

# Water Resources

## Overview

Geologically speaking, Kennebunk is fairly complex. With a gently sloping west-to-east topography, three major river watersheds, coastal habitat, freshwater and saltwater wetlands, a system of roadways and homes dating back to the early 1600s, the Maine Turnpike's bisection of the town, varied soil types, and the effects of postwar suburban housing development, there is a continuing need to balance the environmental effects of growth against the water resources that make human habitation possible.

## Great ponds

Kennebunk Land Trust's 625 acre Alewife Woods Reserve, located off Cole Road in near Kennebunk's western border, is home to Alewife Pond, a 45 acre water body. The land was conserved in 1990 and the shoreline remains undeveloped. Sucker Brook drains into the pond, and Ward Brook flows out of it. The pond is accessible through the Land Trust's 2.5 mile long trail system. Limited parking is provided on the property. It is about a mile from the parking area to the pond. Although several species of fish can be caught in the pond's relatively shallow waters, the most common are largemouth bass, yellow perch and chain pickerel.



Alewife Pond

Photo credit: Kennebunk Land Trust

## Watersheds and rivers

The Town of Kennebunk is divided into three watersheds: The Kennebunk River watershed (59 square miles), the Mousam River watershed (117 square miles), and the Little River watershed, which includes Branch Brook. The Kennebunk and Mousam Rivers serve the community as important recreation areas for aquatic life, fishing and boating. Branch Brook forms the southern border of Kennebunk and flows into the ocean between Parson's Beach and a section of Federally-owned Rachel Carson Wildlife Refuge. All three rivers as well as Ward Brook and Unnamed Tributaries 17, 18 and 19 are at risk of contamination where they cross under the Maine Turnpike. There are no identified aquatic invasives in any Kennebunk waters, other than green crabs in the tidal portions of rivers. Kennebunk Land Trust manages properties that border the rivers, providing protection in those sections. Both the Kennebunk and the Mousam Rivers are monitored by volunteers reporting to the Maine DEP through the Mousam and Kennebunk River Alliance, and with support from the Wells Reserve and Maine Rivers. There is also coordination with the Maine Healthy Beaches staff (EPA) and volunteers who monitor bacteria levels at the beaches. Testing of the rivers is done on a biweekly basis from June through September. The key metrics of the health of the rivers are dissolved oxygen, bacteria, salinity, temperature and specific conductance. Primary sources of pollution and stress to the rivers are:

- Non-point sources – failing septic systems, erosion, fertilizers and pesticides, heavy metals, petroleum residues, road salt, wildlife and pet feces, and polluted storm water runoff from impervious surfaces, agriculture and forestry.
- Point sources -- direct discharge, wastewater treatment plant discharge, sewer overflows and overboard discharges.

*(See Fig. WR1 "Kennebunk River Watersheds" map at the end of this chapter)*

### ***Kennebunk River***

The 15-mile-long Kennebunk River watershed drains about 44% of Kennebunk and is shared with the communities of Kennebunkport, Arundel and Lyman. The River's headwaters originate in Kennebunk Pond in Lyman. From there, Lords Brook converges with Ward Brook to form the Kennebunk. In the upper reaches, the landscape is sparsely developed consisting of mixed forest and agricultural lands. As it flows through Arundel and Kennebunk, it is bordered by heavy agricultural use and then, before discharging into the Atlantic at Gooch's Beach, the river enters an area of high-density development between Route 1 and the Atlantic Ocean. Two aquifers are located within the watershed, in the northern section of the portion east of Kennebunk Pond, and in the central southern portion below Ward Brook. Within the watershed



*The Kennebunk River looking upstream from Durrell's Bridge*

there are residential private wells as well as the Kennebunk, Kennebunkport and Wells (KK&W) Water District's Kennebunk River Well, which provides approximately 25% of the water district's supply. Freshwater portions of the river, which are classified as Class B, sustain wild brook and brown trout habitat. Striped bass is popularly fished below head-of-tide, which is rated as Class SB. Bacteria levels at all testing sites along the river have been elevated for some time, and the river is listed by the Maine DEP as impaired for bacteria, requiring a 41.6% reduction to meet water quality standards. (See the "Marine Resources" topic area for discussion of Kennebunk Harbor, located in the lower reaches of the Kennebunk River, and the effect river bacteria levels have on beach water quality.)

