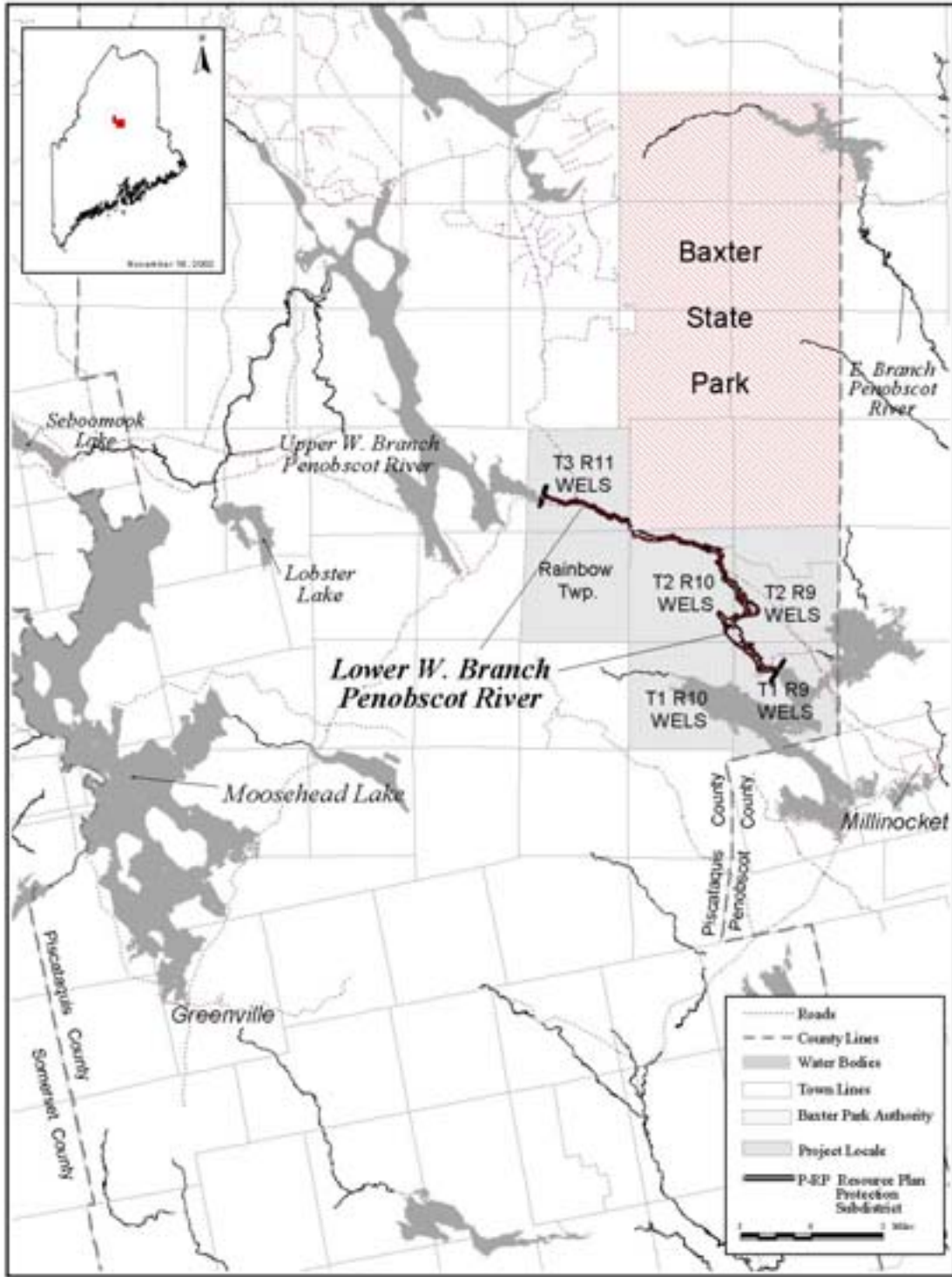


Appendix A

A1. Location Map for the Lower West Branch Penobscot Resource Protection Plan



A2. Copy of LURC Land Use Guidance Map prior to 1981 P-RP for Portions of T3 R11 WELS along the Lower West Branch of the Penobscot River

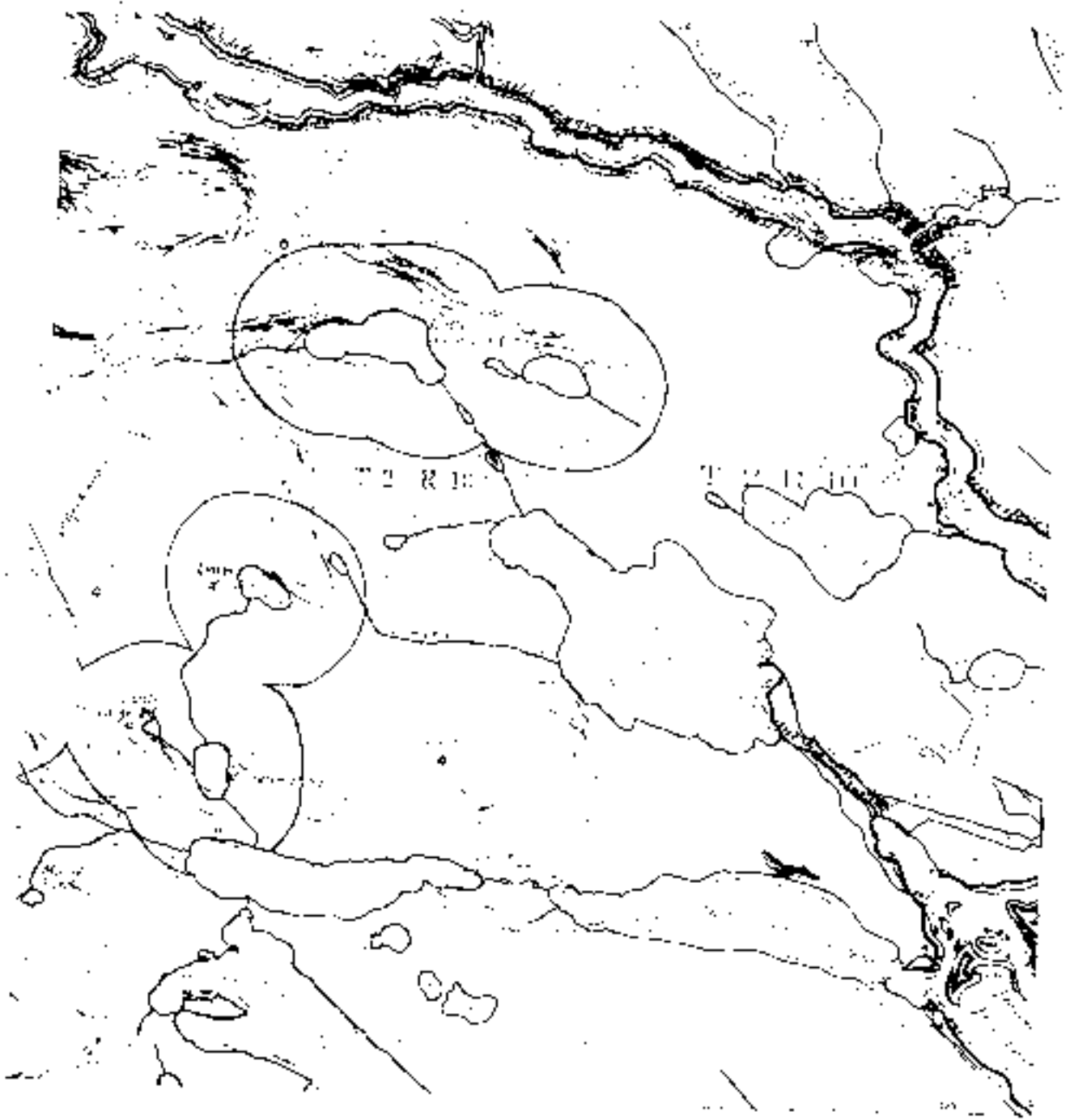


Note: The shading highlights areas included in the 1981 P-RP.

A3. Copy of LURC Land Use Guidance Map prior to 1981 P-RP for Portions of Rainbow Township along the Lower West Branch of the Penobscot River

Note: The 500-foot corridor barely touched the northeast corner of the township in 1981. While the Conservation Easement and therefore the current Plan include Rainbow Township, the zoning maps accompanying the updated plan do not indicate that the P-RP extends into the township. This occurs because the Rainbow Township boundary is indefinite, or not defined by monuments.

A4. Copy of LURC Land Use Guidance Map prior to 1981 P-RP for Portions of T2 R10 WELS along the Lower West Branch of the Penobscot River



Note: The shading highlights areas included in the 1981 P-RP.

