wide may be constructed using bituminous pavement, precast concrete planks, panels or slabs to support docking systems.

g. **Hand-carry Launch.** A hand-carry launch must meet the following specifications:

(1) The hand-carry launch area and access pathway must not be hard surfaced and must be constructed of gravel, rock, vegetation, or other natural erosion resistant materials;

(2) The sloped portion of the launch above the normal high water mark must have a slope no greater than 18%;

(3) The access path must have a maximum width of 6 feet and must have at least one bend to divert channelized runoff; and

(4) A landing area that is cleared of obstructions must be no wider than 20 feet and must extend no more than 20 horizontal feet below normal high water mark.

(5) Filled or cut slopes at or below the normal high water mark must be protected with riprap.

Within those subdistricts where hand-carry launches are allowed without a permit, the standards for hand-carry launches may be exceeded upon issuance of a permit.

h. **Geoweb.** Geoweb cellular confinement system must not be used below or within two vertical feet above the normal high water mark of the water body.

i. **Concrete.** Uncured concrete must not be placed directly into the water. Concrete must be pre-cast and cured at least three weeks before placing it in the water or, where necessary, must be placed in forms and must cure at least one week before the forms are removed.

j. **Washing.** No washing of tools, forms, or similar material may occur in or adjacent to the water body or wetland.

k. **Lumber.** The use of untreated lumber is preferred. Pressure-treated wood approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for dock construction may be used. Chromated copper arsenate (CCA) treated wood must not be used in freshwater environments. Creosote or pentachlorophenol (PCP) treated wood must not be used.

l. **Machinery in Water.** Machinery may enter the water traveling or operating only on newly placed material or temporary mats and only when necessary to excavate or place material below the water level.

m. **Debris.** Any debris generated during the work must be prevented from washing into the water and must be removed from the wetland or water body. Disposal of debris must be in conformance with the Solid Waste Law, 38 M.R.S.A. §1301 et seq.

n. **Dimensional Requirements.** The shoreline frontage requirement for public boat launches may be waived to no less than 200 feet provided the applicant demonstrates there will be no undue adverse impact to existing uses in the project area.

APPENDIX B GUIDELINES FOR VEGETATIVE STABILIZATION

Areas of disturbed soil, including but not limited to areas that are filled, graded or otherwise disturbed during construction projects, should be stabilized according to the following guidelines. These guidelines do not apply to forest management activities and are not strict regulations, and therefore alternative methods of stabilizing soil may be used. However, whenever soil stabilization or stabilization of disturbed areas is required by regulation or by the terms of individual permits, individuals must assure that either these guidelines, or measures equally effective in stabilizing disturbed areas of soil are employed.

The goals to be achieved by proper stabilization are the avoidance of accelerated soil erosion and the avoidance of sedimentation or pollution of water bodies. All stabilization measures must be maintained so that grass or other vegetation remains intact and healthy, otherwise these measures will be ineffective.

In general:

1. Sterile soils such as sands and gravels should be covered with 2 to 4 inches of soil medium that will support vegetative growth.

2. Disturbed soil areas should be graded such that runoff water is either minimized or eliminated from running over the site.

3. Disturbed areas which can be seeded between May 1 and September 15 should be prepared and seeded during that period.

4. Disturbed areas which cannot be seeded between May 1 and September 15 should be mulched with hay, straw or some other suitable material to keep them as stable as possible over the winter, and particularly during spring runoff the following year. For over-wintering, mulch must be tacked down, as it is easily blown around on frozen ground, leaving areas of soil exposed. Mulch hay should be applied at a depth of 4 inches, or between 150 to 200 lbs. per 1,000 square feet, over the disturbed site. Mulched over-wintered areas should be prepared and seeded the following spring as soon as conditions allow.