In 2018, a regional steering committee was formed including representative of the towns of Lyman, Arundel, Kennebunk and Kennebunkport as well as the Wells Reserve, the Mousam and Kennebunk Rivers Alliance and the Kennebunk, Kennebunkport and Wells Water District. Led by a project manager for the York County Soil & Water Conservation District, the Committee applied for and received a \$41,600 grant to conduct a two-year assessment of historical and current data and to devise a plan to address the water quality of the Kennebunk (funds matched by the towns and water district). The result of that assessment is a 10-year 2021-2031 Kennebunk River Watershed Management Plan including cost estimates and action recommendations that each watershed town might take to improve the health of the Kennebunk River. Proposed mitigation strategies include setting up a way for the Town to create a database of septic systems and a system to inspect them to identify failures; changes to agricultural practices that have resulted in fecal contamination; creation of stormwater outflow maps to identify pollution sources from roadways and parking lots (see *Future Land Use Plan* for more detailed discussion of ordinance changes to be considered).

The report summarizes recent efforts "to investigate and mitigate potential pollutant sources":

- *The Kennebunk River Watershed NPS Survey (supported by EPA Clean Water Act grant funds) identified 88 sites as contributing NPS pollution to the Kennebunk River. Over half of these sites were considered high priority problems (2001).*
- *Gooch's Beach Bacteria Monitoring by MHB (2003 – present).*
- *Intensified monitoring of the Kennebunk River by MHB. This project funded the analysis of 551 bacteria samples collected at 82 different locations throughout the watershed. Results indicate widespread bacterial contamination throughout all sites (2005-2010).*

- *The Oceanographic and Meteorological Study of Microbial Pollution Levels and Transport Pathways in the Kennebunk River by MHB & Maine Geological Survey. Potential sources of bacteria found in this study include septic systems, stormwater, boats, seaweed, waterfowl and pet waste (2007).*
- *An optical brightener (OB) study by MHB and US EPA discretely measured OB concentrations at 82 sites. 42 sites had single sample OB concentrations above 200ug/L and bacteria concentrations exceeding safety limits. Flowthrough OB monitoring was also conducted over a 5-day period. Higher concentrations were seen in the upper portions of the survey area (specifically between Durrell's Bridge and Riverwynde Drive) with decreasing concentrations approaching the coast (2008-2010).*
- *Kennebunk River Bacteria Monitoring by WNERR (2009 – present).*
- *A Watershed Risk Analysis by MHB developed a prioritized list of watershed properties to survey for malfunctioning septic systems. MHB and its partners conducted a sanitary survey of 31 properties considered a "tier 1 risk". 16 properties were marked for follow-up due to surface sewage malfunctions, hydraulic malfunctions, no evidence of a septic system, suspicious drainage pipes, and other unknown malfunctions. Additional survey work is needed to determine the status of the remaining systems that have not been inspected (2009).*
- *The Statewide Bacteria TMDL (ENSR, 2009) for the Kennebunk River indicated that a reduction of 41.6% in bacteria load concentrations is needed to meet water quality standards. Recommended mitigation strategies presented in the report include comprehensive analysis of both public and private wastewater systems, sanitary surveys, and public outreach in agricultural areas to reduce fecal contamination of stormwater runoff from livestock, manure storage areas, and fertilized fields, and to keep farm animals away from surface waters (2009).*
- *The Kennebunk River Road Crossing Survey by WNERR surveyed 83 stream crossings and identified 21 severe fish barriers in the Kennebunk River. Road crossings on the main stem were all found to be adequate for fish passage. Crossings ranked as severe barriers were mostly located in the upper reaches of the watershed and on major tributaries (2010).*
- *The Kennebunk River Stream Barrier Survey by WNERR surveyed potential fish barriers in the Kennebunk River and 3 other rivers in Southern Maine. Sixty-six (66) potential barriers were documented within the Kennebunk River and its tributaries during a 2012 survey conducted by the Wells National Estuarine Research Reserve (Aman, 2013).*
- *Duck Brook in Arundel is included in the Statewide Bacteria TMDL Freshwater Addendum (MDEP, 2014) and must see a 48% reduction in bacteria load concentrations to achieve attainment and meet the standards for Class B streams. The TMDL report recommends conducting systematic investigations in the areas surrounding contaminated sites to determine and remediate bacteria sources. This includes organizing sanitary surveys in residential and developed areas and assessing the impact of domestic animal waste from properties with livestock (2014).*
- *A stream corridor assessment, watershed inventory, and stormwater outfall survey in 2019 were completed by project partners, including WNERR, MHB, DEP, York County Soil and Water Conservation District (YCSWCD), and FB Environmental (FBE). The assessments documented unusual conditions in the Kennebunk River main stem and tributaries, as well as potential pollutant sources.*

