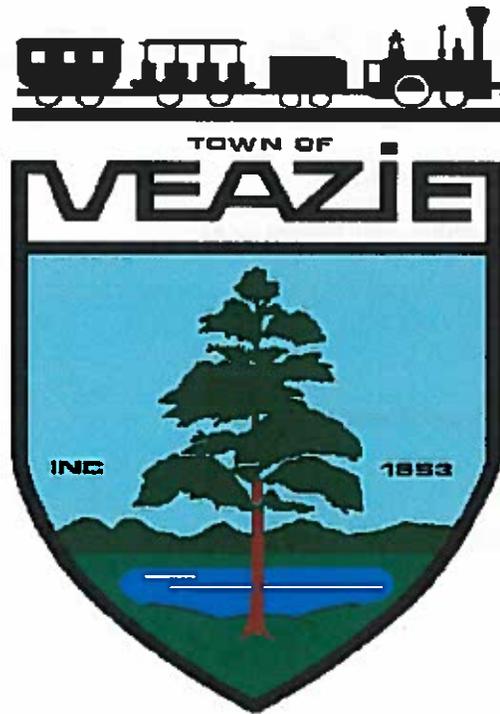


Town of Veazie 2017



Comprehensive Plan

Table of Contents

Introduction		Page
A.	Acknowledgements	3
B.	Background	4
C.	Goals/Implementation	5
Chapter	Description	Page
1.	Vision for the Community	6
2.	Public Participation Summary	8
3.	Historic and Archaeological Resources	9
4.	Water Resources	14
5.	Natural Resources	19
6.	Agricultural and Forest Resources	25
7.	Marine Resources	28
8.	Population and Demographics	32
9.	Economy	35
10.	Housing	40
11.	Recreation	47
12.	Transportation	55
13.	Public Facilities and Services	62
14.	Fiscal Capacity and Capital Investment Plan	71
15.	Existing Land Use	76
16.	Regional Coordination Program	83
17.	Future Land Use Plan	86
Appendices		Page
	Maps and Resources	93

A. Acknowledgements

This Comprehensive Plan is the result of the dedicated efforts of the Comprehensive Planning Committee of the Town of Veazie, as well as residents and Town Officials. The purpose of this plan is to provide the background data and policy framework for future planning and decision-making in the Town of Veazie. This Comprehensive Plan will supersede the previous Comprehensive Plan, which was adopted in 2002.

Plan Development:

Planning Board Members

Donald MacKay, Chairman

Karen Walker

Andrew Brown

Anthony Cappuccio

A special thank you goes to the community residents and committees who provided public input during the plan development process.

B. Background

The Town of Veazie recognized the value of community planning long ago. A series of comprehensive plans and zoning ordinances predated the growth management legislation of the 1980's.

Veazie's 1988, 1994 and 2002 comprehensive plans established the legal foundation for Veazie's Zoning Ordinances and through its implementation, sought to implement the concept of managed growth. The 2002 Veazie Comprehensive Plan was deemed consistent with the Growth Management Legislation in March of 2002 by the State Planning Office.

This plan continues Veazie's efforts to manage growth and development to ensure Veazie develops in locations and at densities that do not exceed the ability of the town to financially support that development.

Veazie's size is an advantage and disadvantage when designating growth and rural areas. The growth area designation encompasses existing well-planned infrastructure within a central community core, due to the historical development patterns. The rural designation challenge, being the preservation of meaningful and effective rural areas and open space in a small community.

Fortunately, due to the long-term planning history and sensitivity to the preservation of character, Veazie has successfully managed growth for many years and has effectively found a way to manage development within its limited community acreage.

This plan seeks to continue those efforts.

C. Plan Goals

The Comprehensive Plan serves as an inventory of current conditions and a guide for future development. It is an official document that is adopted by the governing body and must be approved by the State of Maine. The plan does not enact ordinances or regulations. It does, however provide a basis for future land use ordinances and town policies. A locally adopted Comprehensive Plan is important for three key reasons:

- In accordance with State Statute under Maine's Growth Management Act (30-A M.R.S.A. § 4312-4350) a Town must have a consistent Comprehensive Plan to substantiate any zoning ordinance beyond the minimum required shoreland zoning guidelines; to legally create an impact fee ordinance; or to create a rate of growth building cap ordinance. Whereas the Town of Veazie has elected to adopt zoning and land use ordinances, a consistent adopted comprehensive is necessary in order to stand up in a court of law.
- A consistent comprehensive plan helps a town qualify for certain state and federal grant and loan programs.
- Sound planning will assist the Town of Veazie in pursuing its goals.

Plan Implementation

A comprehensive plan is not a static document. Instead, it must be reviewed periodically to ensure that it is relevant and reflects the collective community opinion. Every five years the Town will review and evaluate any significant changes in the community to ensure consistency with this adopted plan.

Chapter 1: Vision for the Community

Vision Statement

Veazie's vision for its desired community future: to preserve and protect the character of Veazie as a bedroom community. To continue to do so in a manner that promotes economic and social growth, public health, safety and welfare and protects the natural resources that sustain its identity and well-being. Through comprehensive planning, the Town will be in a position to guide public and private land use decisions to ensure that this vision is promoted within the community, while continuing to maintain regional relationships.

Specific visions for the community identified through a public input process include:

- Facilitate growth in a manner that is sustainable with respect to the economy, environment and community that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations from meeting the needs of the future.
- Promote the comfort, convenience, health, safety and general welfare of the residents of Veazie in a manner that serves to balance the interests of the general public and those of individual property owners.
- Promote a sense of community and preserve the small-town character of Veazie.
- Strive for a desirable mix of residential, commercial, industrial and undeveloped land in the community.
- Plan for and promote an efficient transportation system that protect safety.
- Adequate public facilities that are operated in an economically efficient manner.
- Develop both active and passive recreational opportunities for Veazie citizens.

Plan Goals

The Comprehensive Plan serves as an inventory of current conditions and a guide for future development. An official public document, adopted by the governing body, and approved by the State of Maine. The plan does not enact ordinances or regulations, but does provide the basis for future land use ordinance and town policies.

A locally adopted Comprehensive Plan is important for three key reasons:

- In accordance with State Statute under Maine's Growth Management Act (30-A M.R.S.A. § 4312-4350), a Town must have a consistent Comprehensive Plan to substantiate any zoning ordinance beyond the minimum required state shoreland zoning guidelines. Without this plan, Veazie's Zoning Ordinance would lack the legal foundation to be enforceable.
- A consistent Comprehensive Plan helps a town qualify for certain state grant and loan programs.
- Sound planning will assist the Town of Veazie in pursuing its goals of protecting the town's small town character and provide for its responsible growth.

Plan Implementation

A Comprehensive Plan is not a static document. Instead, it must be reviewed periodically to ensure that it is relevant and reflects the collective community opinion. Every five years the Towns Planning Board will review and evaluate any significant changes in the community and assess the progress toward the specified goals in the plan. The Planning Board will offer recommendations, as appropriate, for necessary modifications to the plan to ensure it reflects community desires and standards.

Chapter 2: Public Participation Summary

Analysis, Conditions and Trends

This 2017 Comprehensive Plan is based on the successfully adopted and consistent 2002 Comprehensive Plan. This plan was initiated in early 2015. The Planning Board has held 25 public meetings on this Comprehensive Plan and has reached out to and invited the public to review, comment and contribute to the development of this 2017 plan via invitation and public posting of meetings. All Planning Board Meeting Minutes of comprehensive plan discussion and development were posted on the town website. During plan development, updates were routinely provided to the Town Council at their twice monthly public meetings.

This plan closely resembles the previous Comprehensive Plan, as the designated location of growth and rural areas has and will continue to serve the needs of Veazie over the next decade.

Compliance with Title 30-A, §4324:

- ✓ Municipal Officers designated Planning Board as Planning Committee.
- ✓ Planning Board held 25 public meetings over 2-year period on plan.
- ✓ Citizen input encouraged through open public meetings and discussions.
- ✓ Public Hearing held after 30 public notice with open access to plan.

Policies

Public input will continue to be sought every five years at a minimum to aid in assessing the implementation of the comprehensive plan strategies and recommendation brought forward in response to identified concerns. In addition, all citizens will be afforded opportunity to comment on the comprehensive plan implementation at every Planning Board Meeting.

Strategies

Adoption of the Comprehensive Plan to allow the Town of Veazie to enforce current land use ordinances and provide basis for necessary amendments to reflect the desire of the citizenry with regard to Veazie's future.

Chapter 3: Historic and Archaeological Resources

State Goal

To preserve the State's historical and archaeological resources.

Town Goal

To comply with the State's goal and to increase public awareness of Veazie's historic resources.

Analysis

Evidence of Historical Patterns of Settlement

Some historic settlement patterns are still evident in Veazie, including the main village next to the river, many of the older homes, and some of the former farms in outlying areas.

Protective Measures in Place

The Land Use Ordinance requires that any Site Plan application show "the locations of all historical and archeological features on the site together with an indication of which such features are to be preserved, the conditions of such preservation and the manner in which same shall be enforced."

The Land Use Ordinance further requires that "all site plans will demonstrate that the proposed development will not have an undue adverse effect on the aesthetics, (or) historic sites. If the development contains any identified historical or archeological sites, these areas shall be included as open space, and suitably protected by appropriate covenants and management plans."

Phase 1 Archaeological surveys would be required if necessary to ensure the identification, protection and preservation of any identified significant resources.

The Veazie Historical Society, although not currently active, is charged with updating, maintaining records, and monitoring resources with historical or archeological interest to the Town of Veazie. It is the intent of the community to fill the current vacancies and proactively support the Society's efforts.

Conditions and Trends

Maine Historic Preservation Identified Resources

The Maine Historic Preservation Commission maintains records concerning three areas of historic and archeological interest:

Prehistoric archeological sites – Six prehistoric archeological sites have been identified along the Penobscot River. These were discovered during excavation for hydroelectric relicensing and other construction-related archeological activity;

Historic archeological sites – The only historic archeological site identified in Veazie is the Fort Hill Site (circa 1770-1780). Other than at the Fort Hill Site, no professional survey for historic archaeological sites has been conducted in Veazie. Future such fieldwork could focus on sites relating to the earliest European settlement of the town, beginning in the late eighteenth century.

In addition to these sites, the Maine Historic Preservation Commission identifies the Caulkin's/Silver's area at the northern intersection of State Street and Main Street as having a high probability of containing prehistoric or historic archeological resources.

Significant Historic Structures and Sites in Veazie

NOW OR PREVIOUSLY KNOWN AS	LOCATION	SIGNIFICANCE
Turner House	1367 State St.	Gen. Samuel Veazie's house
Nickerson House	17 Lemon St.	Aunt Hat's 1 st location
Withee House	Hobson Ave.	Aunt Hat's 2 nd location
Veazie Elms Motel	1327 State St.	Cooper Shop
Chase House	1017 Olive St.	Bijou Cottage
Townson House	School St.	Hotel
Leary's House*	1044 Main St.	Post Office
Doane House	6 Judson St.	Town Hall
John R. Graham School	Flagg St.	School since 1926
Bagley House	1027 Olive St.	Free Baptist Church
Everett House	22 Rock St.	"Inn of ill repute"
Hayes House	1011 Olive St.	Gen. Veazie's son, John's house
Topliff House	6 Flagg St.	Morris Canoe Co.'s 1st location
Stucco Lodge	State St.	Pumpkin Tavern and Morris Canoe Co.'s 2nd location

O'Brien House	1033 Olive St.	Dance Hall
Davis Farm	Chase Rd.	Last remaining large farm and sod house cellars.
Fairview Cemetery	State St.	Old Cemetery
Veazie Congregational Church	State St.	Church since 1845
Arata House	1290 State St.	2 nd & 3 rd house of Veazie's 1 st settlers, the Hathorns
Wood House	7 Prouty Dr.	Original Prouty Farmhouse
Shaler House	1592 State St.	Colby House
Aldrich House	1004 Olive St.	Barber Shop
Black House	1236 State St.	100+ year old house
Spencer House	1034 Olive St.	100+ year old house
Drinkwater House	1009 Main St.	100+ year old house
Weed House	1285 State St.	100+ year old house
Manter House	1328 State St.	100+ year old house
Morrison House	1052 Main St.	100+ year old house
Smith House	1006 Summer St.	100+ year old house
Vipperman House	1347 State St.	100+ year old house

Historic Outline of the Community

Veazie is reputed to be the site of a Native American village. European settlement in Veazie clustered around a trading post established to exploit the availability of valuable furs and pelts in the area. Post-Revolutionary War development around Veazie saw the expansion of agricultural fields, as the surrounding forests were taken down for lumber.

The early 19th century influence in Veazie focused on the lumber trade in northern Maine. Logs were floated down the Penobscot River, through Veazie, and on to Bangor. Mills were constructed to mill the raw lumber and produce wood products. The first railroad in the State of Maine came to Veazie during this era. General Samuel Veazie, a successful lumber entrepreneur, separated the community into a distinct political ward in 1853. Roughly thirty percent (30%) of the Village of Veazie was built before 1900.

The importance of farming and millwork in Veazie began to decline after the Civil War. The next important development in the community's history came with the construction of the Veazie Power Station on the Penobscot River in the 1891. In 1954, the Graham Power Station was built, making Veazie a significant source of electric power generation and distribution in the region for several decades. This period was one of significant residential growth, as roughly half of the Village area was built between 1900 and 1940.

In recent years, the dam and power stations were removed and site has been restored to its natural environment, along with the creation of a park adjacent to the Penobscot River.

Community Identified Resources

Buildings of local historical significance are listed in the table above.

Threats to Local and State Resources

Veazie’s historic properties are in overall good condition and have been adequately maintained throughout the years.

Due to the nature and location of the properties, none of the limited historic and archaeological sites in Veazie are threatened or likely to be threatened in the future.

Policies

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

Strategies

- 1. Town Council to actively pursue the necessary appointments to fill the vacancies on the Veazie Historical Society to re-establish a functioning and proactive organization

Responsible Party: Town Council

Timeline: Ongoing

- 2. The Town Council will assign responsibility for the collection and display of historical artifacts to the Historical Society and the inventory and monitoring of historic landmarks to the Conservation Commission.

Responsible Party: Town Council

Timeline: Ongoing

3. For known historic archeological sites and areas sensitive to prehistoric archeology, through local land use ordinances continue to require subdivision or non-residential developers to take appropriate measures to protect those resources, including but not limited to, modification of the proposed site design, construction timing, and/or extent of excavation.

Responsible Party: Planning Board

Timeline: Ongoing

4. Continue to require the planning board (or other designated review authority) to incorporate maps and information provided by the Maine Historic Preservation Commission into their review process.

Responsible Party: Planning Board

Timeline: Ongoing

5. Work with the Maine Historic Preservation Commission to assess the need for, and if necessary plan for, a comprehensive community survey of the community's historic and archaeological resources.

Responsible Party: Planning Board

Timeline: 2-5 Years

Chapter 4: Water Resources

State Goal

To protect the quality and manage the quantity of the State's water resources, including lakes, aquifers, great ponds, estuaries, rivers and coastal areas.

Town Goal

To comply with the State's goal and provide safe drinking water and ground water for its citizens.

Analysis

Point Source and Non-Point Source Pollution

At the present time, there are no known point sources of pollution originating within the community. At the present time, water and air quality in Veazie meets or exceeds all state and federal standards.

Although no water quality problems have been noted in Veazie, nonpoint pollution is always a concern. It is, however, difficult to identify nonpoint sources of pollution, especially since much of it originates outside of town borders. Recognizing the threat that nonpoint pollution poses, however, the Town must be ever-vigilant. The most likely source of nonpoint pollution within Veazie is residential herbicide and pesticide use. Veazie should pursue policies that minimize such uses, and it should work with surrounding communities to minimize threats originating outside of the Town.

Protection of Ground Water, Surface Water, and Recharge Areas

The major surface water body in Veazie is the Penobscot River, which bounds Veazie's east and south sides. The Department of Environmental Protection has conducted tests of the Penobscot River, including sampling for ambient chemicals and water quality has been found to meet or exceed all State and Federal standards. No significant sources of pollution to the river have been recently found in Veazie.

Ground water resources in Veazie mainly consist of sand and gravel aquifers. According to the Maine Geological Survey, one relatively large sand and gravel aquifer runs through Veazie. According to their data, wells in this area have yields of about 40 gallons per minute. A sand and gravel aquifer in the east corner of Veazie along the Orono town line is the location of a construction company and a large gravel pit. The majority of the land is not developable and much of it is within the shoreland zoning of

the Penobscot River. Despite being identified as "at risk" by the Department of Environmental Protection, it is basically an undevelopable area.

The Maine Geological Survey has not identified any bedrock aquifers in Veazie. Furthermore, there are no recharge aquifers for public water supplies located in Veazie. The recharge areas for private water supplies are northeast of the State Street (Route 2) area, along Chase Road.

Public water is supplied through the Orono-Veazie Water District, the sources for which are located in the north section of Orono. Water quality problems, due to manganese-iron from aging piping was noted in the past, however, an isolated incident

The Veazie Sewer District has constructed a treatment lagoon system for all sewage from public systems.

Veazie is part of Bangor's urbanized area and is therefore called a Small MS4 community, meaning, a municipality with a regulated Storm Water Sewer System that is separate from the sewage collection and treatment system. It includes streets, gutters, ditches, catch basins and other channels owned by the Town of Veazie that collect and convey stormwater to streams, rivers and other state waters. Veazie, like most MS4 communities is licensed to allow stormwater to be discharged to water bodies. The license is in the form of a General Permit issued by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection every five years.

In order to comply with permit requirements, the Town has met standard procedures with regard to street sweeping, catch basis cleaning, collection and treatment of storm water, regulation of development, public education and outreach and other practices intended to reduce and treat the flow of stormwater to water bodies. Veazie's MS4 Permit is current.

The Town is a member of the Bangor Area Stormwater Management Group through which the Bangor Metro MS4 communities cooperate on education, outreach and planning required to maintain compliance with the permit.

Threats to Local and State Resources

Although no significant sources of pollution have been identified in Veazie, the residential overuse of herbicides and insecticides is certainly a potential threat to Veazie's ground water. The following sites could be potential sources of contamination and should be appropriately monitored.

- the closed Veazie landfill
- the Veazie Sanitary Wastewater Treatment Facility

- the Veazie Compost Facility
- the Town sand/salt storage pile
- the Silver's private sand/salt storage pile

Conditions and Trends

State Identified Water Resources

According to the Maine Department of Environmental Protection, the Penjajawoc Stream which runs flows through Veazie has been listed as "urban impaired". This designation includes "Meadow Brook" as well.

The sand and gravel aquifer along the Orono town line is largely undevelopable, protected by its topography and current use.

Resource Protection

There are no known threats to water resources in Veazie. No particular watershed in Veazie contributes directly to any known source of public water supply.

Policies

To protect current and potential drinking water sources.

To protect significant surface water resources from pollution and improve water quality where needed.

To protect water resources in growth areas while promoting more intensive development in those areas.

To minimize pollution discharges through the upgrade of existing public sewer systems and wastewater treatment facilities.

To cooperate with neighboring communities and regional/local advocacy groups to protect water resources.

Strategies

1. Adopt or amend local land use ordinances as applicable to incorporate stormwater runoff performance standards consistent with:

Maine Stormwater Management Law and Maine Stormwater regulations (Title 38 M.R.S.A. §420-D and 06-096 CMR 500 and 502).

Maine Department of Environmental Protection's allocations for allowable levels of phosphorus in lake/pond watersheds.

Maine Pollution Discharge Elimination System Stormwater Program

Responsible Party: Planning Board

Timeline: Ongoing

2. Consider amending local land use ordinances, as applicable, to incorporate low impact development standards.

Responsible Party: Planning Board

Timeline: 1-2 Years

3. Where applicable, develop an urban impaired stream watershed management or mitigation plan that will promote continued development or redevelopment without further stream degradation.

Responsible Party: Planning Board/Conservation Commission

Timeline: 2-5 Years

4. Maintain, enact or amend public wellhead and aquifer recharge area protection mechanisms, as necessary.

Responsible Party: Planning Board

Timeline: Ongoing

5. Encourage landowners to protect water quality. Provide local contact information at the municipal office for water quality best management practices from resources such as the Natural Resource Conservation Service, University of Maine Cooperative Extension, Soil and Water Conservation District, Maine Forest Service, and/or Small Woodlot Association of Maine.

Responsible Party: Administration

Timeline: Ongoing

6. Adopt water quality protection practices and standards for construction and maintenance of public and private roads and public properties and require their implementation by contractors, owners, and community officials and employees.

Responsible Party: Planning Board/Town Council

Timeline: 1-2 Years

7. Participate in local and regional efforts to monitor, protect and, where warranted, improve water quality.

Responsible Party: Planning Board/Code Enforcement Officer

Timeline: Ongoing

8. Provide educational materials at appropriate locations regarding aquatic invasive species.

Responsible Party: Administration

Timeline: Ongoing

Chapter 5: Natural Resources

State Goal

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

Town Goal

To comply with the State's goal.

Analysis

Threats and Protective Measures

Despite Veazie's size of only 3.2 square miles, development's threat to natural resources is minimal.

Veazie has updated and enforced its Shoreland Zoning Ordinance in accordance with the State Minimum Guidelines and will continue to do so. The Code Enforcement personnel are knowledgeable and aware of the various state laws such as the Natural Resource Protection Act and work collaboratively with the Department of Environmental Protection to insure the protection of Maine's natural resources.

Current initiatives either local or regional on natural resource protection?

The Planning Board's application submission requirements include information on wetlands, critical areas, floodplains, wildlife habitat, historical and/or archaeological areas, etc., as appropriate when reviewing subdivisions and site plan review applications.

Penobscot River Restoration Trust: Recently the Veazie Dam and associated buildings were removed and the area restored to its natural environment. An agreement was made between the Trust and the Town of Veazie that the land upon which the dam was initially constructed would revert back to Veazie's ownership.

Penobscot Valley Community Greenprint Project: The regional identification, protection and preservation of undeveloped land throughout the Penobscot Valley region has been initiated. This project has established the following priorities:

- Protect Habitat and Unfragmented Natural Areas
- Maintain Scenic Values and Protect Service Vistas
- Protect Working Landscapes
- Protect Water Quality
- Establish areas of Public Access and Recreation
- Create Trails

Veazie is a supporter of and participant in this regional effort and will promote conservative development considerations in the future.

Conservation Commission

Veazie created a Conservation Commission in 1998 for the following purpose:

“To maintain or enhance the conservation of natural or scenic resources , to protect natural streams or water supplies, to promote conservation of swamps, wetlands, farmlands, shoreline, or tidal marshes, to enhance the value to the public of abutting or neighboring parks, forests, wildlife preserves, nature reservations or sanctuaries, or other open areas or open spaces, to affect or enhance public recreation opportunities, to preserve historic sites, to implement the plan of development adopted by the Planning Board of the municipality, and to promote orderly urban or suburban development”

The Conservation Commission is responsible for outreach to neighboring communities seeking the cooperation of similar organizations in Orono, Bangor, and Eddington as relevant to Veazie or regional initiatives. These initiatives are designed to protect and maintain the integrity of the contiguous protection of natural resources including water, air, agriculture, forestry, and the protection and preservation of rural character.

This Commission is active and serves in an advisory capacity to the Planning Board. The Commission has undertaken the creation of an open space plan linking conservation and open space areas. This plan will serve as the basis for future development planning and review.

Regional Cooperation

Veazie has been supportive and collaborative with neighboring communities on the protection and preservation of shared natural resources, such as: Deer Wintering Area shared with Bangor; Bald Eagle Zone shared with Brewer and Plant/Animal Habitat and Aquifer shared with Orono. A regional approach to conserving natural resources will result in preserving large tracts of land, wildlife corridors and protect the rural character that Veazie values. Veazie has been, and will continue to be, supportive of regional natural preservation efforts.

Conditions and Trends

State Identified Natural Resources

The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife's Beginning with Habitat Program has identified the following natural resources of significance in Veazie. (See Natural Resources Data)

Rare, Threatened and Endangered Plants:

New England Violet (*Viola novae-angliae*)

This spring violet, distinguished from other violets by its elongated, narrowly triangulated leaf and sepals without hairs. In Veazie, the New England Violet is restricted to calcareous slate ledges of the lower Penobscot River.

Orono Sedge (*Carex oronensis*)

This fern grows in fields, meadows and clearings. It is found only in the Penobscot River valley. In Veazie, the Orono Sedge is found in a remote unpopulated area off the Chase Road.

Rare, Threatened and Endangered Animals:

Bald Eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)

There is a bald eagle habitat across the river in Brewer, and the protected area around the site includes a portion of Veazie.

Rare and Exemplary Natural Communities Ecosystems:

Domed Bog (Domed bog ecosystem)

A small portion of a Domed Bog ecosystem is found in Veazie. Domed Bogs are large inland Peatlands.

Significant, Essential, and other Animal Habitats:

Deer Wintering Area

A small portion of a Deer Wintering Area is found in Veazie along the western boundary with Bangor.

Wetlands

The limited number of wetlands in Veazie are protected under local ordinance provisions and state law. They are protected to the degree necessary with regard to their classification. The location of these wetlands is illustrated in the (Map and Data Resources) section of the plan.