A5. Copy of LURC Land Use Guidance Map prior to 1981 P-RP for Portions of T2 R9 WELS along the Lower West Branch of the Penobscot River



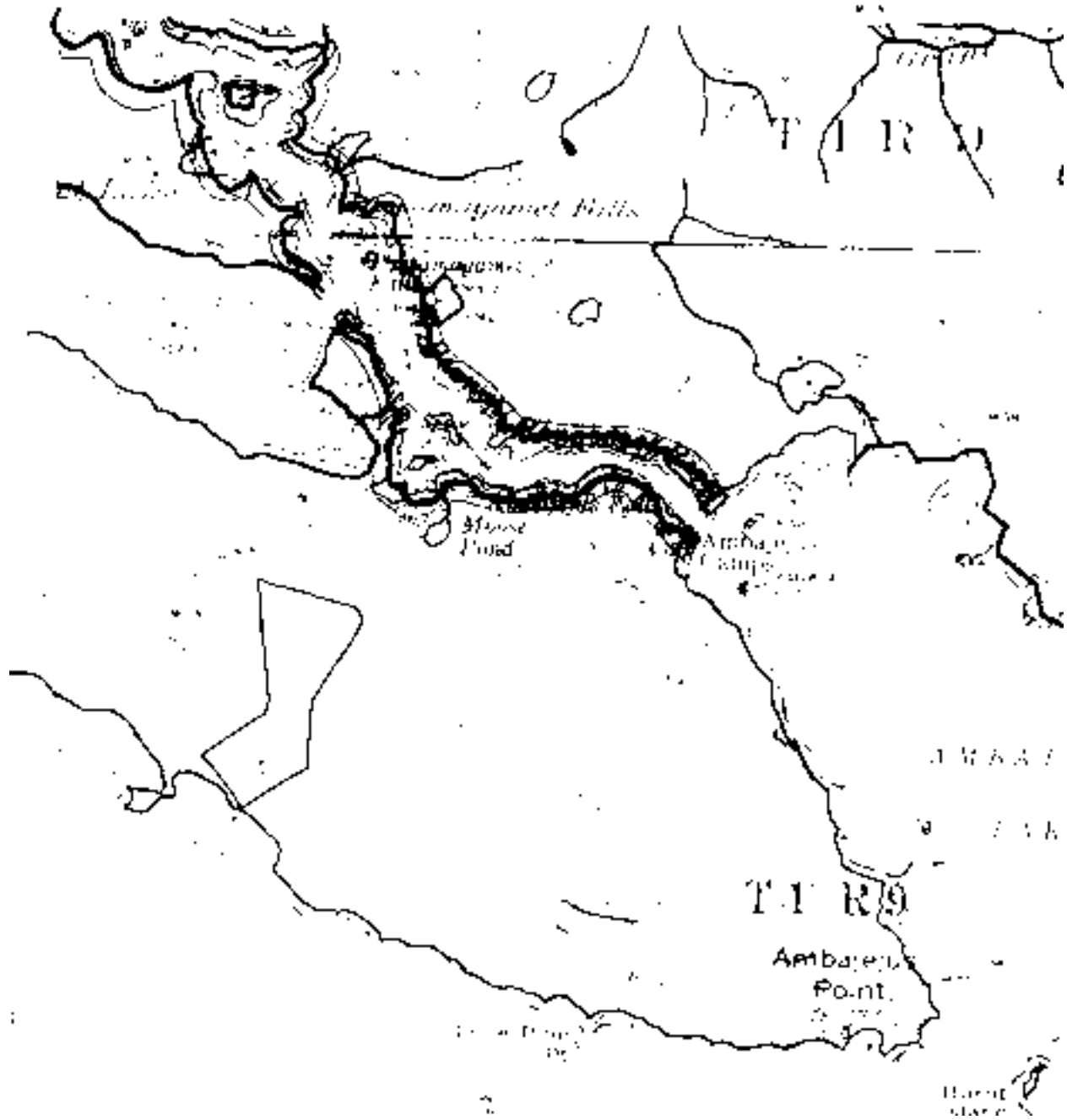
Note: The shading highlights areas included in the 1981 P-RP.

A6. Copy of LURC Land Use Guidance Map prior to 1981 P-RP for Portions of T1 R10 WELS along the Lower West Branch of the Penobscot River



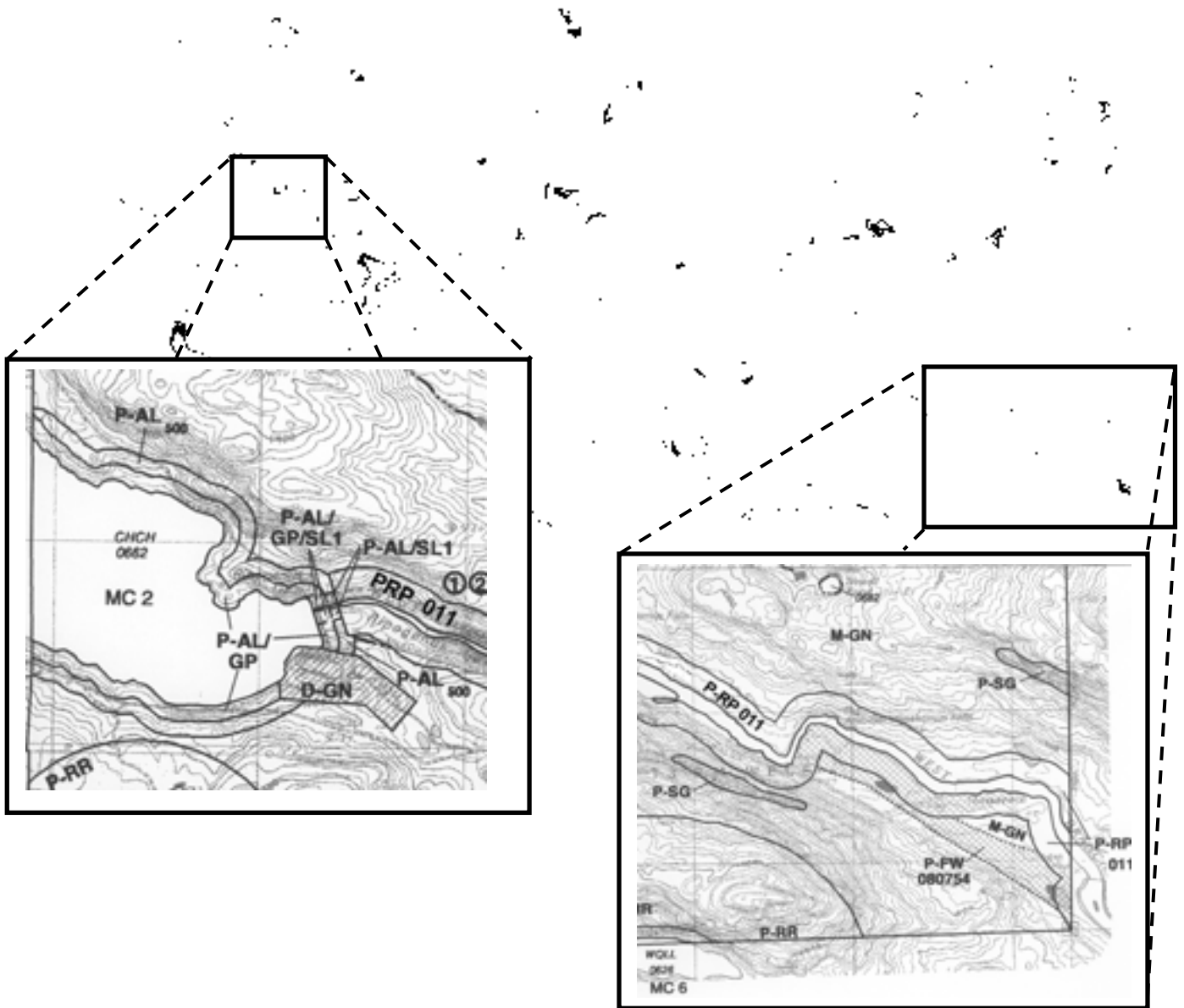
Note: The shading highlights areas included in the 1981 P-RP.

A7. Copy of LURC Land Use Guidance Map prior to 1981 P-RP for Portions of T1 R9 WELS along the Lower West Branch of the Penobscot River