A link to the final assessment and action plan: <https://www.wellsreserve.org/project/kennebunk-river-watershed-based-management-plan>

### **Mousam River**

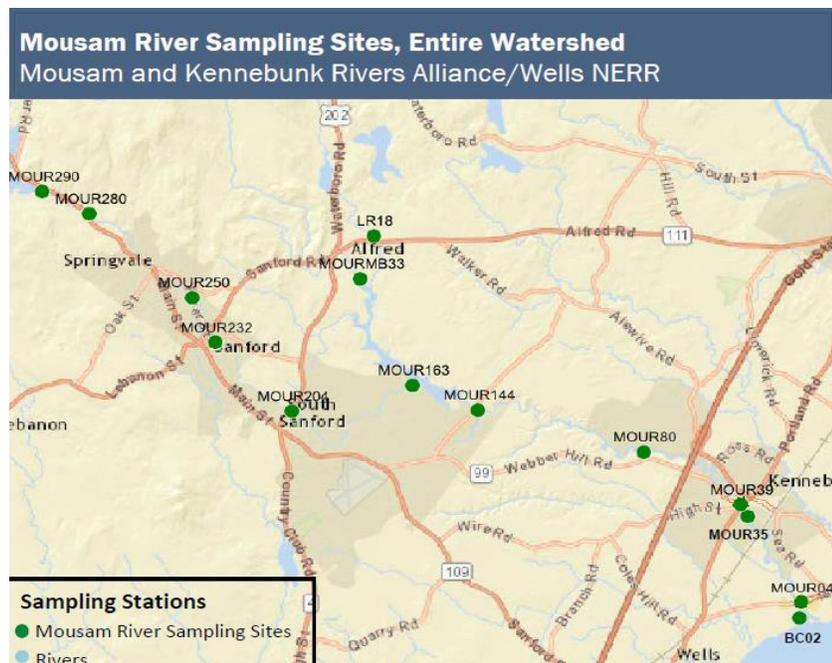
An additional 44% of the Town's acreage falls within the Mousam River watershed. 23 miles long, the Mousam River originates at Square Pond and flows into Mousam Lake in Shapleigh. From there, it runs through Sanford and Alfred to Estes Lake. From Estes Lake, it flows into Lyman and then into Kennebunk to discharge into the

Atlantic Ocean at Parsons Beach. Maine DEP lists a 9.9-mile segment of the river in Sanford above Estes Lake as impaired due to toxics and nutrients from high levels of development (impervious surfaces), point source discharges and the overall impact of the river's many dams on water quality. From Estes Lake to tidewater, the River is designated Class B, with a section between Springdale (Sanford) and Estes Lake designated Class C. The River is tidal almost to the Route 1 dam, and depending on the time of year, shad, alewives, elvers, sea run trout and striped bass are found in its tidal reaches. Both the Kennebunk Sewer District and Sanford Sewer District have licenses to discharge treated effluent into the Mousam River.



The Mousam River looking downstream from Route 1

According to the Mousam River (MKRA/Wells NERR) 2019 Summary Data Report, the Maine DEP Biological Monitoring Program has been monitoring the river since 1995, on a biweekly basis from June through September. This data is available on DEP's website. The Mousam and Kennebunk Rivers Alliance (MKRA) was formed in 2009 with support from the Wells National Estuarine Research Reserve (Wells Reserve) and Maine Rivers for the purpose of monitoring and improving conditions in the Kennebunk and Mousam rivers. Since 2012, several stormwater BMPs have been installed on the Mousam River in Sanford and Alfred to treat urban, industrial and agricultural runoff draining to Number One Pond and Estes Lake. In 2013 the Wells Reserve and Maine Rivers conducted a study of water temperature and bacteria in the lower Mousam River between Old Falls Dam and Rogers Pond Park in Kennebunk. Continuous data loggers collected water temperature from June to September, and bacteria samples were collected every two weeks. The Mousam River Stream Temperature Study Report is available at [www.wellsreserve.org](http://www.wellsreserve.org). Mousam Kennebunk Rivers Alliance has eleven sites on the main stem, and four tributary sites on the Middle Branch, Littlefield River and Back Creek.