Scenic Views

Veazie has a number of scenic views but has chosen not to regulate the protection of those views through adoption of land use requirements. It is still of value to list those scenic views:

- Penobscot River from several locations
- Views of the Farm fields
- Mountain views across the river
- Old growth white pine tree stands north of town
- Undeveloped forests and water tower off of Chase Road

Policies

To conserve critical natural resources in the community.

To coordinate with neighboring communities and regional and state resource agencies to protect shared critical natural resources.

Strategies

1. Ensure that land use ordinances are consistent with applicable state law regarding critical natural resources.

Responsible Party: Planning Board/Code Enforcement Officer

Timeline: Ongoing

2. Designate critical natural resources as Critical Resource Areas in the Future Land Use Plan.

Responsible Party: Planning Board

Timeline: 1-2 Years

3. Through local land use ordinances, require subdivision or non-residential property developers to look for and identify critical natural resources that may be on site and to take appropriate measures to protect those resources, including but not limited to, modification of the proposed site design, construction timing, and/or extent of excavation.

Responsible Party: Planning Board

Timeline: Ongoing

4. Through local land use ordinances, require the planning board (or other designated review authority) to include as part of the review process, consideration of pertinent BwH maps and information regarding critical natural resources.

Responsible Party: Planning Board

Timeline: Ongoing

5. Initiate and/or participate in interlocal and/or regional planning, management, and/or regulatory efforts around shared critical and important natural resources.

Responsible Party: Planning Board/Conservation Commission

Timeline: Ongoing

6. Pursue public/private partnerships to protect critical and important natural resources such as through purchase of land or easements from willing sellers.

Responsible Party: Town Council/Conservation Commission

Timeline: Ongoing

7. Distribute or make available information to those living in or near critical or important natural resources about current use tax programs and applicable local, state, or federal regulations.

Responsible Party: Administration

Timeline: Ongoing

Chapter 6: Agricultural and Forest Resources

State Goal

To safeguard the State's agricultural and forest resources from development which threatens those resources.

Town Goal

To comply with the State's goal.

Analysis

Importance of Agriculture and Forestry to Veazie

Agriculture and forestry are not economically significant for Veazie. The farms and woodlots, whether used for commercial purposes or not, mainly serve to provide the following benefits to the community.

- Scenery and Aesthetic Appeal
- Wildlife Habitat
- Recreational Opportunity
- Rural Maine Heritage

Agricultural land in Veazie has been and will likely continue to be converted to residential subdivisions, as the demand for housing increases. Veazie has become, and will likely continue to be, a preferred bedroom community of the larger City of Bangor.

Very few properties have historically enrolled in the Tree Growth Tax Law Program. There are no commercial activities directly related to either agriculture or forestry. Although there are still large tracts of land, the majority are privately owned, by relatively few landowners.

Conditions and Trends

State Identified Agricultural and Forest Resources

There is currently one ten (10+) acre parcel enrolled in the Farm and Open Space Taxation Program for the purposes of wildlife preservation and conservation of scenic resources.

Prime farmland soils are located along both sides of the Chase Road, near Route 2. There are other parcels of prime-farmland in town, but they are relatively small and isolated and would not support a large-scale commercial agricultural operation.

There are no parcels of land enrolled in the Tree Growth Tax Law Program in Veazie.

Community Farming and Forestry Activities

Pressure from residential development has increased greatly in past decades. Many former farm and woodlands were replaced by residential subdivisions. The increase in population and development has had detrimental impacts on agricultural and forestland. The result, economically profitable farming or forestry operations are unlikely at best. However, in recent years development of open space has slowed significantly and the threat and potential impact is minimal at this point in time. However, the likelihood of profitable farm and forestry operations remains unchanged.

Policies

To safeguard lands identified as prime farmland or capable of supporting commercial forestry.

To support farming and forestry and encourage their economic viability.

Strategies

1. Consult with the Maine Forest Service district forester when developing any land use regulations pertaining to forest management practices as required by 12 M.R.S.A. §8869.

Responsible Party: Planning Board

Timeline: Ongoing

2. Consult with Soil and Water Conservation District staff when developing any land use regulations pertaining to agricultural management practices.

Responsible Party: Planning Board/Code Enforcement Officer

Timeline: Ongoing

3. Amend land use ordinances to require commercial or subdivision developments in critical rural areas, to maintain areas with prime farmland soils as open space to the greatest extent practicable.

Responsible Party: Planning Board

Timeline: Ongoing

4. Limit non-residential development in critical rural areas (if the town designates critical rural areas) to natural resource-based businesses and services, nature tourism/outdoor recreation businesses, farmers' markets, and home occupations.

Responsible Party: Planning Board

Timeline: 2-5 Years

5. Encourage owners of productive farm and forest land to enroll in the current use taxation programs.

Responsible Party: Administration/Assessor

Timeline: Ongoing

6. Permit land use activities that support productive agriculture and forestry operations, such as roadside stands, greenhouses, firewood operations, sawmills, log buying yards, and pick-your-own operations. Include agriculture, commercial forestry operations, and land conservation that supports them in local or regional economic development plans.

Responsible Party: Planning Board/Code Enforcement Officer

Timeline: Ongoing

Chapter 7: Marine Resources

State Goal

To protect the State's marine resources industry, ports and harbors from incompatible development and to promote access to the shore for commercial fisherman and the public;

To promote the maintenance, development and revitalization of the State's ports and harbors for fishing, transportation and recreation;

To manage the marine environment and its related resources to preserve and improve the ecological integrity and diversity of marine communities and habitats;

To expand our understanding of the productivity of the Gulf of Maine and coastal waters and to enhance the economic value of the State's renewable marine resources;

To support shoreline management that gives preference to water-dependent uses over other uses, that promotes public access to the shoreline and that considers the cumulative effects of development on coastal resources;

To discourage growth and new development in coastal areas where, because of coastal storms, flooding, landslides or sea-level rise, it is hazardous to human health and safety;

To encourage and support cooperative state and municipal management of coastal resources;

To protect and manage critical habitat and natural areas of state and national significance and maintain the scenic beauty and character of the coast even in areas where development occurs;

To expand the opportunities for outdoor recreation and to encourage appropriate coastal tourist activities and development;

To restore and maintain the quality of our fresh, marine and estuarine waters to allow for the broadest possible diversity of public and private uses; and

To restore and maintain coastal air quality to protect the health of citizens and visitors and to protect enjoyment of the natural beauty and maritime characteristics of the Maine coast.

Town Goal

To comply with the State's goal.

Analysis

Monitoring of Coastal Waters

Veazie has no provision for the monitoring of coastal waters.

Local or Regional Plan for identifying and Eliminating Pollution Sources

There are no threats of pollution along the shore of the Penobscot River in Veazie. The area is primarily undeveloped with no marine industries and minimal public access.

Shellfish Industry and Closures

There are none

Status of Deepwater-Dependent Uses

There are none.

Balance Between Water Dependent and Other Uses

The shore of the Penobscot River in Veazie serves mainly as an aesthetic attraction and a source of wildlife observation.

Local Ordinances

Only the Shoreland Zoning Ordinance references Marine uses of which most are not applicable in Veazie.

Local Harbor Ordinances

Veazie does not have a harbor nor Harbor Ordinance.

Waterfront Access Points

The creation of a river front park associated with the removal of the Veazie Dam, has provided low impact recreational opportunity, thereby promoting perhaps a greater appreciation of the resource. In addition, a limited public access point has been established resulting from the removal of the Dam.

Scenic Resources

There are no identified scenic resources in Veazie.

Access to Coastal Waters

The Penobscot River serves as an access to coastal waters.

Conditions and Trends

State Data

There were only three (3) licenses issued to Veazie residents in 2014.

Commercial Fishing License (1)

Lobster Crab License (1)

Elver Dip License (1)

Shoreline Development Regulations

The Veazie Shoreland Zoning Ordinance has been updated to meet the State of Maine minimum guidelines.

Policies

To protect, maintain and, where warranted, improve marine habitat and water quality.

To foster water-dependent land uses and balance them with other complementary land uses.

To maintain and, where warranted, improve harbor management facilities.

To protect, maintain and, where warranted, improve physical and visual public access to the community's marine resources for all appropriate uses including fishing, recreation, and tourism.

Strategies

1. Identify needs for additional recreational and commercial access (which includes parking, boat launches, docking space, fish piers, and swimming access).

Responsible Party: Conservation Commission/Town Council

Timeline: Ongoing

2. Encourage owners of marine businesses and industries to participate in clean marina/boatyard programs.

Strategy Not Applicable as there are no marine businesses, industries, marinas or boatyards at this time.

3. Provide information about the Working Waterfront Access Pilot Program and current use taxation program to owners of waterfront land used to provide access to or support the conduct of commercial fishing activities.

Strategy Not Applicable as there is no access nor commercial fishing Activities at this time.

4. Support implementation of local and regional harbor and bay management plans.

Strategy Not Applicable as there is no harbor nor management plan at this time.

5. If applicable, provide sufficient funding for and staffing of the harbormaster and/or harbor commission.

Strategy Not Applicable as there is no harbor, nor harbor commission at this time.

6. Work with local property owners, land trusts, and others to protect major points of physical and visual access to coastal waters, especially along public ways and in public parks.

Strategy Not Applicable as there is no major points of identified visual access to coastal waters at this time.

Chapter 8: Population and Demographics

State Goal

None Required

Town Goal

Not-applicable

Analysis

Expected Rates of Population Change and Implications

According to the most recent 2010 census, Veazie presently has a population of approximately 1,919. The projected population of Veazie over the next ten years is expected to decline and then level off in 2027. An overall net loss in population is projected by most models. It is important to note, these are estimates and can be impacted by not only land use activity in Veazie but the region as a whole.

Potential Demand on Housing, and Municipal and School Services

There has been a noticeable decline in single family dwellings with increased conversions into apartments, likely for the purposes of providing University of Maine housing opportunities.

Housing affordability is on the positive side with adequate housing being available to median income households.

With the decreasing population of school age children and school enrollment on a downward trend, questions of efficiency will likely arise in future school budgets. Demands for additional consideration and provision for the growing elderly population is likely to continue as indicated recent trends in ever increasing elderly population.

Seasonal Population and Visitors

Due to many factors such as its proximity to larger communities, its overall size and limited natural resources which tend to draw a seasonal population, Veazie is not impacted by seasonal population and visitors to the community.

Service Center

Veazie is and likely always will be a bedroom community to the larger surrounding communities and service centers. Lack of available commercial and industrial areas and infrastructure, support Veazie's model as a great place to live and raise children, commute to work or the University and return home at night.

Conditions and Trends

The community's Comprehensive Planning Population and Demographic Data Set (including relevant local, regional and statewide data) prepared and provided to the community by the Office or its designee.

Population Trends

City	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2014	2027 Est
Veazie	1,556	1,610	1,633	1,744	1,919	1,883	1,894
Maine	993,722	1,145,023	1,227,928	1,274,923	1,328,361	1,330,089	1,388,000
Penobscot County	125,393	137,015	146,601	144,919	153,923	153,414	157,576

Distribution of Population by Age Veazie and Penobscot County 2010

Age	Veazie	Veazie %	Penobscot Cty	Penobscot Cty %
4 or Less	105	5.4%	7,983	5.1%
5-14	210	11%	16,738	10.8%
15-24	267	14%	25,956	16.8%
25-44	414	21.5%	36,538	23.7%
45-64	603	31.5%	44,455	28.8%
65 and Over	320	16.6%	22,253	14.4%
TOTAL	1919	100%	153,923	100%

Distribution of Household's by Household Income

2000

Income	Veazie	Veazie %	Penobscot Cty	Penobscot Cty %
Less than \$ 15,000	102	14.1%	12,234	21.0%
\$ 15,000-24,999	96	13.3%	8,949	15.4%
\$ 25,000-34,999	87	12.1%	8,448	14.5%
\$ 35,000 or more	436	60.4%	28,531	49.0%
Median Household Income	44,519		34,274	
Median Family Income	54,583		42,274	

Comparative Age Distribution 2010

Category 1970 1980 % Change 1990 % Change 2000 % Change 2010 % Change

Population	1556	1610	3.5%	1633	1.4%	1744	6.8%	1919	10%
Households	494	589	19.2%	659	11.9%	722	9.6%	828	14.6%
Avg. Household Size	3.15	2.73	-13.3%	2.48	-9.2%	2.41	-2.8%	2.31%	-9.5%
# of Males	784	781	-0.4%	833	6.7%	837	0.0%	915	9.3%
# of Females	772	829	7.4%	800	-3.5%	907	13.4%	1004	10.6%
Median Age	27.3	29.7	8.8%	35.6	19.9%	40.3	13.2%	45.3	12.4%
% Under 18	32.8%	27.3%	-16.8%	21.9%	-19.8%	23.9%	9.1%	22.5%	-9.4%
% Age 65 >	8.9%	10.2%	14.6%	12.6%	23.5%	14.6%	15.9%	16.6%	-13.6%

Change in Household Size

	1980	1990	2000	2010
Veazie	2.73	2.48	2.41	2.31

SOURCE: U.S. Census

Policies

None Required

Strategies

None Required

Chapter 9: Economy

State Goal

Promote an economic climate that increase job opportunities and overall economic well-being.

Town Goal

To comply with the State's goal.

Analysis

Changes in the Local Economy

Veazie's economic status, employment opportunities, and occupation types, have remained consistent with that of a bedroom community with very little non-traditional uses, as one might expect. Working residents commute to their jobs in nearby Bangor, Brewer, etc., and will likely continue to do so, due to the lack of employment opportunity in Veazie compared to the other service center communities.

Economic Priorities for the Community

Specific targeted types of development in Veazie ideally should support the character of the community and be sensitive to the environment. New development would likely include:

1. Small commercial businesses
2. Service based businesses, preferably with a taxable structure
3. Home occupations
4. Professional offices
5. Light manufacturing and industrial uses

Veazie Village Investment

Over the last decade there are been activity and investment in the Veazie village area of the community:

Revitalization of the Community Center – Grant
Development of a Community Garden – Grant
The Graham School converted to Senior Housing
Repair of Tennis Courts
Creation of Riverside Park

Tourism and the Local Economy

Unlike many areas and communities in Maine, Veazie has no dependence on a tourism economy.

Home Occupations Role

Home occupations are playing an increased role in the community and may play an even more important role in the future. Given the service-oriented nature of economic development, and the expanded opportunities for people to work out of their homes, home occupations will probably be an important component of economic development in the future. Home Occupations, by their nature, provide development opportunity within a bedroom community, as they are of a low scale, non-intrusive, and with minimal impact on neighboring properties and neighborhood character.

Commercial and Industrial Development

Veazie has relatively few, but successful larger scale industrial development. A designated Industrial Park off Eagle Drive, and some individual properties formerly or currently occupied by lighter scale industries and commercial development are available for development. However, on a larger, comparative scale, Veazie's offerings are limited.

Use of Development Incentives

Tax Increment Financing has been utilized as a business attraction tool in three areas (districts) of the community. The Community Center, former Graham School, and Casco Bay Energy are successfully designated Tax Increment Financing Districts.

Uniqueness of Veazie and Associated Economic Opportunities

While most of Veazie's residents will probably continue to be employed out of town, Veazie should consider active support for local economic development, if only to supplement its residential base. Such economic development should be at a scale suitable to the small-town nature of the community. The Economic Development Committee of Veazie should take the primary role in local economic development efforts.

Conditions and Trends

State Economic Data

Brief History of Veazie Local and Regional Economy

The economy of the Bangor area originated in the 1760s as a trading post along the Penobscot River. Major settlement occurred around the 1780s. The 1800s brought significant agricultural development to the area, including the Veazie area, which was then part of Bangor. In the 1820's and 1830's, lumber became a major product in the region's economy, as trees were harvested from the woods of northern Maine and floated down the Penobscot River for processing and transportation. From the 1840's to the 1920's, the economy of the region was heavily dependent on the lumber and wood processing industries.

Veazie has also had a long history of electric power generation, dating back to 1891, when the Veazie Power Station became the first hydroelectric station in Maine. The Veazie Dam was breached in 2013 and removed.

Casco Bay Energy Company opened a 520 MW natural gas-fired power plant along the Penobscot River. This was the location of a Graham Station Power Plant many years ago and since removed

Since the 1920's, the lumber industry has assumed a lesser role in the region's economy. Bangor has developed into more of a government, retail, and service center for much of northern and eastern Maine. Veazie, with limited commercial and industrial uses, became primarily a residential community serving the housing needs of the greater Bangor area, for the last few decades. It is anticipated that Veazie's role in the coming years will continue to be a bedroom community, with the development of service and retail based businesses that a small bedroom community can support. Veazie's role and contribution to the regional economy is not expected to change in the coming years`.

Occupations of Veazie Residents

Sales and Office	280
Service	175
Management, Business, and Financial	139
Education, Legal, Community Service, Arts	98
Natural Resources, Construction and Maintenance	83
Healthcare and Technical	75
Production, Transportation and Material Moving	51

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Veazie’s Workforce/Employers

The leading employers in Veazie are as follows:

Employer	Number of Employees
Casco Bay Energy	20-49
Collabric	20-49
Dunkin Donuts	10-19
Lou Silver Construction Company	20-49
Veazie Schools	20-49
Veazie Government	20-49

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Local Economic Development Incentive Programs

Tax Increment Financing has been and will likely continue to be the primary development incentive tool used by the Town of Veazie.

Policies

To support the type of economic development activity the community desires, reflecting the community’s role in the region.

To make a financial commitment, if necessary, to support desired economic development, including needed public improvements.

To coordinate with regional development corporations and surrounding towns as necessary to support desired economic development.

Strategies

1. If appropriate, assign responsibility and provide financial support for economic development activities to the proper entity.

Responsible Party: Administration/Town Council/Economic Development Committee.

Timeline: Ongoing

2. Enact or amend local ordinances to reflect the desired scale, design, intensity, and location of future economic development.

Responsible Party: Planning Board/Economic Development Committee

Timeline: Ongoing

3. If public investments are foreseen to support economic development, identify the mechanisms to be considered to finance them.

Responsible Party: Administration/Town Council

Timeline: Ongoing

4. Participate in any regional economic development planning efforts.

Responsible Party: Administration/Town Council/Economic Development Committee

Timeline: Ongoing

Chapter 10: Housing

State Goal

To encourage and promote affordable, decent housing opportunities for all Maine citizens.

Town Goal

To comply with the State's goal.

Analysis

Housing Need for Projected Growth and Demographic Changes

With school enrollment declining, and the population aging, the demand for senior housing grows. One in four residents are over 60 years old. Forty percent of the 827 households include a least one person over 60. In the past 15 years, the number of Veazie residents 60 and over has grown by 41%, from 334 in 2000 to 470 in 2015.

Veazie is a place where people move to stay. Only 2% of the older residents have lived in their homes less than 15 years. Long term residents are highly attached to the community and have social ties that can sustain them in older years but may need help to age safely in their own home if they develop disability or no longer able to drive.

Strengths of the Veazie community include opportunities for civic and social involvement, the availability of high speed internet, the affordability of housing, and accessible transportation options. Primary weaknesses are access to exercise opportunities and distance to services and jobs.

Housing Affordability

Affordability Index

The Maine State Housing Authority maintains an "affordability index," which measures the ability of a household with a median income to purchase a median priced home in a community. An index of 1 or more indicates that housing is affordable to a median income household. An index of less than 1 indicates it is not. According to the Maine State Housing Authority, approximately 40% of the housing in Veazie is affordable to a Median Income Household.

Town of Veazie 2010
(Maine Housing Authority)

Affordability Index	1.18
Affordable Median Income Housing Price	166,396
Hourly Rate of Pay to Afford Median Home	\$ 20.13
Affordable Home Sold	17
Unattainable Homes Sold	13
Share of Unattainable Homes	43.3%
Households Unable to Afford Median Home	356

Conversion of Homes from Year-Round to Seasonal and Vice Versa

Single family homes have decreased in numbers, while apartments have increased. The conversion of single family homes to apartments is on the rise. With the University of Maine in neighboring Orono, there is a growing demand for student housing, which has spread to nearby Veazie.

The primary concern regarding this changing dynamic is the impact on community character. It is suggested that consideration be given to the development of land use regulations pertaining to minimum apartment size and/or limiting this housing transition to specific areas of the community where it poses the greatest threat to character.

Condition of Current Housing Stock

Veazie's housing stock is aging. Housing revitalization incentives/strategies should be explored and if possible implemented.

Conditions and Trends

State Housing Data

Housing Units (Owner Occupied, Renter Occupied, Household Age)

Housing Units

Subject	2000		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Occupied Housing Units	722	100%	828	100%
Owner Occupied Housing Units	569	78.8%	599	72.3%
Renter Occupied	153	21.2%	229	27.7%

2000/2010 U.S. Census

Housing Units by Household Size

Subject	2000		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Owner Occupied	569	100%	599	100%
1-Person	114	20%	138	23%
2-Person	221	38.8%	237	39.6%
3-Person	105	18.5%	96	16%
4-Person	91	16.0%	84	14%
5-Person	26	4.6%	36	6.0%
6-Person	12	2.1%	6	1.0%
7+ Person	0	0.0%	2	0.3%

2000/2010 U.S. Census

Renter Occupied Units by Household Size

2000

2010

Subject	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Renter Occupied	153	100%	229	100%
1-Person	60	39.2%	110	48%
2-Person	60	39.2%	65	28.4%
3-Person	16	10.5%	25	10.9%
4-Person	13	8.5%	17	7.4%
5-Person	4	2.6%	8	3.5%
6-Person	0	0.0%	4	1.7%
7-Person	0	0.0%	0	0.0

2000/2010 U.S. Census

Owner Occupied by Age of Homeowner

2000

2010

Subject	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Owner Occupied	569	100%	599	100%
15-24 Years	7	1.2%	13	2.2%
25-34 Years	41	7.2%	50	8.3%
35-44 Years	119	20.9%	84	14.0%
45-54 Years	137	24.1%	147	24.5%
55-64 Years	112	19.7%	144	24.0%
65-74 Years	73	12.8%	96	16%
75-84 Years	61	10.7%	47	7.8%
85 + Years	19	3.3%	18	3.0%

2000/2010 U.S. Census

Renter Occupied by Age

Subject	2000		2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Owner Occupied	153	100	229	100%
15-24 Years	24	15.7%	37	16.2%
25-34 Years	48	31.4%	36	15.7%
35-44 Years	39	25.5%	32	14.0%
45-54 Years	20	13.1%	41	17.9%
55-64 Years	8	5.2%	22	9.6%
65-74 Years	3	2.0%	28	12.2%
75-84 Years	7	4.6%	20	8.7%
85 + Years	4	2.6%	13	5.7%

2000/2010 U.S. Census

Age of Housing by Age of Homeowner

Age of Home	Homeowner Age 35-64	Homeowner Age 65+
House Built 0-24 Years Ago	38%	18%
House Built 25-54 Years Ago	41%	50%
House Built 55+ Years Ago	21%	32%

U.S. Census 2000-2010, American Community Survey 2011-1015

Veazie's Affordable/Workforce Housing Efforts

Due to the affordability of housing and rental units in Veazie, combined with the increasing demand for and creation of apartment units, a need for affordable/workforce housing strategy has not been, nor will it likely be a priority in the near future. At such time limitation of affordable/workforce housing is apparent, Veazie will take appropriate action to develop the necessary strategies to address the concern.

Policies

To encourage and promote adequate workforce housing to support the community's and region's economic development.

To ensure that land use controls encourage the development of quality affordable/workforce housing, including rental housing.

To encourage and support the efforts of the regional housing coalitions in addressing affordable and workforce housing needs.

Strategies

1. Maintain, enact, or amend growth area land use regulations to increase density, decrease lot size, setbacks and road widths, or provide incentives such as density bonuses, to encourage the development of affordable/workforce housing.

Responsible Party: Planning Board

Timeline: 1-2 Years

2. Maintain, enact or amend ordinances to allow the addition of at least one accessory apartment per dwelling unit in growth areas, subject to site suitability.

Responsible Party: Planning Board

Timeline: 1-2 Years

3. Create or continue to support a community affordable/workforce housing committee and/or regional affordable housing coalition.

Not Applicable – There is currently no need or interest in creating a coalition until such time the need is evident.

4. Designate a location in growth areas where mobile home parks are allowed pursuant to 30-A M.R.S.A. §4358 (3) (M) and where manufactured housing is allowed pursuant to 30-A M.R.S.A. §4358 (2).

Responsible Party: Planning Board

Timeline: Ongoing

5. Support the efforts of local and regional housing coalitions in addressing affordable and workforce housing needs.

Responsible Party: Administration/Town Council

Timeline: Ongoing

6. Seek to achieve a level of at least 10% of new residential development built or placed during the next decade will be affordable.

Responsible Party: Planning Board

Timeline: Ongoing

7. Consider the creation of minimum apartment standards in specific land use districts within the community in order to protect community character.

Responsible Party: Planning Board

Timeline: 1-2 Years

8. Explore strategies and/or incentives for the revitalization of housing stock.

Responsible Party: Administration

Timeline: 1-2 Years

Chapter 11: Recreation

State Goal

To promote and protect the availability of outdoor recreation opportunities for all Maine citizens, including access to surface waters.