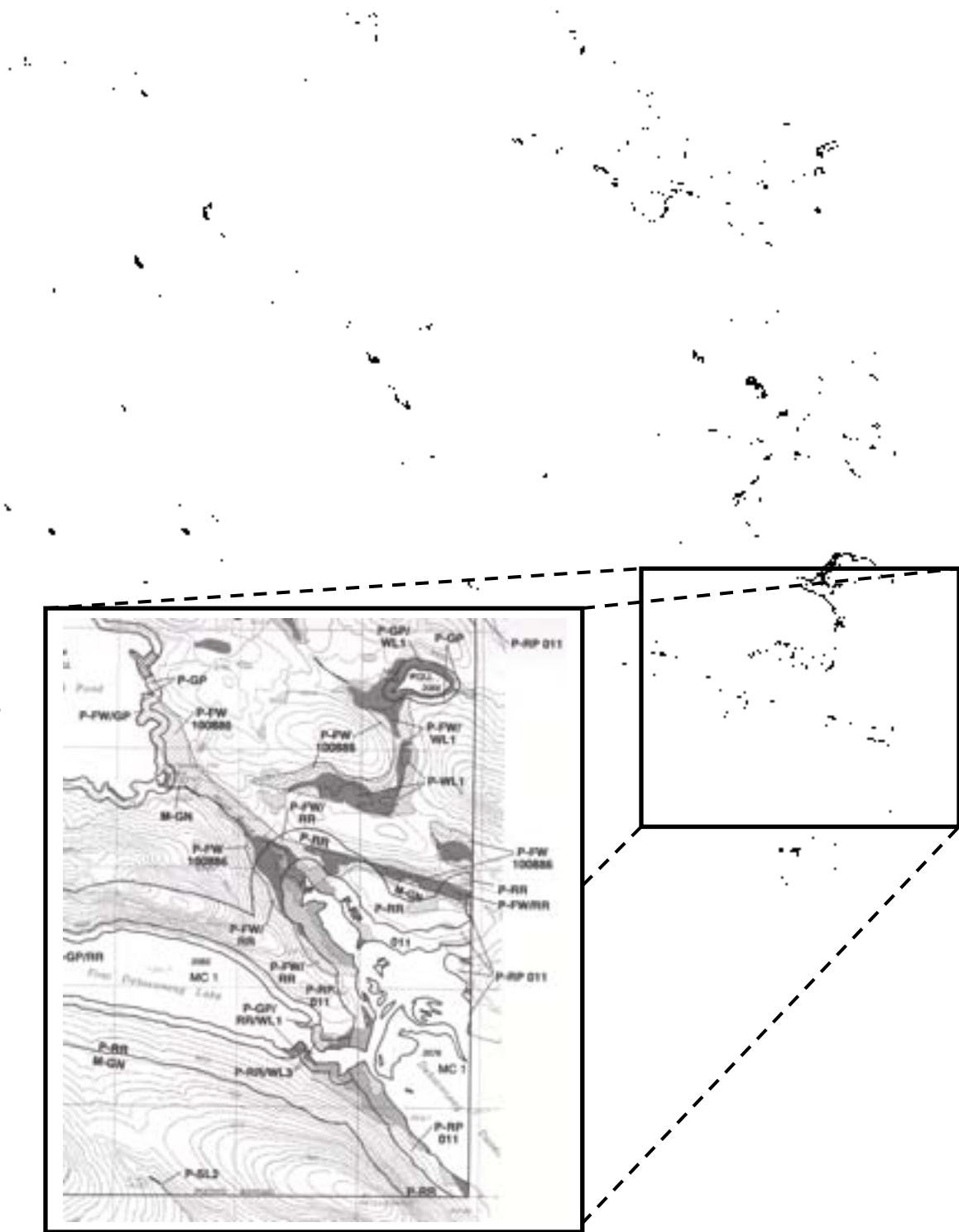
Note: The shading highlights areas included in the 1981 P-RP.

**A8. Proposed Zoning Changes for Portions of T3 R11 WELS
along the Lower West Branch of the Penobscot River**



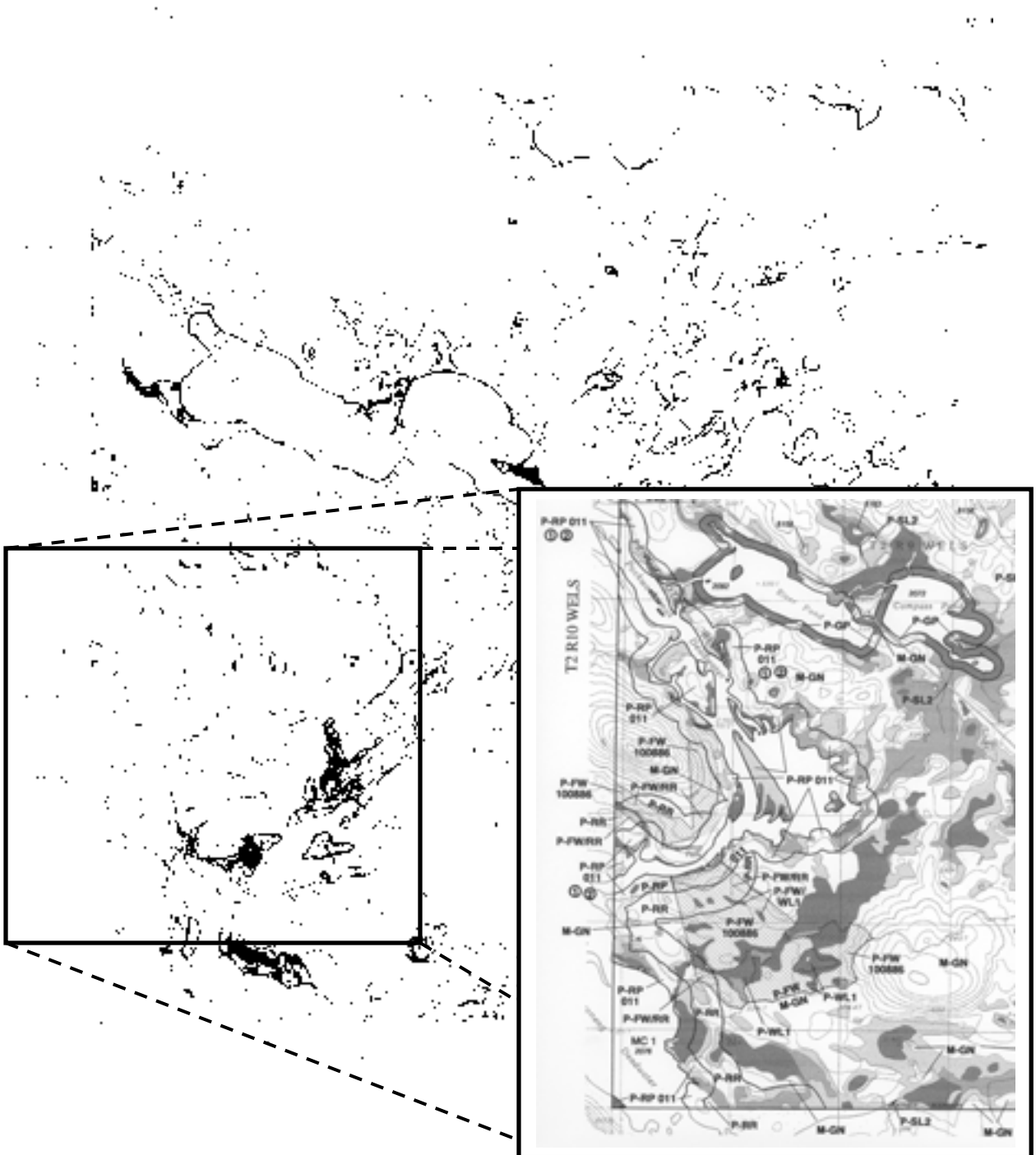
Note: Details show proposed zoning changes.

**A9. Proposed Zoning Changes for Portions of T2 R10 WELS
along the Lower West Branch of the Penobscot River**



Note: Detail shows proposed zoning changes.

**A10. Proposed Zoning Changes for Portions of T2 R9 WELS
along the Lower West Branch of the Penobscot River**



Note: Detail shows proposed zoning changes.

Appendix B

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

AGREEMENT DATED February 6 , 1981 between the STATE OF MAINE (the "State") acting through its Commissioner of Conservation and GREAT NORTHERN NEKOOSA CORPORATION, a Maine Corporation acting by and through Great Northern Paper, an unincorporated division thereof, having an office in Millinocket, Maine ("Great Northern").

The State and Great Northern acknowledge the existence of valuable resources on and adjacent to the Penobscot River and that the protection of these resources can best be achieved by carrying out the provisions of this Agreement.

The purpose of this Agreement is to assist in protecting those resources within a framework of continued use of the river corridor for timber harvesting, other traditional uses of the region's forest lands, and hydroelectric power generation and transmission.

1. Great Northern agrees, subject to fulfillment of the terms of this Memorandum of Agreement hereof, to contribute to the State a perpetual Conservation Easement, as described in Section 170 of the Internal Revenue Code, on the real estate described in the Deed of Conservation Easement attached hereto and on a map attached to the Deed as Exhibit I and comprising approximately 3200 acres, more or less (all hereinafter sometimes called the "Conservation Easement" or "Easement Lands").

2. The State will develop and administer a Penobscot River Recreation Management Plan for the Easement Lands. The State recognizes that because Great Northern is the owner in fee of the Easement Lands, as well as lands adjacent thereto, the cooperation of Great Northern is essential to the successful operation of the aforementioned Recreation Plan. In order to facilitate recreation management Great Northern will grant property leases to the State, upon terms satisfactory to Great Northern and the State within the Easement Lands in order that administrative structures and areas as defined in the Deed of Conservation Easement, may be erected, maintained and utilized.

3. The State recognizes that certain sections of the West Branch of the Penobscot River as described in paragraph 1 above have potential for hydroelectric development and that Great Northern intends to make application to the appropriate state and federal agencies to obtain permission to build hydroelectric facilities.

4. The State recognizes that the access roads to the West Branch of the Penobscot River are built and maintained by Great Northern for the purpose of carrying out forest and water management activities. The State agrees not to undertake promotion of the area which will compromise safe use of the roads for these management activities.

5. Both parties recognize that all rights reserved or retained by Great Northern in connection with the donation of this Conservation Easement are and shall remain subject to applicable requirements, regulations, and laws of state, federal, and local governmental bodies having jurisdiction, and that nothing in this Agreement or in the Deed of Conservation Easement will affect or supercede such legal requirements.

6. Great Northern will propose to the Maine Land Use Regulation Commission ("LURC") a Resource Protection Plan for the corridor for designation as a Resource Plan Protection subdistrict. To the extent allowed by law, notwithstanding anything in paragraph 5, the provisions of the Resource Protection Plan shall supercede land use districts and standards adopted by LURC after said plan has been approved by LURC.

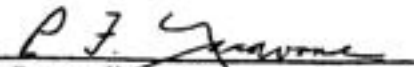
7. Either party may cancel this Agreement at any time prior to the grant and acceptance of the Conservation Easement.