Data included in the report indicates a pattern since 2010 at testing sites at Mill Street, Berry Court, Rogers Pond and the Route 9 Bridge of low levels of dissolved oxygen concentration values, and high bacteria levels. There are numerous sources of pollution and other stresses to the Mousam River and tributary sites that could potentially have an impact on water quality. Some of those sources of pollution and stress may include:

- Non-point source pollution (e.g., septic systems, eroded soil, fertilizers, pesticides, heavy metals, petroleum residues, road salt, wildlife and pet feces) and polluted stormwater originating from urban impervious

surfaces (e.g. streets, parking lots, driveways, rooftops) (even though urban development and roads are fairly sparse in the watershed), agriculture, and forestry.

- Point source pollution (pollution originating from a direct discharge including wastewater treatment plant discharge, combined sewer overflows and overboard discharges).
- Ponds and impoundments (which often create more pond-like aquatic habitat conditions that may have higher water temperatures and lower dissolved oxygen concentrations than free-flowing waters).
- Natural effects of wetlands (such as contributing waters to a stream/river that have low dissolved oxygen levels due to the decomposition of larger amounts of organic matter, respiration of abundant plant matter, and low re-aeration rates that is characteristic of many wetlands).

The river has at least ten dams on its main stem, including three in Kennebunk. The dams within Kennebunk have existed, with periodic replacement or rebuilding, since the Town's early days:

- Sayward - 1653, now known as the Kessler Dam, rebuilt in 1954
- Dane Perkins - 1724, rebuilt in 1936
- Twine Mill - 1801, also rebuilt in 1936

These dams played an important role in the formation, development and evolution of the Town of Kennebunk, including providing power for the 19<sup>th</sup> century factories that dominated the downtown business area. In 1893, the Town purchased the rights to use power for electric street lighting; years later, in 1951, Kennebunk Light & Power was created and took over the function. In 2016, KPLD made the decision not to renew the dams' Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) license for producing electricity; licensing expires March 31, 2022. At this time, there is no plan in place for another electricity producer to acquire the licenses. There is public support for both dam removal and dam retention, with a slightly higher percentage of residents voting during a 2016 non-binding referendum to keep the dams. Evidence from similar dam removals – and comments by Maine Department of Environment Protection (DEP), Department of Marine Resources (DMR) and other State agencies - indicates that removal increases fish migration, eliminates dissolved oxygen and higher temperatures inherent in impounded sections and would augment the overall health of the river and fisheries. Retaining the dams would preserve the wider and deeper scenic vistas that some residents use for kayaking and canoeing. KPLD cited the cost of removal as a factor in its decision to retain the dams. A link to the 3/21/21 KPLD Surrender Application: [https://kpld.org/vertical/Sites/%7B423355D4-5FDE-44B4-800E-406FA53C5BD4%7D/uploads/KLPD - Hydro - Surrender Application \(3-31-2021\).pdf](https://kpld.org/vertical/Sites/%7B423355D4-5FDE-44B4-800E-406FA53C5BD4%7D/uploads/KLPD%20-%20Hydro%20-%20Surrender%20Application%20(3-31-2021).pdf)

### **Branch Brook**

A smaller area of the Town, about 12% aligned along Branch Brook, is drained by the Little River watershed. Due to its use as a drinking water source, the corridor is the most protected of the three watersheds. Kennebunk, Kennebunkport and Wells Water District initiated the Branch Brook Consortium consisting of the towns of Kennebunk, Wells and Sanford to protect Branch Brook surface water.

*(See FIG.WR2 "Map of Branch Brook Watershed and Protected Lands" at end of chapter)*

## **Sand and Gravel Aquifers**

Branch Brook overlies a sand and gravel aquifer, and both the aquifer and the Brook have in the past been the source of the public water supply for four towns, including Kennebunk, until more recent changes by the Water District added drilled wells to the supply mix. Much, but not all, of the land adjoining the brook is owned by Kennebunk, Kennebunkport & Wells Water District. The KK&W Water District clears its property along Branch Brook by hand and uses no pesticides or herbicides. Kennebunk's zoning ordinances limit use of the Branch Brook Aquifer Protection District to activities that protect the integrity of the aquifer, including forest

management, harvesting of wild crops, agriculture excluding animal husbandry, timber harvesting, single family homes on lots of not less than 3 acres net, and minimal recreational use.

Extensive sand and gravel aquifers underlie much of the land area of Kennebunk. This groundwater is a valuable resource for the town, increasingly at risk from various sources of contamination because of the permeability of the sand and gravel deposits. Besides Branch Brook, there are four moderate yield aquifers identified on the Maine Geological Survey Maps within the Town of Kennebunk.