Town Goal

To comply with the State's goal.

Analysis

Recreation to Accommodate Projected Demographic Growth Changes.

Due to the financial pressures facing the communities of Maine, cuts have been made to municipal budgets which affect traditional program offerings of the community. The Veazie Recreation Department has been eliminated. The recreational offerings in the community are principally organized, supported and implemented by the private sector.

Due to this circumstance, demographic growth changes have little if any impact on recreational related costs. Indications are of a declining youth population and an increasing elderly population, similar to most of the State of Maine. These current and projected demographics will raise the demand for services of certain age groupings, however, currently there are no intentions or provisions to provide those services at a cost to the taxpayer.

Need for Upgrades to Current Recreational Facilities

In recent years, the Veazie Community Center has been identified as a community asset in need of renovation in order to maximize the use of the building. Funding has been obtained and appropriate and valued renovations are underway to secure the continued use of the building along with its structural integrity for years to come.

Permanently Conserved or Publicly Owned Recreation Areas

Most of the tracts of open space in Veazie are not publicly owned. Residential development has historically put pressure on the development of open space. Whereas Veazie is a very small area in square miles, Residential development is almost always at a loss of open space.

Currently, Veazie has (6) six areas of the community, municipality owned for the purposes of conservation and recreation.

1. McPhetres Forest
2. Manter Woods
3. Buck Hill Conservation Area
4. School and Ballfield
5. Salmon Club & Riverside Park
6. River Front at former Veazie Dam

The Town created and adopted a Veazie Town Forest Management Plan in 2012. This plan provides direction and timeline for the management of these areas in a responsible manner. In 2017, Veazie received an additional grant to update this plan.

Regulatory Approach to Conservation

Subdivision regulations require set aside portion of proposed developments as common open space, however without a strategic approach to land preservation, the result is an inconsistent assortment of land parcels throughout the community offering little or no value related to the objective of the set aside requirement (open space for recreation and public access).

The Subdivision set aside requirement is being evaluated and (as described in the Future Land Use Plan) a more flexible approach to open space conservation and recreational access will be developed. This approach will seek to identify and map connected areas of open space and incentivize land owners to collaborate with the Town to achieve its open space goals and preserve these area connections when developing private land. The Conservation Commission has undertaken the creation of an open space plan.

Access to Significant Water Bodies

As a result of the removal of the Veazie Dam, there now exists a point of access to the Penobscot River. The access is limited with hand carry access only. Other than this location, river access is limited to private landowners abutting the river and the Veazie Salmon Club location.

Maintenance of Trails and Conflicts

Over the past decade, Veazie Town Forests have had new trail construction, habitat management activities, new kiosks, posted maps, trail improvement, herbicide control, vernal pool and bird surveys, access control, plantings and the forests are certified by the American Tree Farm System.

Currently, other than occasional congestion at trail heads, there are no identified conflicts with the trail systems.

Restriction of Traditional Access to Private Lands

Fortunately, there are no cumbersome restrictions on access to private land. The citizens of Veazie are generally supportive and cooperative in the creation, maintenance and accessibility of lands in Veazie.

Conditions and Trends

State Identified Recreational Resources

According to the State guidelines, recreational services in Veazie may be summarized as follows:

Administration

The Recreation Committee is not active at this time due to Committee vacancies.

Leadership

Veazie no longer has a Recreation Director.

There are no supervised swimming pools or skating rinks in Veazie.

Programs

The Veazie Community School has a supervised playground during normal school hours.

There are no swimming or skiing programs

There is no ice rink

Summer Recreation Program for school children

After school programs for school children are available through regional programs with the towns of Orono, Bangor and Old Town.

Senior citizens meet in Senior House facilities.

Veazie Days, Canoe Races, Little League Parade and Town-wide Yard Sales.

No art and crafts

Evening adult education programs are regionally available.

Facilities

One neighborhood playground, ballfields and tennis courts in the Veazie village area.

A library is located in the Veazie School and has plans for expansion.

Public and Private Active Recreation Programs

The Veazie Salmon Club, located off Thompson Road on the site of the former Veazie landfill serves as a gathering point for sportsmen and caters to fishermen. The facility consists of a parking lot and clubhouse. The Town of Veazie owns the Salmon Club property and the Club House is privately owned.

Water Recreation Area

The removal of the Veazie Dam has created a limited use hand carry boat launch facility and park area adjacent to the Penobscot River. There are no swimming facilities, other than those available in neighboring communities.

Public and Private Recreational Facilities

In addition to the private Veazie Salmon Club, the following municipal recreation facilities and parks exist within Veazie.

Municipal Recreational Facilities:

3 tennis courts

1 picnic ground with grill and tables (Riverside Park)

1 ice skating rink (Leased Property of Penquis Cap)

1 School playground

1 large field combining soccer and 2 large softball/baseball fields

1 Riverside Park

3 town owned forests

Municipal Recreational Programs

All recreational programming needs are met through regional cooperation and participation. Organized recreational activities are principally self-sustained by the private sector, such as the Little League Program.

Regional Programs Available

Baseball

Softball

Soccer

Local and Regional Trail Systems

There exists open space within Veazie with recreational and other values to the community. Those areas have been previously mentioned above. A brief description of open space areas, size of parcel and types of uses are listed below:

Significant Open Space in Veazie

Owner	Location	Acres	Recreational Uses
Silver and partners (private)	Between I-95 and the Buck Hills and north of Route 2, east of Ridgeview Drive.	280	hiking, nature observation, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, hunting
Davis Farm (private)	Both sides of Chase Road and much of the Buck Hill area.	276	all of the above
Clapp Property (private)	From State Street to and including Buck Hill.	48	all of the above
Webster Farm (Private)	Portion of above	52	all the above
Town of Veazie (public)	Behind Fairview Cemetery; and between Greystone Park and Buck Hill.	89	all of the above
Town of Veazie Recreational Fields (public)	Between Veazie Community School and Graham School	28	tennis, softball, baseball, soccer, ice skating, basketball, etc.
Jackson parcel (private)	Between railroad tracks, Route 2, Arbor Drive, and	13	hiking, nature observation, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling, hunting
Davis, Arata, Manter parcels (private)	Between Davis Drive, Town land, and Route 2.	26	all of the above except hunting
Mary Ford Trust parcel (private)	South of School Street, between Route 2 and the railroad tracks.	18	all of the above except hunting
Qualey parcels (private)	Two parcels directly behind the former Gagne Pre-casts operation.	16	all of the above
McMillan/DDP Corp (Private)	Beyond the Riverview Subdivision	48	open space w/ hiking, nature observation

The majority of these parcels share at least one common boundary with another parcel of open space, linking much of the Town's open space into a contiguous corridor. There is an extensive trail system running through many of these properties.

The existing linkages among open space are very important to many outdoor recreational opportunities and wildlife travel.

Policies

To maintain/upgrade existing recreational facilities as necessary to meet current and future needs.

To preserve open space for recreational use as appropriate.

To seek to achieve or continue to maintain at least on major point of public access to major water bodies for boating, fishing, and swimming, and work with nearby property owners to address concerns.

Strategies

1. Create a list of recreation needs or develop a recreation plan to meet current and future needs. Assign a committee or community official to explore funding sources and ways of addressing identified needs and/or implementing the policies and strategies outlined in the plan.

Responsible Party: Administration

Timeline: 2-5 Years

2. Work with public and private partners to extend and maintain a network of trails for motorized and non-motorized uses. Connect with regional trail systems where possible.

Responsible Party: Conservation Commission

Timeline: Ongoing

3. Work with an existing local land trusts, conservation organizations, and property owners to pursue opportunities to protect important open space or recreational land.

Responsible Party: Conservation Commission

Timeline: Ongoing

4. Provide educational materials regarding the benefits and protections for landowners allowing public recreational access on their property. At a minimum, this will include information on Maine's landowner liability law regarding recreational or harvesting use, Title 14, M.R.S.A. §159-A.

Responsible Party: Administration

Timeline: Ongoing

Chapter 12: Transportation

State Goal

To plan for, finance and develop an efficient system of public facilities and services to accommodate anticipated growth and economic development.

Town Goal

To comply with the State's goal.

Analysis

Local and Regional Transportation Concerns

As Veazie's over 60 population increases, forty-one percent (41%) in the last 15 years, the demand for availability of and access to public transportation grows. The bus route and stop locations should be analyzed to determine whether maximum efficiency and use is being achieved.

Conflicts with Road Uses

There are no identified issues with regard to multiple road uses. Veazie has one primary road through the community, in parallel to the Penobscot River. Due to the nature of the limited diversity of land uses along this roadway, conflicts do not exist.

Pedestrian Infrastructure

Veazie has a concentration of sidewalks in the central village area. Veazie's sidewalks include:

1. School Street to the School
2. State Street to Main Street and then to the ballfield recreation areas
3. Intersection of State Street and School Street then south to the town line

Sidewalks appear to be adequately provided within Residential areas.

Bicycle/pedestrian routes are found along Chase Road, Route 2, and School Street. Safety for cyclists and pedestrians on other roads in town varies. There is a bike trail from Veazie into the neighboring Town of Orono.

Local Roads Maintenance Budget

Veazie has biennial Pavement Management System. This system is used to determine road conditions and priorities for future road work. The most recent report indicates that the majority of the streets in Veazie are in good condition. The average weighted pavement condition rating was 3.75 on a scale of 0 to 5 with 5 being perfect. According to the report there are 14.92 linear miles of paved road in Veazie for which the Town is responsible.

Parking

Veazie's Land Use Ordinance includes parking standards to regulate location, minimum provisions for different uses, requirements for change of use, and design. Design standards addressed include parking angle, stall width, stall depth, skew width, and aisle width. The Ordinance may requires approval of the Planning Board or the Code Enforcement Officer.

For the most part, parking is rarely a problem in Veazie. However, there are seven areas of parking that should be evaluated and if appropriate, alternatives for additional parking should be considered. These seven areas are noted:

1. Senior Housing;
2. Veazie downtown village center;
3. Community Center;
4. Fletcher Municipal Building;
5. Veazie Community School;
6. Town Open Space properties; and
7. Riverside Park off Veazie Street.

While some areas of parking concern do exist in the village area, requirements for Change of Use criteria within the Veazie Land Use Ordinance, appear to be sufficient to accommodate any growth and economic development in this area. Current parking requirements for new development in the Veazie Land Use Ordinance also appear to be sufficient to handle Veazie's parking needs.

Public Transit Services

Availability of public transit services appear to meet the needs of Veazie residents.

Road Construction Standards in Land Use Ordinance

Local Road Design Standards	Arterial	Collector	Minor	Private ROW	Industrial/ Commercial
Minimum ROW width	80'	50'	50'	50'	60'
Min. pavement width/ traveled way width	44'	24'	20'	18'	30'
Sidewalk width	8'	5'	5'	N/A	8'
Minimum grade	.5%	.5%	.5%	N/A	.5%
Maximum grade within 75' of intersection	2%	2%	2%	N/A	2%
Maximum grade****	5%	6%	8%	10%	5%
Minimum centerline radius	500'	230'	150'	N/A	400'
Min. tangent bet. curves (reverse alignment)	200'	100'	50'	N/A	200'
Roadway crown	¼"/ft.	¼"/ft.	¼"/ft.	N/A	¼"/ft.
Minimum angle of street intersections **	90°	90°	75°	75°	N/A
Minimum curb radii at intersections ***	30'	20'	15'	N/A	30'****
Minimum ROW radii at intersections	20'	10'	10'	10'	20'
Min. width of paved shoulders (each side)	5'	4'	4'	4'	9'
Crushed aggregate sub-base course *****	18"	18"	18"	12"	18"
Crushed aggregate base course	4"	4"	4"	4"	4"
Hot bituminous pavement (total thickness) *	3 ½"	3"	3"	3"	3 ½"
Surface course *	1 ½"	1"	1"	1"	1 ½"
Base course *	2"	2"	2"	2"	2"

- * Minimum thickness of material after compaction.
- ** Street intersection angles shall be as close to 90⁰ as feasible, but no less than the listed angle.
- *** Should be based on turning radii of expected commercial vehicles, but no less than 30’.
- **** Maximum grade may be exceeded for a length of 100 feet or less.
- ***** Stone maximum 4”.

The table above summarizes the construction standards for new streets as indicated in Veazie Land Use Ordinance. In addition to these standards, the Land Use Ordinance sets standards including, but not limited to, construction of dead end streets, grading, side slopes, stopping sight distance, required sight distance, and sieve designation for street construction.

Conditions and Trends

State/Local Transportation Systems

State and Local Transportation Systems are identified in the following chart:

Arterial and Collector Roads in Veazie

Classification	Road	Length
Arterials - provide "through trips"	Route 2 (State Street)	1.93 miles
	I-95	1.03 miles
Collectors – conduits between residential neighborhoods and arterials	Stillwater Avenue	1.25 miles
	Mount Hope Avenue	0.02 miles
	Chase Road	1.15 miles
	Main Street	0.80 miles
	School Street	0.38 miles

The chart above lists the arterials and collector roads in Veazie. In addition to these, Veazie has numerous residential and neighborhood roads. With the exception of the following roads, all ways are owned by the Town of Veazie or are State or Federal roads:

- Water Tower Road
- Mutton Lane
- Sewer District Road (at the end of Hobson Lane)
- Trailer Park Roads in Silver’s and Greystone Mobile Home Parks

Major Traffic Generators

Traffic Counts on Veazie Road System

Location	Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT)
State Street, south of School Street intersection	6,010
State Street, at Orono Town Line	5,200
Chase Road	1,710
School Street	1,540
Main Street, at south intersection with State Street	490

Source: Bangor Area Comprehensive Transportation System (BACTS)

These roads have ample capacity to handle these volumes of traffic, and delays are quite rare in Veazie.

The Maine Department of Transportation (MDOT) keeps records of the frequency of accidents at intersections across the state and defines a critical rate factor (CRF) for each intersection. The CRF is used to compare similar locations or intersections to one another. The MDOT defines high accident locations (HALs) as intersections which have had at least eight (8) accidents and a CRF greater than 1.0 over a three-year period.

The most recent data available from MDOT indicate there are no High Accident Locations in Veazie.

Regional Transportation Infrastructure

Bangor Bus Service

Bus Service has one route running right through the Veazie Village. It comes through twice hourly, once running north to Orono and Old Town, and once running south to Bangor where other connections may be made.

Taxi Services

Several private taxi services operate in neighboring communities and provide service to Veazie.

Penquis CAP

Penquis Community Action Program, through Project Ride and Lynx Transportation, provides free transportation to doctor, dentist, and other medical appointments for the disabled, elderly and low-income residents.

Other Modes

No commuter lots are provided in Veazie for auto or van pooling.

Pan Am Railways has tracks through Veazie with a spur serving Bangor Hydro's Graham Station and Casco Bay's Independence Station.

Policies

To prioritize community and regional needs associated with safe, efficient, and optimal use of transportation systems.

To safely and efficiently preserve or improve the transportation system.

To promote public health, protect natural and cultural resources, and enhance livability by managing land use in ways that maximize the efficiency of the transportation system and minimize increases in vehicle miles traveled.

To meet the diverse transportation needs of residents and through travelers by providing a safe, efficient, and adequate transportation network for all types of users.

To promote fiscal prudence by maximizing the efficiency of the state or state-aid highway network.

Strategies

1. Develop or continue to update a prioritized improvement, maintenance, and repair plan for the community's transportation network.

Responsible Party: Town Council/Administration

Timeline: Ongoing

2. Initiate or actively participate in regional and state transportation efforts.

Responsible Party: Administration

Timeline: Ongoing

3. Maintain, enact or amend local ordinances as appropriate to address or avoid conflicts with:

Policy objectives of the Sensible Transportation Policy Act.

State access management regulations.

State traffic permitting regulations for large developments.

Responsible Party: Planning Board

Timeline: Ongoing

4. Maintain, enact or amend ordinance standards for subdivisions and for public and private roads as appropriate to foster transportation-efficient growth patterns and provide for future street and transit connections.

Responsible Party: Planning Board

Timeline: Ongoing

Chapter 13: Public Facilities and Services

State Goal

To plan for, finance and develop an efficient system of public facilities and services to accommodate anticipated growth and economic development.

Town Goal

To comply with the State's goal.

Analysis

Adequacy of Municipal Services to Meet Projected Changes in Population and Demographics.

Declining population and school enrollment, increasing conversion of single family homes to apartments, and a growing elderly population, potentially creates a demand for a different mix of services. The need for services such as increased public transportation, senior housing, solid waste services, emergency response services, and a more diverse commercial retail base which supports the change in demographics should be evaluated. The conversion of the former school into senior housing in recent years, is an example of the effects of a changing demographic. Veazie is well position for the necessary adjustments to the changing demographics. The current level of municipal services is felt to be adequate for the life of this plan.

Community Partnerships to Share Municipal Services

Veazie participates in the cooperative purchasing of salt and recycle bins. The community is always looking for opportunity to collaborate on purchases that will save the taxpayers money.

Lack of Public Water and Sewer Systems

There is both sufficient availability and capacity to accommodate Veazie's anticipated growth over the next decade. Municipal infrastructure already exists in those areas identified for growth.

Storm Drainage Systems

Veazie is an MS4 community and is active, participating and current with all appropriate licenses. Storm drains and related infrastructure are routinely maintained in compliance with the federal and state requirements.

Emergency Response System

Veazie is well staffed with trained, professional emergency responders.

Solid Waste Disposal and Recycling

Solid waste is disposed of at the Penobscot Energy Recovery Company Facility in Orrington.

Telecommunications and Energy Infrastructure

Telecommunications and energy infrastructure is provided throughout the community and at a capacity and location to meet current and future anticipated demand.

Local and Regional Healthcare Facilities

Eastern Maine Medical Center and St Joseph's Hospital are located in the neighboring community of Bangor. There are numerous health care and medical facilities in the immediate area.

Investments in Municipal Facilities in Growth Areas

Veazie Village Investment

Over the last decade there has been activity and investment in the Veazie village area of the community:

- Revitalization of the Community Center – Grant
- Development of a Community Garden – Grant
- The Graham School converted to Senior Housing
- Riverside Park and Recreation Facility Maintenance

Conditions and Trends

Location and Condition of Facilities and Service Areas

Location

See Map

Condition

The municipal complex is scheduled for refurbishing, with a proposed line item in the upcoming 2017-2018 budget of \$ 300,000.

Capacity of Services During the Comprehensive Plan Period

All services provided by Veazie are well supported, funded and staffed. There are no deficiencies identified.

Capital Maintenance Costs

The primary expenses in Veazie's budget are building, paving and equipment. Maintenance is adequately covered within the annual budget.

Water and Sewer Supplies

Water

Water supply in Veazie is governed through the Orono-Veazie Water District. This body consists of a five (5) member Board of Trustees, three (3) of whom are appointed from Orono and the other two (2) from Veazie, and an administration staff. The main office is off Penobscot Street in Orono.

The service area includes both Orono and Veazie. In the Town of Veazie all areas are served, with the exception of the Greystone Park area and that portion of Veazie north and west of I-95. Service capacity is regarded to be sufficient for the needs of both communities. Greystone Park has its own privately supplied water, although this is legally considered a public water supply, as it serves more than twenty-five (25) residents.

The source of the water is a series of groundwater well fields in the north part of the Town of Orono. The district maintains its primary standpipe serving Veazie off of Forest Avenue in the Town of Orono. Water is also stored in a recently constructed standpipe in the Buck Hill area in Veazie and distributed through a series of ducts carrying it down to the Penobscot River.

The current projections of the Water District are that water use will likely remain the same in the coming decade. With the loss of some commercial and industrial infrastructure over the past decades, water consumption has actually decreased. If additional development should occur, water availability and capacity is not a concern.

The water supply is financed through direct billing of subscribers, including all entities who are connected to the delivery ducts within the service area. While billing subscribers directly finance the operating costs, capital costs are supported by grants from the State and direct provisions from the towns within the service area.

Sewer

An elected, three-person board governs the Veazie Sewer District, with members holding office for three-year terms. The sewer service area in Veazie includes all areas in Town except the portion north and west of I-95

The treatment plant itself is a lagoon-type system, comprised of three ponds and is not a "combined system" which is common to many other Maine communities. The plant is designed to handle an average flow of 200,000 gallons/day. During wet weather, the plant will accommodate 500,000+/- gallons/day.

The collection system consists of sewer lines and one pump station behind Bangor Hydro. The pump system services approximately two-thirds of Veazie. The other third of town is handled by gravity. The licensed capacity is set at a level of 200,000 gallons/day. The treated water is discharged directly into the Penobscot River. Since this is not a combined system, overflow discharges are not a factor.

Wastewater flows have been stable. An expansion of the wastewater treatment facility has been completed. The operating costs for the Veazie Sewer Service are financed by user fees and an assessment to maintain the collection system.

Solid Waste Disposal

Veazie has contracted with the Penobscot Energy Recovery Company in Orrington, Maine. This waste to incineration facility has served the Town of Veazie for decades. Veazie has recently signed a contract to continue the relationship post 2018 after the current contract expires.

Power, Telecommunications and Data Service Availability

Electrical power is provided by Emera, the former Bangor Hydro Electric Company, and internet service is provided by Spectrum, formerly Time Warner Cable. Veazie, due to its size and proximity to services, is well covered by both of these entities.

Emergency Response Systems

Fire-Rescue

The Fire-Rescue Department of the Town of Veazie is also housed at the Fletcher Municipal Building, 1084 Main Street. The facility is contained in a large, 4-bay building, with offices for the Chief and duty firefighters, waiting room and storage facilities. Veazie's Fire-Rescue Department is well staffed, trained and equipped.

Police

The Town of Veazie Police Department is currently housed in the wing of the Fletcher Municipal Building. The 2017-2018 budget anticipates alterations within the facility to better accommodate the various departments within the building. Veazie's Police Department is well staffed, trained and equipped.

Education

Local Schools

Construction was completed on a new Veazie Community School in early 1999. The former Graham School was converted into senior housing.

Veazie has a voucher system to pay the tuition of students beyond eighth grade at the high school of their choice. Students from Veazie historically have attended Orono, John Bapst, Hampden or Bangor High Schools. Veazie students can attend any school of their choice.

School Enrollment

Enrollment Trends & Projections - Veazie Resident Students - 2015-16 Best Fit Model - PRELIMINARY																	
October 1st Enrollment																	
School Year	PreK	K	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	Total K-8	Total 9-12	Total 9-12
Historical																	
2005-06	0	19	17	15	23	22	17	20	25	20	25	25	25	28	178	103	281
2006-07	1	22	22	19	16	27	24	14	25	27	24	28	26	28	197	106	303
2007-08	3	24	16	17	16	14	25	26	15	23	30	24	28	31	179	113	292
2008-09	0	18	19	19	19	18	15	25	22	14	25	27	19	30	169	101	270
2009-10	1	25	16	19	24	16	17	15	23	22	20	24	26	19	178	89	267
2010-11	0	25	21	13	22	26	14	17	16	23	26	20	28	25	177	99	276
2011-12	12	24	18	22	12	22	24	14	17	19	26	25	23	31	184	105	289
2012-13	7	20	17	18	21	12	19	24	15	16	22	28	25	23	169	98	267
2013-14	8	16	20	17	19	22	13	21	23	15	27	21	28	21	174	97	271
2014-15	2	22	13	17	14	18	19	12	25	21	16	25	20	25	163	86	249
2015-16	7	8	20	18	16	15	17	16	14	20	26	16	28	20	151	90	241
Projected																	
2016-17	3	15	8	21	17	16	14	17	18	13	25	25	16	26	142	92	234
2017-18	7	8	14	8	20	17	15	14	18	16	16	24	26	15	137	81	218
2018-19	6	22	7	15	8	20	16	15	15	17	20	15	24	23	141	82	223
2019-20	4	19	20	7	14	8	19	16	16	14	20	19	15	22	137	76	213
2020-21	6	13	17	21	7	14	8	18	17	15	17	20	19	14	136	70	206
2021-22	6	18	12	18	20	7	13	7	20	16	18	16	20	18	137	72	209
2022-23	6	18	16	13	17	20	7	13	8	18	19	18	17	18	136	72	208
2023-24	6	18	16	17	12	17	19	6	14	7	23	19	18	15	132	75	207
2024-25	6	18	16	17	16	12	16	18	7	13	9	22	19	16	139	66	205
2025-26	6	18	16	17	16	16	11	16	20	6	16	9	22	17	142	64	206

Notes: Enrollment data contains all resident students attending district schools and resident students attending out of district schools.

2015-16 Best Fit Model Enrollment Projections for Veazie, Completed November 2015

Data produced by Planning Decisions Inc.

School enrollment is projected to steadily decline over the next decade. It should be noted that currently 130 students are enrolled in the Veazie Community School (PK-8). Projections for next year are to be around that same number, however, the latest figures, based on applications submitted, indicate a greater number than projections for the 2017-2018 school year.

Healthcare

A number of healthcare and related facilities are located within a short distance of Veazie including Eastern Maine Medical Center and Saint Joseph's Hospital.

Municipal Government Facilities

The Municipal Government offices are located in the Fletcher Municipal Building along with the Fire-Rescue and Police Department. The municipal office is well staffed and trained.

