

Comprehensive Plan 2008



North Haven, Maine

Preface

The recommended actions that have emerged from the Plan itself and from the public comment can be grouped into several larger categories. Paramount are concerns for the pace and direction of development. The Planning Board has been given some of the Plan's most challenging tasks, namely, to amend land use and subdivision ordinances or to create new ones. With data from a yet-to-be-completed hydrological study and a consequent factual basis for stating and identifying the island's carrying capacity, the Planning Board will then face the job of balancing economic and cultural priorities to help shape development. While there may be broad agreement on preserving the character of the island's scenic, rural and recreational resources, as well as what survives of the traditional marine economy, the Plan implicitly acknowledges that the costs of such preservation are not borne equally by all.

With the limited options available to an island community, the Plan is able to give only limited recommendations for action on economic development. Community voices heard in the surveys speak clearly about new businesses that would be welcome and would supply much needed services. Community sentiment favors permissive zoning for the location of such small, non-intrusive service businesses. A plurality identified the kinds of businesses, of economic development, that would be less welcome. Enterprises that might change the character of the island quickly and visibly found pluralities but not majorities opposed. Generally such businesses would serve a transient rather than a year round or seasonal community and would provide only low wage jobs. Tourist businesses, motels, camping and fast food establishments were in that category.

The construction industry, which represents a quarter of jobs held by residents in 2000, is clearly a special case and a special challenge. The Planning Board, Town Officials and the community in general will need to work hard to find consensus on the nature and pace of real estate development. Otherwise, instead of balancing the special character of island with the need for sustainable development, we may find ourselves in contention. There is no obvious substitute for the jobs and livings that the construction industry now provides to many island families.

Affordable housing is a distinct but related topic. Commuting to work is obviously not an option for the construction workers, teachers and fisherman, who in 2000 composed more than half of the employees of the island. "Cluster" or "Open Space" development, a model endorsed by the Plan, is flexible enough to meet the needs of new residential development across the whole spectrum. It is among the more urgent tasks of the Planning Board to make this model feasible and attractive to the community in general and to potential speculative real estate developers. Its adoption in a land use ordinance may help preserve the island from endless subdivision and also to provide the housing needed by the island's workforce. A very modest goal of creating one affordable housing unit every two years would satisfy the state's Growth Management Act requirement of insuring that 10% of all new residential development should be affordable.

The Plan has charged Town Officials, including the Code Enforcement Officer, to act more energetically to protect water resources. The same hydrological study that will underpin the Planning Board's task will also help identify enforcement and remediation priorities. The Plan is concerned not only with potable water quality and sustainability but also with our marine habitat. On the land side, the CEO, backed by the Department of Marine Resources and the Department of Environmental Protection, is given the task of protecting not only the potable water supply but the local marine environment from the effects of inadequate septic systems. A more challenging task is the protection of local marine resources from the effects of the overboard discharge of sewage from recreational and commercial boaters.

The Plan acknowledges the benefit that North Haven enjoys from its many volunteer and non-profit organizations. It is also of benefit that the mission and goals of these organizations harmonize well with the goals and recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan.

The Plan gives organizations the task and citizens the duty to engage in fruitful dialog. The island with its distinctive year round and seasonal communities, with overlapping but different needs, resources and priorities, has found in the construction of a new Community School a profound level of cooperation. With the entire community's participation the new school underlies a sustainable island future and its creation marks a concrete stage in the Island's evolution as envisioned in the Comprehensive Plan.

NORTH HAVEN COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION (Purpose and acknowledgements) -----	3
CHAPTER 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY -----	5
CHAPTER 2: HISTORY -----	10
CHAPTER 3: POPULATION -----	22
CHAPTER 4: HOUSING -----	30
CHAPTER 5: ECONOMY -----	41
CHAPTER 6: TRANSPORTATION -----	53
CHAPTER 7: NATURAL RESOURCES -----	64
CHAPTER 8: RECREATION -----	79
CHAPTER 9: FISCAL CAPACITY -----	83
CHAPTER 10: PUBLIC FACILITIES -----	90
CHAPTER 11: CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS -----	104
CHAPTER 12: PROPOSED LAND USE -----	108
CHAPTER 13: REGIONAL COORDINATION -----	120
APPENDICES:	
1: MAPS	
Location -----	123
Topography -----	124
Bathymetry -----	125
Transportation Network -----	126
Zoning -----	127
Water Resources -----	128
Drinking Water -----	129
Waste Water -----	130
Marine Resources -----	131

Flood Insurance Rates (FEMA) -----	132
Public Facilities -----	133
Critical Wildlife Habitat -----	134
Hydric Soils -----	135
Farm Soils -----	136
Soil Suitability -----	137
Landcover -----	138
Proposed Land Use -----	139
 2: SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS/IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES	 140
 3: COMMUNITY SURVEY -----	 153
 4: COMMUNITY SURVEY RESULTS -----	 158

INTRODUCTION

Town of North Haven Comprehensive Planning Committee

P.O. Box 400, North Haven, Maine 04853-0400

Phone: 207-876-4433

FAX: 207-867-2207

In October of 2004, a group of North Haven citizens volunteered to develop a current Comprehensive Plan. With the support of Eric Galant of the Regional Planning Commission and Stacy Benjamin from the Maine State Planning Office the process is now complete.

A Comprehensive Plan is both an inventory of current conditions and a guide for future development in the community. It is an official public document that is adopted by local voters and must be accepted by the State. The plan does not enact regulations; it does provide the foundation for future land use ordinances. In order for a town to enact zoning, impact fees, or rate of growth ordinances, the State of Maine requires the town to create and adopt a Comprehensive Plan that is consistent with the Planning and Land Use Regulation Act (Title 30-A, M.R.S.A., §4301 et.seq) A comprehensive plan is not “cast in stone” it is periodically reviewed to ensure that it reflects the current condition and desires of the community.

The first task in creating our comprehensive plan was to design, distribute, collate and summarize a community survey. The survey was sent to 215 seasonal property owners and 185 year-round property owners and residents. About 50% of the surveys were returned. The survey results were then used as a guide in the planning process.

During 2006, the committee sponsored three information/vision sessions with the help of Dianne Tilton, formerly of the Sunrise County Economic Development Council and now with the accounting firm, RHR Smith in Machias. These sessions provided an opportunity for community members to share their desires and concerns about the future of North Haven. The committee then published the responses gathered at the community meetings.

The information and recommendation in this Comprehensive Plan reflect the thoughts and desires of our community. The committee would like to thank all those who took the time to respond to our survey and participate in the information and visioning sessions. We would also like to extend a special thank you to the many members of the community who upon request helped with the information and data collecting.

Respectfully the Comprehensive Plan Committee:

Jeff Crawford: Chairman

Kim Alexander

Alton Hadley

Becky Bartovics

Nancy Hopkins-Davisson

Alicia Brown

Laura Jermann

Gordon Bubar

Dave Steckler

David Cooper

Linda Darling

Stacy Gambrel

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The goal of municipal comprehensive planning is to protect home rule, promote the types of development that residents want, preserve the resources that residents value, support the local economy, and suggest costs savings for municipal facilities and services. This comprehensive plan was developed through the efforts of North Haven residents and it makes suggestions for the town to consider based on an inventory of our resources and on trends in our development. A comprehensive plan is not an ordinance; its suggestions are advisory and non-binding. Any ordinances the town would like residents to consider must be voted on separately. The following is a brief summary of the plan. Please see the individual chapters for more detailed information and for a full description of the proposed recommendations.

History

The history of North Haven has been substantially based upon the natural resources that drove the local and regional economy, especially fishing. Early residents engaged successfully in a variety of businesses. Many current residents can trace their families back to the town's early days. North Haven still enjoys many of the benefits from its past, as a small town with a strong sense of community, where people look out for one another.

There is support from residents for protecting the town's historic resources. The 2005 Community Survey found that 78% of total (and 77% of year-round) residents believe that North Haven should encourage the preservation and protection of historic sites. Fifty-seven percent of total (and 52% of year-round) residents believe that North Haven should create ordinances to protect old houses, old barns and old cemeteries.

While encouraging new development, the town should seek to maintain a link to its heritage through the protection of historically significant buildings and support of the North Haven Historical Society.

Population

The year-round population of North Haven has fluctuated over the past forty years within a range of 300 to 400 persons. The town's population is younger on average than found in Knox County as a whole, and is about the same as the State average. The total number of school age children has decreased. As with Knox County and the State, North Haven has seen a decrease in the average household size. More retirees, single-person and single-parent households are locating in North Haven, many of whom were once seasonal residents of the town. For planning purposes, the year-round population is forecast to total a maximum of 450 persons in 2016. The seasonal population, for which there are no State or federal statistics available, averages 814 additional persons, and is forecast to total 856 persons in 2016.

Housing

Most North Haven residents live in owner-occupied single-family housing. The percentage of homes owned by retirees - both seasonal and year-round - will continue to increase as the population ages. Affordable housing is defined as not costing more than 30% of household income. The data reviewed suggest that the cost of housing is of concern to a sizable number of residents, especially young families and the elderly. Amended ordinance provisions will seek to encourage affordable housing in appropriate areas of town on smaller and therefore more affordable lots where municipal services can be provided in the most cost-effective manner, and if feasible where community wastewater systems can be utilized.

Economy

The top sectors of employment for North Haven residents were construction, education, health and social services, fishing, and retail trade. In 2000, more than 90% of North Haven residents who worked did so in North Haven. Most North Haven businesses employ just a few people each. The town has a slightly lower unemployment rate than seen countywide. Living on an island limits employment opportunities and increases the costs of commuting to the service centers where more jobs are located. Seasonal and year-round residents, who responded to the public opinion survey taken in 2005, support the following types of business development in North Haven: Auto repair (82%), Boatbuilding (76%), Water taxi (72%), Elder/Home care (74%), with Farming and Computer Services tying at 71%. North Haven can help shape its economic growth by encouraging development that has manageable impacts on community character, natural resources, and infrastructure, and is located in a suitable area.

Transportation

Major transportation linkages for North Haven consist of the Maine State Ferry, with service to Rockland; Witherspoon Airstrip, served by Penobscot Island Air, with service to the Knox County Regional Airport at Owls Head, and the principal roads on North Haven, including Main St, North Shore Rd, South Shore Rd, and Middle Rd. Residents rely on the road network as their primary means of transportation movement in town. Therefore, roads should provide safe, reliable access to work, school, stores, and residences. Overall, North Haven's roadways are in good condition. Given limited funding and the significant expense, the town has done a noteworthy job of maintaining its local roads. Continued proper and affordable maintenance of the road network will be in the best interest of all residents. Since Maine DOT has jurisdiction over the ferry service and several bridges within North Haven, the town will continue to communicate and cooperate with that department to ensure necessary roadway improvements are made in a more timely manner.

Natural Resources

Most of North Haven is forested, with wetlands/open water and small areas that are grassland or cultivated. The town currently offers protection of its natural resources through locally adopted shoreland zoning, floodplain management, and land use and subdivision ordinances. These ordinances will be updated as needed to be consistent with state and federal regulations. Enhanced performance standards for drinking water protection will be included in the updated land use ordinance. The town will continue to cooperate with the many local and regional organizations working to protect the natural resources within and surrounding North Haven. Town efforts should include land conservation.

Strong support was recorded for protecting natural resources. Among total residents, preservation/protection of the following natural resources was supported: Fresh Pond Area (85%), Wetlands and Groundwater tied (81%), Wildlife habitat (80%), Agricultural land (77%), Undeveloped shoreline (75%) and Forested land (66%). Year-round residents supported the protection of natural resources as follows: Fresh Pond Area (81%), Groundwater (78%), Wetlands (74%), Wildlife habitat (72%), Undeveloped shoreland (69%), Agricultural land (67%) and Forested land (51%).

Sixty percent of total (and 47% of year-round) residents believe that the town's scenic beauty is very important, with an additional 27% of total (and 40% of year-round) residents valuing scenic beauty as important. Eighty-

one percent of total (and 75% of year-round) residents believe that North Haven should encourage the protection of scenic views. See the Natural Resources Chapter for more information.

Recreation

Most of North Haven's recreational opportunities depend upon the natural resources of the town and region. These resources attract summer residents and visitors who contribute to the local economy. The town has few municipal recreational facilities. Traditionally, year-round residents have viewed unimproved land as a shared resource, e.g. for hunting, and though privately owned, the land is used by residents because everyone knows each other. This is changing, due in part to the influx of new residents, both year-round and seasonal. As more people restrict the use of their land, informal public access to private land becomes increasingly problematic. Since many important recreational resources rely on public access, the town should seek to maintain and improve this access, working in cooperation with landowners, volunteer organizations and land trusts. At the same time, the limited freshwater resources upon which residents depend for drinking water must be protected from development and recreational activities that would degrade water quality.

Fiscal Capacity

While it is difficult to predict municipal expenditures for the next ten years, it has been possible to identify some areas where higher than average increases may occur. As detailed in the following chapter, there are postponed needs in the sewer department, the fire department and in the North Haven Community School that will need to be met. Rational development, including the provision of affordable year round housing, will help provide the tax revenues needed to meet the increased demand for services and improvements. There is no likely near-term need for revaluation or the redistribution of the tax burden it implies. Changing demands for service, increased governmental mandates, and probable growth in full and part time municipal employment, continuing seasonal residential development are all factors which compete in the political process of determining expenditures year by year.

Public Facilities

Through proper maintenance and investment, North Haven's public facilities and services have remained in good shape overall. As the population increases, the demands for existing services and for new services will increase as well. Townspeople will decide how much they can afford and are willing to pay for those services over which the town has control. The town has provided reserve accounts for many necessary items. Prudent management decisions at the local level have prevented the town from being forced to make large capital investments within one tax year. However, there are issues that need to be addressed to eliminate possible future repercussions. These issues include: a new fire station, a new school building, a hydrology study, maintaining an adequate drinking water supply, and maintaining and repairing the sewer system.