- One small aquifer to the south of and immediately adjacent to the Mousam River in the eastern part of town.
- Two larger aquifers between the Mousam and Kennebunk Rivers. The larger of these two is bordered by the railroad, Kennebunk Landing and Heath Road. The former municipal landfill is located in a gravel pit over this aquifer but the 27-acre site was shut down using Maine DEP regulation closure procedures in 1987. Groundwater samples from onsite monitoring wells were found to be contaminated. A methane collection system and clay cap were installed as part of Phase I. The landfill closure was completed in 1994 under a Phase II reduced closure procedure. In March of 1999, the site was given a “no further action necessary” status by Maine DEP as no significant methane was found. It has been suggested that the site might be a good location for solar production. Kennebunk, Kennebunkport and Wells Water District serves this area with public water (no private wells are used).
- A very extensive aquifer underlies almost all the land area east of the Turnpike and south of Route 35. This aquifer stretches from west of Crescent Beach up to the junction of the Turnpike and Cat Mousam Road, then extends west under all the land between the Mousam River and Branch Brook. It is joined to a system that reaches west and north into Sanford and Waterboro.
- The fifth aquifer in Kennebunk is a large system west of the Maine Turnpike that surrounds Alfred Road. Field testing indicates significant water supply in these areas which was recharged from almost all of the surface area over the aquifers, as well as from recharge areas located outside of the municipal boundaries. Soils maps show large amounts of Adams soils in these locations, which are very permeable and well drained.

*(See FIG.WR3 “Kennebunk Aquifer Map” at end of chapter)*

## **Town Best Management Practices and Regulatory Protection of Groundwater and Surface Water**

The Town’s Public Works Department is responsible for the maintenance of all public infrastructure within the Town’s rights-of-way, including beaches, storm drain systems and culverts, street sweeping and snow plowing. It has implemented a reduced-salt program town-wide in the winter for all of its roads, and is based on best practices established by the State and DEP. Salt/sand is stored under cover at the Public Works facility on Sea Road. The Public Works Department trains annually on this along with best practices for culvert replacement and street sweeping. Stormwater collected in street drains is not sent to Kennebunk Sewer District for treatment, but is collected and released to streams and rivers (a GIS stormwater system mapping project is in progress), with a schedule for street drain clean-outs. Garage operations are located at the Sea Road facility, and current space limitations are being reviewed as part of a Facilities Survey, which will assist the Town in planning for needed expansion. All contractors are required to follow best practices whenever they work within the town ROW.

There is a large Maine Turnpike Authority salt/sand storage area on Fletcher Street at the turnpike interchange, and supplies are stored under cover.

The Town’s Subdivision Regulations and Zoning ordinances, including the Shoreland Zoning Overlay Zone performance standards, govern practices by developers to avoid adverse environmental impacts, including erosion, mass soil movement, and water pollution, both during or after construction. Proposed uses requiring subsurface waste disposal, and commercial or industrial development and other similar intensive land uses, require a soils report, prepared by a State-certified soil scientist or geologist based on an on-site investigation. Standards establish minimum setbacks for buildings and structures, roadways, driveways, parking areas and other impervious surfaces as they relate to the normal high water line of a waterbody; functionally water-dependent uses such as docks and road crossings are exempt with a finding that these meet applicable Performance Standards. Total lot coverage in various districts within the Growth Areas is set at 70%, with 20% for all other districts. Performance standards also control practices such as manure storage and disposal, tilling of soil, filling of ground, timber harvesting and agricultural uses within specific distances from surface water, as well as stormwater runoff.

## Beaches

As detailed in the “*Marine Resources*” topic area, Kennebunk has beaches along much of its coastline. Gooch’s, Middle and Mother’s run southwest from the Kennebunk River to Lords Point while Parson’s and Crescent run southwest from the Mousam River to the Little River. Water quality at the coastline is directly impacted by the water quality of the rivers flowing into the ocean. The recently-released Kennebunk River Management Plan (*see above*) has specified ordinance changes and other actions necessary for the Towns along the river to undertake, to improve bacteria levels. The water at town beaches - Gooch’s and Mother’s Beach - is tested weekly from Memorial Day to Labor Day, for enterococci bacteria. This testing is overseen by Maine Healthy Beaches (MHB) and managed by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (ME DEP), including training for staff, volunteers and beach managers to facilitate collection of water samples. The Maine Healthy Beaches program uses U.S. EPA-approved single sample maximum safety threshold for enterococci in marine waters of 104 most probable number (MPN)/100mL. Local towns have the option of doing an immediate re-testing of the water when a sample exceeds the threshold (104/100mL.)