Public Works Department

The Public Works Department was replaced with contractual services to save tax dollars.

Street Tree Program

Veazie participates in Tree City USA and with the oversight of the Conservation Commission, is considering the creation of a local nursery. Veazie also has related Forest Management Plans for Veazie's conservation properties and a Tree Hazard Program

Policies

To efficiently meet identified public facility and service needs.

To provide public facilities and services in a manner that promotes and supports growth and development in identified growth areas.

Strategies

1. Identify capital improvements needed to maintain or upgrade public services to accommodate the community's anticipated growth and changing demographics.

Responsible Party: Administration
Timeline: Ongoing

2. Locate new public facilities comprising at least 75% of new municipal growth-related capital investments in designated growth areas.

Responsible Party: Planning Board
Timeline: Ongoing

3. Encourage local sewer and water districts to coordinate planned service extensions with the Future Land Use Plan.

Responsible Party: Administration
Timeline: Ongoing

4. If public water supply expansion is anticipated, identify and protect suitable sources.

Responsible Party: Planning Board/Administration/Orono-Veazie Water District/Veazie Sewer District
Timeline: Ongoing as Necessary

5. Explore options for regional delivery of local services.

Responsible Party: Administration/Town Council
Timeline: Ongoing

Chapter 14: Fiscal Capacity and Capital Investment Plan

State Goal

To plan for, finance and develop an efficient system of public facilities and services to accommodate anticipated growth and economic development.

Town Goal

To comply with the State's goal.

Analysis

How will future capital investments identified in the plan be funded?

Future investments, as well as all expenditures in Veazie, is funded directly from the tax base or indirectly through TIF funds or grants.

If the community plans to borrow to pay for capital investments, does the community have sufficient borrowing capacity to obtain the necessary funds?

Veazie is well positioned financially with currently \$ 800,000 in undesignated funds.

Have efforts been made by the community to participate in or explore sharing capital investments with neighboring communities?

There have been no such opportunities at this time.

Conditions and Trends

Community Reviews and Expenditures

Operating Expenditures

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Executive Dept.	400,297	306,024	278,976	309,875	306,350
Police	349,553	331,189	330,971	329,671	329,671
Fire	235,354	171,767	198,490	212,029	220,165
Public Works	193,411	72,600	0	0	0
Recreation	90,918	90,124	68,887	14,553	15,000
Education (local)	2,950,026	2,778,083	2,714,264	2,828,823	2,828,754
(with State \$)					
County Tax	267,681	276,505	284,750	286,039	298,429
Debt Service	396,274	324,040	331,692	329,660	275,189
Capital Outlay	240,550	214,350	368,215	419,249	368,215
Special Assessments	150,000	110,000	96,500	74,000	60,000
Designated Accounts	439,741	353,843	408,209	440,760	440,760
Total Operating Expenditures	6,434,883	5,655,206	5,549,186	5,742,552	5,751,885

Operating Revenues

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Property Taxes	5,653,561	5,015,320	5,008,164	5,158,556	5,099,112
Excise Taxes	303,442	325,174	352,250	364,361	381,982
State Revenue Sharing	194,194	131,526	128,111	115,191	92,434
Local Road Assistance	15,442	15,478	11,600	12,116	11,964
Other Income	268,244	167,708	49,061	92,328	166,393
Total Revenue	6,434,883	5,655,206	5,549,186	5,742,552	5,751,885

Local and State Mil Rate Evaluations over the Past Five Years

Assessed Value and Tax Rate in Veazie

Year	Local Assessed Value (x \$1000)	State Assessed Value (x \$1000)	Annual % Change (State)	Annual Real % Change (State)	Tax Rate Local
2012	278,260,500	231,250,000	0.01%	2,300,000	.01880
2013	286,863,553	225,350,000	-2.55%	(5,900,000)	.01900
2014	284,558,223	226,950,000	0.71%	1,600,000	.02050
2015	283,452,668	232,600,000	0.15%	(350,000)	.01750
2016		232,400,000	2.56%	5,800,000	.01775
2017		231,200,000	0.52%	(1,200,000)	.01840

Veazie's mil rate has been relatively stable over the past 5 years. The reduction in state revenue, combined with the removal of the dam, has resulted in the reduction of revenue necessitating the elimination of departments and a switch to contractual services resulting in a mil rate similar to that of five (5) years ago. No dramatic increase in mil rate is expected in the near future.

Comparison of Municipal Debt to Statutory and Maine Bond Bank Recommended Limits.

Town debt for municipal operations is principally the school, whereas, Veazie is no longer part of a school district or RSU. As of June 30, 2017, total unpaid debt on the school is approximately \$ 500,000.00, representing Veazie's only debt.

There are no plans at this time for long term debt for municipal operations. The Town has a long-term practice of maintaining and funding capital reserve accounts to be used for capital investments and the Town seeks to maintain that practice going forward.

Consequently, outstanding long-term debt for Veazie is well within the 15% legal overall debt limit established in Maine law MRSA Title 30-A §5702.

Policies

To finance existing and future facilities and services in a cost-effective manner.

To explore grants available to assist in the funding of capital investments within the community.

To reduce Maine's tax burden by staying within LD 1 spending limitations.

Strategies

1. Explore opportunities to work with neighboring communities to pay for and finance shared or adjacent capital investments to increase cost savings and efficiencies.

Responsible Party: Administration

Timeline: Ongoing

CAPITAL INVESTMENT PLAN

There are two parts to a capital investment plan. First is a capital investment plan budget, which is a list of projects together with the amounts and sources of funds for the coming fiscal year. This is sometimes regarded as the first year of the capital investment plan. The Town of Veazie treats this as the capital improvement section of the Town budget. The second part is a five-year capital improvement plan, which is non-binding and subject to revision during the preparation of subsequent years' budgets. However, it provides the Town with needed long-term direction.

Capital Improvement Plan March 2017

	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022	2022-2023	Total 5 yrs.
Fire Department						
Communications	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$10,000.00
Engine Replacement	\$20,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$120,000.00
EMS Equipment	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$3,000.00	\$13,000.00
Gear Replacement	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$15,000.00
SCBA Replacement	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$25,000.00
Sub Total	\$32,500.00	\$37,500.00	\$37,500.00	\$37,500.00	\$38,000.00	\$183,000.00
Police Department						
Communications	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$10,000.00
Safety Equipment	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$10,000.00
Cruiser Replacement	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$30,000.00	\$120,000.00
Firearms	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,500.00	\$2,500.00	\$3,000.00	\$12,000.00
Sub Total	\$26,000.00	\$26,000.00	\$31,500.00	\$31,500.00	\$37,000.00	\$152,000.00
Municipal Department						
Technology	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$15,000.00
Sub Total	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$15,000.00
Highway Projects						
Paving	\$300,000.00	\$300,000.00	\$250,000.00	\$200,000.00	\$200,000.00	\$1,250,000.00
Stormdrains	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$50,000.00
Sidewalks	\$25,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$20,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$100,000.00
Traffic Lights	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$10,000.00
Sub Total	\$337,000.00	\$337,000.00	\$282,000.00	\$227,000.00	\$227,000.00	\$1,410,000.00
Municipal Buildings						
Community Center	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$50,000.00
Salt Shed	\$2,000.00	\$2,500.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,500.00	\$4,000.00	\$15,000.00
Town Office	\$12,000.00	\$13,000.00	\$14,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$16,000.00	\$70,000.00
Sub Total	\$24,000.00	\$25,500.00	\$27,000.00	\$28,500.00	\$30,000.00	\$135,000.00
Other						
Cemetery	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$10,000.00
Conservation	\$2,000.00	\$2,500.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,500.00	\$4,000.00	\$15,000.00
Parks	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$10,000.00
Sub Total	\$6,000.00	\$6,500.00	\$7,000.00	\$7,500.00	\$8,000.00	\$35,000.00
Year Grand Total	\$428,500.00	\$435,500.00	\$388,000.00	\$335,000.00	\$343,000.00	\$1,930,000.00

Chapter 15: Existing Land Use

State Goal

None Required

Analysis

Patterns of Recent Land Development

The residential development that Veazie has experienced in years prior has waned. Over the past 10 years, there has been one subdivision, located in a growth area and a scattering of individual houses constructed in previously approved subdivisions. With the anticipated trend in population, reduced school enrollment and recent transition of single family homes into more apartment accommodations, future development, like recent development, is anticipated to be accommodated within existing subdivisions.

Capacity of Local Administration to Manage Land Use Regulations

Veazie, despite being a small community, is staffed with a certified Code Enforcement Officer, Licensed Plumbing Inspector, Assessor, Conservation Commission, and a Planning Board. These are fully functioning positions and boards that are trained and experienced in the implementation of both local and state land use regulation. The Planning Board holds monthly scheduled meetings.

Conditions and Trends

Existing Land Use Conditions

Current land use regulations in Veazie provide for the following:

- Defined areas for commercial, industrial and residential development.
- A Conservation Corridor intended to preserve areas for wildlife habitat and passive recreational opportunities.
- A rural area in which development is slowed to ensure that the demand for infrastructure does not exceed the ability for such expansion.

Existing Land Use Ordinances

Current Land Use Zones

The land area of the Town of Veazie is currently divided into seven (7) zones and five (5) overlay zones. The zones are shown on the Official Zoning Map on page A-10 and are listed and briefly described below.

- R-1 Low Density Residential - single family dwellings and residential uses only;
- R-2 Urban Residential - existing and multi-family dwellings;
- R-3 Suburban Residential - a variety of housing types in exclusively residential neighborhoods;
- R-4 Residential and Farming - uses "traditionally predominating in rural New England" such as farming and forestry, farm residence, and varied uses not inconsistent with open, non-intensive use of the land;
- C-1 Commercial/Business-Commercial - commercial uses, low-impact industry, and service businesses;
- I-1 Industrial - processing, manufacturing or warehousing which is not noxious or injurious;
- OCO Open Space Conservation Overlay Corridor – land set aside as open space protected from development

Shoreland Zones

- RP Resource Protection - preserve wetlands, stream corridors, and areas subject to flooding from development which would adversely impact water quality, productive habitat, biological ecosystems or scenic and natural values;
- LRO Limited Residential Overlay - protect land in the shoreland zone otherwise zoned for residential uses;
- LCO Limited Commercial Overlay - protect land in the shoreland zone otherwise zoned for commercial uses;
- LIO Limited Industrial Overlay - protect land in the shoreland zone otherwise zoned for industrial uses; and
- SPO Stream Protection Overlay - land regulated by shoreland zoning.

Lot Size Requirements of Zoning Ordinance

Low Density Residential (R-1)

Minimum lot size 15,000 square feet

Minimum road frontage: 90

Minimum lot width: 90

Minimum front setback: {10 except that frontages on State Street, Chase Road, and School Street from State Street to Eagleview Drive shall be 20. (Amend3/22/99)}

Minimum side setback: 10

Minimum rear setback: 20 except that accessory structures may be 10

Maximum lot coverage: 30%

Maximum height: 35

Open space ratio for subdivision: 30% of parcel being subdivided

Maximum gross density in subdivision: 1 dwelling unit per acre of buildable area

Maximum net density in cluster subdivisions: 3 dwelling units per acre of net buildable area (not to exceed maximum gross density)

Urban Residential (R-2)

Minimum lot size: for residences, 15,000 square feet for one dwelling unit plus 4,000 square feet per dwelling unit for each additional dwelling unit up to four plus 5,250 square feet per dwelling unit over four, for affordable senior housing, 15,000 square feet provided all setback and parking requirements are met; for other uses, 12,000 square feet

Minimum road frontage: 90

Minimum lot width: 90

Minimum front setback: {10 except that frontages on State Street, Chase Road, and School Street from State Street to Eagleview Drive shall be 20. (Amend 3/22/99)}

Minimum side setback: 10

Minimum rear setback: 20 except that accessory structures may be 10

Maximum lot coverage: 30%

Maximum height: 35

Open space ratio for subdivision: 30% of parcel being subdivided

Maximum gross density in subdivision: 1 dwelling unit per acre of buildable area

Maximum net density in cluster subdivisions: 3 dwelling units per acre of net buildable area (not to exceed maximum gross density)

Suburban Residential (R-3)

Minimum lot size: 15,000 square feet

Minimum road frontage and lot width: 90 plus 10 for each dwelling unit over one

Minimum front setback {10 except that frontages on State Street, Chase Road, and School Street from State Street to Eagleview Drive shall be 20. (Amend 3/22/99)}

Minimum side setback: 10

Minimum rear setback: 20 except that accessory structures may be 10

Maximum lot coverage: 30%

Maximum height: 35

Open space ratio for subdivision: 30% of parcel being subdivided

Maximum gross density in subdivision: 1 dwelling unit per acre of buildable area

Maximum density in cluster subdivisions: 3 dwelling units per acre

Maximum density for multifamily dwellings: 8 dwelling units per acre

Residential and Farming (R-4)

Minimum lot size: 40,000 square feet (must meet applicable septic codes)

Minimum road frontage: 90

Minimum lot width: 90

Minimum front setback: {10 except that frontages on State Street, Chase Road, Stillwater Ave. and School Street from State Street to Eagleview Drive shall be 30. (Amend 3/22/99)} Added Stillwater Ave.

Minimum side set back: 15

Minimum rear setback: 30

Maximum lot coverage: 25%

Maximum height: 35

Open space ratio for subdivision: 40% of parcel being subdivided

Maximum gross density in Subdivision: 1 dwelling unit per acre of buildable area

Maximum net density in cluster subdivisions: 3 dwelling units per acre of net buildable area (not to exceed maximum gross density)

Maximum net density for cluster subdivisions and multifamily dwellings: 4 dwelling units per acre of net buildable area (not to exceed maximum gross density)

Commercial (C-1)

Minimum lot size: 10,000 square feet

Minimum road frontage and lot width: 90

Minimum front setback: 10

Minimum side setback: 10

Minimum rear setback: 10

Maximum lot coverage: 60%

Maximum height: 35

Industrial (I-1)

Minimum lot size: 43,560 square feet

Minimum road frontage and lot width: 50

Minimum front setback: 25

Minimum side setback: 15, provided that the side setback shall be increased by one (1) foot for every two (2) feet of building or structure height above fifteen (15) feet

Minimum rear: 25, provided that the rear setback shall be increased by one (1) foot for every two (2) feet of building or structure height above fifteen (15) feet

Maximum lot coverage: 60%

Maximum height: 35 feet {except that with separate Veazie Town Council approval structures may be 120 feet and smoke stacks may meet but not exceed the stack height requirement set by the Maine DEP pertaining to dispersion of pollution emissions.

The above front setback, side setback, and minimum rear requirements shall not apply with respect to contiguous lots within the Industrial Zone, when the owner(s) of the abutting lot(s) within the Industrial Zone execute a written agreement and consent to the reduction of the setbacks; provided that even with such agreement and consent in no event shall the distance between any buildings located in the Industrial Zone be less than 25 feet from the building located on a contiguous lot. The owners shall record their agreement within 90 days of its execution in the Penobscot Registry of Deeds, and submit a copy of the recorded agreement to the Planning Board. (Amended 7/13/98)

Lots Created Within the Last 10 Years

Approximately 10 new houses have been constructed in the past decade in Veazie. Housing development through subdivisions has been reduced dramatically from previous decades.

Land Needed to Accommodate Anticipated Growth

All indications are that over the life of this plan, the demand for new housing will be accommodated within the existing growth areas of the community. Principally within previously approved subdivisions. Expansion of growth areas is not necessary or contemplated. Additional commercial growth may be assisted with some modifications to allowed uses schedules within existing commercial growth districts.

Land Use Regulation Descriptions**Veazie Land Use Ordinance**

The Land Use Ordinance provides a comprehensive description of allowable and prohibited uses of land including but not limited to zoning ordinances, site plan review procedures, subdivision standards, cluster development standards, shoreland standards, and mobile home park standards.

Veazie Zoning Ordinance

The Zoning Ordinance was enacted in accordance with the provisions of Title 30-A, M.R.S.A. §§ 4403. The ordinance deals with allowable land uses in different zones, permitting procedures, minimum lot sizes, setbacks, open space ratios for subdivisions, maximum densities for subdivisions, etc. It also designates resource protection, shoreland, open space, and stream protection overlays to protect these resources.

Subdivision Standards

The Subdivision Standards in the Veazie Land Use Ordinance were adopted in accordance with Title 30-A, M.R.S.A. §§ 4352 and Title 38, §§ 435-449. These standards were enacted with the goal of protecting the character and resources of the Town while promoting fiscally responsible community development. The standards deal with road construction, lot standards, land not suitable for development, and aesthetic, cultural, and natural areas and open space.

Shoreland Zoning Ordinance

The Shoreland Zoning regulations in the Veazie Land Use Ordinance provide additional standards for any land use activity situated entirely or partially within two-hundred fifty feet (250') horizontal distance of the upland edge of a coastal or freshwater wetland, or within seventy-five feet (75') horizontal distance of the high-water line of a stream. It includes standards for agricultural, timber harvesting, and mining activities, lot standards, road and driveway standards, and other standards regulating development within shoreland areas.

Floodplain Management

The Town of Veazie, Maine has elected to comply with the requirements of the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 (P.L. 90-488, as amended). The National Flood Insurance, established in the aforesaid Act, provides that areas of the Town having a special flood hazard be identified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency and that floodplain management measures be applied in such flood hazard areas. This Ordinance establishes a Flood Hazard Development Permit system and review procedure for development activities in the designated flood hazard areas of the Town of Veazie, Maine.

Before any construction or other development (as defined in Section 03.03), including the placement of manufactured homes, begins with any areas of special flood hazard established in Article I, a Flood Hazard Development Permit shall be obtained from the Veazie Planning Board. This permit shall be in addition to any other building permits which may be required pursuant to the codes and ordinances of the Town of Veazie, Maine.

The Veazie Floodplain Management Ordinance is up to date with its consistency with state and federal standards. Furthermore, it is appropriately and consistently enforced.

Policies

None Required

Strategies

None Required

Chapter 16: Regional Coordination Program

State Goals

A regional coordination program must be pursued with other communities to manage shared resources and facilities, including but not limited to lakes, rivers, aquifers, and transportation facilities. The plan must identify any shared resources and facilities, describe any conflicts with neighboring communities' policies and strategies pertaining to shared resources and facilities and describe what approaches the community will take to coordinate management of shared resources and facilities.

Town Goal

To comply with the State's goals

Analysis, Conditions and Trends

Shared Resources and Facilities

Water – Orono/Veazie Water District

Senior Housing – Penquis Cap, Manager

Education

Local pre-k through 8th grade.

High school students via voucher.

Solid Waste

Penobscot Energy Recovery Company

Emergency Services

Police and Fire Mutual Aid Agreements are in place.

Veazie also supports and participates in emergency responder regional dispatch.

Municipal Water and Sewer

Shared with Orono administered by the Orono/Veazie Water District.

Stormwater Management

Veazie is a member of the Bangor Area Stormwater Group (BASWG). This regional entity works closely together to maintain compliance with the MS4 requirements for licensing.

Water Resources

- Penobscot River and Floodplain
- Aquifer on Orono Town Line
- Wetlands

Natural Resources

- Wildlife Corridors
- Trails

Agricultural and Forest Resources

The Orono Land Trust manages the Manter Conservation Easement.

Economy

- Regional Economic Development Efforts
- Member and participant in the Bangor Area Chamber of Commerce

Housing

Veazie does not belong to any local or regional housing coalitions.

Recreation

- Support of Regional Recreational Programming

Transportation

- Bus Routes (Bangor Area Comprehensive Transportation Study)
- Bike Lanes

Public Facilities and Services

- The Bangor Afterschool Program is housed in the Veazie Community School.

Whenever possible and applicable, Veazie participates in all regional initiatives intended to improve efficiencies and avoid duplication of services. Veazie is an active regional participant.

Chapter 17: Future Land Use Plan

State Goal

To encourage orderly growth and development in appropriate areas of each community, while protecting the state's rural character, making efficient use of public services, and preventing development sprawl.

Town Goal

To comply with the State's goal.

Future Land Use Plan Overview

Town of Veazie Land Use Ordinance

The current Land Use Ordinance will be amended, as necessary and appropriate, in support the following purposes:

- Promote the comfort, convenience, health, safety and general welfare of the residents of the Town of Veazie;
- Give effect to the policies and proposals of the Veazie Comprehensive Plan;
- Promote the formation of community units;
- Guide future growth of the Town of Veazie;
- Conserve, protect and enhance the natural, cultural and historic resources of the Town of Veazie;
- Provide standards for all types of dwelling units so that all the people of Veazie may have access to decent, sound and sanitary housing in accordance with the goals of the Federal Housing Act of 1949, among which is the provision of adequate zoning to meet a fair share of the Town's housing needs;
- Provide for adequate street system;
- Promote traffic safety;
- Provide standards to control the intensity of development in areas of sensitive or significant natural resources in order to reduce or eliminate adverse environmental impacts/
- Protect the tax base by facilitating cost-effective development within the Town of Veazie;
- Encourage the most appropriate use of land throughout the Town of Veazie;
- Provide an allotment of land area in new developments sufficient for all requirements of community life;
- Provide for adequate public services;

- Protect the environment;
- Protect fish spawning grounds, aquatic life, bird and other wildlife habitat;
- Protect archaeological and historic resources;
- Protect wetlands;
- Conserve natural beauty and open space;
- Minimize municipal maintenance costs;
- Anticipate and respond to the impacts of development.

Veazie's Land Use Ordinance will consist of five (5) growth zones, one (1) rural zone, and a Conservation Overlay Zone. These zones are proposed to continue both in purpose and function as in the current Land Use Ordinance.

The Town of Veazie will also incorporate growth management related strategies and tools such as Density Bonus, Open Space Set Aside, and Planned Unit Development opportunities with the amended Land Use Ordinance.

The Growth and Rural District designations are and will be intended to support and incorporate growth management initiatives and strategies.

They are as follows:

Growth Areas (Zones)

Low Density Residential

This zone is intended to include primarily contemporary single-family dwellings. Other uses permitted in the zone are those which are harmonious in exclusively residential neighborhoods in Veazie.

Urban Residential

This zone is intended to include residential uses such as existing housing and new multi-family housing. Other uses permitted in this zone are those which are harmonious with the traditional pattern of development in residential neighborhoods in Veazie.

Suburban Residential

This zone is intended to accommodate new contemporary housing and a variety of housing types. Other uses permitted in the zone are those which are harmonious in exclusively residential neighborhoods in Veazie.

Commercial

This zone is intended to accommodate primarily commercial uses to which the public requires easy and frequent access. Centrally located and easily accessible, the zone is intended to encourage the concentration of commercial development to the mutual advantage of customers and merchants.

Industrial

This zone is located in an area conducive to industrial development, appropriately located away from incompatible residential uses. Industrial uses which are not injurious or noxious will be accommodated in this zone. In addition, this zone will accommodate intensive recreational development.

Rural Areas (Zone)

Residential and Farming

This zone is intended to accommodate uses which have traditionally predominated in rural New England, with larger lot size requirement and limited uses to prevent over-development where public sewers are not feasible and where a full range of urban services cannot be provided economically.

Conservation Overlay Zone

This zone is intended to promote growth management through open space planning. This area overlays two types of public and private property including land that is currently set aside as open space and land that falls within an open space corridor. Land owners who wish to develop their land within this open space corridor will be encouraged or incentivized to preserve parcels that contribute to the identified contiguous green corridor illustrated on the Future Land Use Map.

Critical, Natural and Shorefront Areas

Beyond the Shoreland Zoning Ordinance, which has been deemed consistent with the State Minimum Guidelines; knowledge and awareness of the Natural Resources Protection Act; and identification of historic and archaeological resources in Veazie, the town has initiated and maintained the strategic protection of open space areas and contiguous parcels of land. This Conservation Corridor has been designed to minimize developments impact in these areas. Residential development in these areas will be encouraged to preserve the integrity of its purpose and objective. In addition, the Subdivision Ordinance has set aside open space requirements of subdivisions throughout the community.

Town of Veazie Site Plan Review Ordinance

The Town of Veazie will adopt a newly created Site Plan Review Ordinance incorporating applicable portions of the current Zoning Ordinance. The purposes of the Site Plan Review Ordinance will be to establish administrative procedures and timelines, in addition to standards and criteria associated with Site Plan Review and Planning Board approval.

The Site Plan Review Ordinance will contain the following elements:

- Purpose
- Applicability
- Administration and Enforcement
- Interpretation
- Review and Approval Authority
- Review Procedures
- Submission Requirements
- Approval Standards and Criteria
- Post Approval Activities
- Appeals
- Amendments
- Severability

The Purpose of the Ordinance will be as follows:

The Site Plan review provisions set forth in this ordinance are intended to protect the public health and safety, promote the general welfare of the community, and conserve the environment by assuring that non-residential and multi-family construction is designed and developed in a manner which assures that adequate provisions are made for traffic safety and access; emergency access; water supply; sewage disposal; management of stormwater; wildlife habitat; fisheries; and unique natural areas; protection of historic and archaeological resources; minimizing the adverse impacts on adjacent properties; and fitting the project harmoniously into the fabric of the community of the Town of Veazie.