Capital Improvement Plan

The capital improvement plan (CIP) guides budgeting and expenditures of tax revenues and identifies needs for which alternative sources of funding such as loans, grants or gifts will be sought. By planning ahead, capital improvements can be funded through savings, borrowing or grants without incurring burdensome expenses in any one year that would tend to significantly increase property taxes. The recommended improvements for the next ten years are shown in the CIP table and are based on the inventory, analysis, projected need, state and

federal mandates, and on the recommendations of the town and townspeople. The top three anticipated improvements by expenditure include: community school, road repaving and sewer repairs.

Land Use

Successful comprehensive plans recognize that most development and conservation is carried out through the countless private actions of individual property owners. This Comprehensive Plan, the land use ordinances, and the Town Boards cannot force any private individual or business to develop a particular piece of property for a particular use. Rather, this Plan suggests an orderly framework for development and related municipal service facilities to reduce public expenditures, promote affordable housing, protect the local economy, and preserve natural resources.

The town has two historic village areas: North Haven Village and Pulpit Harbor. These areas serve mixed uses; that is, they provide for residential, commercial, working waterfront, recreational, and civic and religious functions.

Seasonal residential growth in shoreland areas threatens traditional shore access for working waterfront and recreational activities. Preserving access may be accomplished through easements or purchases of access points in the shoreland. North Haven Conservation Partners, a non-profit land trust on the island, has the ability to raise monies through private donations and grants to fund such easements or purchases.

According to the 2005 Survey, nearly 85% of the respondents were in favor of encouraging the preservation/protection of natural and historic resources. Sixty-three percent of the year-round population felt that the town should protect the downtown commercial district. Seventy-six percent of all respondents felt that the town should create specific zones for commercial use. On the other hand, 68% of respondents felt that people should be allowed to have small businesses on their property in a building other than their home. In regards to housing issues, 68% of the respondents felt that the town should consider making some town-owned land available for purchase for affordable housing.

Given the strong sentiment of many residents to protect natural resources, preserve access to public waters, and to encourage specific zones for commercial activities, it will be necessary to have continued discussions on the extent to which the current ordinances can adequately achieve these objectives. Some objectives may be achieved through regulatory means (amending land use ordinance provisions), while others may be addressed satisfactorily by non-regulatory means (seeking easements, donations, and public/private sector agreements for cooperation).

The following are some of the principal land use recommendations:

Town wide:

- Encourage open space subdivisions. An open space subdivision is a subdivision in which, if the developer provides dedicated permanent open space, the lot sizes may be reduced below those normally required in the land use district but at or above state minimum lot size requirements.
- Consider a performance based scoring system in the permitting process to better account for the site-specific impacts of development.
- Consider impact fee collection from developers for projects to reduce the burden on town taxpayers for new developments that would require increased municipal facilities and/or services.

- Consider a provision for growth caps or the phasing of proposed subdivisions to minimize potential undue fiscal impacts on town facilities.
- Amend the land use ordinance to: (1) create a more user-friendly application and permitting process; (2) assign more responsibility to code enforcement for review and approval; and (3) develop clearer and more consistent guidelines for obtaining approval.

Village/Growth Areas:

- In areas not serviced by municipal or community water or sewer, the minimum lot size will be 20,000 square feet where soil conditions permit. Explore alternative lot sizes depending on access to community water or sewer.
- A variety of small scale, low impact retail, service, home occupations will continue to be allowed in village and commercial districts. Housing types, such as single family, two-family, and multi-family will continue to be allowed in these districts.
- Performance standards regarding noise, lighting, hours of operation parking, and other adverse impacts will be considered, to ensure compatibility with residential neighbors.

Shoreland Areas:

- The existing shoreland districts will be amended as needed to provide affirmative support for marine-based uses (including fishing and lobstering) while still allowing residential development as a conditional use if it is determined that the residential use (buildings and structures including private docks and private piers) would not displace or impinge upon current marine uses. Existing residential uses will be grandfathered.
- To preserve areas of environmental and scenic value, the town will consider conservation easements of open space. Conservation easements are made voluntarily by property owners.

Rural Areas:

- The recommended minimum lot size will remain at 2 acres (87,120 sq. ft.). To maintain the character in the Rural District, the existing larger lot sizes should be investigated. The town should investigate the possibility of increasing the frontage requirements on existing municipal roads to maintain the rural character of the town. Frontages on subdivision roads may be smaller.
- Agricultural and commercial forestry operations will continue to be allowed in this district, as well as limited business uses including small-scale service, Bed and Breakfasts, home occupations and other small-scale, low impact retail establishments. Performance standards regarding noise, lighting, hours of operation, parking, and other adverse impacts will be considered to ensure compatibility with residential neighbors and with the rural character of the district.
- To preserve areas of environmental and scenic value, the town will consider conservation easements of open space. Conservation easements are made voluntarily by property owners.

HISTORY

Introduction

The history of North Haven has been substantially based upon the natural resources that drove the local and regional economy, especially fishing. The goals of this chapter are to outline the Town's history, identify prehistoric and historic resources, and recommend their protection.

Timeline

Key historic events are briefly described in this timeline. See the sources cited at the end of this section for more detailed information on the Town's history.

3300 B.C.—Over 5,300 years ago—even before Moses led his people out of Egypt—prehistoric peoples fished the seas and hunted the shores of North Haven. At the Maine State Museum in Augusta there is an extraordinary exhibit featuring many of the artifacts unearthed by Dr. Bruce Borque's archeological work at the Turner Farm site (now Moss) in North Haven during the 1970s. Charcoal samples and artifacts have provided evidence of the presence of the Red Paint People and the Pre-Algonquian (Susquehanna Tradition, who may have been "year-round residents") prior to the historic Indian population.

1500 to early 1600s—The French and Spanish explored in the area.

1603—Martin Pring, an Englishman, was the first known European to record his Penobscot Bay exploration. He named the Fox Islands where he found an abundance of silver-grey foxes. Other explorers reported on the great number of fish in the surrounding waters and many European fishermen, hunters, and other adventurers began to cross the Atlantic. The British and French were in dispute over ownership of the Fox Islands, and the Penobscot River was a semi-official boundary. Raids, kidnappings, and massacres were frequent during the French and Indian Wars, and fishermen were also attacked. Thus, settlers were very wary of building homesteads in this area.

1760s—When the Treaty of Paris (an agreement between the British and French), was signed in 1763, the Fox Islands became more attractive to settlers experiencing the political unrest in and about Boston. They came from Marshfield, Duxbury, and other Massachusetts towns; from Rhode Island; and towns elsewhere on the coast of what is now Maine.

1762—David Woster (Wooster) is thought to have been the first permanent settler. He and his wife, Lucy Crockett, are buried near the site of their homestead at Old Fish Point on Southern Harbor.

1775—Both islands gained in population; the North Island more than the South Island. There is no record of wealthy financial backing and it is assumed that the settlers relied on their own resources—physical, mental, and spiritual. Farming and fishing were the major occupations and the men felled trees to build their homes.

1776—During the Revolutionary War, Fox Islands again marked the line between opposing forces. Veterans from the North Fox Island include Major George White, Captain John Perry, Captain Joseph Waterman, and Captain Eleazar Crabtree. Many other familiar names are found on the list of twenty-three veterans of this war. The island was devastated during the Revolutionary War with many homes ravaged and burned by the British.

forces. The Crabtree house at the end of Crabtree Point, built in 1770, is the only house built before the Revolution that stands today (now Taylor/Davies). Some islanders were taken to Castine where they were forced to work for the enemy. Others moved to mainland settlements.

1783—After the Revolution, when the Treaty of Paris of 1783 was signed, many islanders returned because title to the land passed from Charles I of England to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Among the houses built before 1800 that remain today are the Waterman Farm (1780) on the eastern end of the Thoroughfare (now Armstrong), the Mark Eames house (c.1780) at the head of Bartlett's Harbor (now Riley), the Cushing Thomas house (c.1795) on the South Shore Road opposite the Cubby Hole (now Carpenter), and the Lieutenant James Cooper house (c.1794) opposite Burnt Island at Little Thoroughfare (now Cobb heirs). Descendants of many of these original settlers reside today on North Haven though some of the names may have disappeared.

1785—On March 11, inhabitants of both islands held their first town meeting at the house of Benjamin Kent and petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts for clear title to their lands. The site where this house stood is in the field northeast of the William Moore house on Kent's Cove. Rufus Putnam was engaged to survey the islands and his evaluation of the land included the statement "...the one-half of which is of no value."

A map of 1785 shows a saw mill located on the Outlet Brook of Fresh Pond. This mill was water powered and perhaps belonged to Capt. Thomas Beverage. Evidence of a brick-works, a bark grinding mill, and a tannery have been found as well. Even later, Will Sampson located his saw mill there. Although difficult to spot, the general location of these mills is north of the Outlet Brook crossing on the Middle Road.

1786—The General Court of Massachusetts granted titles to the land for the 72 settlers that were on the islands before January 1784. Conditions that applied included that 200 acres would be set aside for the use of the ministry and 200 acres for the use of a grammar school and that islanders would pay back the cost of the survey.

1789—North and South Fox Islands were incorporated as the Town of Vinalhaven in the county of Lincoln (previously in the county of York), in the state of Massachusetts.

1790—On April 5, the newly incorporated Town of Vinalhaven held its first Town Meeting. It was voted that Michael Bowen would "keep school on the North Island..." replacing John O'Brien who is thought to have been the first teacher for both islands.

1790—In the nation's first census, 580 inhabitants were recorded on the islands. The northern island was still part of the Town of Vinalhaven which was then in Hancock County (Massachusetts).

1794—A tidal powered saw mill ("up and down"), a grist mill, and a shingle block mill (circular saw) were located on top of the dam built across the "Upper Narrows" of Pulpit Harbor. This site is located across the road from the home of Sam Beverage. The mill operations were owned in fractional shares, similar to ownership in vessels. The owners of these shares changed from time to time as indicated in various deeds of that period.

1800—Population of the North Island was about 385, spread across the island. Four school districts were established.

1804—Church services continued to be held in the settlers' homes and the Baptist Church was organized in this year. Their meetinghouse was built in 1808, renovated extensively in 1867, and further altered in 1896. A ten-

stall horse stable was built across the street. The church stands today and is known as the Pulpit Harbor Church. Although it is still technically owned by the heirs of the original families of the 1808 Baptist Church members who paid for it by buying pews, it is cared for and used in the summer by the North Haven Baptist Church.

1804—Dr. Theophilus Hopkins became the community's first physician.

1812—The islands were once again on the dividing line between the two warring nations when the U.S. declared war on Britain and the War of 1812 ensued. Eight men from the North Island took part in this conflict. Following the war, schools which had been closed during the years 1813 and 1814 were resumed and the islanders went back to building their town.

1820—Maine, the new state recently separated from Massachusetts, was admitted to the Union as the twenty-third state and the North Island remained a part of the Town of Vinalhaven. By 1827, the Town was designated as part of Waldo County (Maine). This was, then, the fourth county for the island: York (from the earliest days to 1760), then Lincoln (until 1789), Hancock (until 1827), and Waldo (until 1860). The Town is presently in Knox County.

1821—There were 450 scholars in eight school districts (both islands). Most of the inhabitants were farmers working the "hard and stony soil" to produce corn, wheat (as much as 1,100 bushels in a year), rye, barley oats, and vegetables. Their products included butter, cheese, beef, pork, lamb, mutton, poultry, and eggs. Later in the 1800s, such produce was shipped by steamer to Boston from Rockland. By the 1890s, Railway Express was used in the winter.

Many islanders were also fishermen and some continued with their trades of carpentry, weaving, shoemaking, smithing, and shipbuilding. The shipbuilding records go back to 1794 and include many schooners built before 1820. Surely these early settlers personified the traits of self-reliance, independence, imagination, and perseverance so essential to their survival.

1837—Two missionaries of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints came to the island. One of them, Wilford Woodruff, held services at North Island's four schools at night and baptized "every church-going Baptist on the island" in the winter in Penobscot Bay. The membership of the Baptist Church shrank from 134 to 54 and some islanders went west by wagon train with Woodruff.

1846—On June 30, the North Island was set off and incorporated as the Town of Fox Isle with a population of about 800 persons. The population was scattered across the island with the largest settlement at Pulpit Harbor. It is thought that the settlement at Bartlett's Harbor was also larger than the dozen or so houses in the village at the Thoroughfare. Little Thoroughfare had a substantial settlement, including some on the smaller surrounding islands. At this time, there were five school districts in the Town of Fox Isle. Feelings ran high when our Town was incorporated and the State (for geographical reasons) would not allow residents and property on the north shore of Vinalhaven Island to become a part of the new town.

1847—The Town of Fox Isle became the Town of North Haven.

1848-49—Enos Cooper built a wooden bridge at the eastern end of Pulpit Harbor, at the "Lower Narrows," some 100 to 150 feet from the present stone bridge. It was replaced by the Frye Bridge in 1857.

1852—Population of North Haven was at an all-time high—about 1,000. School redistricting was voted and two of the five districts were made into three, creating six districts. The districts were quite autonomous; they assessed taxes for the school, employed teachers, set the length of the school terms, chose the textbooks, etc. The West District (the southwest side of Pulpit Harbor to Crabtree Point, including Bartlett's Harbor) was the largest with about 120 scholars, Little Thoroughfare District next with about 80.