According to Maine Healthy Beaches data, in 2019 Gooch’s Beach exceeded this threshold just once and Mother’s Beach not at all. In 2020, Maine Healthy Beaches reported that many beaches in its jurisdiction exceeded thresholds, despite reduced precipitation compared to prior years, but in Kennebunk, out of a total of 40 tests, bacteria levels exceeded the threshold only three times (an average of 7.5% for the town), which was lower (better) than over two-thirds of beaches tested along the Maine coast. In 2021, Kennebunk beach water quality deteriorated, with approximately 42% of samples exceeding the threshold, and many resamples taken. Bacteria levels in four Gooch’s Beach samples (shown in red in the chart below) were extremely high, and mirror Kennebunk River water tests taken at the same time, which also showed high bacteria levels.

**2021 Maine Healthy Beaches Test Data**

Date	North end of Gooch’s Beach	Narragansett Point	Mother’s Beach	
2-Jun	10	41	10	
9-Jun	<10	14	121	
10-Jun			<10	Retest
16-Jun	10	134	<10	
17-Jul		41		Retest
23-Jun	75	108	<10	

24-Jun		10		Retest
30-Jun	<10	40	<10	
7-Jul	<10	20	<10	
12-Jul	108	323	20	
14-Jul	41	85	60	Retest
19-Jul	30	1317	145	
21-Jul	132	146	10	Retest
22-Jul	20	377		Retest
26-Jul	85	74	20	
28-Jul	<10	20	<10	
4-Aug	<10	<10	<10	
9-Aug	31	175	<10	
11-Aug	135	98	10	Retest
12-Aug	41			Retest
16-Aug	<10	<10	<10	
18-Aug	52	1872	10	
19-Aug		<10		Retest
25-Aug	1576	2382	52	
26-Aug	318	247		Retest