IN WITNESS THEREOF, the parties hereto have duly caused this Agreement to be executed, under seal, as of the day and year first above written.

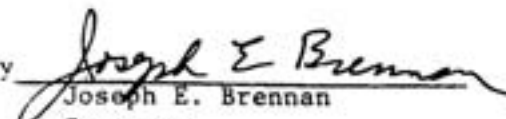
SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED
In the presence of:



GREAT NORTHERN NEKOOSA
CORPORATION

By 
Peter Yacavone
Executive Vice President

STATE OF MAINE.

By 
Joseph E. Brennan
Governor

APPENDIX B1

DEED OF CONSERVATION EASEMENT

The purpose of this Conservation Easement is to assist in managing the land, timber, water and recreational resources of certain portions of the Penobscot River described herein, to insure the continued use and benefit of these resources for Great Northern Nekoosa Corporation and for the people of the State of Maine.

NOW THEREFORE:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that GREAT NORTHERN NEKOOSA CORPORATION, a Maine Corporation, having a place of business at Millinocket, in the County of Penobscot and State of Maine, (hereinafter referred to as the "Grantor"), does hereby grant and convey to the STATE OF MAINE (hereinafter referred to as "Grantee"), a perpetual Conservation Easement (the "Conservation Easement") as described herein for the purpose of conserving and utilizing the resources of certain portions of the Penobscot River for the Grantor and the people of Maine. Except as otherwise provided, the lands to which the Conservation Easement applies are those which, on the effective date of this Conservation Easement are wholly owned by the Grantor and not owned in common with others, and are within 500 feet of the normal high water mark of each side of the Penobscot River measured as a horizontal distance landward of such high water mark, including islands lying within the Penobscot River. Such lands begin at a point 400 feet downstream from the foot of Ripogenus Dam as it exists on January 1, 1981 on the West Branch of the Penobscot River and from such point downstream along said river in the townships of Township 3 Range 11 WELS, Township 2 Range 11 WELS, Township 2 Range 10 WELS, Township 1 Range 10 WELS, Township 2 Range 9 WELS and Township 1 Range 9 WELS, to the intersection of said river and Ambajejus Lake, marked by yellow posts set on the north and south banks of said river.

252

518

- 2 -

The boundaries of the above described lands are shown in full on a map captioned "Penobscot River Conservation Easement" dated March 10, 1981 attached hereto as Exhibit I to be recorded herewith (said lands sometimes hereinafter called the "Easement Lands").

Excepting and reserving from said Easement, the right to transfer after the date of execution, grant, or acceptance of this Conservation Easement any Easement Lands to any Indian Tribe or Nation as part of the settlement of land claims which such Tribe or Nation may have against the Grantor or the Grantee, free and clear of any of the provisions contained herein.

Also excepting and reserving from said Easement all those lands that fall within the boundaries established now or in the future by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission in its licenses for hydroelectric plants owned and operated by the Grantor. Licenses now in effect include Ripogenus Project License #2572 and Penobscot Mills Project License #2458. At McKay Power Station in License #2572, this exception shall include all of the area within the boundaries of the existing security fence around the facility as shown on Exhibit I.

Also excepting and reserving from said Easement the right to construct and maintain hydroelectric and associated facilities on the Easement Lands, including, without limitation, dams, structures, transmission line facilities, facilities intended to mitigate environmental impacts and roads (including roadways over any dam), and the right to locate borrow pits and excavate therefrom material necessary for construction of said facilities, the right to conduct any activities required by any government agencies, including without limitation, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission either to obtain a hydroelectric license or permit to construct hydroelectric or related facilities or to comply with the terms or

- 3 -

conditions of any such license or permit, and the right to flow Easement Lands and adjacent lands, and furthermore, excepting and reserving on the Easement Lands the right to cause whatever impact might result from construction of said hydroelectric and related facilities and resultant flowage and impoundment, including without limitation the right to relocate and replace within the Easement boundaries, the roads and bridges which may be flooded as a result of the construction of a hydroelectric facility and any impact on administrative structures and areas, as hereinafter defined. The boundaries of said Easement shall change consistent with the new normal high water mark resulting from any water impoundment or dam constructed by Grantor.

Also excepting and reserving from said Easement the right to relocate or replace Pray's Big Eddy Wilderness Campground (Great Northern Lease #4469) and facilities on lands within such changed boundaries of the Conservation Easement; or to such other location within the Conservation Easement that is agreeable to the Grantor and Grantee. Any such relocation shall utilize a land area no greater than that under lease to Peter L. Pray for this purpose as of the date of this Conservation Easement.

Also excepting and reserving from said Easement the right to construct and maintain transmission lines, roads, and such development as may be necessary for the transmission of electricity.

Also excepting and reserving from said Easement all those lands within 50 feet of the centerline of those road rights-of-way (including road river crossings) and 100 feet of the centerline of those transmission line rights-of-way (including transmission line river crossings) as shown on Exhibit I.

254

BOOK
518

- 4 -

Also excepting and reserving from said Easement the right to realign or reconstruct existing roads and transmission lines (including river crossings) as shown on Exhibit I using Easement Lands provided that such realignment or reconstruction does not involve more than 2,640 continuous feet between the intersection points of the old road or transmission line and the realigned or reconstructed road or transmission line. No realignment or reconstruction in excess of 2,640 continuous feet may be undertaken without the approval of the Grantee. Land areas utilized for road or transmission line realignment or reconstruction including areas within 50 feet of the centerline of such realigned or reconstructed roads and 100 feet of the centerline of such realigned or reconstructed transmission lines shall be excepted from said Easement. Any portion of any road or transmission line (including river crossings) which has been realigned or reconstructed shall be discontinued and shall become part of the Easement Lands.

Also excepting and reserving from said Easement the right to construct and maintain roads (including the extraction from the Easement Lands of gravel to be used in such construction and maintenance) as necessary for ingress and egress between those lands within 50 feet of the centerline of road rights-of-way in the corridor as excepted hereinbefore and lands of the Grantor adjacent to the Easement Lands.

The Conservation Easement conveyed herein consists of the following covenants and restrictions, which shall apply to the above described parcels of land subject to the Conservation Easement:

255

BOOK
518

- 5 -

- (1) No residential or commercial structures shall or may be erected, other than in connection with the generation or transmission of electricity as mentioned above, the mining or extraction of sand and gravel, the harvesting of timber, any recreational management activity conducted or approved by the Grantee, or on existing leases which will be subject to state regulations then in effect. Commercial structures shall be construed as those structures or facilities unrelated to recreational management activities as contemplated by this Conservation Easement; such commercial structures to include by way of example but not limited to those erected, installed, designed, or used in connection with a private business or enterprise, such as a gas station, store, or boat rental facility.
- (2) The Grantee shall have the following rights within the Easement Lands:
- a) The right to erect, maintain and use administrative structures and to set aside administrative areas for the purpose of managing public use, provided that no such structures may be erected nor any such areas set aside unless the Grantor and Grantee have executed a Lease, upon mutually satisfactory terms, for the land involved.

256

BOOK
518

- 6 -

The parties agree to exercise good faith in negotiating and entering into leases for such administrative structures and areas, and from time to time, in modifying such leases, and the administrative structures and areas covered by them, as circumstances and needs change in the future. For the purpose of this paragraph "Administrative Structures and Areas" shall include, but not be limited to: caretaker quarters, service or storage buildings, service or access roads, power or communication lines, sanitary stations or privies, gates, entry contact stations, water taps, parking lots, directional signs, waste disposal areas, campsites, access sites and picnic areas;

- b) The right to collect recreational user fees for uses in areas leased pursuant to subparagraph (a) above;
 - c) The right to regulate and manage boat access, parking, camping and recreational activities within the Easement Lands, except within the boundaries of existing leases to private parties. Due consideration shall be given to the recreation needs of the people of the State of Maine; and
 - d) The right through available legal means to enforce the terms of the Conservation Easement against the Grantor or any other person.
- (3) No new roads or bridges will be constructed on the Easement Lands except as otherwise provided in the Conservation Easement.

The Grantor reserves all its rights in and to and uses of Easement Lands not inconsistent with the rights, covenants and restrictions set forth herein including the right to harvest timber and extract minerals.

257

BOOK
518

- 7 -

Notwithstanding the covenants and restrictions contained herein, the Grantor reserves all rights to use the Easement Lands in any way necessary or appropriate as required by law for the safe and proper operation and maintenance of Grantor's hydroelectric plants which are or may be licensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission or any successor agencies thereto.

This Conservation Easement and all rights of the Grantee are subject to the agreements, leases, encumbrances, licenses, restrictions and easements now of record or in effect, with respect to, or affecting the above described real property, all of which are listed in Exhibit II attached hereto. Grantor may renew, assign or transfer any such agreements, leases, encumbrances, licenses, restrictions or easements; provided that any such renewal, assignment or transfer is limited to the same terms and conditions as presently exist. Grantor shall notify Grantee in writing of any such assignments or transfers and of any termination of any such agreement, lease, encumbrance, license, restriction or easement.

Both parties recognize that all rights reserved or retained by Grantor in connection with the donation of this Conservation Easement are and shall remain subject to applicable requirements, regulations, and laws of state, federal, and local governmental bodies having jurisdiction, and that nothing in this Deed of Conservation Easement will affect or supercede such legal requirements.

Wherever used herein, the term "Grantor" shall include the successors and assigns of the Grantor hereof.