During this period, MacDonald's wharf was the source of salt and other provisions for the fishing vessels until it eventually closed and was sold to the summer colony around 1890, later to become the Casino. MacDonald's coal wharf was located to the east of the present Coal Wharf Restaurant; it was later the site of the coal wharf used by Dr. Weld (see below).

Listing dates for the stores will not be attempted because they are so complex and uncertain. However, early stores in the village at the Thoroughfare included that of Waterman's at Iron Point and Freeman Smith's (he also owned several fishing vessels). F. H. Smith's store (presently thought of as Waterman's) was built around 1850 when Smith returned from the Gold Rush. It was later occupied by C. S. Staples and W. S. Hopkins, then just W. S. Hopkins, and then Clarence E. Waterman Co., and finally the Waterman Co., Inc., the last occupant. C. S. Staples eventually built his own store about 1900 which was later (1919) sold to W. S. Hopkins and is presently owned and managed by June Hopkins as the North Haven Gift Shop. The first Post Office in the village was in Kent's store in the building just west of the Casino (now Davis heirs). There have been numerous other stores in or near the village owned and/or managed by islanders such as Fred and his son Earl Marden, Frank Beverage, Montie Stone, Bob Williams and his father Mike, Francis Mills—later sold (by 1924) to Phil Brown and moved across Main Street, Eleanor Hopkins Thornton, and Colon Winslow.

Early stores at Pulpit Harbor include the Piper store at the old Town landing (located on the point of land as the harbor curves east—the Norton boat house now stands there), the Ben Calderwood store (located facing the harbor a very short distance to the east of the present Public Landing), the Babbidge store and Pulpit Harbor Post Office (located on the shore to the west of the present Public Landing, across from the Hayes Lamont driveway), Sands Witherspoon's store (located in front of the Witherspoon house which is now known as the Hayes Lamont house, nearly across the present road from the Babbidge store which had by then been moved to Carver's Harbor, Vinalhaven), Isa Beverage's store, freight shed, and gasoline pump (located on both sides of the road at the western end of the Pulpit Harbor Beach Bridge), Hanson Crockett's store and Pulpit Harbor Post Office (c. 1891, located across from the Grange Hall on the corner of what is now the Pulpit Harbor Inn property). An addition on Crockett's store was the branch office for the Customs Office in the village (see below).

1855—The clam and lobster factory was started in what is now the J. O. Brown Boat Shop and was not permanently closed until 1897. It was bought by W. K. Lewis and Brothers in the 1860s; they also canned corn in August and September. A box shop and a two-story boarding-house for non-resident workmen stood on the same property. They employed ten men as can-makers, a boiler man, a box-maker, and several general workmen. Eight or ten women shucked and prepared the shellfish and filled and capped the cans.

1870—The Frye Bridge at Pulpit Harbor was condemned, but the stone bridge was not built until 1882-83. The older method of "taking up the draw," which was to remove planks laying both lengthwise and crosswise, was replaced with a new draw operated with hoists.

1870s—Cod was abundant and large schooners sailed to the Banks to fish by handline from the rails of the vessels. Some of the catch was dried on flakes made of laths and sold as dried salt fish to Boston or New York. As with the mackerel, some were simply split and salted down, then packed into barrels and sold. This so-called “Bank fishing” prospered only until the mid '70s and then mackerel seining became very profitable.

1873—On a stormy August 15, President Ulysses S. Grant and his party stayed at the Mullin House, then owned and managed by Nelson Mullin. For two hours, the President delighted everyone present with a stirring account of the campaigns in which he had fought during the Civil War.

1875—Money was voted for the first Free High School and classes were held in the old Middle District schoolhouse which was located on the road at the northeast end of the Waterman Farm (now Armstrong's). In 1887, the high school was reopened and held in the second floor of Union Hall (Grange Hall) until 1906, except the years 1897-1899. It was a two-year course until 1904, thus, the first class graduated in 1907.

1879—The sidewheel steamer, *Mt. Desert*, stopped at North Haven and Stonington, and put off passengers in a rowboat, on its route to Bar Harbor. It operated through the summer months only.

1875-1885—This decade, in particular, mackerel fishing was at its peak. About a dozen two-masted schooners, called seiners, went out from the island during the months from April to November each year. The seine boat (a double-ended open boat about 40-feet long) circled the sited school of mackerel, paying out the seine. The men then “pursed up” the bottom of the seine which was landed on the schooner and the entire crew split and salted the catch. Often the vessel then headed for Boston or New York where the fish were sold. A hundred thousand dollars' worth of salt mackerel were sold each year, which was big business for North Haven's men as the crew usually shared the proceeds at about \$300 to over \$400 each. Herring fishing was another profitable island industry.

1882—The first “rusticators,” J. Murray Howe and Tucker Daland, arrived on the island by way of the steamer *Mt. Desert*. They stayed at the Mullin House for a few days and, finding the people friendly and the island very attractive, they purchased land from MacDonald and Kent—the hill that overlooks the Thoroughfare just west of the present village. Later, Francis Chandler bought one-third interest in their investment.

1883—Summer colony families who came to the island stayed at the Mullin House and nearby homes while they were acquiring land for summer cottages, one of the first being Walter Cabot who bought property at the western end of Pulpit Harbor. Others discovered the island while yachting, foremost among them Dr. Charles Weld who bought Iron Point and built one of the first summer homes.

1883—Alvin Beverage built a bridge at the Pulpit Harbor Beach where his family operated the store mentioned above into the 1940s.

1884—Seven North Haven men became proprietors of Union Hall which they had built to be used as a roller skating rink and for dancing. Town meetings were held there until 1960. Sole ownership went to Hanson Crockett in 1925 and it was called Crockett's Hall until it was purchased by the Grange in 1937 and became the Grange Hall.

1887—The short-lived Lily Pond Ice Co. (10 North Haven men) harvested ice from the Fresh Pond and loaded it onto a vessel at Kent Cove. Later, W. S. Hopkins (c. 1900) and his son Elmer (1934) operated the ice business for the island.

1888—J. O. Brown's Boat Shop began their long history of boatbuilding which includes the North Haven sailing dinghies, catboats, knockabouts, rowboats, power boats, fishermen's dories, sloops, speed boats, launches, and boats for the lobstermen. The Boat Shop burned in 1895 and a new Boat Shop was built which soon became inadequate. In 1898, the canning factory was offered for sale and this became the present location of the business.

c. 1890s—A Customs House served the officers overseeing the extensive entry of foreign vessels, mostly from the Maritime Provinces. It was located across the street from the old Library Hall. The building (now owned by R. McNeany) was sold and later moved to its present location on the road to the Golf Course, behind Helen MacDonald's house.

1890—Charles F. Brown started building small boats, and during the following twenty years built many different kinds of craft, from peapods to schooner yachts and cabin cruisers. C.F. Brown's shop was in front of his home on the shore of the Mill Stream. It burned in 1906, never to be rebuilt. His second boat shop, just east of the present Pulpit Harbor Public Landing, was sold to Gus and Al Whitmore and eventually, in 1916, to Charles Norton. It was torn down sometime around 1940.

1890—Goose Rock Light was built. A two-masted schooner packet, the *Greyhound*, was the means of transportation from North Haven to the mainland. Two and sometimes three trips a week were made to and from Rockland.

1892—Dr. Charles Weld had the steamboat, *Sylvia*, built which ran daily trips to Rockland from April to October. That service was discontinued in 1901.

1890s—As the fishing industry played out and fishermen turned to farming (and some left the island entirely), it was timely that the "summer business" began in earnest. With the growth of the summer population, merchants had to increase their merchandise accordingly, builders and contractors were kept busy building new homes every year, and the summer families and their cottages all needed caretaking.

1893—Although changes had been made to the school district boundaries in 1855 and 1861, six districts remained until all schools became part of the Common Schools of North Haven in 1893 with no more districts.

1898—Mullin's Hall was rented for a library and the North Haven Library Association was formed (the Smiths, the J. O. Browns, Mrs. Frank Chandler, and Mrs. Alfred Bowditch). Prior to this, books had been exchanged at the Pulpit Harbor Church, borrowed from the shelves in MacDonald's "Salt Store" (presently the Casino), and from Freeman Smith's store and C. S. Staples' store. Mr. Mullin sold the building to the incorporated "North Haven Library" in 1916 and it continued to be used as a community hall. Sunday School for the Baptists was held there as was church for the Episcopalians during the summer.

1904—The *Mt. Desert* was replaced by the *J. T. Morse*, another Eastern Steamship vessel, which also ran through the summer months only.

1905—Population had dropped to around 500 and three of the elementary schools were closed. One of them, the Pulpit Harbor School, had been used for 50 years. Membership in the Baptist Church at Pulpit Harbor was 82 and the Sunday School had an average attendance of 90.

1906—The High School-Center School was constructed. High school classes were held there until 1973 with the exception of the time when the building was damaged by fire in 1932.

1907—Calderwood's Hall was built by Forest Calderwood. Since then, it has served many business enterprises, as well as being the early location of summer dances, movies, and other entertainment.

1911—The wharf at the village was extended and a freight shed was built. Large vessels such as the *J. T. Morse* could now land here. Year round, the Vinalhaven and Rockland Steamship Company ran smaller steamers on the Rockland, Vinalhaven, North Haven, Stonington, and Swans Island run.

1912—The pumping station was installed and main water lines were laid to the Thoroughfare and up to Union Hall.

1916—Electricity came overland from Carver's Harbor, Vinalhaven, and across the Thoroughfare to North Haven. Soon one electric street light hung from a wire crossing Main Street in front of Waterman's store. Its glow is said to have "attracted bugs and young people". As electricity replaced gas lights, the gas plant building that was behind Waterman's store was moved up the hill. After remodeling, it became a house (now Peter and Sarah Cooper's).

1918—North Haven became part of a School Union with Vinalhaven, Swans Island, and Frenchboro and remained so until 1959.

1920—The population of the island was about 510, church membership was 86 (68 being resident members).

c. 1919—Mullin House management was taken over by Herman Crockett for the North Haven Inn, Inc. It operated as the "Haven's Inn" until it was bought by Eleanor Wheeler Little. Some of the building has been removed and the remaining part remodeled for the Little family.

1924—Memorial Fountain was erected and dedicated in memory of the men who served in World War I. Twenty-six men served in the Navy or Army and all came safely home to North Haven.

c. 1935—The first hard-top roads were built on North Haven.

1939—The North Haven Library Association voted to build a new library, beginning its building fund with a generous contribution from Mrs. Cora Spaulding's estate in 1935. The Library was to be built on the site of the old library (Mullin Hall) which by then had been torn down. The Town was without a library in 1938 but, with the help of the architect and the builders, the new North Haven Library building was completed at a cost of \$10,000.

1941—Fifty-eight North Haven residents (57 men and 1 woman, Blanche Crockett Harkinson) responded to the call for service to their country in World War II. All but four young men returned home safely after serving in the Army, Navy, Marines, Merchant Marines, and Coast Guard. The local American Legion Post No. 33 is

dedicated to the men who lost their lives in the Philippines: Charles Baird, Arthur Calderwood, Harold Morrison, and Hugh Parsons.

1949—A new steel and concrete bridge was constructed at the Pulpit Harbor Beach.

1950—Twenty-two men, many the same who had served in World War II, saw service in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines during the Korean Campaign.

1955—A two-lane stone, steel, and concrete bridge was built to replace the old one-lane stone bridge at the “Lower Narrows,” the upper end of Pulpit Harbor. The foundation piers for the new bridge are made of the same granite blocks that were placed for the 1882-83 bridge.

1959—The Town of North Haven became School Administrative District No. 7 with a Board of Directors, its budget to be approved annually at a School Budget Meeting instead of at the annual Town Meeting.

1960—The Community Building was completed in 1959. At the dedication, appreciation was given to the Thomas W. Lamont North Haven Trust for a grant of \$35,000. In addition, almost \$8,000 had been raised from North Haven taxation. The building continues to serve as a gymnasium, dance and concert hall, the site of town meetings, national and state elections, the annual Christmas Bazaar, and school and community dramatic productions.

1960—On February 2, the *North Haven*, a 125-passenger, eight-to-ten-auto ferry, owned and operated by the Maine State Department of Transportation, made its first trip to North Haven. It was later replaced by the *Silsby* which was used regularly (with backup by the *Everett Libby*) until the present boat the *Captain Neal Burgess*, a 17-car ferry, was dedicated August 31, 1993.

1967—During the Vietnam War, 29 men from North Haven served in the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines.

1973—The present North Haven Community School, for grades kindergarten through high school, was built.

1976—North Haven’s oldest standing schoolhouse was renovated and became the Town Offices. Dedication ceremonies were a part of the Bicentennial Celebration. The North Haven Historical Society has renovated the north room which is used as a meeting room and to store historical documents, photographs, genealogies, books, artwork, and other memorabilia.

1982 to 1998— Those with North Haven roots who have been in the service since the Lebanon Crisis (August 24, 1982), including the Persian Gulf War, have been enrolled as follows: in the Army, four; in the Air Force, six men and 1 woman; in the Navy, nine men and three women; in the Coast Guard, two; and in the Marines, one. North Haven has been sending its sons and daughters to serve even longer than there has been a United States of America.

1986—The North Island Museum was founded when Lewis and Ida Haskell deeded their property on the Southern Harbor Road to the North Haven Historical Society. The Haskells have a life tenancy for their home and gardens and the Society continues to expand its collection of artifacts and buildings in which to display them.

1990—Town voted at special Town Meeting to go to an Administrative Assistant form of government on December 3, 1990, and Ronald H. Lord was hired as our first A.A. in July, 1991.

1993—Burnt Island, approximately 74 acres, was deeded to the Town by Ellen Little, George Minot, and Henry Minot.