It is not recommended that disturbed areas be seeded after September 15th ("dormant seeding") for a number of reasons. Among the reasons, seeding rates are doubled, which is more expensive; timing is critical to ensure that germination does not occur before the following spring; there is an increased risk of sedimentation because sites are generally wetter in the fall; the thicker mulch must be removed in the spring in order to allow the germinating seed to survive; and the application of fertilizer during this time increases the risk of leaching or runoff loss of nutrients into water bodies.

5. Seeding preparation, in addition to providing a soil medium that will support vegetative growth if the site is sterile, includes the application of lime and fertilizer, which should be lightly raked prior to seeding. After the area is seeded, it should be lightly watered and then mulched with 70 to 90 lbs. (2 standard bales) per 1,000 square feet of weed free hay or straw to protect the seed. Keep the site stable and moist, and allow the seed to germinate and grow.

6. For accurate liming as well as fertilization, it is recommended that you have the soil analyzed to determine the specific nutrient requirements of your site.

Lime should be applied at a rate of approximately 140 pounds to 1,000 square feet of area. This rate may vary depending on the natural conditions of the soil on the site. 10-5-20 fertilizer should be applied at a rate of 18.5 lbs. per 1,000 square feet of area. Following the establishment of vegetation, non-phosphorous fertilizer should be used in accordance with the Department of Environmental Protection's recommendations.

7. In shoreland areas in particular, fertilizers should be of the "quick release" low phosphorus type, such as 12-4-8 mixtures applied at a rate of 8 pounds per 1,000 square feet of area. If you are near water bodies, it is important not to apply more than approximately this amount of fertilizer, as excess may be washed into streams or lakes and contribute to lowering water quality and such things as algae blooms in lakes.

Following the establishment of vegetation, non-phosphorous fertilizer should be used in accordance with the Department of Environmental Protection's recommendations.

Fertilizers should never be applied right before thunder storms or before spring runoff, because the great amounts of water running over the land will wash the fertilizer, particularly phosphorus, into water bodies. However, a light watering after the fertilizer is applied will help bind the phosphorus to the soil.

8. There are many combinations of grasses that can be used. One combination particularly good for providing soil stability, generally referred to as the Soil Conservation Mixture, consists of: (Proportions, by weight)

Creeping Red Fescue	35%	Kentucky Bluegrass	25%
Annual Rye Grass	15%	Perennial Rye Grass	10%
Red Top	10%	White Dutch Clover	5%
* Oats - See Below			

This seed would be applied at a rate of 1 pound per 1,000 square feet. These particular grasses do best if mowed no closer than 2-1/2 to 3 inches from the ground. Of course, other seed mixtures are available.

It is important, in choosing a mixture, to choose one suitable for the site being stabilized. There are many different types of seeding mixtures designed for particular site conditions such as shade, sun, and drainage. Any mix should contain some seed which germinates rapidly to provide the quickest stabilization possible while awaiting the germination of the remaining types.

(*) For quick germination, oats are very good. They germinate in 7 to 10 days. They should be planted at a rate of approximately 1 to 1-1/2 bushels per acre, in addition to the basic grass mixture. Oats should be mowed when they reach knee height to allow the germinating grasses to receive sunlight.

Alternatives:

As indicated above, other stabilization programs may be used, provided they are equivalently effective in stabilizing disturbed areas and preventing accelerated soil erosion and sedimentation of water bodies. Further assistance may be obtained, including in some cases site-specific recommendations, as follows:

- Local Soil and Water Conservation Districts
- The USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service
- Maine Department of Environmental Protection, Lakes Program
- Landscaping Professionals
- Reputable Lawn and Garden Supply Dealers

The following documents may provide valuable assistance to those developing a soil stabilization plan:

Maine Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook for Construction: Best Management Practices (Cumberland County Soil & Water Conservation District and Maine Department of Environmental Protection, 1991)

Strategy for Managing Nonpoint Source Pollution From Agricultural Sources and Best Management Guidelines (NPS Agricultural Task Force, 1991)

Erosion and Sediment Control Handbook for Maine Timber Harvesting Operations, Best Management Practices (Maine Forest Service, 1991)