258

BOOK
518

- 8 -

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD, the said rights, privileges and easements to said State of Maine forever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said Great Northern Nekoosa Corporation has caused this instrument to be executed and its corporate seal to be affixed hereto by its duly authorized representative this 14th day of AUGUST, 1981.

SIGNED, SEALED AND DELIVERED
In the Presence of:

GREAT NORTHERN NEKOOSA
CORPORATION



Joseph F. Fitts

By P. F. Yarnall
EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT
Its

STATE OF ~~MAINE~~ CONNECTICUT

COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD ss.

AUGUST 14, 1981

Personally appeared the above named PETER F. YARVONE, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT of Great Northern Nekoosa Corporation and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be his free act and deed in his said capacity and the free act and deed of said Great Northern Nekoosa Corporation.

Before me,



Winfred M. Petersen
Justice of the Peace
Notary Public

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES MARCH 31, 1988

LEASES ON WEST BRANCH PENOBSCOT RIVER
LOWER SECTION

EXHIBIT II

2 Range 9 WELS

<u>LEASE NO.</u>	<u>LESSEE</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE LOCATION</u>
633	Walter R. Boynton, Sr., 5 Pine St., East Millinocket, Me.	Debsconeag deadwater Surveyed Fall 1980
4843	Thoreau Fellowship - C/O Mary P. Sherwood, P. O. Box 551 Old Town, Me. 04468	Educ. Site - N/C Surveyed Fall 1980
4869	Royal Rangers, Assembly of God Church, East Millinocket	Debsconeag deadwater
<u>2 Range 10 WELS</u>		
591	Norman Savage, 3 Eastland Ave., Millinocket, Me. 04462	Jct. of Katahdin Brook & W.B. Surveyed Fall 1980
619	Paul Allen, 616 Allen Ave., Portland, Me. 04103	Mouth of Sourdnaunk stream Surveyed Fall 1980
830	Charles Norris, Box 609, Dixfield, Me. 04224	NW quarter of twp. near Big Logan- Sourdnaunk deadwater
1424	Anthony York, 132 Oxford St., Millinocket, Me. 04462	North side of W.B. - 1/2 mil west of Knowlton Brook Surveyed Fall 1980
4209	Wilmot Robinson, Medway Rd., Millinocket, Me. 04462	Surveyed Fall 1980
4210	Deiter M. Kramsch, 117 Fayerweather St., Cambridge, Mass.	Above Pockwockamus Falls Surveyed Fall 1980
4211	Robert Davis, 420 East 23rd, 28, New York, N. Y. 10010	" " "
4235	Arthur Belmont, et.al., Box 536, Millinocket, Me. 04462	Abol Bridge Campground Surveyed Fall 1980
4276	Betty Lee Comstock, 163 Conn. Ave., " " "	Surveyed Fall 1980
4302	Robert E. O'Keefe, Sr., Stillwater Ave., Old Town, Me.	South of Abol Falls Surveyed Fall 1980
4303	Reginald L. Sweet, 158 Highland Ave., Millinocket, Me.	South of Pockwockamus Falls Surveyed Fall 1980
4339	Horace T. Gardner, 345 Stillwater Ave., Old Town, Me.	Above Pockwockamus Falls Surveyed Fall 1980
4346	Richard M. Lincoln, Box 759, Millinocket, Me. 04462	" " "
4467	Appalachian Trail Mt. Club, C/O Victor C. Williams, Chairman, Aug. Camp Comm., 57 Clinton St., White Plains, N. Y. 10603	Below Abol Falls - N/C Surveyed Fall 1980
4610	Spruce Mt. Camp for Boys, 12 Highland St., W Medway, Mass. 02053	Debsconeag deadwater Surveyed Fall 1980
<u>2 Range 11 WELS</u>		
4469	Peter L. Pray, 335 Congress St., Millinocket, Me.	Little & Big Eddy Campground Surveyed Fall 1980

PISCATAQUIS, ss. Received October 15, 1981 at 10h 0m A.M.

Appendix C

TIMBER HARVESTING STANDARDS

The following requirements apply to timber harvesting within the Resource Plan Protection Subdistrict.

- a. Except when surface waters are frozen, skid trails and skid roads shall not utilize stream channels bordered by areas which were zoned P-SL1 prior to the acceptance of the original plan by LURC except to cross such channels with a culvert or bridge according to the water crossing requirements of Appendix D, Sections b, d and e.
- b. Timber harvesting operations shall be conducted in the following manner:
 - 1) Within 50 feet of the normal high water mark, no clearcutting shall be allowed and harvesting operations shall be conducted in such a manner that a well distributed stand of trees is retained so as to maintain the aesthetic and recreational value and water quality of the area and to reasonably avoid sedimentation of surface waters.
 - 2) At distances greater than 50 feet from the normal high water mark, harvesting activities may not create single openings greater than 14,000 square feet in the forest canopy. In such areas single canopy openings of over 10,000 square feet shall be no closer than 100 feet apart.
 - 3) Harvesting shall not remove, in any ten year period, more than 40 percent of the volume on each acre involved of trees 6 inches in diameter and larger measured at 4 ½ feet above ground level. Removal of trees less than 6 inches in diameter, measured as above, is permitted if otherwise in conformance with these regulations. For the purpose of these standards, volume may be determined as being equivalent to basal area.
 - 4) No accumulation of slash shall be left within 50 feet of the normal high water mark of surface waters. At distances greater than 50 feet from the normal high water mark of such waters, all slash larger than 3 inches in diameter shall be disposed of in such a manner that no part thereof extends more than 4 feet above the ground.
- c. Except as provided in subsection g of this section, skid trails and other sites where the operation of machinery used in timber harvesting results in the exposure of mineral soil, shall be located such that an unscarified filter strip of at least the width indicated below is retained between the exposed mineral soil and the normal high water mark of surface water areas:

<u>Average Slope of Land between Exposed Mineral Soil and Normal High Water Mark (Percent)</u>	<u>Width of Strip between Exposed Mineral Soil and Normal High Water Mark (Feet Along Surface of the Ground)</u>
0	25
10	45
20	65
30	85
40	105
50	125
60	145
70	165

The provisions of this subsection c apply only on a face sloping toward the water, provided, however, no portion of such exposed mineral soil on a back face shall be closer than 25 feet; the provisions of this subsection c do not apply where skid roads cross such waters.

- d. Timber harvesting operations shall be conducted in such a manner that slash is not left below the normal high water mark of standing waters or, below the normal high water mark of stream channels downstream from the point where such channels drain 300 acres or more.
- e. Except when surface waters are frozen, skid trails and skid roads shall not utilize stream channels of minor flowing waters except to cross the same by the shortest possible route; unless culverts or bridges are installed in accordance with Appendix D, such crossings shall only use channel beds which are composed of gravel, rock or similar hard surface which would not be eroded or otherwise damaged. The requirements of this subsection e may be modified according to the provisions of subsection g of this section.
- f. Except as provided in subsection g of this section, skid trail and skid road approaches to stream channels shall be located and designed so as to divert water runoff from the trail or road in order to prevent such runoff from directly entering the stream.
- g. Timber harvesting operations within 75 feet of stream channels upstream from the point where they drain 300 acres or less, may be conducted in a manner not in conformity with the requirements of the foregoing subsections c, e, and f provided that such operations are conducted so as to avoid the occurrence of sedimentation of water in excess of 25 Jackson Turbidity Units as measurable at the point where such stream channel drains one square mile or more. Jackson Turbidity Units are a standard measurement of the relative amount of light that will pass through a sample of water compared with the amount of light that will pass through a reference suspension; the Jackson Turbidity Unit Measurement for water without turbidity is 0.
- h. Harvesting operations along stream channels downstream from the point where they drain 300 acres or more and along standing bodies of water shall be conducted in such a manner that sufficient vegetation is retained to maintain shading of the surface waters.

- i. In addition to the foregoing minimum requirements, except as provided for in subsection g, provision shall otherwise be made in conducting timber harvesting operations in order to reasonably avoid sedimentation of surface waters.
- j. Within 200 feet of any administrative structure or area, timber harvesting shall be prohibited except as may be approved by the Director of the Bureau of Parks and Lands from time to time for the proper maintenance of the administrative structure or area.
- k. Written notice of all timber harvesting activities shall be given to the Commission and a copy sent to the Manager of the Penobscot River Corridor prior to the commencement of any such activities within the P-RP subdistrict. Such notice shall be provided on the Department of Conservation notification forms used for such purposes.

Appendix D

ROAD AND WATER CROSSING STANDARDS

The following road and water crossing requirements shall apply to the Resource Plan Protection Subdistrict:

- a. The following requirements shall apply to construction and maintenance of roads:
 - 1) All cut or fill banks and areas of exposed mineral soil outside the roadbed within 75 feet of a flowing, or standing body of water or a wetland shall be revegetated or otherwise stabilized so as to prevent erosion and sedimentation of water bodies or wetlands;
 - 2) Road banks shall have a slope no steeper than 2 horizontal to 1 vertical;
 - 3) Drainage ditches shall be provided so as to effectively control water entering and leaving the road area. Such drainage ditches will be properly stabilized so that the potential for unreasonable erosion does not exist;
 - 4) In order to prevent road surface drainage from directly entering water bodies or wetlands, roads and their associated drainage ditches shall be located, constructed, and maintained so as to provide an unscarified filter strip, of at least the width indicated below, between the exposed mineral soil of the road and the normal high water mark of a surface water body or upland edge of a wetland. This requirement shall not apply to road approaches to water crossings or wetlands.