This timeline of North Haven's history was prepared by Helen Popp, President, North Haven Historical Society; with corrections and elaborations given by Sam Beverage and Lewis Haskell. Sources referred to are available for all to read and include:

Our Island Town prepared by Lillie S. Bousfield, c.1941

North Haven 1846-1946, Official Program for the North Haven Centennial by North Haven Centennial Committee, 1946

The North Island compiled by Norwood P. Beveridge for the North Haven Bicentennial Committee, 1976, reprinted in 1994

White Schoolhouses on an Island by Seward E. Beacom, 1980

Silent Fingers of Faith by Seward E. Beacom, 1981

Pulpit Harbor-Two Hundred Years by Seward E. Beacom, 1985

Summering on the Thoroughfare by Roger Reed, 1993

Steamboat Lore of the Penobscot by John M. Richardson, 1943

North Haven Summers by Eleanor M. Richardson, 1992

Several Annual Festival Programs of the American Legion Post No. 33.

Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

The Maine Historic Preservation Commission (MHPC) has identified 77 prehistoric archaeological sites in North Haven; most of them are shell middens located in the shoreland. Shoreland reconnaissance archeological survey in North Haven has been 90% completed by the Maine State Museum. Intensive level survey at many of the sites has been completed as well. Seven sites are listed in the National Register of Historic Places:

Ames Place (29.31)

Bortz-Lewis (29.62)

Bull Rock (29.94)

Cabot's (29.32)

Crocker (29.81a)

Turner Farm (29.9)

Turner Farm 2 (29.146)

Many of these Native American sites are known to some people while other sites are more obscure. Carbon dating has placed the date of some of the artifacts found there at 10,000 BC. Some of those artifacts from the Red Paint People, found at the Turner site have been placed in the Maine State Museum in Augusta. Another

collection known as the Oscar Waterman Collection remains on permanent exhibition in the North Haven Library. Maps containing specific area identification of known archaeological files are available in the Town Office. However, “archaeological files are exempt from ‘right-to-know’ legislation and are accessible only with permission from MHCP staff, to protect....sites and landowners privacy. Summaries of sensitive...information are made available on a case by case basis.”

Owners of significant sites may be asked permission for the nomination of archaeological sites on their property to the National Register of Historic Places, and additionally to donate preservation easements if they so desire. National Register listing extends protection of Federal legislation against actions by Federal agencies, while the combination of National Register listing and preservation easements with posting against ground disturbance extends the protection of State Antiquities Legislation to archaeological sites.

Shoreland zoning, floodplain management and land use ordinance performance standards can be used to protect significant archaeological sites. The Mandatory Shoreland Zoning Act (Title 38, MRSA sec. 435) states one of its purposes is “to protect archaeological and historic resources.” Areas of historic and archaeological sensitivity should be assessed by the Town and incorporated into local ordinances. There should also be a “mechanism” established for “review of all construction or other ground disturbing activity within prehistoric archaeologically sensitive and historic archaeologically sensitive areas.”

Natural events, such as coastal storms and erosion have probably caused important losses in the site acres over time but even so every effort should be made to protect these sites from building development. Sufficiently detailed environmental and archaeological assessment should be required during the land use permit process. The Planning Board would seem to be the logical mechanism to provide assessment and review.

MHPC recommends further surveys as needed, as well as working with local land trusts and willing landowners to provide physical and legal protection for the National Register listed sites, in addition to other sites.

Historic Archaeological Sites

MHPC has identified eight historic archaeological sites, all of which are shipwrecks:

James Rourke (American, Schooner, 19th Century – ME316-001)
Georgia D. Jenkins (American, Schooner, 20th Century – ME316-002)
Palm (Unidentified, Schooner, 20th Century – ME316-003)
Coot (American, Yacht, 19-20th Century – ME316-004)
Unnamed vessel (American, Schooner, 19th Century – ME316-005)
Exchange (American, Schooner, 19th Century – ME316-006)
Elizabeth (Canadian, 19th Century – ME316-007)
Nellie (Canadian, Brigantine, 19th Century – ME316-008)

MHPC recommends further surveys. No professional survey for historic archaeological sites has been conducted to date in North Haven. Future such fieldwork could focus on agricultural, residential and industrial sites relating to the earliest settlement of the town.

Historic Places

MHPC records two historic places currently listed on the National Registry of Historic Places (NRHP) in North Haven:

Goose Rocks Light Station, Fox Islands Thoroughfare
Wharf House, Main Street, just east of Brown's Boatyard

MHPC recommends further surveys of historic above-ground resources in order to identify properties that may be eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.

Historic buildings are not currently protected within the provisions of existing land use regulations. Without the proper ordinance provisions in place, the loss or conversion of the remaining buildings is possible.

The collective impact of buildings such as Main Street in the Village should be considered a “streetscape” worthy of protection. When new buildings are constructed and existing buildings are renovated and maintained, consideration should be made for compatibility with the existing structures.

Rehabilitation Grants

The Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives program rewards private investment to rehabilitate certified historic structures (building listed individually in the National Register of Historic Places or a building located in a registered historic district and certified by the Secretary of the Interior as contributing to the historic significance of the district). The building must currently be used or will be used for commercial, industrial, agricultural, or rental residential purposes, but not used exclusively as the owner's private residence. Under PL 99-514 Internal Revenue Code Section 47, tax incentives include:

A 20% tax credit for the certified rehabilitation of certified historic structures.

A 10% tax credit for the rehabilitation of non-historic, non-residential buildings built before 1936.

A Maine State taxpayer is allowed a credit equal to the amount of the Federal credit claimed by the taxpayer under Internal Revenue Code Section 47 for rehabilitation of certified historic structures located in Maine. The credit is nonrefundable and is limited to \$100,000 annually per taxpayer.

Cemeteries

Cemeteries are a cultural resource providing insight into the history of the community. North Haven's larger cemeteries are shown on the Public Facilities Map. There are 26 known cemeteries in North Haven. Three of these cemeteries (Fuller, Seaview and Brown) have available burial space. Management decisions for Fuller and Seaview Cemeteries are made by active cemetery associations. Brown Cemetery has no active association.

Survey Results

The 2005 *Community Survey* found that there is strong support from residents for protecting the town's historic resources. The survey found that 78% of total (and 77% of year-round) residents believed that North Haven should encourage the preservation and protection of historic sites. Fifty-seven percent of total (and 52% of year-round) residents believed that North Haven should create ordinances to protect old houses, old barns and old cemeteries. See the 2005 Community Survey Chapter for more information.

Summary

The history of North Haven has been substantially based upon the natural resources that drove the local and regional economy, especially fishing. Early residents engaged successfully in a variety of businesses. Many current residents can trace their families back to the Town's early days. North Haven still enjoys many of the benefits from its past, as a small town with a strong sense of community, where people look out for one another. While encouraging new development, the Town should seek to maintain a link to its heritage through the protection of historically significant buildings and support of the North Haven Historical Society.

Goal

To preserve important historic and archaeological resources from destruction or development that could threaten these resources.

Policies and Recommendations/Implementation Strategies

Note: Recommendations, also known as Implementation Strategies, proposed in this Comprehensive Plan are assigned a responsible party and a time frame in which to be addressed. *Ongoing* is used for regularly recurring activities; *Immediate* is used for strategies to be addressed within two years after the adoption of this Comprehensive Plan; and *Long Term* is assigned for strategies to be address within ten years.

To promote awareness of historic structures and artifacts, the town will consider the listing of additional sites on the National Register of Historic Places for North Haven (North Haven Historical Society) Ongoing.

To help make historic preservation more economically attractive and to protect streetscapes and neighborhoods. The town will explore the advantages of establishing historic districts including federal tax incentives to owners. (Select Board, Planning Board) Ongoing.

To determine the extent of archaeological resources present, potential areas of historical and archaeological significance should be professionally surveyed and documented, and historical and archaeological sites and artifacts should be monitored to ensure their protection and preservation (North Haven Historical Society, Planning Board), Long Term.

To protect archaeological sites, developers should provide evidence that their proposals will not negatively impact known or possible archaeological sites (Planning Board) Ongoing.

To protect prehistoric and historic sites, the town should amend the subdivision and site plan review ordinance to include the preservation of historic and archaeological (prehistoric and historic) resources (Planning Board, Town Meeting) Immediate.

POPULATION

Introduction

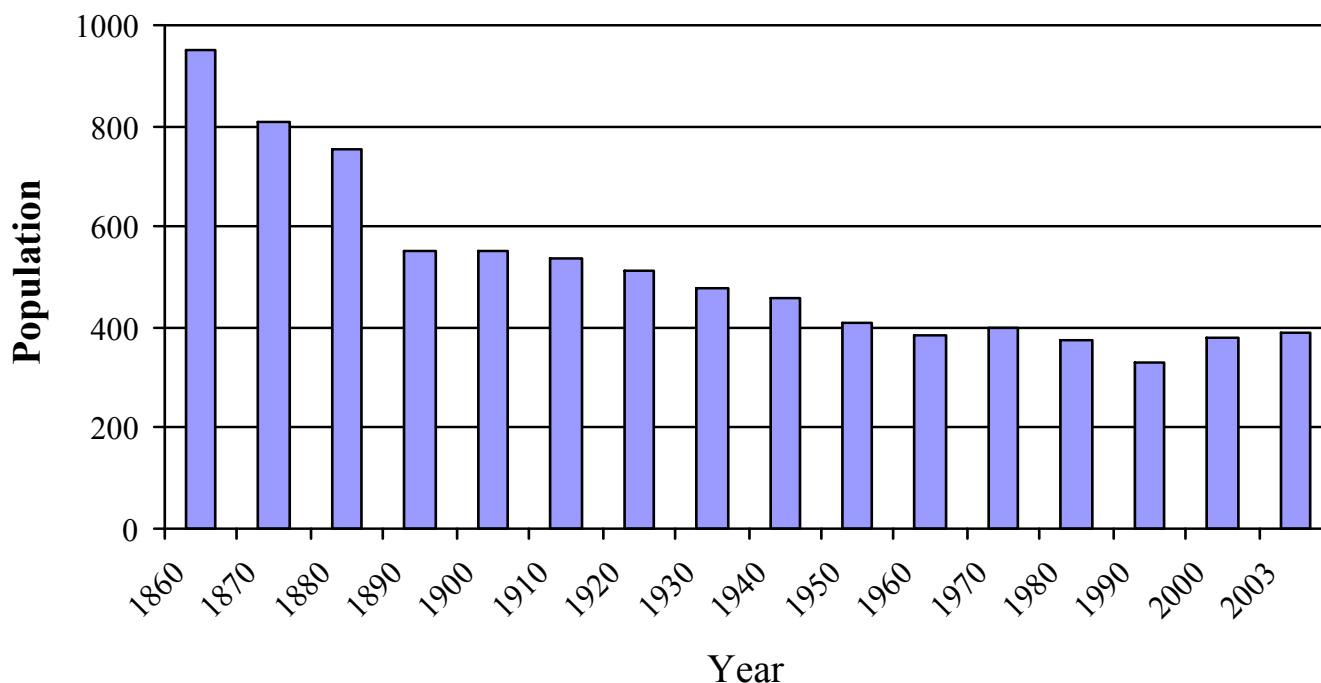
An important goal of a municipal comprehensive plan is to relate the population of a community with its economy, development and environment. Most of the chapters and the recommendations of this plan are dependent upon or strongly influenced by the size and composition of North Haven's current and forecasted population, both year-round and seasonal.

The North Haven year-round population was estimated at 388 in 2003 (U.S. Census). However, an informal survey done by North Haven's rural mail carrier suggests a year-round population of approximately 350. The population increases dramatically each summer as seasonal residents bring the population up to an estimated 1,200 during July and August.

Historic Population

North Haven's population was in steady decline since a high of 951 in 1860 until 1960. Since 1960 the population has remained between 300 to 400 persons. North Haven's growth rate has been outpaced by Knox County.

North Haven Population Trends



Historic Population Growth

Year	North Haven		Knox County	
	Number	%	Number	%
1860	951	--	32,716	--
1870	806	-15.2	30,823	-5.8
1880	755	-6.3	32,863	6.6
1890	552	-26.9	31,473	-4.2
1900	551	-0.2	30,406	-3.4
1910	535	-2.9	28,981	-4.7
1920	510	-4.7	26,245	-9.4
1930	476	-6.7	27,693	5.5
1940	460	-3.4	27,191	-1.8
1950	410	-10.9	28,121	3.4
1960	384	-6.3	28,575	1.6
1970	399	3.9	29,013	1.5
1980	373	-6.5	32,941	13.5
1990	332	-11.0	36,310	10.2
2000	381	14.8	39,618	9.1
2003*	388	1.8	40,406	2.0

Source: Census, *Census Estimate

Migration Analysis

Analysis of birth and death statistics and population totals may indicate whether a community's population is changing because of natural change or because of migration. Births to North Haven residents between 1990 and 2003 equaled 47, while deaths equaled 68. Natural change (births minus deaths) accounts for a net loss of 21 persons. There was an approximate net in migration of 77 people to North Haven since 1990.

Population Forecasts

For planning purposes, North Haven's population is projected to total up to a maximum of 450 persons by the year 2016. This is a rough estimate given the fluctuations seen over the past forty years and the relatively small population. Changes in land use including new year-round residential development will determine the actual population growth of North Haven. See the Land Use and Natural Resource and Public Facilities Chapters for more information on projected needs and potential impacts on natural resources.