## Goals, Policies and Strategies

### 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.

### Policies:

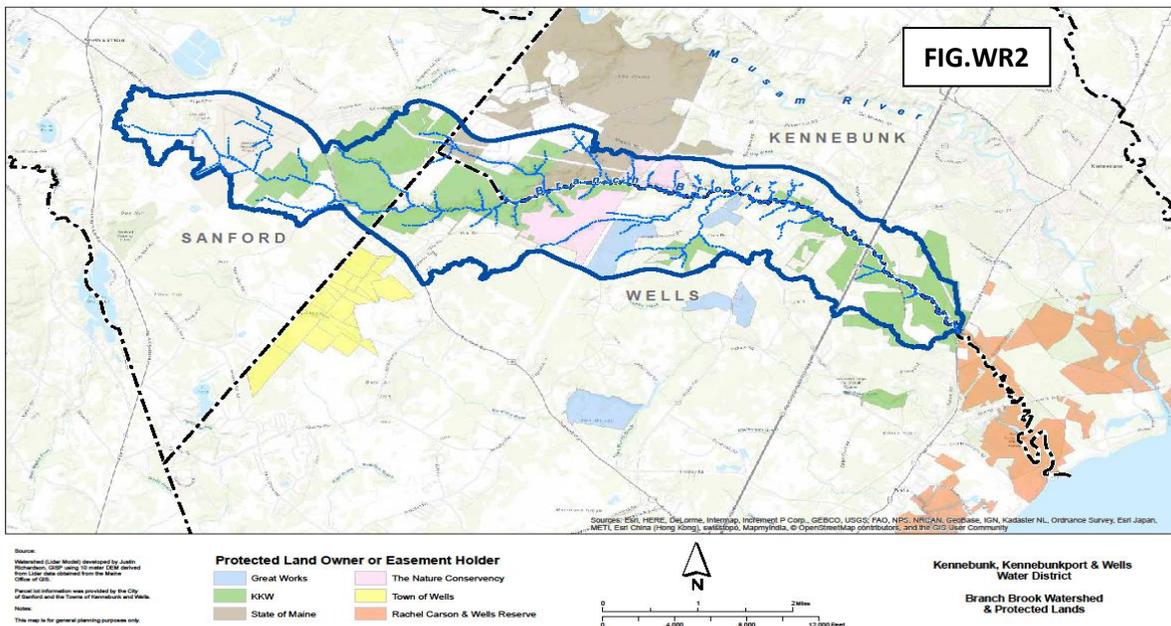
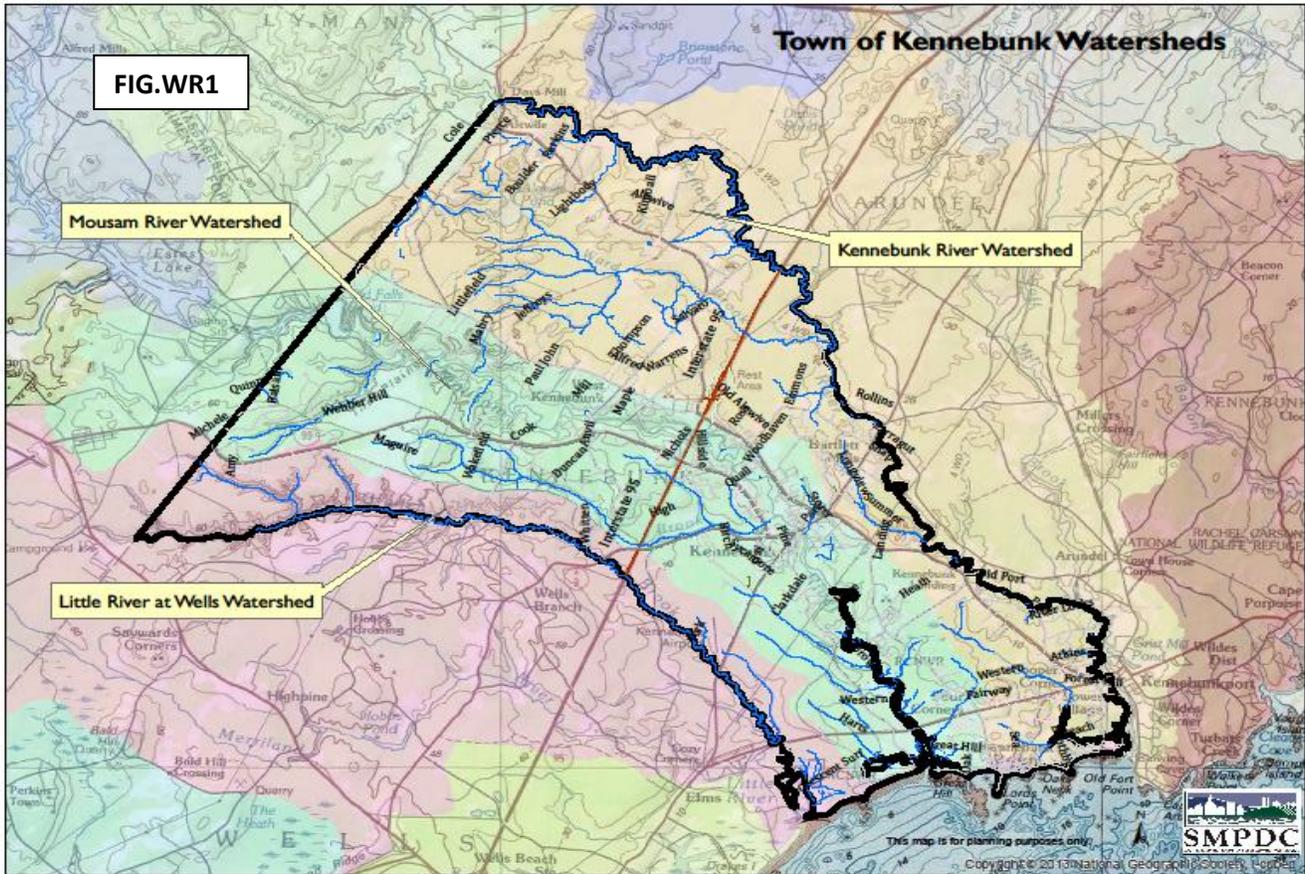
- To protect current and potential drinking water sources.
- To protect significant surface water resources from pollution and improve water quality where needed.
- To protect water resources in growth areas while promoting more intensive development in those areas.
- To minimize pollution discharges 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.