Average Slope of Land between Exposed Mineral Soil and Normal High Water Mark (Percent)	Width of Strip between Exposed Mineral Soil and Normal High Water Mark (Feet along Surface of the Ground)
0	25
10	45
20	65
30	85
40	105
50	125
60	145
70	165

- 5) Drainage ditches for roads approaching a water crossing or wetland shall be designed, constructed, and maintained to empty into an unscarified filter strip, of at least the width indicated in the table set forth in paragraph (4) above, between the outflow point of the ditch and the normal high water mark of the water or upland edge of a wetland. Where such filter strip is impracticable, appropriate techniques shall be used to reasonably avoid sedimentation of the water body or wetland. Such techniques may include the installation of sump holes or settling basins, and/or the effective use of additional ditch relief

culverts and ditch water turnouts placed so as to reasonably avoid sedimentation of the water body or wetland.

- 6) Ditch relief (cross drainage) culverts, drainage dips and water turnouts will be installed in a manner effective in getting drainage onto unscarified filter strips before the flow in the road or its drainage ditches gains sufficient volume or head to erode the road or ditch.
 - (a) Drainage dips may be used in place of ditch relief culverts only where the road grade is 10% or less;
 - (b) On roads having slopes greater than 10%, ditch relief culverts shall be placed across the road at approximately a 30 degree angle downslope from a line perpendicular to the center line of the road;
 - (c) Ditch relief culverts, drainage dips and water turnouts shall direct drainage onto unscarified filter strips as required in paragraphs (4) and (5) above;
 - (d) Ditch relief culverts shall be sufficiently sized and properly installed in order to allow for effective functioning, and their inlet and outlet ends shall be stabilized with appropriate materials; and
 - (e) Ditch relief culverts, drainage dips and associated water turnouts shall be spaced along the road at intervals no greater than indicated in the following table:

<u>Road Grade</u> <u>(Percent)</u>	<u>Spacing</u> <u>(Feet)</u>
0-2	500-300
3-5	250-180
6-10	167-140
11-15	136-127
16-20	125-120
20+	100

- b. The following requirements shall apply to water crossings when surface waters are unfrozen:
 - 1) Bridges and culverts shall be installed and maintained to provide an opening sufficient in size and structure to accommodate 10 year frequency water flows or with a cross-sectional area at least equal to 2 ½ times the cross-sectional area of the stream channel.
 - 2) Culvert and bridge sizes may be smaller than provided in paragraph (1) if techniques are employed such that in the event of culvert or bridge failure, the natural course of water flow is reasonably maintained and sedimentation of the water body is reasonably avoided; such techniques may include, but are not limited to, the effective use of any or all of the following:

- (a) removing culverts prior to the onset of frozen ground conditions;
 - (b) using water bars in conjunction with culverts; or
 - (c) using road dips in conjunction with culverts.
- 3) Culverts utilized in water crossings shall:
- (a) be installed at or below stream bed elevation;
 - (b) be seated on firm ground;
 - (c) have soil compacted at least halfway up the side of the culvert;
 - (d) be covered by soil to a minimum depth of 1 foot or according to the culvert manufacturer's specifications, whichever is greater; and
 - (e) have a headwall at the inlet end which is adequately stabilized by rip-rap or other suitable means to reasonably avoid erosion of material around the culvert.
- c. The design and construction of land management road systems through wetlands, other than those areas below the normal high water mark of standing or flowing waters, must avoid wetlands unless there are no reasonable alternatives, and must maintain the existing hydrology of wetlands.

To maintain the existing hydrology of wetlands, road drainage designs shall provide cross drainage of the water on the surface and in the top 12 inches of soil in wetlands during both flooded and low water conditions so as to neither create permanent changes in wetland water levels nor alter wetland drainage patterns. This shall be accomplished through the incorporation of culverts or porous layers at appropriate levels in the road fill to pass water at its normal level through the road corridor. Where culverts or other cross-drainage structures are not used, all fills shall consist of free draining granular material.

To accomplish the above, the following requirements apply:

- 1) Road construction on mineral soils or those with surface organic layers up to 4 feet in thickness:
 - (a) Fill may be placed directly on the organic surface compressing or displacing the organic material until equilibrium is reached. With this method, culverts or other cross-drainage structures are used instead of porous layers to move surface and subsurface flows through the road fill material.
 - (i) For road construction on mineral soils or those with surface organic layers less than 16 inches in thickness, culverts or other cross-drainage structures shall be appropriately sized and placed at each end of each wetland crossing and at the lowest elevation on the road centerline with additional culverts at intermediate low points as necessary to provide adequate cross drainage. Culverts or other

cross-drainage structures shall be placed at maximum intervals of 300 feet;

- (ii) For road construction on surface organic layers in excess of 16 inches but less than 4 feet in thickness, cross drainage must be provided by placing culverts at each end of each wetland crossing and at the lowest elevation on the road centerline with additional culverts at intermediate low points as necessary to provide adequate cross drainage. Culverts or other cross-drainage structures shall be placed at maximum 300-foot intervals. Culverts shall be a minimum of 24 inches in diameter, or the functional equivalent, and buried halfway below the soil surface.
 - (iii) Where necessary to maintain existing water flows and levels in wetlands, ditches parallel to the road centerline shall be constructed along the toe of the fill to collect surface and subsurface water, carry it through the culvert(s) and redistribute it on the other side. Unditched breaks shall be left midway between culverts to prevent channelization.
- (b) Alternatively, a porous layer may be created to move surface and subsurface flows through the road fill materials. If a porous layer is used, geotextile fabric must be placed above and below fill material to increase the bearing strength of the road and to preserve the bearing strength of fill material by preventing contamination with fine soil particles.
- 2) Road construction on soils with organic layers in excess of 4 feet in thickness:
- (a) Such construction shall only take place under frozen ground conditions.
 - (b) Geotextile fabric shall be placed directly on the soil surface. Road fill or log corduroy shall then be placed on the geotextile fabric.
 - (c) Cross drainage shall be provided by either a continuous porous layer or appropriate placement of culverts or other cross-drainage structures and ditching as specified below:
 - (i) A continuous porous layer or layers shall be constructed by placement of one or more layers of wood corduroy and/or large stone or chunkwood separated from adjacent fill layers by geotextile fabric placed above and below the porous layer(s) such that continuous cross drainage is provided in the top 12 inches of the organic layer; or
 - (ii) Cross drainage culverts or other cross-drainage structures shall be placed at points where they will receive the greatest support. Culverts or other cross-drainage structures shall be a minimum of 24 inches in diameter, or the functional equivalent, and buried halfway below the soil surface. Where necessary to maintain existing water flows and levels in wetlands, ditches parallel to the roadbed on both sides shall be used to collect surface and subsurface water, carry it through the culvert(s) and redistribute it on the other side. Such ditches shall be located three times the depth of the organic layer from the edge of the road fill. Unditched breaks shall be left midway between culverts to prevent channelization.

- d. Ditches, culverts, bridges, dips, water turnouts and other water control installations associated with roads shall be maintained on a regular basis to assure effective functioning.
- e. Maintenance of the above required water control installations shall continue until the road is discontinued and put to bed by taking the following actions:

1) Water bars shall

- (a) be constructed and maintained across the road at intervals established below:

<u>Road Grade Percent</u>	<u>Distance between Water Bars Feet</u>
0 - 2	250
3 - 5	200 - 135
6 - 10	100 - 80
11 - 15	80 - 60
16 - 20	60 - 45
21+	40

- (b) be constructed at approximately 30 degrees downslope from the line perpendicular to the center line of the road;
- (c) be constructed so as to reasonably avoid surface water flowing over or under the water bar; and
- (d) extend sufficient distance beyond the traveled way so that water does not re-enter the road surface.

2) Any bridge or water crossing culvert in such road shall satisfy one of the following requirements:

- (a) it shall be designed to provide an opening sufficient in size and structure to accommodate 25 year frequency water flows;
- (b) it shall be designed to provide an opening with a cross-sectional area at least 3 1/2 times the cross-sectional area of the stream channel; or
- (c) it shall be dismantled and removed in a fashion so as to reasonably avoid sedimentation of the water body.

- f. Extension, enlargement or resumption of use of presently existing roads, which are not in conformity with the provisions of these standards, will be done only in conformance with Section V.

- g. Publicly owned roads may be constructed in a fashion that is not in strict conformity with the provisions of this section, provided that other measures are applied that are effective in reasonably avoiding sedimentation of surface waters.

- h. In addition to the foregoing minimum requirements, provision shall otherwise be made in the construction and maintenance of roads and water crossings in order to reasonably avoid sedimentation of surface waters.
- i. Written notice of all road and water crossing activities shall be given to the Commission prior to the commencement of any such activities within the P-RP subdistrict. Such notice shall be provided on the Department of Conservation notification forms used for such purposes.