North Haven Population Forecasts

Timeframe on which prediction is based	Average Growth Per Year (Non-Compounded)	Population Forecasts for 2016	
		Using Regression Analysis ¹ (accounts for fluctuations)	Using Average Growth Per Year (NC)
1960-2003	0.02%	366	389
1990-2003	1.30%	449	453

Source: Mid-Coast Regional Planning Commission

Seasonal Population

No State or federal statistics on seasonal population for North Haven are available. Based on a total of 313 housing units for seasonal/recreational use, as reported in the 2000 Census, and estimating average non-resident household size at 2.6 persons, about 814 persons may stay in North Haven seasonally. This figure includes rental units, and is in line with Town estimates. By 2016 around 856 persons may stay in North Haven seasonally. When combined with the year-round population forecast maximum of 450 people, in 2016 North Haven may total of 1,306 persons in season.

There two inns, with a total capacity for 50 persons. The Community Days celebration attracts up to an estimated 200 additional persons during August.

Age Distribution

North Haven, Knox County and the State have a similar proportion of young people. The median age of North Haven residents is lower than the Knox County resident median age, and similar to the State resident median age.

¹ Regression analysis is a statistical method where the arithmetic mean of one or more random variables is predicted conditioned on other (measured) random variables. The equations are: $a = \bar{Y} - b\bar{X}$ and $b = \frac{n\sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{n\sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}$ - where x = independent variables, y = dependent variables.

Age Group Distribution in 2000

	North Haven		Knox County		Maine	
Age Group	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Under 5 years	22	5.8	2,082	5.3	70,726	5.5
5 to 9 years	26	6.8	2,383	6.0	83,022	6.5
10 to 14 years	26	6.8	2,762	7.0	92,252	7.2
15 to 19 years	27	7.1	2,437	6.2	89,485	7.0
20 to 24 years	15	3.9	1,691	4.3	69,656	5.5
25 to 34 years	52	13.6	4,655	11.7	157,617	12.4
35 to 44 years	63	16.5	6,210	15.7	212,980	16.7
45 to 54 years	64	16.8	6,404	16.2	192,596	15.1
55 to 59 years	17	4.5	2,232	5.6	68,490	5.4
60 to 64 years	22	5.8	1,930	4.9	54,697	4.3
65 to 74 years	23	6.0	3,377	8.5	96,196	7.5
75 to 84 years	17	4.5	2,497	6.3	63,890	5.0
85 years and over	7	1.8	958	2.4	23,316	1.8
Median age (years)	38.7	--	41.4	--	38.6	--

Source: Census

North Haven's resident forecasted age distribution is based on recent trends and assumes up to 450 persons will reside year-round in North Haven by 2016. Since the population growth may occur at a different rate than forecasted, it is believed that the percentages shown for the year 2016 are of more value for planning purposes than the actual numbers of persons predicted for each age group. It is likely that the proportion of school-aged children will continue to increase. Working-aged individuals will continue to constitute a majority of the year-round population. See the Economy Chapter for labor force statistics and household income statistics.

North Haven Age Distribution Trends

Age Group	1990		2000		2016 Forecast	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Under 5	14	4.2	22	5.8	32	7.1
5-17	64	19.3	74	19.4	87	19.3
18-24	19	5.7	20	5.2	22	4.9
25-54	137	41.3	179	47.0	228	50.7
55-64	34	10.2	39	10.2	45	10.0
65 and older	64	19.3	47	12.3	36	8.0
Median Age	39.8	--	38.7	--	37.2	--

Source: Census and Mid-Coast Regional Planning Commission

Gender

Males constituted a slight majority of the Town population in 2000.

North Haven Population by Gender

Year	Female		Male		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	
1990	166	50.0	166	50.0	332
2000	187	49.1	194	50.9	381

Source: Census

Households

A household includes all the people who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. The average household size in North Haven decreased 2.89% during the 1990s, indicating the presence of more households with fewer or no children. This downward trend was greater at the County and State levels.

Household Size Comparison

Average Household Size and Growth Rate		1990	2000
North Haven	Persons per household	2.42	2.35
	Percent Change	--	-2.89%
Knox County	Persons per household	2.45	2.31
	Percent Change	--	-5.71%
State	Persons per household	2.56	2.39
	Percent Change	--	-6.64%

Source: Census

The number of households in North Haven grew faster than the County and State rates during the 1990s. Household growth has outpaced total population growth at the local, County and State levels. This type of growth indicates the presence of more retiree, single-person, and single-parent households.

Household Totals Comparison

Number of Households		1990	2000
North Haven	Number	137	162
	Percent Change	--	18.25%
Knox County	Number	14,344	16,608
	Percent Change	--	15.78%
State	Number	465,312	518,200
	Percent Change	--	11.37%

Source: Census

From 1990 to 2000, North Haven's family households increased numerically and as a proportion of total households. Married couples increased in number, but decreased as a proportion of total households. Likewise, single-person households increased in number, but decreased as a proportion of total households. Elderly households decreased numerically and as a proportion of total households.

North Haven Households by Type

Household Types	1990		2000	
	Number	%	Number	%
Total households	137	100.0%	162	100.0%
Family households (families)	92	67.2%	109	67.3%
Married-couple family	82	59.9%	93	57.4%
Non-family households	45	32.8%	53	32.7%
Householder living alone	41	29.9%	45	27.8%
Householder 65 years and over	25	18.2%	17	10.5%

Source: Census

See the Housing Chapter for trends in housing unit growth, building permits issued, occupancy figures, and housing types.

School Enrollment

In 1990, North Haven had a higher percentage of its population enrolled in school than did the County and the State, while in 2000 the converse was true. From 1990 to 2000, North Haven school enrollment decreased in absolute and percent terms. At the County and State level, school enrollment increased in absolute and percent terms during the 1990s.

Total School Enrollment

Enrolled: ages 3 and up	1990		2000	
	Number	%	Number	%
North Haven	85	25.6%	78	20.5%
Knox County	7,660	21.1%	8,546	21.6%
State	304,868	24.8 %	321,041	25.2 %

Source: NHCS & MEDOE

In 1860 the North Haven school population was 389. The school population fluctuates with that of the Town. During the 1980s the school population was around 60 or so; however, after a sharp increase to 82 students in 1992, it has been in the 70-80-student range since.

According to the Maine Department of Education there were 67 resident pupils attending the North Haven Community School on October 1, 2003. There were two approved home instruction pupils in North Haven for the 2001-02 school year.

Public School Enrollment of North Haven Residents

School Year	Elementary Grades	Secondary Grades	Total
1994-95	55	23	78
1995-96	51	20	71
1996-97	57	23	80
1997-98	53	24	77
1998-99	51	24	75
1999-2000	47	26	73
2000-01	50	25	75
2001-02	48	24	72
2002-03	52	26	78
2003-04	44	20	64
2004-05	42	18	60
2005-06	47	24	71
2006-07	46	24	70

Source: North Haven Community School

Given the relatively small enrollment totals and the fluctuations observed over the past ten years, it is difficult to accurately forecast enrollment figures for 2016. For planning purposes only, a maximum enrollment figure of 90 will be considered (60 for Elementary and 30 for Secondary). Non-resident pupils totaled 1 in 2006 and are predicted to remain the same.

A higher percentage of North Haven residents have graduated from high school than have Knox County and State residents. A higher percentage of North Haven residents have graduated from college than have State residents. Knox County residents surpassed both North Haven and the State percentages for college graduates.

Educational Attainment in 2000

Level	North Haven		Knox County	State
	Number	%	%	%
High School graduate or higher	252	95.8%	87.5%	85.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	56	21.3%	26.2%	22.9%

Note: Percent calculated from persons aged 25 and over.

Source: Census

See the Public Facilities Chapter for more information on schools.

Survey Results

Many of the residents who responded to the 2005 Community Survey favored modest, if any, growth in the town's population. Specifically, 19% of total (and 20% of year-round) residents favored a population range of 400 to 449, while 15% of total (and 13% of year-round) residents favored a range of 500 to 599 people. Thirty-two percent of total (and 17% of year-round) residents had no opinion on how much year-round population was desirable.

Just 43% of total (and 39% of year-round) residents believed that the town should in general attract new people to North Haven. However, fifty-one percent of total (and 56% of year-round) residents believed that people with connections to North Haven should be attracted to become year-round residents. Asked if they intended to become year-round residents, most (64%) of seasonal residents responded no, while 22% were undecided, and only 5% said yes. See the 2005 Community Survey Chapter for more information.

Summary

The year-round population of North Haven has fluctuated over the past forty years within a range of 300 to 400 persons. The Town's population is younger on average than found in Knox County as a whole, and is about the same as the State average. The total number of school age children has decreased. As with Knox County and the State, North Haven has seen a decrease in the average household size. More retirees, single-person and single-parent households are locating in North Haven, many of whom were once seasonal residents of the Town. For planning purposes, the year-round population is forecast to total a maximum of 450 persons in 2016. The seasonal population, for which there are no State or federal statistics available, averages 814 additional persons, and is forecast to total 856 persons in 2016. Subsequent chapters in this plan describe and assess the impacts and needs of year-round and seasonal residents.

Goal

To understand and consider population trends in order to better plan for the provision of Town services.

Policies and Recommendations/Implementation Strategies

Note: Recommendations, also known as Implementation Strategies, proposed in this Comprehensive Plan are assigned a responsible party and a timeframe in which to be addressed. *Ongoing* is used for regularly recurring activities; *Immediate* is used for strategies to be addressed within two years after the adoption of this Comprehensive Plan; and *Long Term* is assigned for strategies to be address within ten years.

To inform residents and municipal officials, the Town will gather available population estimates, census data and other information concerning the number and characteristics of the Town's population. These will be maintained in appropriate files that will be available in the Town office (Planning Board) Ongoing.

HOUSING

Introduction

North Haven's housing stock is in large part the basis for the Town's tax base. Housing represents the major investment of most individuals. With rising property values and assessments, affordable housing has become a concern for many residents. The goal of this chapter is to document housing conditions and encourage suitable affordable housing opportunities for all North Haven residents.

Housing Units

In 2000, North Haven had 488 housing units. During the 1990s, the Town recorded more than a 10% increase in its housing stock, compared to almost 14% for Knox County and 11% for the State.

Total Housing Units

Place	1980	1990	2000	Annual Average Change	Total Change
North Haven	378	441	488*	1.5%	29.1%
Knox County	16,331	19,009	21,612	1.6%	32.3%
Maine	501,093	587,045	651,901	1.5%	30.1%

Source: Census (Percents Rounded)

Notes: *In 2000, the Census counted three fewer units (DP-1) for total housing units, which is used as a comparison with previous years, than for housing units in structure (DP-4) total housing stock, and so the lesser figure the Census used is shown in the table above.

By 2016, housing units in North Haven may total 579, an increase of 91 units above the year 2000 figure. This forecast is based on declining household size, the North Haven population forecast of up to a maximum of 450 persons by the year 2016, and the housing growth seen over the past 20 years. Of course, changes in land use, local regulations, and the economy will determine the actual increase in the number of housing units in the Town over the next ten years.

North Haven Housing Predictions

Method	Total Housing Units in 2016
Regression Analysis	579

Source: Mid-Coast Regional Planning Commission

Housing Types

Housing units in structures are presented in the table below. In 2000, one-unit structures (attached and detached) represented more than 94% of North Haven's housing stock. Multi-units accounted for almost 3% of the housing stock. Manufactured housing, which includes mobile homes and trailers, accounted for over 1.6% (8 units) of housing. Boats, RVs, and vans accounted for over 1.4% (7 units) of housing in North Haven. For comparison with 1990, these two categories are combined in the table below.

Housing Units in Structure

Housing Types	North Haven				Knox County			
	1990		2000		1990		2000	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total housing stock (DP-4)	441	100.0	491*	100.0	19,009	100.0	21,612	100.0
1-unit, detached	429	97.3	448	91.2	14,120	74.3	16,310	75.5
1-unit, attached	4	0.9	14	2.9	265	1.4	489	2.3
2 to 4 units	4	0.9	14	2.9	2,013	10.6	2,003	9.3
5 to 9 units	0	0.0	0	0.0	491	2.6	474	2.2
10 or more units	0	0.0	0	0.0	486	2.6	581	2.7
Mobile home, trailer, boat, RV, other	4	0.9	15	3.1	1,634	8.6	1,755	8.1

Source: Census (Percents Rounded)

Notes: *In 2000, the Census counted three more units for housing units in structure (DP-4) total housing stock than (DP-1) total housing units, and so the greater figure the Census used is shown in the table above.

North Haven has a significantly smaller share of mobile homes and trailers relative to its entire housing stock than does Knox County. The number of mobile homes and trailers increased in both absolute and proportional terms during the 1990s in order to meet affordable housing needs. Mobile homes and trailers are located on individual lots. Although not disproportionate, many of these homes are inhabited by elderly people. Overall, mobile homes are in satisfactory condition.

Housing Age

North Haven's housing on average is older than the County and State averages. Almost 13% of North Haven's housing stock was built in the 1990s, compared to almost 15% for Knox County and the State. Almost 54% of North Haven's housing stock dates prior to 1939, compared with almost 40% for the County and almost 30% for the State. Some of these units are in substandard condition and in need of repair.

Year Structure Built

Years	North Haven		Knox County		Maine
	Number	%	Number	%	%
1990 to March 2000	62	12.6	3,207	14.8	14.6
1980 to 1989	38	7.7	3,327	15.4	16.0
1970 to 1979	61	12.4	2,931	13.6	15.9
1940 to 1969	66	13.5	3,524	16.3	24.4
1939 or earlier	264	53.8	8,623	39.9	29.1
Total housing stock (DP-4)	491*	100.0	21,612	100.0	100.0

Source: Census (Percents Rounded)

Notes: *In 2000, the Census counted three more units for housing units in structure (DP-4) total housing stock than (DP-1) total housing units, and so the greater figure the Census used is shown in the table above.

Housing Building Permits Issued

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development compiles permit statistics for municipalities. Their records indicate that of the building permits issued in North Haven from 1999 through 2003, all were for units in single-family structures; none for units in multi-family structures.