Analysis

The Land Use Plan is consistent with the community's vision of preserving and protecting the character of Veazie, yet providing for opportunity for its citizens and growth of the community in a managed and structured manner.

The growth areas contain infrastructure, such as sewer and water, and are along transportation corridors, which supports commuter travel from these predominantly residential areas.

With the slowed progression of development in Veazie, combined with a relatively stable population, there is not only sufficient available land area within existing growth areas to accommodate additional residential development, but also, adequate available commercial and industrial development areas conveniently sited along transportation corridors and served by sewer and water.

The rural Residential and Farming Zone, along with the Conservation Overlay Zone has and will empower the community in the conservation and preservation of the open space still existing within Veazie. Efforts will be made to negotiate with rural land owners on the implementation of an open space plan, once developed by the Conservation Commission.

Veazie is a small town in area, with limited diversification of uses. It is a bedroom community and will likely remain a bedroom community. Based on the past decade of growth, combined with the demographic projections, Veazie will have in place sufficient controls to allow opportunity for development while protecting its taxpayers from costs associated with sprawl.

Policies

To coordinate the community's land use strategies with other local and regional land use planning efforts.

To support the locations, types, scales and intensities of land uses that community desires as stated in its vision.

To support the level of financial commitment necessary to provide needed infrastructure in growth areas.

To establish efficient permitting procedures, especially on growth areas.

To protect critical rural and critical waterfront areas from the impacts of development.

Strategies

1. Assign responsibility for implementing the Future Land Use Plan to the appropriate committee, board or municipal official.

Responsible Party: Planning Board/Code Enforcement Officer

Timeline: Ongoing

2. Using the descriptions provided in the Future Land Use Plan narrative, maintain, enact, or amend local ordinances as appropriate to:

Clearly define the desired scale, intensity and location of future development;

Establish or maintain fair and efficient permitting processes and explore streamlining permitting procedures in growth areas; and

Clearly define protective measures for critical natural resources and, where applicable, important natural resources;

Clearly define protective measures for any proposed critical rural areas and/or critical waterfront areas, if proposed.

Responsible Party: Planning Board/Code Enforcement Officer

Timeline: Ongoing

3. Include in the Capital Investment Plan anticipated municipal capital investments needed to support proposed land uses.

Responsible Party: Administration

Timeline: Ongoing

4. Meet with neighboring communities to coordinate land use designations and regulatory and non-regulatory strategies.

Responsible Party: Planning Board/Code Enforcement Officer

Timeline: Ongoing

- 5. Provide the code enforcement officer with the tools, training, and support necessary to enforce land use regulations, and ensure that the Code Enforcement Officer is certified in accordance with 30-A M.R.S.A. §4451.

Responsible Party: Administration/Code Enforcement Officer

Timeline: Ongoing

- 6. Track new development in the community by type and location.

Responsible Party: Planning Board/Code Enforcement Officer

Timeline: Immediate

- 7. Direct a minimum of 75% of new municipal growth-related capital investments into designated growth areas identified in the Future Land Use Plan.

Responsible Party: Administration/Planning Board/Water and Sewer Districts

Timeline: Ongoing

- 8. Periodically evaluate implementation of this plan.

Responsible Party: Administration/Planning Board/Code Enforcement Officer/Conservation Commission

Timeline: Immediate

Appendices

Maps and Resources

Historic and Archaeological Resources

- Historical Map
- Maine Historic Preservation Inventory of Historic Buildings
- Maine Historic Preservation Inventory of Archaeological Sites
- Maine Historic Preservation Inventory of Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

Water Resources

- Watershed Map
- Aquifer and Floodplain Map
- Department of Environmental Protection Water Resources Map
- Public Water System Inventory Map

Natural Resources

- Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Wetland Characterization Map
- Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Undeveloped Habitat Blocks & Connectors/Conserved Lands Map
- Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Regional Landscape Map
- Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Water Resources and Riparian Habitat Map
- Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife High Value High Value Plant and Animal Habitat Map
- Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Important Plants, Animals and Habitats List

Agricultural and Forest Resources

- Veazie Agricultural Resources Map
- Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry Timber Harvesting Summary
- Golden Forestry Services McPhetres Forest, Davis Forest and Manterwood Trail Map

Recreation

- Open Space and Recreational Facilities Map

Transportation

- Transportation Map

Existing Land Use

- Aerial Map
- Development Constraints Map
- Shoreland Zoning Map
- Zoning Map

Future Land Use

- Future Land Use Map

Historic and Archaeological Resources

- Historical Map
- Maine Historic Preservation Inventory of Historic Buildings
- Maine Historic Preservation Inventory of Archaeological Sites
- Maine Historic Preservation Inventory of Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

**Known Archaeological Sites*
and Areas Sensitive for
Native American Archaeology* in**

Veazie

**information provided for planning by
Maine Historic Preservation Commission**

April 2014

*dated material subject to future revision and provided for planning purposes
map 1/1



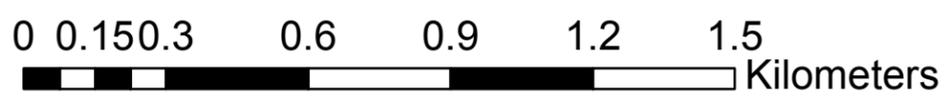
Areas sensitive for Native American,
pre-European, archaeology



1/2 k square intersecting a known
historic archaeological site.



1/2 k square intersecting a known Native American,
pre-European, archaeological site.



MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION**Inventory Data for Municipal Growth Management Plans**

Resource: Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: Arthur Spiess
 Historic Archaeological Sites: Leith Smith
 Historic Buildings/Structures/Objects: Kirk Mohney

Municipality: **VEAZIE.**

Inventory data as of **December 1, 2015:**

There are six sites known in Veazie, one (Fort Hill) being coincident with an important historic archaeological site. The rest are located on the banks of the Penobscot River.

Various professional archaeological surveys have been completed (shown in yellow/orange on the accompanying map), including survey of the Penobscot River bank for hydroelectric relicensing.

The archaeological planning map dated 2014 is still current.

Needs for further survey, inventory, and analysis:

None.

MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Inventory Data for Municipal Growth Management Plans

Resource: Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: Arthur Spiess

Historic Archaeological Sites: Leith Smith

Historic Buildings/Structures/Objects: Kirk Mohny

Municipality: Veazie

Inventory data as of October, 2015:

To date seven historic archaeological sites are documented for the town.

Municipal Growth Qry					
Site Name	Site number	Site Type	Periods of Significance	National Register Status	Town
Fort Hill Riverside Settlement	ME 446-001	settlement	c. 1866-1915, and perhaps earlier (see bibliography for 17th century references)	undetermined	Veazie
Aunt Hat's	ME 446-002	brothel	c. 1900-c1909	undetermined	Veazie
Negue, Kedesquit, Quebiscint	ME 446-003	trading post	c. 1654-c. 1689	undetermined	Veazie
Negas or Negue	ME 446-004	contact	ca. 1700 - ca. 1723	undetermined	Veazie
Jonathan Lowder Truck house	ME 446-005	trading post	c.1775 - c.1779	undetermined	Veazie
Area 1	ME 446-006	borrow pits, sand	c.1840 - c.1920	undetermined	Veazie
Shore Road Dump	ME 446-007	dump	c.1840 - c.1920	undetermined	Veazie

Needs for further survey, inventory, and analysis:

No professional surveys for historic archaeological sites have been conducted to date in Veazie. Future archaeological survey should focus on the identification of potentially significant resources associated with the town's agricultural, residential, and industrial heritage, particularly those associated with the earliest Euro-American settlement of the town in the 18th and 19th centuries.

MAINE HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Inventory Data for Municipal Growth Management Plans

- Resource: Prehistoric Archaeological Sites: Arthur Spiess
 Historic Archaeological Sites: Leith Smith
 Historic Buildings/Structures/Objects: Kirk Mohney

Municipality: Veazie

Inventory data as of November, 2015:

No data

Needs for further survey, inventory, and analysis:

A comprehensive survey of Veazie's historic above-ground resources needs to be conducted in order to identify those properties that may be eligible for nomination to the National Register.

Water Resources

- Watershed Map
- Aquifer and Floodplain Map
- Department of Environmental Protection Water Resources Map

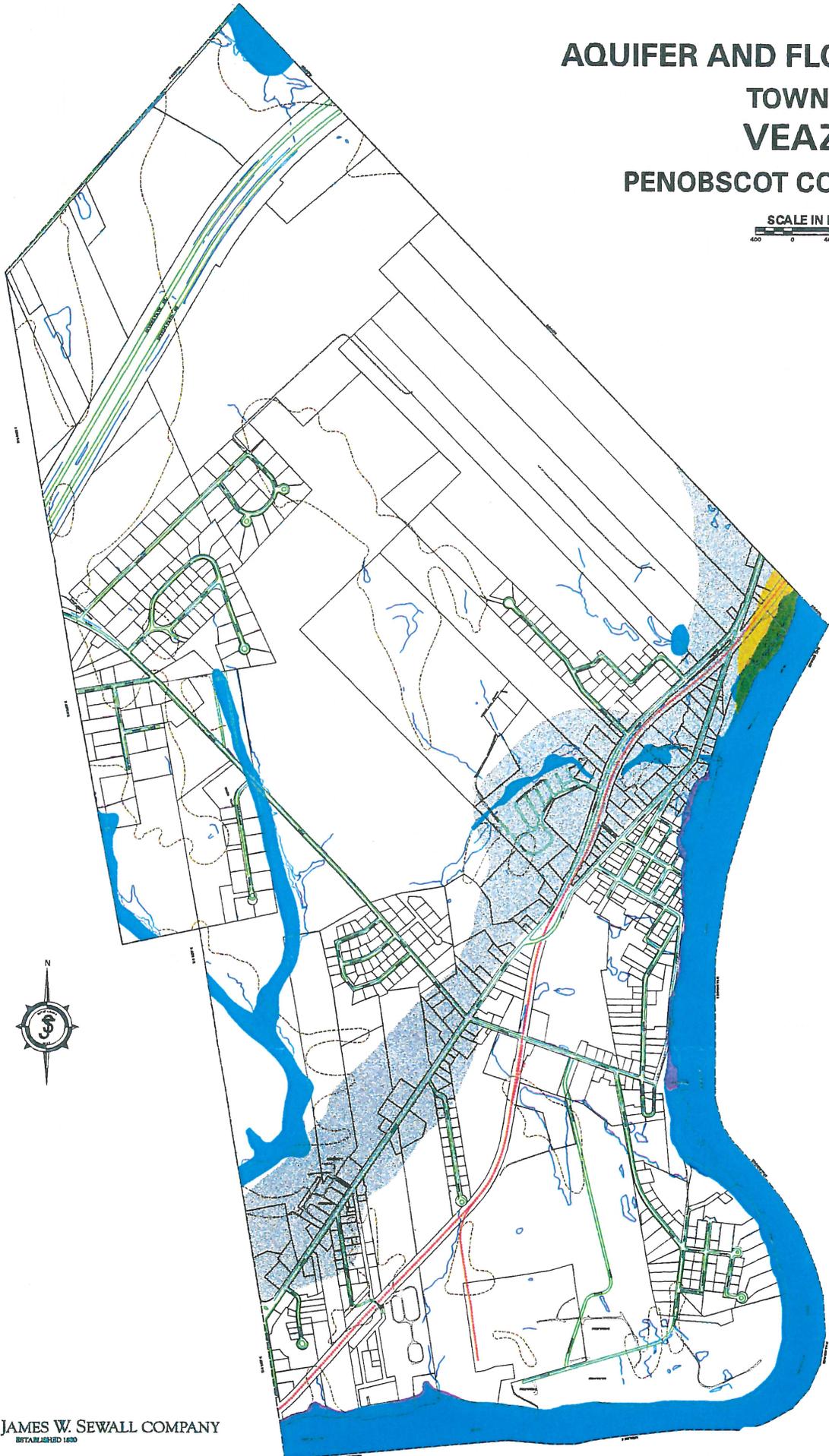
**Aquifer and Floodplain
Map**

AQUIFER AND FLOODPLAIN MAP

TOWN OF VEAZIE

PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

SCALE IN FEET
 400 0 400 800 FEET



LEGEND

TRANSPORTATION

- MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD
- ROAD-PV
- ROAD-UPV

HYDRIC SOILS

SHB

SAND AND GRAVEL AQUIFERS

- TYPE 1 (Yield Greater Than 10 Gal/Min.)
- TYPE 2 (Yield Greater Than 50 Gal/Min.)

FLOODPLAIN

- ZONE A
- ZONE B

Veazie

-  Political Boundaries
-  Lakes & Ponds
-  Watershed Boundaries
-  Wastewater Outfalls
-  Overboard Discharges



Significant Aquifers

-  10-50 gallons/min.
-  > 50 gallons/min.

Transportation Routes

-  Private & Parkways
-  State & Local Roads
-  Toll Highway

Land Use Risk on High Yield Sand & Gravel Aquifers

-  Moderate Risk
-  High Risk

Classifications

Rivers & Streams

- | | |
|--|--------------------|
|  AA | Estuarine & Marine |
|  A | SA |
|  B | SB |
|  C | SC |

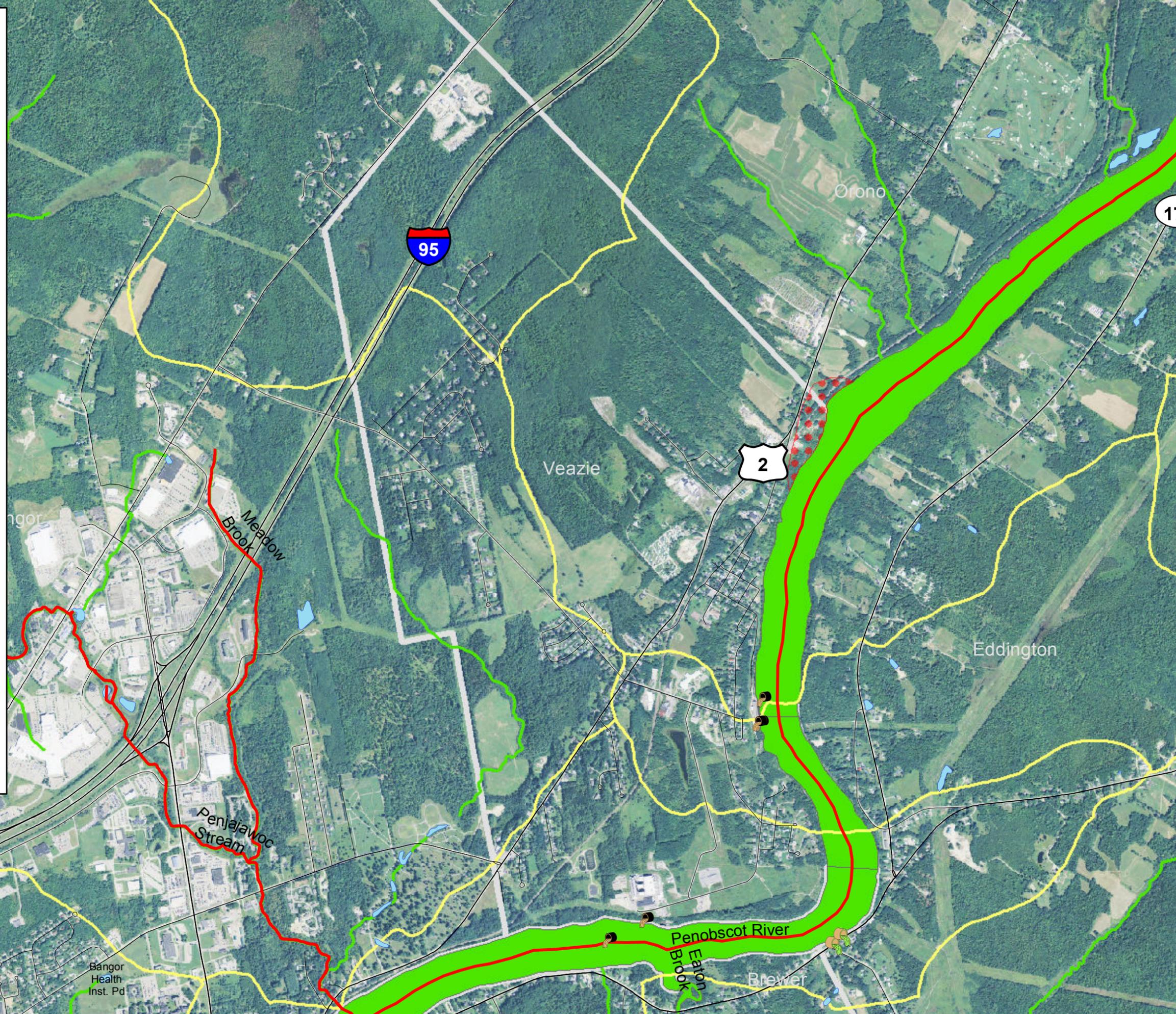
Does Not Meet Classification

-  Impaired Stream
-  Impaired Lake or Pond

Note: The official list of impaired waters is available in the Integrated Report, available on the DEP website: www.maine.gov/dep/water/monitoring/305b/ To confirm whether any waterbody is meeting its classification, check on the official list.



Map compiled by Maine Department of Environmental Protection, Division of Environmental Assessment, 2015

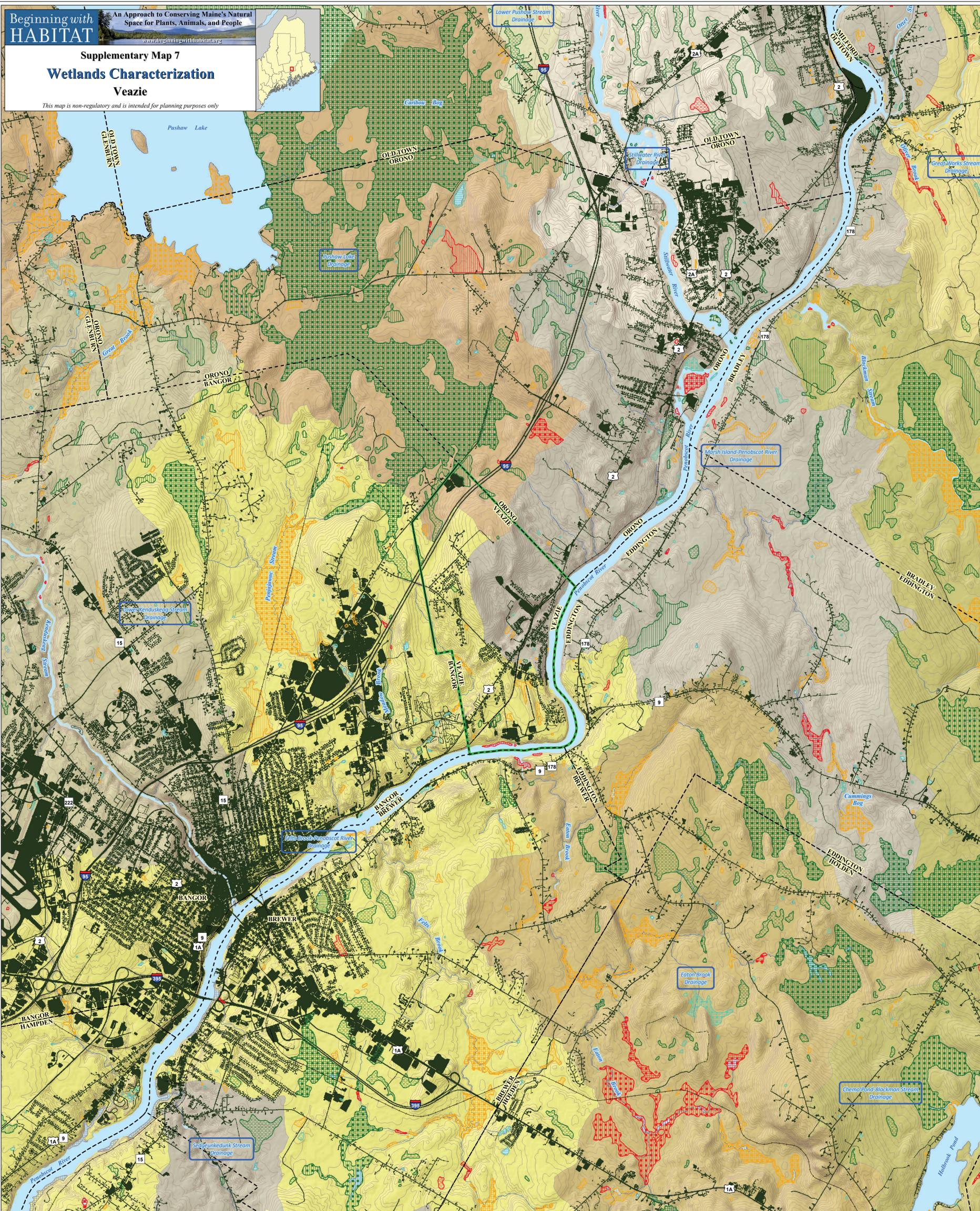


Natural Resources:

- Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Wetland Characterization Map
- Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Undeveloped Habitat Blocks & Connectors/Conserved Lands Map
- Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Regional Landscape Map
- Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Water Resources and Riparian Habitat Map
- Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife High Value High Value Plant and Animal Habitat Map
- Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Important Plants, Animals and Habitats List

Supplementary Map 7
Wetlands Characterization
Veazie

This map is non-regulatory and is intended for planning purposes only



LEGEND

This map depicts all wetlands shown on National Wetland Inventory (NWI) maps, but categorized them based on a subset of wetland functions. This map and its depiction of wetland features neither substitute nor eliminate the need to perform on-the-ground wetland delineation and functional assessment. In no way shall use of this map diminish or alter the regulatory protection that all wetlands are accorded under applicable State and Federal laws. For more information about wetlands characterization, contact Elizabeth Hertz at the Maine Department of Conservation (207-287-8061, elizabeth.hertz@maine.gov).

The Wetlands Characterization model is a planning tool intended to help identify likely wetland functions associated with significant wetland resources and adjacent uplands. Using GIS analysis, this map provides basic information regarding what ecological services various wetlands are likely to provide. These ecological services, each of which has associated economic benefits, include: floodflow control, sediment retention, finfish habitat, and/or shellfish habitat. There are other important wetland functions and values not depicted in this map. Refer to www.maine.gov/dep/water/wetlands/ipwefv2.html for additional information regarding wetland functions and values. Forested wetlands and small wetlands such as vernal pools are known to be underrepresented in the National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) data used to create this map. The model developed to estimate the functions provided by each wetland could not capture every wetland function or value. Therefore, it is important to use local knowledge and other data sources when evaluating wetlands, and each wetland should be considered relative to the whole landscape/watershed when assessing wetland resources at a local level.

- Organized Township Boundary
- Unorganized Township
- Selected Town or Area of Interest
- Developed: Impervious surfaces including buildings and roads

Subwatersheds - The shaded, background polygons are subwatersheds (areas that drain to a particular lake, wetland, pond, river, stream, or the ocean). The subwatersheds are shaded to show topographic relief. This "hillshading" assumes the sun is shining from the northwest, so ridges and northwest-facing slopes appear light, whereas valleys and southeast-facing slopes appear dark. Because many areas of Maine are relatively flat, the topographic relief shown here has been exaggerated to make the details easier to see.

Wetland Functions: Fill Pattern

- RUNOFF / FLOODFLOW ALTERATION**
Wetlands provide natural stormwater control capabilities. As natural basins in the landscape, wetlands are able to receive, detain, and slowly release stormwater runoff. Wetland shelves along stream banks naturally regulate flood waters by providing an area for swollen stream flows to expand and slow, thereby protecting downstream properties. This map assigns Runoff/Floodflow Alteration functions to wetlands that are (a) contained in a known flood zone, (b) associated with a surfacewater course or waterbody, and (c) with slope < 3%.
- AND/OR EROSION CONTROL / SEDIMENT RETENTION**
Wetlands act as natural sponges that can hold water, allowing suspended particles such as sediment to settle out. The dense vegetation in most wetlands helps to stabilize soil and slow water flows, thereby reducing scouring and bank erosion. This map assigns Erosion Control / Sediment Retention functions to wetlands with (a) slope < 3%; (b) emergent vegetation; and (c) close proximity to a river, stream, or lake.
- FINFISH HABITAT**
Wetlands with documented finfish populations, including wetlands adjacent to a river, stream, or lake.
- AND/OR SHELLFISH HABITAT**
Inland wetlands and streams can directly affect the status of coastal shellfish harvest areas. Fecal coliform bacteria and waterborne nutrients resulting from land use changes away from the coast can travel via surface water to harvestable flats. One failed septic system near a stream could close a mudflat several miles away. Excessive nutrients can reduce water clarity and stimulate epiphytic growth that degrades eelgrass meadows. Conservation of freshwater wetlands and stream buffers in coastal watersheds is a key component in marine resource conservation. This map assigns a Shellfish Habitat function to wetlands within 0.5 miles of (a) identified shellfish habitat, (b) identified shellfish closure areas, or (c) mapped eelgrass beds OR palustrine wetlands directly connected by a stream of < 0.5 mile in length to (a) identified shellfish habitat, (b) identified shellfish closure areas, or (c) mapped eelgrass beds.
- PLANT/ANIMAL HABITAT**
Nearly all wildlife species, and many of Maine's plant species, depend on wetlands during some part of their life cycle. For the purposes of this map, wetlands containing open water or emergent vegetation, 3 or more wetland vegetation classes (see below), and within 1/4 mile of a known rare, threatened, or endangered plant or animal occurrence, within 1/4 mile of a mapped significant or essential habitat, or within 1/4 mile of a rare or exemplary natural community have been assigned this function. Rare element occurrences and mapped habitats can be found on Map 2 High Value Plant & Animal Habitats.
- OTHER FUNCTIONS**
CULTURAL/EDUCATIONAL Wetlands within 1/4 mile of a boat ramp or school have been assigned this value as these wetlands are likely candidates for use as outdoor classrooms, or similar social benefit. Wetlands rated for other functions listed above may also demonstrate cultural/educational values although not expressly shown.
OR
NO DOCUMENTED FUNCTION. The basis of this characterization is high altitude aerial photos. Photo quality often limits the information that can be interpreted from small wetland features, or those with dense canopy cover. Although not assigned a function under this study, ground surveys may reveal that these wetlands have multiple functions and values.