Appendix E

MINERAL EXTRACTION STANDARDS

The following requirements shall apply to mineral extraction activities in the Resource Plan Protection Subdistrict:

- a. A vegetative buffer strip shall be retained between the ground area disturbed by the extraction activity and:
 - 1) 75 feet of the normal high water mark of any standing body of water less than 10 acres in size, flowing water draining less than 50 square miles, or wetland identified as a P-WL1 Subdistrict, and
 - 2) 100 feet of the normal high water mark of any standing body of water 10 acres or greater in size or flowing water draining 50 square miles or more.
- b. Within 250 feet of any water body the extraction area shall be protected from soil erosion by ditches, sedimentation basins, dikes, dams, or such other control devices which are effective in preventing sediments from being eroded or deposited into such water body. Any such control device shall be deemed part of the extraction area for the purpose of Subsection a, above;
- c. No portion of any ground area disturbed by the extraction activity shall be closer than 250 feet from any public roadway or 250 feet from any property line in the absence of the prior written agreement of the owner of such adjoining property;
- d. A natural vegetative screen of not less than 50 feet in width shall be retained from administrative structures or areas as defined in the Conservation Easement; and
- e. If any mineral extraction operation located within 250 feet of any administrative structure or area as defined in the Conservation Easement or a facility intended primarily for public use, excluding privately owned roads, is to be terminated or suspended for a period of one year or more, the site shall be rehabilitated by grading the soil to a slope of 2 horizontal to 1 vertical, or flatter.

Appendix F

SIGN STANDARDS

a. On-Premise Signs

Subject to the provisions of this Plan, the landowners and their lessees may erect and maintain on-premise signs advertising the sale or lease thereof or activities being conducted thereon. Such signs shall be subject to the regulations set forth below:

- 1) On-premise signs shall not exceed in size the area limitations set forth below:

Maximum Size for Each Individual Sign (sq. ft.) <hr style="width: 80%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 6	Maximum Aggregate Area of All Signs for Facility Being Advertised (sq. ft.) <hr style="width: 80%; margin: 0 auto;"/> 12
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- 2) On-premise signs shall not be located more than 1,000 feet from the building or other particular site at which the activity advertised is conducted;
- 3) Signs advertising the sale or lease of real estate by the owner or his agent shall not have an area of more than 6 square feet; and
- 4) Signs attached to a wall shall not extend above the top of the wall.

On-premise signs, including all roof signs, which are not in conformance with the preceding requirements may be allowed only under the provisions of a permit from the Commission.

b. Exempt Signs

The following signs are exempt from the requirements of this Plan, except as indicated in Section c below.

- 1) Signs erected and maintained outside the highway right-of-way, by a governmental body, showing places of interest (other than commercial establishments). Not more than two such signs may be erected and maintained which are readable by traffic proceeding in any one direction on any one highway in any one township;
- 2) Residential directional signs, each of which does not exceed 4 square feet in area, along roadways other than limited access highways;
- 3) Traffic control signs or devices;
- 4) Signs displayed for the direction, instruction or convenience of the public, including signs which identify rest rooms, posted areas, property boundaries,

trails, fire precautions, campsites, or the like, with a total surface area not exceeding 12 square feet;

- 5) Memorial signs or tablets;
- 6) Directional signs visible from a public roadway with a total surface area not to exceed 4 square feet providing directions to places of business offering for sale agricultural products harvested or produced on the premises where the sale is taking place;
- 7) Signs displayed in building windows, provided that the aggregate area of such signs does not exceed 25% of the area of the window; and
- 8) Official business directional signs as defined and authorized by 23 M.R.S.A., Chapter 21.

The preceding dimensional and/or time limitations may be exceeded only under the provisions of a permit from the Commission.

c. Regulations Applying to All Signs

Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Plan, no sign may be erected or maintained visible from a roadway which:

- 1) Interferes with, imitates or resembles any official traffic control sign, signal or device, or attempts or appears to attempt, to direct the movement of traffic;
- 2) Prevents the driver of a motor vehicle from having a clear and unobstructed view of official traffic control signs and approaching or merging traffic;
- 3) Contains, includes or is illuminated by any flashing, intermittent or moving lights, moves or has any animated or moving parts, except that this restriction shall not apply to a traffic control sign;
- 4) Has any lighting, unless such lighting is shielded so as to effectively prevent beams or rays of light from being directed at any portion of the main traveled way of a roadway, or is of such low intensity or brilliance as not to cause glare or impair the vision of the driver of any motor vehicle or otherwise interfere with the operation thereof;
- 5) Is in violation of, or at variance with, any federal law or regulation, including, but not limited to, one containing or providing for conditions to, or affecting the allocation of federal highway or other funds to, or for the benefit of, the State or any political subdivision thereof;
- 6) Is in violation of, or at variance with, any other applicable State law or regulation;

- 7) Advertises activities which are illegal under any state or federal law applicable at the location of the sign or of the activities;
- 8) Is not clean or in good repair; or,
- 9) Is not securely affixed to a substantial structure.

Any sign which is a combination of exempt and/or non-exempt signs shall be regulated by the most protective standards applicable.

Appendix G

DEFINITIONS

The following definitions apply to the terms of this plan:

1. **Administrative Structures and Areas:**
Administrative structures and areas shall be those structures and areas which may be operated, managed or leased by the State under the Conservation Easement. They shall include, but not be limited to: caretaker quarters, service or storage buildings, service and access roads, power and communication lines, sanitary stations or privies, gates, entry contact stations, water taps, parking lots, directional signs, waste disposal areas, campsites, access sites and picnic areas.
2. **Body of Standing Water:**
A body of surface water that has no perceptible flow and is substantially permanent in nature. Such bodies of water are commonly referred to as man-made or natural lakes or ponds.
3. **Building:**
"Any structure having a roof or partial roof supported by columns or walls used or intended to be used for the shelter or enclosure of persons, animals or objects regardless of the materials of which it is constructed." 12 M.R.S.A., Section 682. The Commission finds that temporary camping tents constructed of fabric or similar materials do not comprise buildings as so defined.
4. **Campground:**
Any area, other than a camp site, designed for transient occupancy by camping in tents, camp trailers, travel trailers, motor homes or similar facility designed for temporary shelter.
5. **Commission:**
The Land Use Regulation Commission.
6. **Compatible Use:**
A land use which is capable of existing in harmony with other uses or resources situated in its immediate vicinity because that use does not adversely affect such other uses or resources.
7. **Cross-Sectional Area:**
The cross-sectional area of a stream channel shall be determined by multiplying the stream channel width by the average stream channel depth. The stream channel width is the straight line distance from the normal high water mark of one side of the channel to such mark on the opposite side of the channel. The average stream channel depth shall be the average of the vertical distances from a straight line between the normal high water marks of the stream channel to the bottom of the channel.

8. **Deer Wintering Areas:**
Areas used by deer during winter for protection from deep snows, cold winds and low temperatures.
9. **Development:**
Any land use activity or activities directed toward using, reusing or rehabilitating air space, land, water or other natural resources, excluding, however, such specific uses or classes and categories of uses which by the terms of this Plan do not require a permit.
10. **Docking Structure:**
A structure placed in or near water primarily for the purpose of securing and/or loading or unloading boats and float planes, including but not limited to docks, wharfs, piers, and associated anchoring devices, but excluding boat houses and float plane hangars. When associated with this phrase, the term “permanent” shall mean a structure in place for longer than 7 months in any calendar year or which is so large or otherwise designed as to make it impracticable to be removed on an annual basis without alteration of the shoreline.
11. **Dwelling Unit:**
A structure or any part thereof that is intended for use or is used for human habitation, consisting of a room or group of rooms designed and equipped for use primarily as living quarters, including any home occupations, for one family. Accessory structures intended for human habitation that have plumbing are considered separate dwelling units. Dwelling units do not include buildings or parts of buildings used as a hotel, motel, commercial sporting camp or other similar facility which is rented or leased on a relatively short term basis; provided, however, the term shall include a tourist home that qualifies as a home occupation.
12. **Fishery Management Practices:**
Activities engaged in for the exclusive purpose of management of freshwater and anadromous fish populations by manipulation of their environment for the benefit of one or more species. Such practices may include but not be limited to the construction of traps and weirs, barrier dams, stream improvement devices, fishways, and pond or stream reclamation, provided that any such activities are specifically controlled and designed for the purpose of managing such species and are conducted or authorized by appropriate state or federal fishery management agencies in compliance with the water quality standards contained in 38 M.R.S.A. §465.
13. **Flowing Water:**
A surface water within a stream channel that has a perceptible flow and is substantially permanent in nature. Such waters are commonly referred to as rivers, streams, and brooks.

14. **Forest:**
A plant community predominately of trees and other woody vegetation growing more or less closely together.
15. **Forest Management Activities:**
Forest management activities include timber cruising and other forest resource evaluation activities, pesticide or fertilizer application, timber stand improvement, pruning, timber harvesting and other forest harvesting, regeneration of forest stands, and other similar or associated activities, but not the construction, creation, or maintenance of land management roads nor the land application of septage, sludge and other residuals and related storage and composting activities.
16. **Forest Product:**
Any raw material yielded by a forest.
17. **Freshwater Wetland:**
Freshwater swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and for a duration sufficient to support, and which under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of wetland vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils and not part of a great pond, coastal wetland, river, stream or brook.
18. **Land Management Road:**
A route or track consisting of a bed of exposed mineral soil, gravel, or other surfacing material constructed for, or created by, the repeated passage of motorized vehicles and used primarily for forest management or hydroelectric facility management activities including associated log yards but not including skid trails, skid roads, and winter haul roads.
19. **Land Use Subdistrict:**
The area located within the boundaries of air, land and water delineated vertically or horizontally by the Commission to provide for distinct categories of uses or resources.
20. **Lean-to:**
A three-sided, roofed structure used for transient occupancy and commonly constructed for campsites.
21. **Level A Road Projects:**
Reconstruction within existing rights-of-way of public or private roads other than land management roads, and of railroads, excepting bridge replacements. Examples of such activities include, without limitation, culvert replacements, resurfacing, ditching, and bridge repair. When there is no existing layout of right-of-way, the right-of-way should be assumed to extend 33 feet on either side of the existing centerline.