Total North Haven Housing Building Permits Issued

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
Permits	11	5	9	9	4	38

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

Housing Construction

The Town records indicate that 36 homes have been built between 2000 and 2004.

New Homes	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	Totals
1 Family	2	2	1	0	1	6
Multi- Family	0	0	0	0	0	0
Modular	0	1	0	1	0	2
Seasonal	6	6	7	6	3	28
Total	8	9	8	7	4	36

Source: Town Assessor

Physical Characteristics

The next table shows the proportional make-up of housing units by general physical characteristics in North Haven for the most recent year of available data. Subsurface (septic) waste disposal systems are used by nearly all dwellings outside the village area, which is itself served by sewer. The North Haven Water Department serves approximately 300 people year-round and more than 1,000 people seasonally. Water is pumped from Fresh Pond. In outlying areas residents depend upon drilled wells, or in a few cases on dug wells, for drinking water.

North Haven Housing Characteristics in 2000

	Number	%
Total housing stock (DP-4)	491	100.0
ROOMS		
1 room	23	4.7
2 rooms	32	6.5
3 rooms	29	5.9
4 rooms	66	13.4
5 rooms	96	19.6
6 rooms	73	14.9
7 rooms	76	15.5
8 rooms	37	7.5
9 or more rooms	59	12.0
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	4	2.5
Lacking complete kitchen facilities	4	2.5
No telephone service	6	3.7
HOUSE HEATING FUEL*		
Utility gas	0	0.0
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2	1.2
Electricity	0	0.0
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	135	82.8
Coal or coke	0	0.0
Wood	26	16.0
Solar energy	0	0.0
Other fuel	0	0.0
No fuel used	0	0.0

Source: Census (Percents Rounded)

*Year-round houses

Occupancy and Tenure

Home ownership is a good indicator of the overall standard of living in an area. One way to trace home ownership changes over time is to compare owners and renters as a proportion of total occupied housing, as shown in the table below. A high rate of owner-occupied housing is typical in a predominately residential community like North Haven. During the 1990s, North Haven had a small decrease in the proportion of owner-occupied housing to 23% in 2000. Renter occupied housing increased significantly during the same period, comprising more than 10% of housing in 2000 at the Town level. The proportions of owner and renter-occupied housing units at the County level remained relatively stable.

Housing Occupancy and Tenure

1. Housing Units	North Haven				Knox County			
	1990		2000		1990		2000	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total (DP-1)	441	100.0	488*	100.0	19,009	100.0	21,612	100.0
Occupied	137	31.1	162	33.2	14,344	75.5	16,608	76.8
Owner-occupied	110	24.9	112	23.0	10,564	55.6	12,287	56.9
Renter-occupied	27	6.1	50	10.2	3,780	19.9	4,321	20.0
Vacant	304	68.9	326	66.8	4,665	24.5	5,004	23.2
- For Seasonal Use	303	68.7	313	64.1	3,541	18.6	4,054	18.8

Source: Census (Percents Rounded)

**In 2000, the Census counted three fewer housing units for total housing units (DP-1), which is used as a comparison with previous years, than for housing units in structure (DP-4) total housing stock, and so the lesser figure the Census used is included in the table above.

In 2000, almost 67% of the Town's total housing units were classified as vacant by the Census; most of these vacant units were for seasonal or recreational use, located primarily on waterfront property. As with most coastal communities, year-round residences are primarily located inland. In the same year, almost 19% of units countywide were for seasonal or recreational use. The homeowner vacancy rate for North Haven was 5.1%, and for Knox County was 1.3% in 2000. The year round rental vacancy rate for North Haven was almost 0%, compared to 5.9% for Knox County. The statistical information available in the census does not distinguish adequately between the seasonal and year-round housing therefore the pool of available rentals is misrepresented.

Housing Values

The value of housing units surveyed by the Census in the table below includes just 96 of the 112 owner-occupied housing units in North Haven for 2000. From the data, more than 67% of housing was affordable at the time of purchase to those households with low and moderate incomes. More recent figures are shown later in this chapter. It is important to note that at any given time, most homes are not for sale, and so their value does not reflect their availability for purchase.

North Haven
Specified Owner-Occupied Housing Units

Value in 2000	Number	%
Less than \$50,000	0	0.0
\$50,000 to \$99,999	6	6.3
\$100,000 to \$149,999	41	42.7
\$150,000 to \$199,999	17	17.7
\$200,000 to \$299,999	18	18.8
\$300,000 or more	14	14.6
Median	\$152,800	--

Source: Census (Percents Rounded)

As surveyed by the 2000 Census, almost 35% of monthly rents charged in North Haven were under \$500, while about one-third were between \$500 and \$749. Almost 24% of apartments had no cash rent charged. From

these figures, rental housing was affordable to those earning low or moderate incomes in North Haven. More recent figures are shown later in this chapter.

North Haven
Specified Renter-Occupied Housing Units

Rent in 2000	Number	%
Less than \$200	4	8.7
\$200 to \$299	2	4.3
\$300 to \$499	10	21.7
\$500 to \$749	15	32.6
\$750 to \$999	2	4.3
\$1,000 to \$1,499	2	4.3
\$1,500 or more	0	0.0
No cash rent	11	23.9
Median	507	--

Source: Census (Percents Rounded)

Affordable Housing

Affordable housing is of critical importance for every municipality. High costs are burdensome to individuals, to governments, and the local economy. Many factors contribute to the challenge of finding affordable housing, including local and regional employment opportunities, older residents living longer in their homes; more single-parent households; seasonal housing markets, and generally smaller household sizes. Those Mainers most affected by a lack of affordable housing include older citizens facing increasing maintenance and property taxes; young couples unable to afford their own home; single parents trying to provide a decent home; low-income workers seeking an affordable place to live; and young adults seeking housing independent of their parents. In 2006, North Haven Sustainable Housing was formed as a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization in order to assist the development of affordable housing for year round residents (see Public Facilities and Services chapter for more details).

Definitions of Affordability

Affordable housing means decent, safe, and sanitary living accommodations that are affordable to very low, low, and moderate-income people. The State defines an affordable owner-occupied housing unit as one for which monthly housing costs do not exceed approximately 30% of monthly income, and an affordable rental unit as one that has a rent not exceeding 30% of the monthly income (including utilities). Affordable housing often includes manufactured housing, multi-family housing, government-assisted housing, and group and foster care facilities.

The percent and number of very low, low and moderate-income households in North Haven, and what housing they can afford is shown in the table below. The 2004 median home sale price in North Haven was not calculated by MSHA or by the Multiple Listing Service. The Town Tax Assessor estimated the median home price in 2004 at \$162,000 (based on two sales) and in 2003 at \$185,000 (based on the sale of nine homes). On an annual basis there are often only a handful of home sales, so estimating median home prices is of limited use. Nevertheless, the 2003 figure, because it is based on more sales than the 2004 figure, is considered for purposes

of understanding the gap between the median home price and the median income of North Haven residents. In both 2003 and 2004, the median home price was affordable to those in the moderate income group, but not for those in the very low or low income groups. In 2004, MSHA estimated the median home sale price of \$175,000 for Knox County as a whole.

Estimated Housing Affordability by Income 2004

Income Categories	North Haven Households				
	Number of People	%	Income	House can Afford	Rent can Afford
Very Low (up to 50% of Median Household Income)	43	25.2	\$24,271	\$71,697	\$606
Low (greater than 50% to 80% of Median Household Income)	26	15.1	\$38,834	\$114,716	\$970
Median Household Income	--	--	\$48,542	\$143,393	\$1,213
Moderate (greater than 80% up to 150% of Median Household Income)	72	42.2	\$72,813	\$215,090	\$1,820

Source: 2004 Claritas, MSHA, MCRPC

Note: Analysis for houses assumes a front end percentage of 28%, a loan period and interest of 30 years at 6.0% fixed (zero points), down-payment of 5% and taxes based on 2002 mil rates. The analysis for rents assumes rental costs do not exceed more than 30% of income. The data represents two bedroom rents and does include a utility allowance.

North Haven households earning the median household income in 2004 (\$48,542) cannot afford the median price of a house (\$162,000) in North Haven. Accordingly, housing affordability has become a serious concern for young persons seeking to stay in North Haven but live in their own home, and for elderly persons who wish to stay on island but not necessarily in their current home. Modular homes constitute most new affordable housing because the cost of the existing housing stock is often too expensive for local families to afford. Once a family has bought land, often they can only afford a mobile home or modest modular for their lot.

Housing Costs

The next table shows the most recent data on monthly housing costs as a percentage of household income for almost 86% of the owner-occupied housing units in North Haven in 1999. One-third of these households had monthly owner costs over 30% of their income, indicating that their housing was considered unaffordable. The table also shows monthly housing costs as a percentage of household income for 92% of the renter-occupied housing units in North Haven in 1999. Almost one-third of these households had monthly rental costs over 30% of their income, indicating that their housing was considered unaffordable. This data suggests that while housing affordability is not an issue for most North Haven residents who currently own their home; it does affect those looking to purchase a home now.

North Haven Households: Monthly Owner Costs in 1999

Household Income Spent on Housing	Owner-Occupied		Renter-Occupied	
	Number	%	Number	%
Less than 15%	24	25.0	8	17.4
15 to 19%	13	13.5	6	13.0
20 to 24%	18	18.8	4	8.7
25 to 29%	9	9.4	2	4.3
30 to 34%	2	2.1	4	8.7
35% or more	30	31.3	11	23.9
Not computed	0	0.0	11	23.9
Total Households	96	100.0	46	100.0

Source: Census (Percents Rounded)

Affordability Index

Recent figures on housing affordability for North Haven are not available from the Maine State Housing Authority (MSHA). MSHA has calculated that housing on average in Knox County, the Rockland Housing market (which includes Knox County and the Town of Waldoboro), and the State as a whole is unaffordable to the median income earner. The table below shows the estimated median income and the median home price in 2004. The median home that is affordable, based on the State definition of not spending more than 30% of monthly income on housing, is shown. From these two figures an affordability gap is calculated.

2004 Housing Affordability

Place	Index	Est. Median Income*	Median Home Price	Median Home Price Can Afford	Income Needed to Afford	Gap
Knox County	0.71	\$42,040	\$175,000	\$124,415	\$59,133	28.9%
Rockland House. Market	0.70	\$41,647	\$174,000	\$122,612	\$59,102	29.5%
Maine	0.73	\$41,929	\$167,900	\$122,310	\$57,558	27.2%

Source: MSHA

Note: An Index of less than 1 is Unaffordable; an Index of more than 1 is Affordable.

*Estimated Median Income of those who earn an income, not the Median Household Income.

Affordability and State Law

The State of Maine Planning and Land Use Regulation Act requires that every municipality "...shall seek to achieve a level of 10% of new residential development, based on a five-year historical average of residential development in the municipality, meeting the definition of affordable housing." During the past five-year period from 2000 to 2004, 36 housing units were constructed in North Haven. Thus, North Haven would meet the requirement of the Act if the Town sought to provide 4 low-income units in this period. Projecting the next five years, if growth patterns continue, North Haven should consider adding four more affordable housing units.

The Maine State Housing Authority records no Section 8 Voucher (subsidized) housing in North Haven in 2004.

Affordable Housing Remedies

Meeting the State goal has proved difficult for North Haven. There is a desire by residents to maintain and provide for affordable housing, as needed, beyond the state minimums. The State recommends that the Town consider ways of helping meet this need. Traditional recommendations include:

1. Ordinance amendments and building codes that will be sensitive to the potential costs imposed on low-income residents.
2. Mobile and modular homes allowed in more areas.
3. Town sewer, water and roads provided in proximity to land for new homes.

Lot Size and Community Wastewater Facilities

Smaller housing lots are more affordable than larger lots. Given rising housing costs, the Town will consider lot sizes in amending the land use ordinance. Depending upon soil conditions, small lots may not be able to support housing that is dependent upon septic system and/or well standards necessary to ensure the health of a home's occupants, and to meet minimum state standards. In these areas, municipal sewer and water can allow for smaller and therefore more affordable lots for home buyers. North Haven has 1.92 miles of sewers in the village area, extending east of town on the Iron Point Road to the Golf Course road and north of town along Upper Main Street and the Pulpit Harbor Road to the intersection with the Crabtree Point Road.

It is well known that the extension of sewers and water systems is a substantial cost to municipalities. Significant state and federal funds are often leveraged to develop or expand these systems. Maintenance of sewer and water systems is a large part of the municipal expenditures of service center communities. Consideration of community wastewater facilities may prove to be a worthwhile compromise. Such shared systems allow for development on smaller lots than could be accommodated by individual septic systems. These shared systems are paid for by developers and users rather than by the town as a whole. When major subdivision proposals are before the town, with adequate ordinance standards, the planning board could request proposals from developers for community wastewater facilities. The costs of these systems are often offset by the increase in allowable units and in costs savings to developers for these planned developments.

Elderly Housing

Elderly housing is a concern for North Haven residents, especially for those who wish to remain in the area. In 2000, 8% of owner occupied housing and almost 27% of rental housing in North Haven was occupied by those over 65 years old. In total, 18 individuals over 65 years old were living alone in North Haven. Both Rockland and Vinalhaven have assisted living facilities. A reexamination of the issue of elderly housing is necessary as our population ages.

Housing Programs

Local, state, and federal governments have a number of different manners of subsidizing housing costs for eligible citizens. In most cases the efforts of different levels of government are integrated, with funding and operation and jurisdictional fields overlapping.

The United States Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is the primary federal agency dealing with affordable housing. Rural Development (RD), formerly Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), part of the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), also deals with affordable housing. The Maine State Housing Authority (MSHA) is the State's agency for such issues and administers the following: Rental Loan Program, Section 8, SHARP, Supportive Housing, and Vouchers. North Haven does not have a local housing authority and does not have a public welfare department to oversee general assistance.