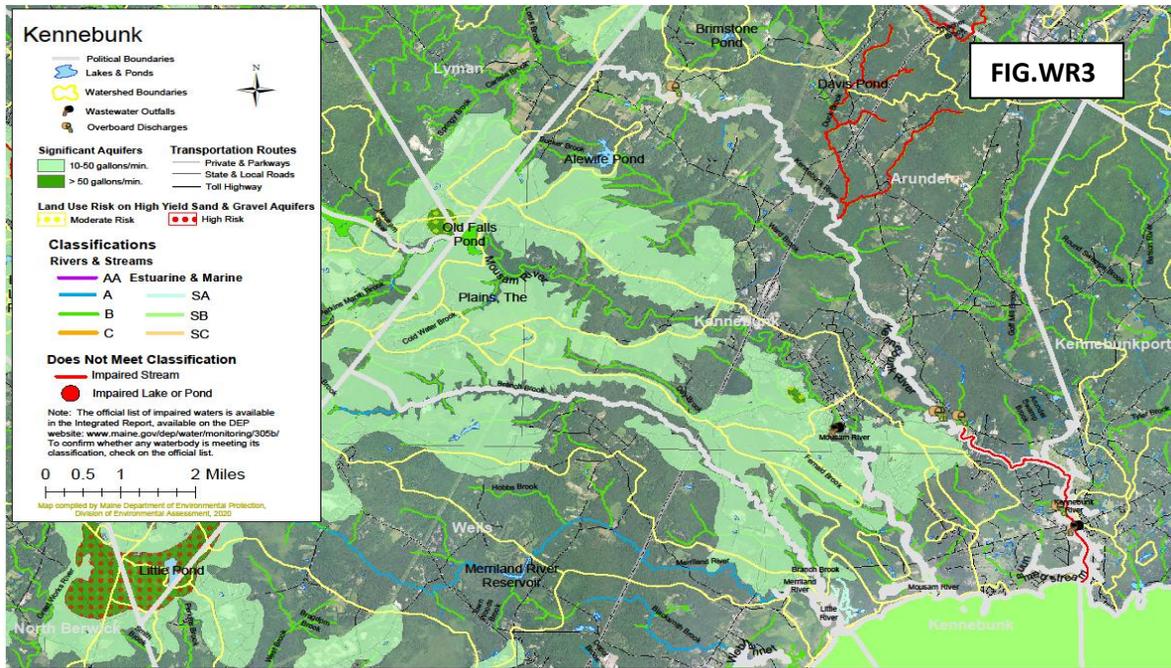
### Strategies:

**Timeframes: Short term = 0-3 years; Medium term = 3-5 years; Long term = 5+ years**

Description	Timeframe	Responsible Parties
<i>Continue to support both public and private efforts to acquire and maintain conservation land as a means to protect rivers, watersheds and wildlife habitats</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Select Board, Conservation Commission</i>
<i>Continue to support the joint effort (Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, Arundel and Lyman, with the assistance of the York County Soil and Water Conservation Commission) to identify and remediate the sources of bacterial pollution of the Kennebunk River and Kennebunk public beaches, and continue to support and fund Maine Healthy Beaches water quality testing program and volunteer</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Select Board, Conservation Commission</i>

<i>programs to test the Mousam and Kennebunk Rivers</i>		
<i>Continue to participate in the Branch Brook Consortium project (Kennebunk, Sanford and Wells) to identify and mitigate upstream pollution sources in Branch Brook, and the Mousam and Kennebunk Rivers Alliance (MKRA) to monitor water conditions in the Mousam River</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Select Board, Conservation Commission</i>
<i>Continue to require 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</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>	<i>Required in Performance Standards</i>
<i>Consider adopting or amending 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; and Maine Pollution Discharge Elimination System Stormwater Program</i>	<i>Short Term</i>	<i>Planning Board</i>
<i>Explore the feasibility of an ordinance prohibiting the use of non-organic herbicides and pesticides with Town borders; create a public education campaign to teach about the threat to water quality</i>	<i>Short Term</i>	<i>Select Board</i>
<i>Work with marinas to ensure signs are posted to educate boat owners about proper cleaning of hulls and propellers to avoid the spread of invasive species.</i>	<i>Short Term</i>	<i>Conservation Commission</i>
<i>Undertake public education campaigns by providing Town 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</i>	<i>Short Term</i>	<i>Community Planning &amp; Development</i>
<i>Consider the inclusion of low impact development standards in zoning ordinances</i>	<i>Medium Term</i>	<i>Planning Board</i>
<i>Consider adopting aquifer protection regulations for some of the Town's sizable aquifer recharge areas</i>	<i>Medium Term</i>	<i>Planning Board</i>
<i>Continue to budget to more quickly complete the current GIS stormwater mapping program to identify infrastructure in need of upgrade, replacement and repair; create system of signage at storm drains to educate residents about protection of water quality</i>	<i>Medium Term</i>	<i>Select Board, Public Services</i>
<i>Establish a database of septic systems within the three river watersheds; consider the creation of an ordinance that would require evidence of septic system inspection/pump-out at prescribed intervals, which might include a provision for the Town to perform maintenance and lien property for payment</i>	<i>Medium Term</i>	<i>Select Board, Community Planning &amp; Development</i>





Larger scale figures can be found in Appendix C.