22. **Level B Road Projects:**
Minor relocations, and reconstructions, involving limited work outside of the existing right-of-way of public roads or private roads other than land management roads and of railroads; bridge reconstruction and minor relocations whether within or outside of existing right-of-way of such roads. "Minor relocations" as used herein may not exceed 300 feet in horizontal displacement of centerline. "Reconstruction" as used herein may involve widening of existing rights-of-way not to exceed 50 feet on either side.
23. **Level C Road Projects:**
Construction of new roads, and relocations or reconstruction of existing roads, other than that involved in level A or level B road projects; such roads shall include both public and private roadways excluding land management roads.
24. **Major Flowing Water:**
A flowing water downstream from the point where such water drains 50 square miles or more.
25. **Mineral Extraction:**
Any extraction of a mineral deposit, other than peat extraction, metallic mineral mining activities or Level A, B, or C, exploration activities.
26. **Mineral Extraction for Road Purposes:**
Mineral extraction where at least 75% by volume of the minerals extracted over any three year period are used for the purposes of construction or maintenance of land management or other roads.
27. **Mineral Soil:**
Soil material in which inorganic (mineral) constituents predominate.
28. **Minor Flowing Water:**
A flowing water upstream from the point where such water drains less than 50 square miles.
29. **Mooring:**
A structure for securing a vessel or aircraft that consists of a line and buoy attached to a weight which rests on the bottom of a waterbody.
30. **Non-Permanent Docking Structure:**
Docking structures which are in place for less than seven months during any calendar year upon or over submerged lands and which are of such a size or design that they can be removed on an annual basis without requiring alteration of the shoreline.
31. **Non-Tidal Waters:**
All waters or portions thereof which do not customarily ebb and flow as the result of tidal action.

32. **Normal High Water Mark of Non-Tidal Waters:**

That line on the shores and banks of non-tidal waters which is discernible because of the different character of the soil or the vegetation due to the influence of surface water. Relative to vegetation, it is that line where the vegetation changes from predominately aquatic to predominately terrestrial (aquatic vegetation includes but is not limited to the following plants and plant groups – water lily, pond lily, pickerel-weed, cat tail, wild rice, sedges, rushes, marsh grasses; and terrestrial vegetation includes but is not limited to the following plants and plant groups – upland grasses, aster, lady slipper, wintergreen, partridge berry, sasparilla, pines, cedars, oaks, ashes, alders, elms, spruces, birches, beeches, larches and maples). In places where the shore or bank is of such character that the normal high water mark cannot be easily determined (as in the case of rockslides, ledges rapidly eroding or slumping banks) the normal high water mark shall be estimated from places where it can be determined by the above method.

33. **Normal Maintenance and Repair:**

Unless otherwise provided, any work necessary to maintain an improvement or structure in its original or previously improved state or condition. This includes general upkeep, such as painting, fixing portions of the structure that are in disrepair, or the replacement of sill logs, roofing materials, siding, or windows, as long as there is no expansion of the nonconforming structure and less than 50 percent of the building is replaced. In-kind and in-place replacement of decking or exterior stairs is considered as normal maintenance and repair. Normal maintenance and repair shall not include reconstruction, or change in design, change in structure, change in use, change in location, change in size or capacity.

34. **On-Premise Sign:**

A sign which is located upon the same lot or parcel of real property where the business, facility, or point of interest being advertised is located.

35. **Person:**

"An individual, firm, association, organization, partnership, trust, company, corporation, state agency or other legal entity." 12 M.R.S.A., Section 682.

36. **Pesticide:**

A chemical agent or substance employed to kill or suppress pests (such as insects, weeds, fungi, rodents, nematodes or other organisms) or intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant or desiccant.

37. **Primitive Recreation:**

Those types of recreational activities associated with non-motorized travel, including fishing, hiking, hunting, wildlife study and photography, wild crop harvesting, trapping, horseback riding, tent and shelter camping, canoe portaging, cross-country skiing, and snowshoeing.

38. **Principal Building:**
A building which provides shelter for the primary use of a parcel. On a single parcel, all buildings related to forest or agricultural management activities, including dwellings of the owner or lessee and employees, are considered one principal building.
39. **Projecting Sign:**
A sign which is attached to a wall of a building and extends more than 15 inches from any part of the wall.
40. **Property Line:**
Any boundary between parcels of land owned or leased by different persons or groups of persons.
41. **Public Road or Roadway:**
Any roadway which is owned, leased, or otherwise operated by a governmental body or public entity.
42. **Recreation Management Plan:**
That plan to be developed and implemented by the State of Maine with the agreement of the landowners which provides for the management of recreation within the areas subject to this P-RP subdistrict and which is approved by LURC.
43. **Residential:**
Pertaining to a dwelling unit.
44. **Residential Directional Sign:**
An off-premise sign erected and maintained by an individual or family to indicate the location of his or its residence.
45. **Roadway:**
A public or private road including any land management road.
46. **Roof Sign:**
A sign which is attached flat to, painted on, or pinned away from the roof of a building.
47. **Service Drop:**
Any utility line extension which does not cross or run beneath any portion of a body of standing water provided that:
 - a. in the case of electric service
 1. the placement of wires and/or the installation of utility poles is located entirely upon the premises of the customer requesting service or upon a roadway right-of-way, and
 2. the total length of the extension within any 5 year period is less than 2,000 feet.

- b. in the case of telephone service
 - 1. the extension, regardless of length, will be made by the installation of telephone wires to existing utility poles, or
 - 2. the total length of the extension within any 5 year period, requiring the installation of new utility poles or placed underground, is less than 2,000 feet in length.

48. **Sign:**

Any structure, display, logo, device or representation which is designed or used to advertise or call attention to any thing, person, business, activity, or place and is visible from any roadway or other right-of-way. It does not include the flag, pennant, or insignia of any nation, state or town.

Visible shall mean capable of being seen without visual aid by a person of normal visual acuity.

The size of a ground, roof, or projecting sign shall be the area of the smallest square, rectangle, triangle, circle, or combination thereof, which encompasses the facing of a sign, including copy, insignia, background and borders; the structural supports of a sign are to be excluded in determining the sign area; where a supporting structure bears more than one sign, all such signs on the structure shall be considered as one sign, and so measured; only one face of a double-faced sign is included as the area of such sign. The area of a wall or window sign shall be the area of a regular geometric form enclosing a single display surface or display device containing elements organized, related, and composed to form a unit; where matter is displayed in a random manner without organized relationship of elements, or where there is reasonable doubt about the relationship of elements, each element shall be considered to be a single sign.

49. **Stream Channel:**

A channel between defined banks created by the action of surface water and characterized by the lack of terrestrial vegetation or by the presence of a bed, devoid of topsoil, containing waterborne deposits or exposed soil parent material or bedrock.

50. **Structure:**

"Anything constructed or erected with a fixed location on or in the ground, or attached to something having a fixed location on or in the ground, including, but not limited to, buildings, mobile homes, retaining walls, billboards, signs, piers and floats." 12 M.R.S.A., Section 682.

51. **Subdivision:**

The term "subdivision" shall have the meaning given it under 12 M.R.S.A., Section 682, subsection (2) and Sections 10.02 and 10.17, B, 9 of the Commission's *Land Use Districts and Standards*.

52. **Timber Harvesting:**
The cutting and removal of trees from their growing site, and the attendant operation of mobile or portable chipping mills, and of cutting, delimiting and skidding machinery, including the creation and use of skid trails, skid roads, and winter haul roads, but not the construction or creation of land management roads.
53. **Traffic Control Sign or Device:**
A route marker, guide sign, warning sign, sign directing traffic to or from a bridge, ferry or airport, or sign regulating traffic, which is not used for commercial or advertising purposes.
54. **Trail:**
A route or path other than a roadway, and related facilities used primarily for recreational activities, which passes through or occurs in a natural environment and involves the disturbance of the land's surface in its construction or use. Related facilities may include but not be limited to subsidiary paths, springs, campsites, view points, and unusual or exemplary natural features in the immediate proximity of the trail which are commonly used or enjoyed by the users of the trail.
55. **Wall Sign:**
A sign which is attached flat to, painted on or pinned away from the wall of a building and does not project more than 15 inches from such wall.
56. **Water Bar:**
An obstruction placed across a roadway which effectively diverts surface water from and off the road.
57. **Water Crossing:**
A roadway crossing of any body of standing or flowing water (including in its frozen state) by means of a bridge, culvert, or other means.
58. **Water Impoundment:**
Any body of water created, or elevation of which is raised, by man through the construction of a dam.
59. **Wildlife:**
All vertebrate species, except fish.
60. **Wildlife Management Practices**
Activities engaged in for the exclusive purpose of management of wildlife populations by manipulation of their environment for the benefit of one or more species. Such practices may include, but not be limited to, harvesting or removal of vegetation, controlled burning, planting, controlled hunting and trapping, relocation of wildlife, predator and disease control, and installation of artificial nesting sites, provided that such activities are specifically controlled and designated for the purpose of managing such species. This term does not include impounding water.