Subsidized units are built with state or federal monies for the express purpose of providing housing to lower income individuals and families. A housing project or development may be entirely formed by subsidized units, or the project may be of mixed uses. Subsidized units are typically available to individuals below certain income guidelines, and residents are expected to pay a fixed percentage of their income as rent.

Housing is also subsidized through certificates and vouchers. Especially when subsidized units are not available, the MSHA will provide monies for citizens to use as payment for rent for non-public units. The Town is also reimbursed by the State for general assistance money that may be given to citizens with short-term immediate needs for housing. Finally, low interest loans through the federal or state governments are also a form of subsidy.

Survey Results

Most people who responded to the 2005 Community Survey own their own home: 89% of total (and 78% of year-round) residents. Interestingly, and likely due to high home prices, more year-round residents rent (17%) than do seasonal residents (3%).

Many residents felt that more year-round single-family housing was needed: 72% of total (and 84% of year-round) residents. A majority also supported housing for senior citizens, with 60% of total (and 72% of year-round) residents in favor. Seventy-four percent of total (and 82% of year-round) residents favored new or expanded elderly/home care facilities.

Residents clearly recognize that there is a lack of affordable housing. Seventy-four percent of total (and 78% of year-round) residents believe that North Haven needs more affordable year-round housing. Asked whether the town should consider making some town-owned land available for affordable housing, 66% of total (and 78% of year-round) residents said yes, 11% of total (and 9% of year-round) residents said no. The remainders were undecided or gave no response.

Opinion was divided on whether the town should allow smaller building lots: 35% of total (and 38% of year-round) residents said yes, while 33% of total (38% of year-round) residents said no. The remainders were undecided or gave no response.

Most residents were not in favor of condominium development, with 55% of total (and 69% of year-round) residents against such forms of housing ownership. Opinions were divided on multifamily housing and manufactured housing.

See the 2005 Community Survey Chapter for more information.

Summary

Most North Haven residents live in owner-occupied single-family housing. The percentage of homes owned by retirees - both seasonal and year-round - will continue to increase as the population ages. Affordable housing is defined as not costing more than 30% of household income. The data reviewed suggest that the cost of housing is of concern to a sizable number of residents, especially young families and the elderly. Amended ordinance provisions will seek to encourage affordable housing in appropriate areas of Town on smaller and therefore more affordable lots where municipal services can be provided in the most cost-effective manner, and if feasible where community wastewater systems can be utilized.

Goal

1. To encourage suitable affordable housing opportunities for all North Haven residents.

Policies and Recommendations/Implementation Strategies

Note: Recommendations, also known as Implementation Strategies, proposed in this Comprehensive Plan are assigned a responsible party and a time frame in which to be addressed. *Ongoing* is used for regularly recurring activities; *Immediate* is used for strategies to be addressed within two years after the adoption of this Comprehensive Plan; and *Long Term* is assigned for strategies to be address within ten years.

1. To ensure the safety and welfare of residents, the CEO will address reported violations of local ordinances and State laws and regulations that affect health, safety or community conditions such as working with property owners to correct all known failed or inadequate subsurface sewage disposal systems (CEO) Immediate and Ongoing.
2. To maintain and promote affordable housing opportunities, the Town will welcome and encourage participation in programs, grants (CDBG housing assistance and rehabilitation programs) and projects for the construction or renovation of subsidized workforce housing within the Town, and grants to homeowners for improvements to energy efficiency, habitability, etc. The Town will compile information on these programs and grants for the use of residents (Selectmen, Town Administrator) Ongoing.
3. To meet housing needs of the elderly, the Town will encourage participation in programs, grants and projects, within the Town or the region to insure sufficient, affordable housing options for its elderly citizens (Selectmen, Town Administrator) Ongoing.
4. To maintain and promote affordable housing opportunities through the amended land use ordinance, the Town will continue to encourage affordable housing opportunities to meet the affordable housing goal of at least 10% set in State law, by allowing a mixture of appropriate housing types, including accessory apartments, and units on smaller lots in designated growth areas (see Future Land Use Chapter). In this effort, the Town will encourage senior citizen housing opportunities. The Town will continue to allow mixed housing types (single-family and multi-family units), mixed uses and mixed income housing within the residential areas of the Town, and will encourage the use of community wastewater facilities paid for by the users of these systems (Selectmen, Ordinance Committee) Ongoing.

ECONOMY

Introduction

This chapter identifies and analyzes North Haven's local and regional economy, including income, industries, businesses, employment rates, and retail sales. The goal of this chapter is to develop policies that expand the Town's tax base, improve job opportunities for residents needing employment, and encourage overall economic well-being.

Income

Median household income and the percent change over the recent period are shown in the table below. North Haven's median household income has been increasing at a faster rate than seen at the County level and statewide. The median household income of North Haven residents will likely continue to stay above the Knox County and State median household income.

Median Household Income

Place	1989	1999	Change
North Haven	\$24,375	\$40,446	65.9%
Knox County	\$25,405	\$36,774	44.8%
Maine	\$27,854	\$37,240	33.7%

Source: Census

The income distribution for residents of North Haven and Knox County is shown in the table below for the most recent year for which data are available. North Haven has a higher proportion of households than Knox County who earn between \$35,000 and \$49,000. North Haven and Knox County have a similar proportion of households who earn between \$50,000 and \$74,999.

Income Distribution in 1999: 2000 Census

Households Earning:	North Haven		Knox County	
	Number	%	Number	%
	161	100.0	16,608	100.0
Less than \$10,000	11	6.8	1,567	9.4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	15	9.3	1,308	7.9
\$15,000 to \$24,999	28	17.4	2,462	14.8
\$25,000 to \$34,999	12	7.5	2,444	14.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	46	28.6	3,226	19.4
\$50,000 to \$74,999	29	18.0	3,141	18.9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12	7.5	1,230	7.4
\$100,000 to \$149,999	5	3.1	778	4.7
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	1.9	232	1.4
\$200,000 or more	-	-	220	1.3
Per capita income	\$17,112	-	\$19,981	-

Source: Census

Note: The Census counted one fewer household for income type than for population, and so the lesser figure they used is included in the table above.

Sources of income for North Haven and Knox County residents for 1999, the most recent year for which data are available, are shown in the table below. Almost 89% of North Haven households derived their primary source of income from wages, salaries, interest income and rental income, or a combination of these sources. For the County that figure was less, around 78%. Wage and salary income includes total money earnings received for work performed. While wage and salary employment is a broad measure of economic well-being, the figures do not indicate whether the jobs are of good quality.

Income Type in 1999

(Households often have more than one source of income, as seen here.)	North Haven		Knox County	
	Number	%	Number	%
Households	161	100.0	16,608	100.0
With earnings (wage, salary, interest, rental) income	143	88.8	13,010	78.3
With Social Security income	27	16.8	5,027	30.3
With public assistance income	6	3.7	562	3.4
With retirement income	17	10.6	2,908	17.5

Source: Census

Note: The Census counted one fewer household for income type than for population, and so the lesser figure they used is included in the table above.

Almost 17% of North Haven residents collect social security income. This is a significantly smaller proportion than for Knox County residents. Social Security income includes Social Security pensions, survivor's benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration, prior to deductions for medical insurance and railroad retirement insurance from the U.S. Government. Almost 4% of North Haven residents received public assistance. Public assistance income includes payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low-income persons who are 65 years or older, blind, or disabled; receive aid to families with dependent children; or general assistance. A similar proportion of North Haven and Knox County residents receive retirement income.

The table below shows poverty status in North Haven and Knox County from the 2000 Census. The income criteria used by the U.S. Bureau of Census to determine poverty status consist of a set of several thresholds including family size and number of family members under 18 years of age. In 2000, calendar year 1999, the average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$17,050 in the contiguous 48 states (U.S. DHHS). More than 6% of North Haven's families were listed as having incomes below the poverty level, which included 28 individuals. Knox County had a greater percentage of residents in poverty than did North Haven.

Poverty Status in 1999

Below poverty level	North Haven		Knox County	
	Number	%	Number	%
Individuals	28	7.3	3,865	10.1
Persons 18 years and over	23	6.0	2,782	7.3
Persons 65 years and over	2	0.5	525	1.4
Families	5	4.4	695	6.4
With related children under 18 years	1	0.9	503	4.7
With related children under 5 years	-	-	250	2.3

Source: Census

Note: Percents calculated from total population and total number of families.

Labor Force

The labor force is defined as all persons who either are employed or are receiving unemployment compensation. The table below shows the distribution of North Haven and Knox County residents aged 16 and above who are working. North Haven has a higher percentage of residents who are in the workforce than does the county. This is due to more young families living in the community, which when considered with the age distribution presented in the Population Chapter indicates a higher percentage of younger adults in North Haven than in the County. (Please see Population Chapter for further information)

Labor Force Status: 2000

Persons 16 years and over	North Haven		Knox County	
	Number	%	Number	%
	295	100.0	31,782	100.0
In labor force	194	65.8	20,024	63.0
Civilian labor force	194	65.8	19,939	62.7
Employed	189	64.1	19,263	60.6
Unemployed	5	1.7	676	2.1
Armed Forces	-	-	85	0.3
Not in labor force	101	34.2	11,758	37.0

Source: Census

In 2000, 1.7% of North Haven residents were unemployed and considered to be seeking work, while countywide slightly more than 2% were unemployed. Unemployment on the island tends to be low and opportunities are more stable than in other areas of Maine and the U.S. More than 34% of North Haven residents were not in the labor force.

The size of the labor force and its distribution by industry are important factors to consider when planning for future economic development. The plans for a new business or the expansion of an already existing one must be based on the assessment of available labor, in addition to the potential consumer market.

Most people make their living in one of the following occupations/businesses: Fishing, Boat Building and Maintenance, Building/Contracting/Carpentry, Caretaking and Housecleaning/Cooking/Laundry, Ferry and Air Services, GroceryStore, GiftShops/Galleries, School/Education, Plumbing/Heating/Electrician,

Woodcutting/Forestry, Landscaping/Gardening/Greenhouse/Mowing, Town Office and Town Services, Arts/Handicrafts/Music.

The top four industry sectors as defined by the 2000 Census for North Haven residents were:

1. Construction
2. Education, health and social services
3. Fishing (within the combined category of agriculture, forestry, hunting, fishing and mining)
4. Retail trade

For Knox County the top four industry sectors were 'Education, health and social services'; 'retail trade'; 'manufacturing'; and 'arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services'. Not surprisingly, North Haven has a significantly larger segment of its population working in the sector that includes fisheries than does the County. The Town has a lower proportion of residents with generally well paying jobs in the finance, insurance and realty markets, than does Knox County, as well as a lower percentage of people working in the manufacturing sector. There is not one major employer for North Haven residents; however, most businesses in the Town are ultimately dependent on one another for much of their individual success.

Employment Characteristics in 2000

Industry	North Haven		Knox County	
	Number	%	Number	%
Employed civilians 16 years and over	189	100.0	19,263	100.0
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries, mining	25	13.2	1,157	6.0
Construction	49	25.9	1,529	7.9
Manufacturing	12	6.3	2,013	10.5
Wholesale trade	2	1.1	692	3.6
Retail trade	14	7.4	2,611	13.6
Transportation, warehousing, utilities info	7	3.7	623	3.2
Information	2	1.1	587	3.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1	0.5	1,376	7.1
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, and waste management services	19	10.1	1,223	6.3
Education, health and social services	33	17.5	3,926	20.4
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation and food services	6	3.2	1,638	8.5
Other services (except public administration)	12	6.3	1,014	5.3
Public administration	7	3.7	874	4.5
Class of Worker				
Private wage and salary workers	85	45.0	13,424	69.7
Government workers	34	18.0	2,507	13.0
Self-employed workers	70	37.0	3,266	17.0
Unpaid family workers	0	0.0	66	0.3

Source: Census

Manufacturing jobs have provided a base historically for Knox County residents, but as seen nationwide, the manufacturing sector has declined steadily over the past three decades. In 2000, 12 North Haven residents were employed in manufacturing, while in 1990 such jobs employed 30 Town residents, see table below. Oftentimes, lower paying service sector jobs, including retail and tourism rated occupations, have replaced lost manufacturing jobs. The creation of service sector jobs in Knox County has outpaced the demise of the manufacturing base. As well, construction jobs increased for North Haven residents during the 1990s, from 25 to 49 jobs, offsetting the loss in manufacturing. The Census used somewhat different categories between 1990 and 2000.

Employment Characteristics in 1990

Industry	North Haven		Knox County	
	Number	%	Number	%
Employed persons 16 years and over	143	100.0	16,200	100
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	7	4.9	944	5.8
Mining	0	0.0	1	0
Construction	25	17.5	1,295	8
Manufacturing, nondurable goods	0	0.0	1,053	6.5
Manufacturing, durable goods	30	21.0	1,528	9.4
Transportation	2	1.4	534	3.3
Communications and other public utilities	0	0.0	251	1.5
Wholesale trade	6	4.2	605	3.7
Retail trade	12	8.4	2,914	18
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2	1.4	637	3.9
Business and repair services	3	2.1	648	4
Personal services	21	14.7	777	4.8
Entertainment and recreation services	1	0.7	199	1.2
Health services	3	2.1	1,566	9.7
Educational services	22	15.4	1,289	8
Other professional and related services	2	1.4	1,181	7.3
Public administration	7	4.9	778	4.8
Class of Worker				
Private wage and salary workers	99	69.2	11,189	69.1
Government workers	23	16.1	2,261	14
Self-employed workers	21	14.7	2,699	16.7
Unpaid family workers	0	0.0	81	0.5

Source: Census

Employers

Most businesses located in North Haven employ just a few people each. In 2004, it was estimated that North Haven businesses employed about 136 persons. Most North Haven businesses are listed below based on local

and Maine Department of Labor data. Changes over the last ten years in local employment include more municipal jobs as well as new non-profit sector jobs. Based on historic trends and current data, it is believed that the employment picture will show a continued slow growth.