Wetland Class: Fill Color

- Aquatic Bed (floating or submerged aquatic vegetation), Open Water
- Emergent (herbaceous vegetation), Emergent/Forested Mix (woody vegetation >20 ft tall), Emergent/Shrub-Scrub Mix (woody vegetation <20 ft tall)
- Forested, Forested/Shrub-scrub
- Shrub-scrub
- Other (rocky shore, streambed, unconsolidated shore, reef, rocky bottom)

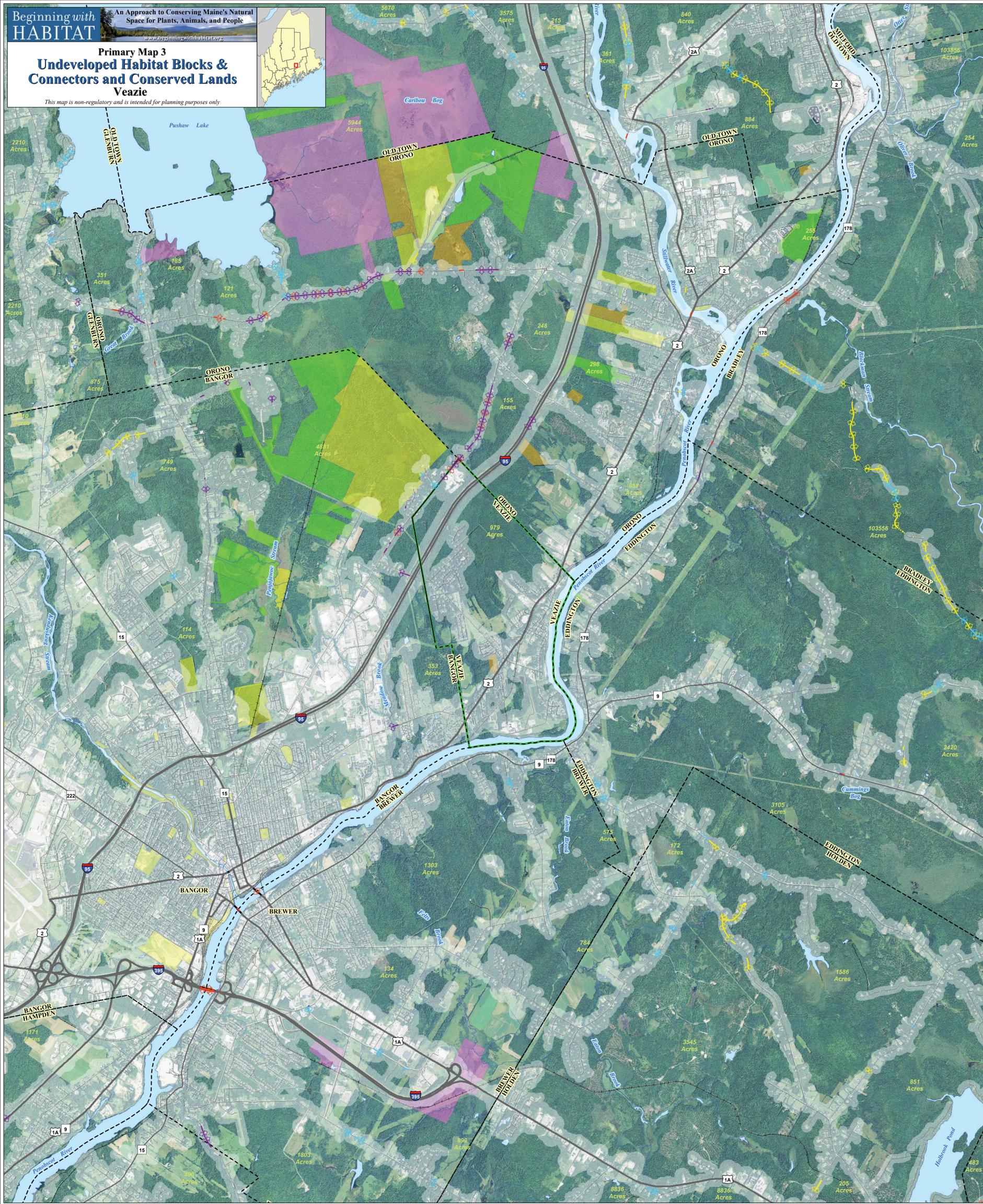
National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) maps (the basis of wetlands shown on this map) are interpreted from high altitude photographs. NWI Wetlands are identified by vegetation, hydrology, and geography in accordance with "Classification of Wetlands and Deepwater Habitats" (FWS/OBS-79/31, Dec 1979). The aerial photographs document conditions for the year they were taken. There is no attempt, in either the design or products of this inventory, to define the limits of proprietary jurisdiction of any Federal, State, or local government. NWI maps depict general wetland locations, boundaries, and characteristics. They are not a substitute for on-ground, site-specific wetland delineation.

Data Sources

- DATA SOURCE INFORMATION**
(note: italicized file names can be downloaded from Maine Office of GIS)
- TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES
Maine Office of GIS (2015); *metwp24*
 - ROADS
Maine Office of GIS, Maine Department of Transportation (2015); *medotpb*
 - HYDROLOGY
Maine Office of GIS, U.S. Geological Survey (2010); *NHD*
 - DEVELOPED
Maine Office of GIS, Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (2015)
 - NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY (NWI)
Maine Office of GIS (2015); *NWI*
 - DRAINAGE DIVIDES
Maine Office of GIS (2015); *medrdiv*
- DATA SOURCE CONTACT INFORMATION**
Maine Office of GIS: <http://www.maine.gov/megis/>
Maine Department of Transportation: <http://www.maine.gov/mdot/>
Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry:
<http://www.maine.gov/dacf/planning/index.html>
Maine Geological Survey: <http://www.maine.gov/doc/nrmc/mgs/mgs.htm>
- DIGITAL DATA REQUEST**
To request digital data for a town or organization, visit our website.
http://www.beginningwithhabitat.org/the_maps/gis_data_request.html

Primary Map 3
Undeveloped Habitat Blocks & Connectors and Conserved Lands
Veazie

This map is non-regulatory and is intended for planning purposes only



LEGEND

This map highlights undeveloped natural areas likely to provide core habitat blocks and habitat connections that facilitate species movements between blocks. Undeveloped habitat blocks provide relatively undisturbed habitat conditions required by many of Maine's species. Habitat connections provide necessary opportunities for wildlife to travel between preferred habitat types in search for food, water, and mates. Roads and development fragment habitat blocks and can be barriers to moving wildlife. By maintaining a network of interconnected blocks towns and land trusts can protect a wide variety of Maine's species—both rare and common—to help ensure rich species diversity long into the future. Maintaining a network of these large rural open spaces also protects future opportunities for forestry, agriculture, and outdoor recreation.

- Organized Township Boundary
- Unorganized Township
- Selected Town or Area of Interest

Habitat Blocks

- Development Buffer (pale transparency)**
250-500 foot buffer around improved roads and developed areas based on development intensity.
- Undeveloped Habitat Block**
Remaining land outside of Development Buffers. Blocks greater than 100 acres are labeled with their estimated acreage.

Approximate Road Crossing Habitat Connections

Represented habitat connections identified through computer modeling highlight locations where quality habitat is likely to occur on both sides of a given road between undeveloped habitat blocks greater than 100 acres and between higher value wetlands. These representations are approximate and have not been field verified.

Undeveloped Block Connectors

- Likely road crossing areas linking undeveloped habitat blocks greater than 100 acres. The threat of habitat fragmentation and animal mortality corresponds to traffic volume.
- Yellow lines represent habitat road crossings with daily traffic volumes less than 2000 vehicles per day.
- Red lines represent habitat road crossings with daily traffic volumes greater than 2000 vehicles per day.

Riparian Connectors

- Likely crossing locations for wetland dependent species moving between waterways and wetlands divided by roads.
- Blue lines represent riparian road crossings with daily traffic volumes less than 2000 vehicles per day.
- Purple lines represent riparian road crossings with daily traffic volumes greater than 2000 vehicles per day.

Highway Bridge Connectors

- Highway bridges along I-95 and I-295 that span riparian habitat connecting adjacent but separated habitat blocks. These are locations where species are likely to take advantage of infrastructure to move between habitat blocks.

Conserved Lands

The State of Maine's conserved lands database includes lands in federal, state, and non-profit ownership. It does not include many privately owned conservation lands, especially those protected by local land trusts, or town owned conservation lands. For the most accurate and current information about land ownership, consult with the local assessor and/or other local land management agencies. If public access potential to any of the properties displayed here is uncertain, landowners should be contacted to determine if permission is necessary.

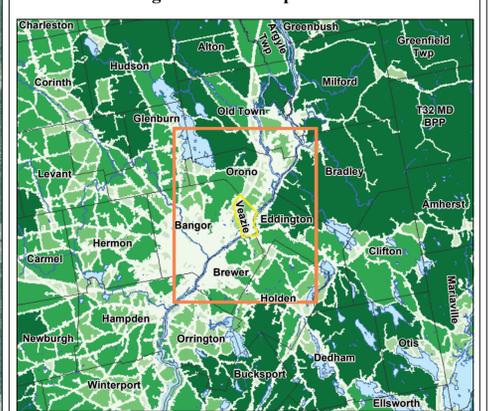
Ownership Type (transparent layers)

- Federal**
National parks, forests, and wildlife refuges. (Includes Canadian conserved lands.)
- State**
Wildlife Management Areas and other properties managed by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, state parks, and parcels managed by the Bureau of Parks & Lands.
- Municipal**
Town parks, athletic fields, community forests, etc.
- Private Conservation**
Properties owned and managed by private (usually non-profit) organizations such as The Nature Conservancy, Maine Coast Heritage Trust, Trust for Public Land, and local land trusts.
- Easement**
Voluntary legal agreements that allow landowners to realize economic benefit by permanently restricting the amount and type of future development and other uses on all or part of their property as they continue to own and use it.

Aerial Imagery

Aerial imagery is often the best tool available to visualize existing patterns of development and resulting changes in the natural landscape. By depicting undeveloped habitat blocks, habitat connectors and conserved lands with aerial photos, the map user can more easily identify opportunities to expand the size and ecological effectiveness of local conservation efforts.

Regional Undeveloped Blocks



- Developed Areas
 - 0 - 250 acres
 - 250-500 acres
 - 500-1,000 acres
 - 1,000-5,000 acres
 - > 5,000 acres
- 1 : 325,000 1 inch equals 5 miles

Data Sources

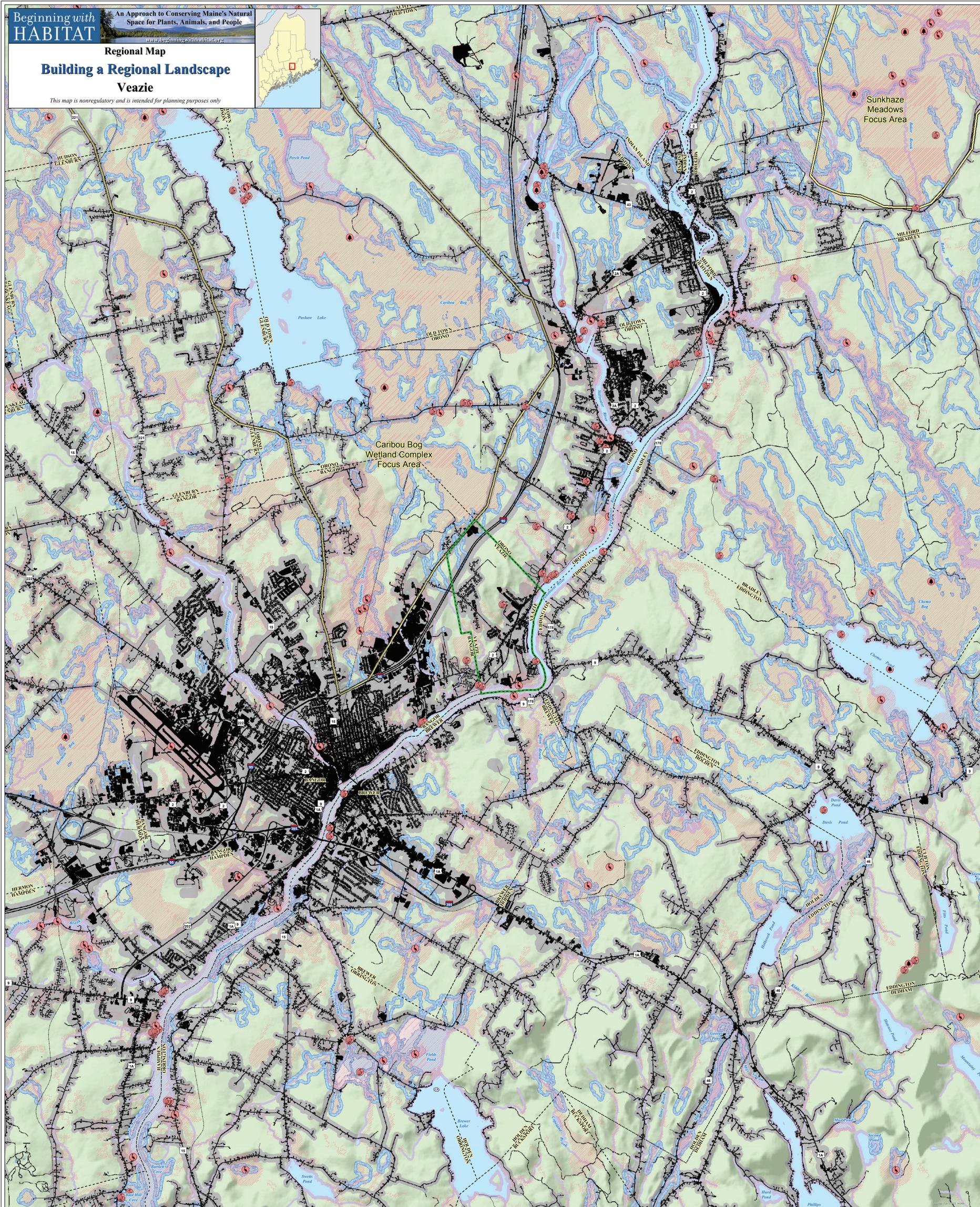
- DATA SOURCE INFORMATION**
- TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES**
Maine Office of GIS: metwp24 (2013)
- ROADS**
Maine Office of GIS, Maine Department of Transportation: medotpub (2015)
- HYDROLOGY**
U.S. Geological Survey: NHD_Maine (2012)
- UNDEVELOPED HABITAT BLOCKS, DEVELOPMENT BUFFER, CONNECTORS**
Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (2015)
- CONSERVED LANDS**
Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation, and Forestry, Land Use Planning Commission, Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife: Conserved Lands (2015)
- AERIAL IMAGERY**
U.S. Department of Agriculture: NAIP 2013 - state-wide 1-meter color orthoimagery
- DATA SOURCE CONTACT INFORMATION**
Maine Office of GIS - <http://www.maine.gov/megis/catalog/>
Maine Dept. of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry - <http://www.maine.gov/dacf/>
Maine Dept. of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife - <http://www.maine.gov/ifw/>
Maine Department of Transportation - <http://www.maine.gov/mdot/>
Maine Department of Environmental Protection - <http://www.maine.gov/dep/>

DIGITAL DATA REQUEST

To request digital data for a town or organization, visit our website. http://www.beginningwithhabitat.org/the_maps/gis_data_request.html

Regional Map
Building a Regional Landscape
Veazie

This map is nonregulatory and is intended for planning purposes only



LEGEND

The data presented here represents a compilation of core Beginning with Habitat map products. Comprehensive field surveys do not exist for all areas in Maine, so some important habitats may not be mapped. Habitat features on this map are based on limited field surveys, aerial photo interpretation, and computer modeling. Habitat data is updated regularly. Map users should consult with the Beginning with Habitat program to verify that data illustrated on this map is still current prior to utilizing it for planning decisions.

This regional map provides a landscape view of water resources, high value plant and animal habitats, and undeveloped habitat blocks. For more detailed information, please consult the 1:24,000 (town level) Beginning with Habitat "Water Resources and Riparian Habitats", "High Value Plant and Animal Habitats" and "Undeveloped Habitat Blocks" maps. Availability of town level maps can be found at: www.beginningwithhabitat.org/the_maps/map_availability.html

- Organized Township Boundary
- Unorganized Township
- Selected Town or Area of Interest
- Developed Area of impervious surfaces including buildings and roads

MAP 1: Water Resources and Riparian Habitats

Riparian Buffer

Ponds ≥ 10 acres (Great Ponds), rivers, coastal waters, and wetlands ≥ 10 acres in size are surrounded by a 250 foot riparian buffer zone. Streams are surrounded by a 75 foot riparian buffer zone.

NWI Wetlands ≥ 10 Acres

The National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) uses aerial photographs from the mid-1980s to identify wetlands based on visible signs of wetland vegetation, hydrology, and geography. The NWI maps are not based on field wetland delineations and give the limits of aerial photo interpretation, do not depict all wetlands that occur. Ground verification should be used to determine actual wetland boundaries and NWI maps should be considered as only a planning tool to determine potential wetland locations.

MAP 2: High Value Plant and Animal Habitats

Essential Wildlife Habitats (MDIFW)

Maine's Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife (MDIFW, www.maine.gov/ifw/) maps areas currently or historically providing habitat essential to the conservation of endangered or threatened species including roseate terns, piping plovers, and least terns as directed by the Maine Endangered Species Act. These regulated areas may require special management. Identification of Essential Act areas is based on species observations (occupancy). For more information about Essential Wildlife Habitats, go to www.maine.gov/ifw/wildlife/species/endangered_species/essential_habitat/introduction.htm. These habitat layers also may be downloaded from the Maine Office of GIS Data Catalog at <http://apollo.orgis.state.me.us/catalog>.

Significant Wildlife Habitats (MDIFW)

Maine's Natural Resources Protection Act (NRPA, 1988) was intended to slow further degradation and loss of Maine's natural resources. This act regulates activities within and adjacent to wetlands, streams, and other natural resources, but also regulates activities that could threaten the state's Significant Wildlife Habitats. Mapped Significant Wildlife Habitats include tidal and inland waterfowl/wading bird habitat, deer wintering areas, seabird nesting islands, shorebird areas, and significant vernal pools. For more information about NRPA, go to: www.maine.gov/dep/bw/docland/nrpage.htm.

Natural Heritage Network Occurrences (Plants/Animals/Communities)

Plants- Observations of plants cataloged by the Maine Natural Areas Program (MNAP) that are rare in Maine. Locations have been field-verified within the last 20 years.

Animals- Observations of wildlife species that are endangered, threatened, or rare in Maine. Mapped by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife.

Communities- The MNAP has classified and distinguished 98 different natural community types that collectively cover the state's landscape. These include such habitats as floodplain forests, coastal bogs, alpine summits, and many others. Each type is assigned a rarity rank of 1 (rare) through 5 (common). Mapped rare natural communities or ecosystems, or exemplary examples of common natural communities or ecosystems, are based on field surveys and aerial photo interpretation. Consult with an MNAP ecologist to determine conservation needs of particular communities or ecosystems.

High Value Habitat for Priority Trust Species (USFWS)

This data layer portrays the highest value habitat from the Gulf of Maine Watershed Habitat Analysis, a habitat suitability model developed by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) Gulf of Maine Coastal Program. The analysis evaluated existing field data and scientific literature for 91 species of fish, wildlife, and plants important to USFWS in the Gulf of Maine watershed and ranked the landscape based on potential habitat for each species. This theme shows only the most important habitat (top 25%) for all species combined and excludes areas less than 5 acres. For more information please see the 1:24,000 Map 2 "High Value Plant and Animal Habitats" and Map 8 "Valuable Habitats for USFWS Priority Trust Species." For more information about the Gulf of Maine Watershed Habitat Analysis please visit: <http://www.fws.gov/northeast/gulfofmaine>.

MAP 3: Undeveloped Habitat Blocks

Undeveloped Habitat Blocks (MDIFW)

Undeveloped habitat blocks are areas with relatively little development and that provide opportunity for meaningful habitat conservation. These areas remain mostly unfragmented and are likely to include habitat conditions of a quality that could be expected to support most terrestrial species known to occur in the given region. Undeveloped habitat blocks have been depicted on this map by removing areas within 250-500 feet, based on intensity, of all improved roads identified by the Maine Department of Transportation and all developed areas identified in the 2006 MELCD Land Use/Land Cover and 2005 Impervious Surface data.

Development Buffer (MDIFW)

(note: transparent layer)

Areas defined by a 250-500 foot, intensity based zone of influence around all improved roads identified by the Maine Department of Transportation and all developed areas identified in the 2006 MELCD Land Use/Land Cover and 2005 Impervious Surface data.

Focus Areas

Focus Areas of Statewide Ecological Significance

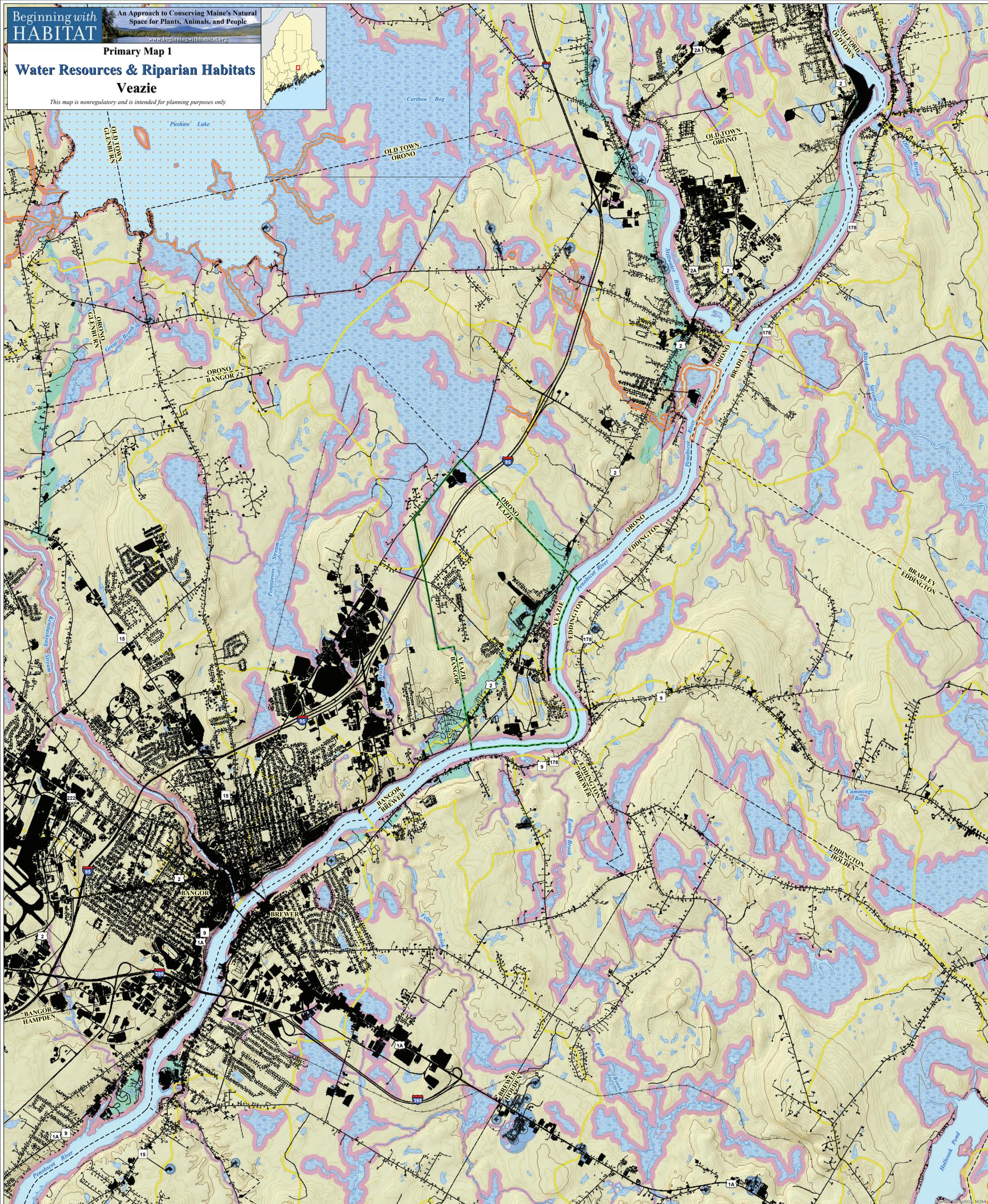
(note: not present in all regions)

Focus Areas of Statewide Ecological Significance have been designated based on an unusually rich convergence of rare plant and animal occurrences, high value habitat, and relatively intact natural landscapes. (The combined elements of Beginning with Habitat Maps 1-3). Focus area boundaries were drawn by MNAP and MDIFW biologists, generally following drainage divides and/or major fragmenting features such as roads. Focus Areas are intended to draw attention to these truly special places in hopes of building awareness and garnering support for land conservation by landowners, municipalities, and local land trusts. For descriptions of specific Focus Areas, consult the Beginning with Habitat notebook or the following website: <http://www.maine.gov/dacfmapfocusareas/index.htm>

Data and Information Sources

- DATA SOURCE INFORMATION**
- TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES**
Maine Office of GIS; *metwp24*
- ROADS**
Maine Office of GIS, Maine Department of Transportation; *medatpoc*, *E91* trds, *railroads*
- HYDROLOGY**
U.S. Geological Survey; *NHDH* Maine
- DEVELOPED**
Maine Office of GIS, Maine Department of Environmental Protection; *imperv*
- FOCUS AREA BOUNDARIES**
Maine Natural Areas Program
- NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY**
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; *NWI*
- RIPIARIAN BUFFERS**
Maine Natural Areas Program
- HIGH VALUE PLANT & ANIMAL HABITATS**
Maine Office of GIS, Maine Dept. of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife, Maine Natural Areas Program, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service; *ehpvrtrm*, *ehrtm*, *shorebird*, *iwwh*, *shorezone*, *iwwh*, *snl*, *forest91*, *fresh91*, *grass91*, *saline91*, *gomlc7*, *dwa*, *svpbuffers*
- PLANTS, ANIMALS, AND NATURAL COMMUNITIES**
Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife, Maine Natural Areas Program
- UNDEVELOPED HABITAT BLOCKS, DEVELOPMENT BUFFER**
Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife
- DATA SOURCE CONTACT INFORMATION**
Maine Office of GIS: <http://www.maine.gov/megis/>
Maine Natural Areas Program: <http://www.maine.gov/dacf/mnap>
Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife: <http://www.maine.gov/ifw/>
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service: Gulf of Maine Coastal Program- <http://www.fws.gov/GOMCP/>
Maine Department of Transportation: <http://www.maine.gov/mdot/>
- DIGITAL DATA REQUEST**
To request digital data for a town or organization, visit our website: http://www.beginningwithhabitat.org/the_maps/gis_data_request.html

This map is nonregulatory and is intended for planning purposes only



LEGEND

- This map depicts riparian areas associated with major surface water features and important public water resources. This map does not depict all streams and wetlands known to occur on the landscape and should not be used as a substitute for on the ground surveys. This map should be used as a planning reference only and is intended to illustrate the natural hydrologic connections between surface water features. Protecting riparian habitats protects water quality, maintains habitat connections, and safeguards important economic resources including recreational and commercial fisheries.
- Selected Town or Area
 - Organized Township Boundary
 - Unorganized Township
 - Developed - Impervious surfaces including buildings and roads
 - Drainage divides - These are the smallest hydrologic units mapped in Maine. They contain watershed boundaries for most ponds and rivers in Maine.
 - NWI Wetlands - National Wetlands Inventory (NWI) uses aerial photographs to approximate wetland locations. NWI data is not a comprehensive mapping of wetland resources and typically under represents the presence of wetlands on the landscape. The presence of wetlands needs to be determined in the field prior to conducting activities that could result in wetland disturbance.
 - Riparian Habitat - depicted using common regulatory zones including a 250-foot wide strip around Great Ponds (ponds > 10 acres), rivers, coastline, and wetlands > 10 acres and a 75-foot-wide strip around streams. Riparian areas depicted on this map may already be affected by existing land uses.
 - Shellfish Growing Areas - The Maine Department of Marine Resources maps growing areas for economically important shellfish resources. This map depicts softshell and hard clam resources in order to illustrate the relation of these resources to streams and shoreline areas vital to their conservation.
 - Brook Trout Habitat - Streams and ponds, buffered to 100 feet, where wild Brook Trout populations have been documented, or managed to enhance local fisheries.
 - Public Water Supply Wells
 - Source protection area - Buffers that represent source water protection areas for wells and surface water intakes that serve the public water supply. Their size is proportional to population served and/or by the type of water supply system. These buffers range from 300 to 2,500 feet in radius.
 - Aquifers - flow of at least 10 gallons per minute

Regional View of Watersheds

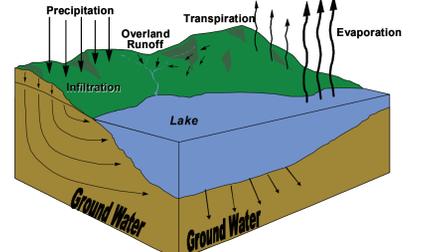


A watershed includes all of the land that drains to a common waterbody. The areas within the watershed are linked ecologically by the water, sediment, nutrients, and pollutants that flow through them. For the purpose of mapping "hydrological units," watersheds are often grouped into larger drainages or divided into smaller ones depending on the map's scale. Drainage divides (shown on main map as yellow lines), are the smallest hydrological units and generally drain into small ponds, wetlands, or streams. These units are grouped into subwatersheds (HU12) and are represented on the inset map above by the yellow-brown outlines.

- Main Map Extent
- Selected Town or Area
- Subwatersheds

1 inch = 4 miles

Relationship of Ground Water and Surface Water



Precipitation is the source of all water. Surface water and ground water are related. Drinking water can come from either source. Ground contaminants can affect both. The relationship between ground water and surface water is part of the hydrologic cycle. Precipitation that falls from the atmosphere as rain or snow reaches the land surface and recharges rivers, lakes, wetlands, and other surface bodies of water directly through overland runoff. Surface water also seeps into the ground through infiltration and eventually reaches the ground water, or through evaporation, returns to the atmosphere. Water evaporates from leaves and stems of plants through transpiration.

Shoreland Zoning

Maine's Mandatory Shoreland Zoning Act is intended to protect water quality, conserve wildlife habitat, and preserve the natural beauty of Maine's shoreline areas. Successful implementation requires local awareness of and appreciation for surface water resources and effective enforcement of setback and buffer requirements.

- At a minimum, Maine's shoreland zones include all land within:
- 250 feet of the high-water line of any pond over 10 acres, any river that drains at least 25 square miles, and all tidal waters and saltwater marshes;
 - 250 feet of a freshwater wetland over 10 acres (except "forested" wetlands); and
 - 75 feet of a stream that is either an outlet stream of a great pond, or located below the confluence of two perennial streams as depicted on a USGS topographic map.

Shoreland zoning encourages towns to provide greater protection to their local water resources by applying shoreland zone protections to additional resource types such as smaller streams and wetlands, and rare terrestrial features. For specific guidance regarding Maine's Mandatory Shoreland Zoning Act contact the Dept. of Environmental Protection Shoreland Zoning Unit: 207-287-3901 (Augusta), 207-822-6300 (Portland), 207-941-4116 (Bangor), www.maine.gov/dep/blw/docstand/szpage.htm

Data Sources

DATA SOURCE INFORMATION

TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES
Maine Office of GIS (2013); metwp24

ROADS
Maine Office of GIS, Maine Department of Transportation (2015); medotpub

HYDROLOGY
USGS National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) Maine (2012)

DEVELOPED
Maine Office of GIS, Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (2015); impervious_change_2015

NATIONAL WETLANDS INVENTORY
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (2015); NWI

SHELLFISH
Maine Department of Marine Resources; softshell_claims_hard_claims

RIPARIAN BUFFERS
Maine Office of GIS, Maine Natural Areas Program (2011)

WELLS, WELL BUFFERS
Maine Office of GIS, Maine Department of Human Services-Drinking Water Program (2011); wells_wellbuf

AQUIFERS
Maine Office of GIS, Maine Geological Survey (2011); aquifer_polygons

DRAINAGE DIVIDES
Maine Office of GIS (1994); medrvd

BROOK TROUT HABITAT
Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife (2011)

DATA SOURCE CONTACT INFORMATION
Maine Office of GIS: <http://www.maine.gov/mgis/>
Maine Natural Areas Program: <http://www.maine.gov/dac/mna/index.html>
Maine Department of Marine Resources: <http://www.maine.gov/dmr/>
Maine Department of Transportation: <http://www.maine.gov/dot/>
Maine Geological Survey: <http://www.maine.gov/oc/mgs/mgs.htm>
Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife: <http://www.maine.gov/wildlife/index.html>

DIGITAL DATA REQUEST
To request digital data for a town or organization, please visit our website: http://www.beginningwithhabitat.org/the_mappings_data_request.html



LEGEND

Beginning with Habitat (BwH) is a voluntary tool intended to assist landowners, resource managers, planners, and municipalities in identifying and making informed decisions about areas of potential special resource concern. This data includes the best available information provided through BwH's coalition partners as of the map date, and is intended for information purposes only. It should not be interpreted as a comprehensive analysis of plant and animal occurrences or other local resources, but rather as an initial screen to flag areas where agency consultation may be appropriate. Habitat data sets are updated continuously as more accurate and current data becomes available. However, as many areas have not been completely surveyed, features may be present that are not yet mapped, and the boundaries of some depicted features may need to be revised. Local knowledge is critical in providing accurate data. If errors are noted in the current depiction of resources, please contact our office. Some habitat features depicted on this map are regulated by the State of Maine through the Maine Endangered Species Act (Essential Habitats and threatened and endangered species occurrences) and Natural Resources Protection Act (Significant Wildlife Habitat). We recommend consultation with MDIFW Regional Biologists or MNPAP Ecologists if activities are proposed within resource areas depicted on this map. Consultation early in the planning process usually helps to resolve regulatory concerns and minimize agency review time. For MDIFW and MNPAP contact information, visit <http://www.beginningwithhabitat.org/contacts/index.html>.

- Organized Township Boundary
- Unorganized Township
- Selected Town or Area of Interest
- Developed: Impervious surfaces such as buildings and roads

Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Wildlife

Known rare, threatened, or endangered species occurrence and/or the associated habitats based on species sightings.

Consult with a MDIFW regional biologist to determine the relative importance and conservation needs of the specific location and supporting habitat. For more information regarding individual species visit our website, http://www.maine.gov/wildlife/species/endangered_species/state_list.htm, for species specific fact sheets.

The Federal Endangered Species Act requires actions authorized, funded, or carried out by federal agencies be reviewed by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. If your project occurs near an occurrence of the Atlantic Salmon, Roseate Tern, Piping Plover, Canada Lynx, New England Cottontail, Fish's Lousewort, or Small-whorled Pagonia contact the Maine Field Office, USFWS, 1168 Main St., Old Town, ME 04468.

Rare or Exemplary Plants and Natural Communities

Rare Plant Locations

Known rare, threatened, or endangered plant occurrences are based on field observations. Consult with a Maine Natural Areas Program (MNPAP) Ecologist to determine conservation needs of particular species. For more information regarding rare plants, the complete list of tracked species and fact sheets for those species can be found at: <http://www.maine.gov/doc/nim/map/features/plantlist.htm>

Rare or Exemplary Natural Community Locations

The MNPAP has classified and distinguished 98 different natural community types that collectively cover the state's landscape. These include such habitats as floodplain forests, coastal bogs, alpine summits, and many others. Each type is assigned a rarity rank of 1 (rare) through 5 (common). Mapped rare natural communities or ecosystems, or exemplary examples of common natural communities or ecosystems, are based on field surveys and aerial photo interpretation. Consult with an MNPAP Ecologist to determine conservation needs of particular communities or ecosystems.

Essential Wildlife Habitats

Roseate Tern Nesting Area or Piping Plover-Least Tern Nesting, Feeding, & Brood-Rearing Area

Maine's Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife (MDIFW, www.state.me.us/ifw) maps areas currently or historically providing habitat essential to the conservation of endangered or threatened species protected by the Maine Endangered Species Act (12 MRSA, Chapter 925, Subchapter 3, Sections 12804 and 12806) and regulations (MDIFW Rules, Chapter 8.05). Identification of Essential Habitat areas is based on species observations and confirmed habitat use. If a project occurs partly or wholly within an Essential Habitat, it must be evaluated by MDIFW before state and/or municipal permits can be approved or project activities can take place.

Significant Wildlife Habitats

- Candidate Deer Wintering Area
Forested area possibly used by deer for shelter during periods of deep snow and cold temperatures. Assessing the current value of a deer wintering area requires on-site investigation and verification by IF&W staff. Locations depicted should be considered as approximate only.
- Inland Waterfowl / Wading Bird
Freshwater breeding, migration/staging, and wintering habitats for inland waterfowl or breeding, feeding, loafing, migration, or roosting habitats for inland wading birds.
- Seabird Nesting Island
An island, ledge, or portion thereof in tidal waters with documented, nesting seabirds or suitable nesting habitat for endangered seabirds.
- Shorebird Areas
Coastal staging areas that provide feeding habitat like tidal mud flats or roosting habitat like gravel bars or sand spits for migrating shorebirds
- Tidal Waterfowl / Wading Bird
Breeding, migrating/staging, or wintering areas for coastal waterfowl or breeding, feeding, loafing, migrating, or roosting areas for coastal wading birds. Tidal Waterfowl/Wading Bird habitats include aquatic beds, eelgrass, emergent wetlands, mudflats, seaweed communities, and reefs.
- Significant Vernal Pools
A pool depression used for breeding by amphibians and other indicator species and that portion of the critical terrestrial habitat within 250 ft of the spring or fall high water mark. A vernal pool must have the following characteristics: natural origin, nonpermanent hydroperiod, lack permanently flowing inlet or outlet, and lack predatory fish.

Maine's Natural Resources Protection Act

Maine's Natural Resources Protection Act (NRPA, 1988) is administered by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (MDEP, <http://www.maine.gov/dep/blw/dostand/nrpapage.htm>) and is intended to prevent further degradation and loss of natural resources in the state, including the above Significant Wildlife Habitats that have been mapped by MDIFW. MDEP has regulatory authority over most Significant Wildlife Habitat types. The regional MDEP office should be consulted when considering a project in these areas.

Atlantic Salmon Spawning/Rearing Habitat

- Atlantic Salmon Rearing Habitat
- Atlantic Salmon Spawning Habitat
- Atlantic Salmon Limited Spawning Habitat

Mapped by Atlantic Salmon Commission (ASC) and US Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS) from field surveys on selected Penobscot and Kennebec River tributaries and the Dennys, Ducktrap, East Machias, Machias, Pleasant, Narraguagus, and Sheepscot Rivers.

Data Sources

- DATA SOURCE INFORMATION**
- TOWNSHIP BOUNDARIES
 - Maine Office of GIS: *Metwp24* (2013)
 - ROADS
 - Maine Office of GIS, Maine Department of Transportation: *Medtdp0b* (2015)
 - HYDROLOGY
 - U.S. Geological Survey National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) Maine (2012)
 - DEVELOPED
 - Maine Office of GIS, Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, and multiple other agencies: *Imperv* (2015)
 - ESSENTIAL & SIGNIFICANT WILDLIFE HABITATS
 - Maine Office of GIS, Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife, DWA, ETSC, Ehlptm, Ehltrm, JWWH, Sm, Shorebird, TWWH (2003-2015)
 - RARE NATURAL COMMUNITIES & PLANTS
 - Maine Natural Areas Program: *MNPAP_eos* (2015)
 - ATLANTIC SALMON HABITAT
 - Maine Office of GIS, Maine Atlantic Salmon Commission, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service: *Ashab3* (2013)
- DATA SOURCE CONTACT INFORMATION**
- Maine Office of GIS: <http://www.maine.gov/megs/catalog/>
 - Maine Natural Areas Program: <http://www.maine.gov/dostand/nim/index.html>
 - Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife: <http://www.maine.gov/ifw/>
 - U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Gulf of Maine Program: <http://gulfofmaine.fws.gov>
 - Maine Atlantic Salmon Commission: <http://www.maine.gov/asc/>
 - Maine Department of Transportation: <http://www.maine.gov/mdot/>

DIGITAL DATA REQUEST
 To request digital data for a town or organization, please visit our website http://www.beginningwithhabitat.org/the_maps/gis_data_request.html



Map Prepared by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife
 October 2015

Important Plants, Animals, and Habitats

This information is based on known occurrences or known geographic distribution of the species listed and represents the best available information available at the time the report was printed. For more information, please contact Beginning with Habitat.

Veazie

Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Plants

Data from MNAP

Common Name	Scientific Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status	Federal Status
Bicknell's Sedge	<i>Carex bicknellii</i>	G5	S1	E	
Hyssop-leaved Ficabane	<i>Erigeron hyssopifolius</i>	G5	S2	SC	
Long-leaved Bluet	<i>Houstonia longifolia</i> var. <i>longifolia</i>	G4G5TNR	S2S3	SC	
New England Violet	<i>Viola novae-angliae</i>	G4Q	S2	SC	
Orono Sedge	<i>Carex oronensis</i>	G3	S3	T	
Purple Clematis	<i>Clematis occidentalis</i> var. <i>occidentalis</i>	G5T5	S3	SC	

Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Animals

Data from MDIFW

Common Name	Scientific Name	Global Rank	State Rank	State Status
Bald Eagle	<i>Haliaeetus leucocephalus</i>	G5	S4B, S4N	SC

Rare and Exemplary Natural Communities and Ecosystems

Data from MNAP

Common Name	Scientific Name	Global Rank	State Rank
Domed Bog	Domed bog ecosystem	GNR	S3

Veazie

Significant, Essential, and other Animal Habitats

Significant and Essential Habitats and
Significant Vernal Pools from MDFIW

Habitat Type

Deer Wintering Area

Bird Species of Greatest Conservation Need

Primarily from breeding bird atlas and based on county
distribution data. Based on known ranges, these species may
occur in this geographic area if appropriate habitat is available.

Common Name	Scientific Name
American Bittern	<i>Botaurus lentiginosus</i>
American Black Duck	<i>Anas rubripes</i>
American Three-toed Woodpecker	<i>Picoides dorsalis</i>
American Woodcock	<i>Scelopax minor</i>
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Barred Owl	<i>Strix varia</i>
Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Dendroica castanea</i>
Black And White Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>
Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>
Black-throated Blue Warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>

Veazie

Brown Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma rufum</i>
Canada Warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>
Cape May Warbler	<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>
Common Loon	<i>Gavia immer</i>
Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>
Eastern Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>
Eastern Towhee	<i>Pipilo erythrophthalmus</i>
Field Sparrow	<i>Spizella pusilla</i>
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>
Great-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>
Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>
Horned Lark (breeding)	<i>Eremophila alpestris</i>
Marsh Wren	<i>Cistothorus palustris</i>
Nelson's Sharp-tailed Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus nelsoni</i>
Northern Flicker	<i>Colaptes auratus</i>
Northern Parula	<i>Parula americana</i>

Veazie

Pied-billed Grebe	Podilymbus podiceps
Purple Finch	Carpodacus purpureus
Red Crossbill	Loxia curvirostra
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	Pheucticus ludovicianus
Sandhill Crane	Grus canadensis
Scarlet Tanager	Piranga olivacea
Veery	Catharus fuscescens
Vesper Sparrow	Pooecetes gramineus
Willow Flycatcher	Empidonax traillii
Wood Thrush	Hylocichla mustelina
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	Sphyrapicus varius

Data from MDIFW, DMR, and USFWS. Based on known ranges, these species may occur in this geographic area if appropriate habitat is available.

Fish Species of Greatest Conservation Need

Common Name	Scientific Name
Alewife	Alosa pseudoharengus
American Eel	Anguilla rostrata
American Shad	Alosa sapidissima
Atlantic Salmon	Salmo salar
Atlantic Sturgeon	Acipenser oxyrinchus
Atlantic Tomcod	Microgadus tomcod

Veazie

Blueback Herring	<i>Alosa aestivalis</i>
Brook Trout	<i>Salvelinus fontinalis</i>
Rainbow Smelt	<i>Osmerus mordax</i>
Sea Lamprey	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>
Shortnose Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser brevirostrum</i>
Striped Bass	<i>Morone saxatilis</i>

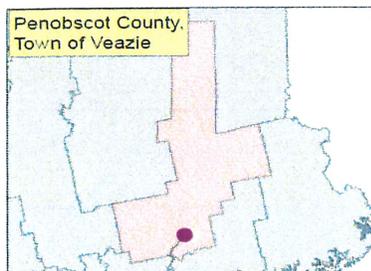
Other Species of Greatest Conservation Need

Data from MDIFW, Damselfly/Dragonfly Survey, and Maine Butterfly Atlas. Based on known ranges, these species may occur in this geographic area if appropriate habitat is available.

Common Name	Scientific Name
A Caddisfly	<i>Hydropsyche tomah</i>
Deep-throat Vertigo	<i>Vertigo nylanderii</i>
Graceful Clearwing	<i>Hemaris gracilis</i>
Leonard's Skipper	<i>Hesperia leonardus</i>

Agricultural and Forest Resources

- Veazie Agricultural Resources Map
- Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry Timber Harvesting Summary
- Golden Forestry Services McPhetres Forest, Davis Forest and Manterwood Trail Map



Veazie Agricultural Resources

Source Data: USDA, MEGIS, Maine DACF
 Projection: UTM, NAD83, Zone 19, Meters
 Produced by: Municipal Planning
 Assistance Program, DACF
 November 2013



Legend

- Municipal border
- Farmland Soils**
 - Farmland of statewide importance
 - Prime farmland
- River/Stream
- Waterbody

Summary of Timber Harvest Information for the town of: Veazie

YEAR	Selection harvest, acres	Shelter wood harvest, acres	Clear-cut harvest, acres	Total Harvest, acres	Change of land use, acres	Number of active Notifications
1991-1999	23	0	1	24	11	4
2002-2008	8	47	0	55	4	6
2009-2014	40	0	0	40	2	3
<u>Total</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>47</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>119</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>13</u>
Average	24	16	0	40	6	4

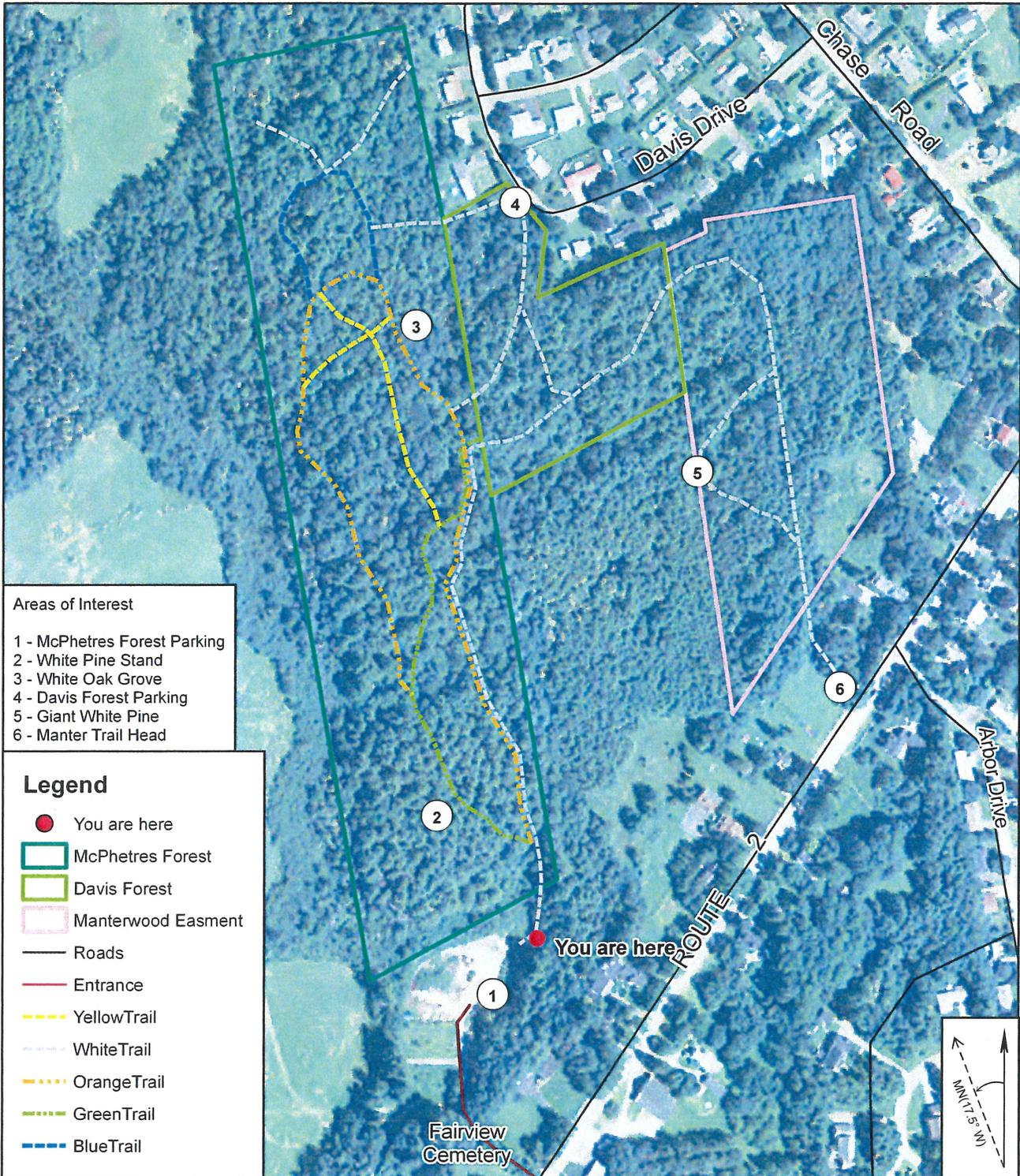
Data compiled from Confidential Year End Landowner Reports to Maine Forest Service.

Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry - Maine Forest Service
We help you make informed decisions about Maine's forests

*** To protect confidential landowner information, data is reported only where three or more landowner reports reported harvesting in the town.**

McPhetres Forest, Davis Forest and Manterwood Trail Map

McPhetres Forest, Davis Forest & Manterwood Trail Map



- Areas of Interest**
- 1 - McPhetres Forest Parking
 - 2 - White Pine Stand
 - 3 - White Oak Grove
 - 4 - Davis Forest Parking
 - 5 - Giant White Pine
 - 6 - Manter Trail Head

Legend

- You are here
- McPhetres Forest
- Davis Forest
- Manterwood Easment
- Roads
- Entrance
- YellowTrail
- WhiteTrail
- OrangeTrail
- GreenTrail
- BlueTrail



McPhetres Forest & Davis Forest - Town of Veazie owned
 ManterWood - Orono Land Trust Conservation & Trail Easements

2013 Aerial Photography, ME OGIS
 Created in ArcGIS, 03/15/17
 Map Datum NAD 83
 Projection UTM, Zone 19

Golden Forestry Services, Inc.
 PO Box 111 Orono, ME 04473
 www.GoldenForestry.com
 207-356-8747



Not a legal survey

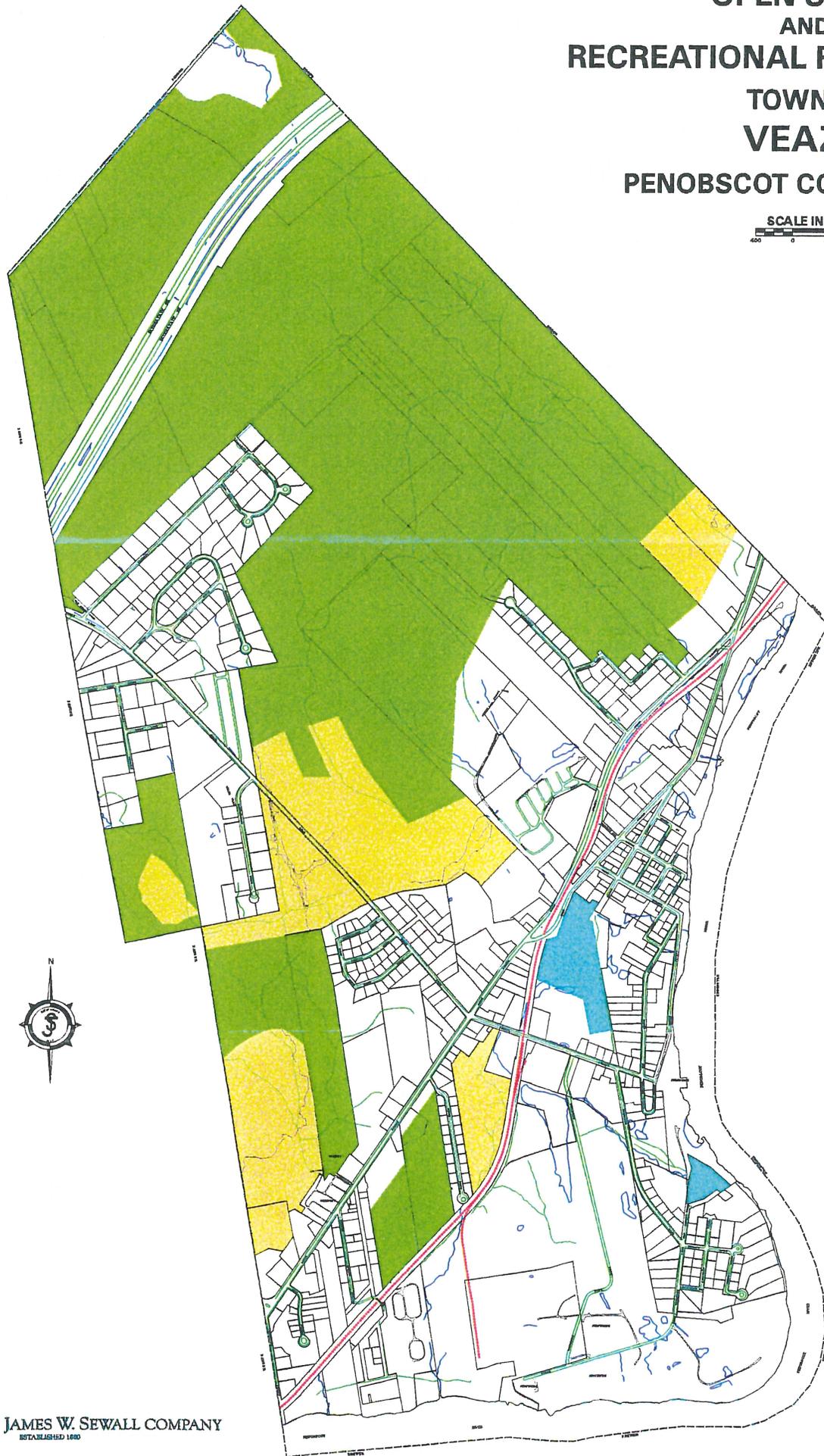
Recreation

- Open Space and Recreational Facilities Map

**Open Space
And
Recreational Facilities Map**

OPEN SPACE AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES MAP TOWN OF VEAZIE PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

SCALE IN FEET
400 0 400 800 FEET



LEGEND

TRANSPORTATION

-  MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD
-  ROAD-PV
-  ROAD-UPV
-  TRAILS

RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

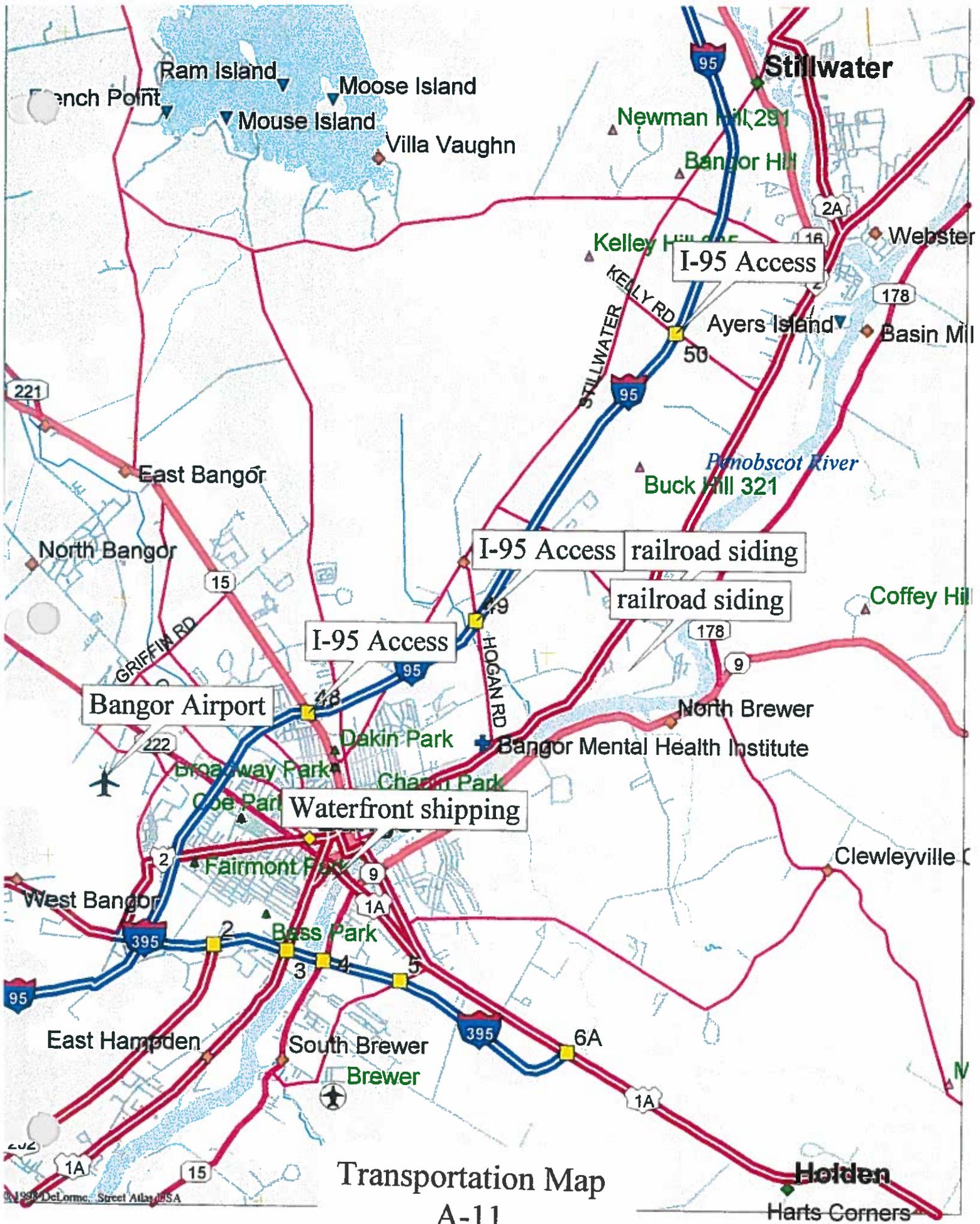
-  FARMLAND
-  FOREST LAND
-  OPEN SPACE AND RECREATIONAL AREAS



Transportation

- **Transportation Map**

Transportation Map



Transportation Map
A-11

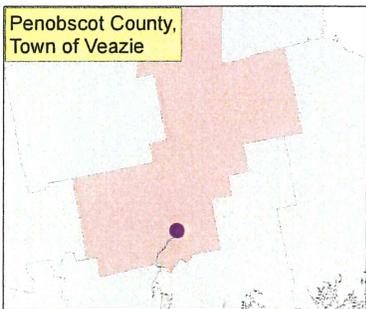
Existing Land Use

- Aerial Map
- Development Constraints Map
- Shoreland Zoning Map
- Zoning Map

Veazie Air Photo



0 0.5 1 Miles



Veazie Air Photo

Aerial Photo: NAIP 2015

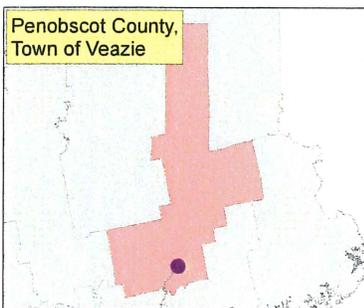
Source Data: USDA, MEGIS, Maine DACF
 Projection: UTM, NAD83, Zone 19, Meters
 Produced by: Municipal Planning
 Assistance Program, DACF
 November 2015



Legend

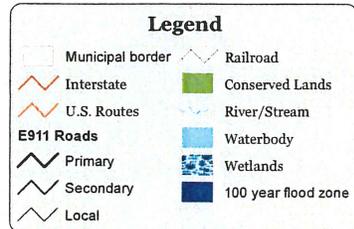
— Municipal border

Veazie Development Constraints



Veazie Development Constraints

Source Data: USDA, MEGIS, Maine DACF
 Projection: UTM, NAD83, Zone 19, Meters
 Produced by: Municipal Planning
 Assistance Program, DACF
 November 2015



**Official Shoreland
Zoning Map**

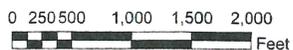
Town of Veazie Official Shoreland Zoning Map

Attested By: *[Signature]*
Date: 11/17/14

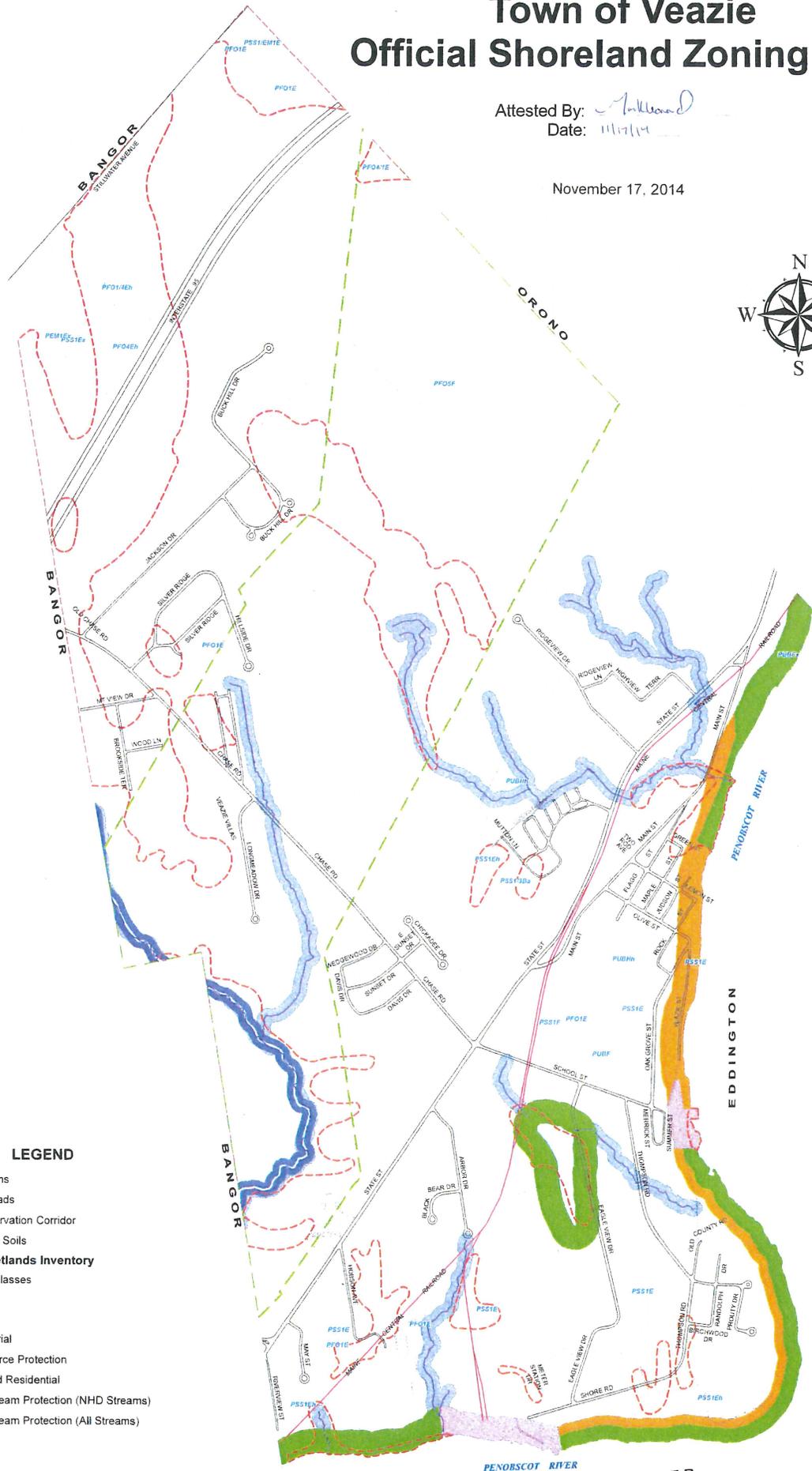
November 17, 2014



- LEGEND**
- Streams
 - Railroads
 - Conservation Corridor
 - Hydric Soils
 - National Wetlands Inventory**
 - NWI Classes
 - Water
 - Districts**
 - Industrial
 - Resource Protection
 - Limited Residential
 - 75' Stream Protection (NHD Streams)
 - 75' Stream Protection (All Streams)



Updated October 2, 2014

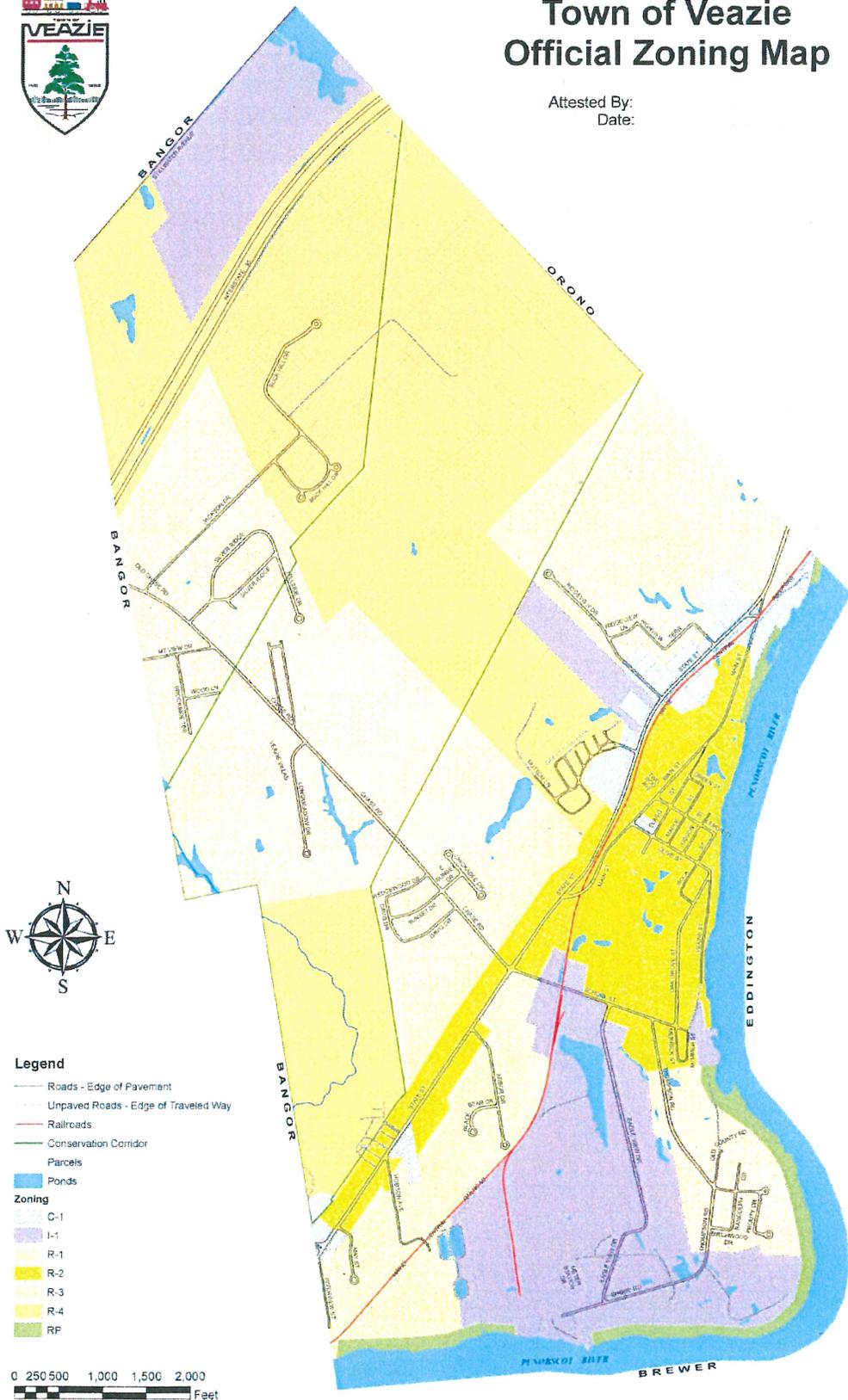


Official Zoning Map

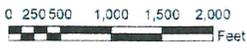


Town of Veazie Official Zoning Map

Attested By:
Date:



- Legend**
- Roads - Edge of Pavement
 - - - Unpaved Roads - Edge of Traveled Way
 - Railroads
 - Conservation Corridor
 - Parcels
 - Ponds
- Zoning**
- C-1
 - I-1
 - R-1
 - R-2
 - R-3
 - R-4
 - RP

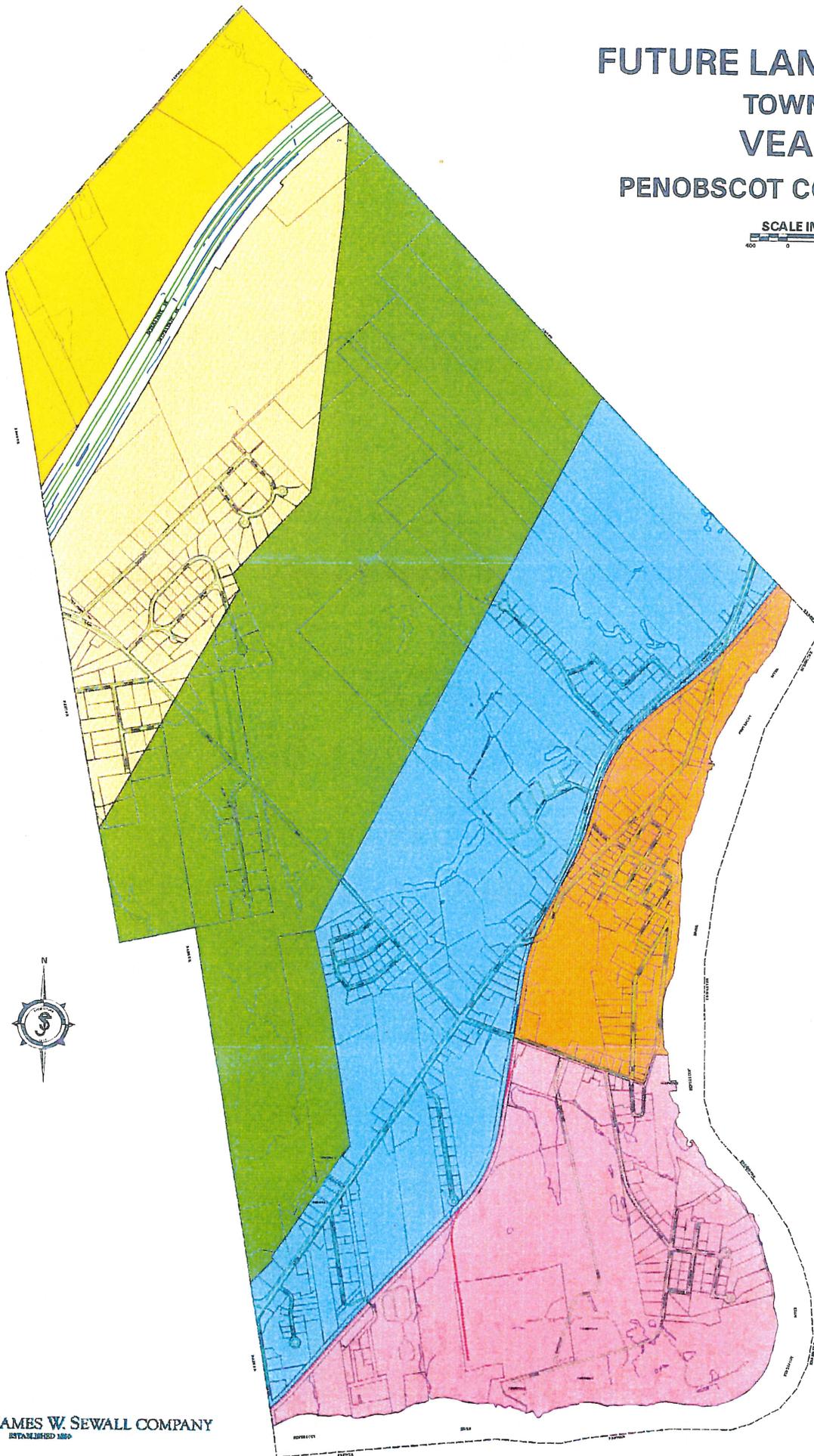


Future Land Use

- **Future Land Use Map**

FUTURE LAND USE MAP TOWN OF VEAZIE PENOBSCOT COUNTY, MAINE

SCALE IN FEET
0 100 200



LEGEND

TRANSPORTATION

- MAINE CENTRAL RAILROAD
- ROAD-PV
- ROAD-UPV

LAND USE

- SECTOR I - Secondary Rural Area
North of I-95
- SECTOR II - Secondary Rural Area
Between the Conservation Corridor and I-95
- SECTOR III - Primary Rural Area
The Conservation Corridor
- SECTOR IV - Growth Area
Between the Conservation Corridor and the Railroad
- SECTOR V - Growth Area
The Village Area - North of Railroad Street
Between the Railroad and the Penobscot River
- SECTOR VI - Growth Area
South of District 21, Between the Railroad and
the Penobscot River