Employers in North Haven (2004)

Name	Location	Employee Range
Banks Cove Boatworks	South Shore Rd	1 to 4
Brown's Coal Wharf Marina *	5 Boatyard Rd	5 to 9
By the Bay Paintworks	27 Sleepyville Rd	1 to 4
Calderwood Hall Gifts *	2 Iron Point Rd	1 to 4
Cooper Construction	38 Calderwood Loop	5 to 9
Cooper's Landing Restaurant *	Main St	10 to 19
Eric Hopkins Gallery *	Main St	1 to 4
Islander (grocery)	696 Pulpit Harbor Rd	1 to 4
Islandscapes *	519 South Shore Rd	1 to 4
J B Land Improvements	137 Pulpit Harbor Rd	1 to 4
Jo Brown & Son Inc (boat builders)	1 Boatyard Rd	5 to 9
North Haven Arts & Enrichment	12 Main St	5 to 9
North Haven Builders	Bartlett's Harbor	5 to 9
North Haven Casino Inc (club) *	-	1 to 4
North Haven Community School	Pulpit Harbor Rd	20 to 49
North Haven Conservation Partners	12 Main St	1 to 4
North Haven Gift Shop *	26 Main St	1 to 4
North Haven Golf Club *	-	1 to 4
North Haven Library	Main St	1 to 4
North Haven Medical Clinic **	10 Main St	1 to 4
North Haven Transfer Station **	North Shore Rd	1 to 4
Our Place Inn	Crabtree point Rd	1 to 4
Rexford Crockett Plumbing	77 South Shore Rd	1 to 4
Sewage Treatment Plant **	South Shore Rd	1 to 4
Stone & Sons Construction	-	5 to 9
Thayers Y-Knot Boatyard	6688 Main St	10 to 19
Tri-Digit Electric	Ames Pt Road	1 to 4
Town Office **	16 Town Office Sq	1 to 4
Transportation Dept-Ferry	Main St	1 to 4
US Post Office	Main St	1 to 4

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Reference USA & local data

* denotes summer season only, ** denotes town owned/operated

Much of North Haven's economy is based on service to the summer community and seasonal visitors. Seasonal fluctuations of employment are significant for tourism related businesses. Except for the school and fishing, almost every other type of employment on the island centers on caretaking/servicing summer homes/estates. Most individuals make a living by doing several jobs, usually seasonally, often several in the same season, as opposed to only working for one employer full-time with benefits. Even those with full-time jobs often serve as

someone's caretaker or work seasonally to make extra money. Most businesses are sole proprietorships. Except for the School and Town most employers do not provide a full package of benefits to employees.

Because the majority of North Haven's population is seasonal, the local economy seems more affected by the national economy than by state or county averages. This is because so much of the island's income is derived from seasonal residents who come from all parts of the country (with a few from abroad), but in particular from New England, and the eastern seaboard.

Only occasionally does an individual work off-island, but there is a trend for more off-islanders businesses to come to the island to perform services, especially in construction, roads and the sewer & water systems.

The major regional employers in Knox County are listed in the table below.

Major Employers in Knox County

Business Name	Location	Employees	Sector
Consumers Maine Water Co.	Rockport	500-999	Utility
Penobscot Bay Medical Center	Rockport	500-999	Hospital
Samoset Resort	Rockport	250-499	Hotel
State Prison	Warren	250-499	Correctional Facility
Camden National Bank Corp.	Camden	300	Bank
Camden Health Care Center	Camden	100-249	Nursing Home
MBNA Marketing Camden	Camden	100-249	Finance
Fisher Engineering	Rockland	100-249	Construction
FMC Corp	Rockland	100-249	Food Processing
State Human Services Dept.	Rockland	100-249	State Gov't.
Kno-Wal-Lin Home Health Care	Rockland	100-249	Medical
Mail Services	Rockland	100-249	Advertising
Maritime Energy	Rockland	100-249	Fuel
Mid Coast Mental Health Center	Rockland	100-249	Counseling
Maine Photographic Workshops	Rockland	100-249	Educational, Film
Tibbetts Industrial	Camden	100-249	Electronics Manf.
Dragon Products Company	Thomaston	100-249	Cement
Wal-Mart	Rockland	100-249	Retail
Wayfarer Marine Corp.	Camden	100-249	Boat Sales, Service

Source: Maine Dept. of Labor, 2003-04

Commuting

More than 90% of North Haven residents who work do so in North Haven. In 2004, it was estimated that 1 North Haven resident regularly worked in Rockland and none in Vinalhaven. See the Transportation Chapter for more information on commuting patterns.

Taxable Sales

Taxable sales are one of the few available indicators of the actual size, growth, and character of a region. **Maine Revenue Services does not provide information on taxable sales disaggregated by retail sector at the**

municipal level for North Haven because of the Town's small size. The table below shows total taxable sales for North Haven, and for comparison, Islesboro and Vinalhaven. All figures are in real dollars, not adjusted for inflation, and represent only taxable sales. Descriptions of these sectors follow the table on Knox County taxable sales.

From 1999 to 2003, total taxable sales in North Haven increased by more than 5.1%. Both Islesboro and Vinalhaven have greater economic activity, which is explained by their greater number of businesses that serve larger year-round and seasonal populations. Over this five-year period, North Haven's economic growth lagged behind that of neighboring island communities.

Taxable Sales (in thousands of dollars) for Select Island Communities							
Town	Sales	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Change*
Islesboro	Consumer	2393.5	2824.2	2811.4	2702.4	2703.7	13.0%
	Taxable	2411.3	2838.2	2830.3	2715.0	2765.9	14.7%
North Haven	Consumer	1445.5	1406.4	1755.9	1686.6	1509.4	4.4%
	Taxable	1461.6	1422.3	1763.6	1688.2	1536.0	5.1%
Vinalhaven	Consumer	4882.4	4994.0	4689.0	5550.5	6626.8	35.7%
	Taxable	5469.2	5646.4	5246.4	6151.7	7361.9	34.6%

Source: Maine Revenue Services, *Rounded

In Knox County from 1999 to 2003, business-operating activities generated the largest percent increase (over 50%) in taxable sales. In 2003, Auto Transport constituted the most taxable sales generated of any sector (over 19% of total sales), followed by General Merchandise, with almost 17% of total sales.

Total Taxable Sales by Sector in Thousands of Dollars for Knox County

Year/ Quarter	Business Operating	Building Supply	Food Store	General Merchdse	Other Retail	Auto Transport	Restnt & Lodging	Total
1999	33905.7	47582.1	45387.2	69928.9	44842.9	71598.3	65791.1	379036.2
Q1	6565.5	8131.1	9111.1	12175.1	6168.7	13707.5	7912.1	63771.1
Q2	9165.7	12949.8	11197.7	16314.2	11428.3	18991.2	14533.4	94580.3
Q3	9087.1	12914.0	13980.4	20045.9	15932.0	19300.2	30045.1	121304.7
Q4	9087.4	13587.2	11098.0	21393.7	11313.9	19599.4	13300.5	99380.1
2000	39234.5	48875.8	47271.4	73188.5	48252.7	77217.2	68787.2	402827.3
Q1	8032.1	9083.6	9586.8	12814.2	5855.4	16619.8	8551.7	70543.6
Q2	9784.1	13180.6	11973.8	18540.1	13024.7	20537.4	16613.3	103654.0
Q3	11438.6	13697.9	14319.2	20249.0	17581.6	22429.8	30376.3	130092.4
Q4	9979.7	12913.7	11391.6	21585.2	11791.0	17630.2	13245.9	98537.3
2001	41054.0	52959.7	41896.6	75487.9	48548.7	81287.1	70213.2	411447.2
Q1	9915.0	9498.3	8627.3	13472.5	6462.5	17091.3	9075.6	74142.5
Q2	10994.5	14127.0	10201.6	18388.7	13352.1	22291.7	16136.5	105492.1
Q3	10174.5	14519.9	12857.7	21193.5	17218.3	21822.3	31267.5	129053.7
Q4	9970.0	14814.5	10210.0	22433.2	11515.8	20081.8	13733.6	102758.9
2002	42633.4	64206.9	44635.5	81072.0	46403.4	88229.2	76107.6	443288.0
Q1	10278.5	13384.5	11519.0	17559.3	7697.4	21837.4	12816.0	95092.1
Q2	11032.0	17296.5	10036.1	19415.9	11741.3	21960.5	16692.7	108175.0
Q3	10767.9	17094.8	12922.6	22468.4	16377.9	24809.2	33366.4	137807.2
Q4	10555.0	16431.1	10157.8	21628.4	10586.8	19622.1	13232.5	102213.7
2003	51140.6	66168.6	44657.5	78234.3	44953.9	86370.2	73376.7	444901.8
Q1	9070.9	11640.6	9112.0	13947.5	5658.4	18336.1	9822.0	77587.5
Q2	11931.9	16430.2	10734.2	18689.2	11564.7	21967.5	17339.7	108657.4
Q3	13766.7	20790.6	13449.7	21136.9	16434.8	24212.8	31596.6	141388.1
Q4	16371.1	17307.2	11361.6	24460.7	11296.0	21853.8	14618.4	117268.8
Total Change* 99-03	50.8%	39.1%	-1.6%	11.9%	0.2%	20.6%	11.5%	17.4%

Source: Maine Revenue Services, *Rounded

Total Retail Sales: Includes Consumer Retail Sales plus special types of sales and rentals to businesses where the tax is paid directly by the buyer (such as commercial or industrial oil purchase).

Business Operating: Purchases for which businesses pay Use Tax, i.e., for items that are used by the business in its operation (like shelving and machinery) and not re-sold to consumers

Building Supply: Durable equipment sales, contractors' sales, hardware stores and lumberyards.

Food Stores: All food stores from large supermarkets to small corner food stores. The values here are snacks and non-food items only, since food intended for home consumption is not taxed.

General Merchandise:	In this sales group are stores carrying lines generally carried in large department stores. These include clothing, furniture, shoes, radio-TV, household durable goods, home furnishing, etc.
Other Retail:	This group includes a wide selection of taxable sales not covered elsewhere. Examples are dry good stores, drug stores, jewelry stores, sporting good stores, antique dealers, morticians, bookstores, photo supply stores, gift shops, etc.
Auto Transportation:	This sales group includes all transportation related retail outlets. Included are auto dealers, auto parts, aircraft dealers, motorboat dealers, automobile rental, etc.
Restaurant/Lodging:	All stores selling prepared food for immediate consumption. The Lodging group includes only rental tax.

Survey Results

The *1996 Community Survey* found that---

Of year-round responding households, 48% were employed full time and 26% part time or seasonal. 28% were self-employed, 9% homemakers, 9% retired and 8% were students. From the combined summer and year-round survey respondents the top five business opportunities that would be good for North Haven were: Aquaculture (65%), Repair services (64%), Chimney Cleaning Services (63%), Firewood Sales/Delivery/Stacking (62%) and Auto Taxi Service (59%).

The *2005 Community Survey* found that ---.

Of those who responded to the 2005 Community Survey, most were in the labor force: 62% of total residents. Twenty-eight percent of total (and 36% of year-round) were self employed, while 26% of total (and 23% of year-round) residents worked for a private employer. Thirty-three percent of total (and 19% of year-round) residents were retired. Just 2% of total and year-round respondents said that they were seeking employment. Forty-five percent of total (and 58% of year-round) residents worked full-time, while 15% of total (and 13% of year-round) residents worked part-time. Just 4% of total (and 7% of year-round) residents worked seasonally only.

For those with opinions on available job opportunities, sentiment was almost evenly divided: 20% of total (and 32% of year-round) residents believed that job opportunities were adequate, while 21% of total (and 32% of year-round) residents believed that there needed to be improvement in the job market. Forty percent of total (and 26% of year-round) residents were undecided. The remainder gave no response. There was stronger opinion on the lack of job opportunities for the young, with 63% of total (and 76% of year-round) residents stating that job opportunities for this age group needed improvement. Similarly strong sentiment was expressed for the lack of employment opportunities for women and for well-paying jobs in general, and to a lesser extent for year-round employment.

Only 9% of total (and 13% of year-round) residents said more should be done to protect fishing-related jobs. Sixty-four percent of total (and 74% of year-round) residents did not believe more should be done to protect these types of jobs. The remainders were undecided or gave no response. Most (56% of total and 66% of year-round residents) believed that too much business was being lost to off-island service providers.

Just 44% of total (but 63% of year-round) residents believed that the town should protect the downtown business district. More agreement and support was found for creating specific zones for commercial uses, with 76% of total (and 84% of year-round) residents in favor. A significant number of respondents believed that people should be allowed to have small businesses on their property in a building other than their home, 68% of total (and 76% of year-round) residents.

Year-round and seasonal residents would like to see certain new or expanded businesses on North Haven. Of year-round residents, the top five business sectors that were favored included: Auto Repair (86%), Elder/Home Care (82%), Computer Services (76%), Medical Services (75%) and Boatbuilding (74%). Of seasonal residents, the top business sectors that were favored included: Auto Repair (79%), Boatbuilding (77%), Water Taxi (75%), and a three-way tie with Auto Taxi, Craft Industries and Farming (70%).

No business sectors were opposed by a majority of residents. However, a plurality did not support recreational or tourism related businesses. Specifically, the top three businesses that were opposed by year-round residents included: Camping (42%), Hotels/Inns/Motels (41%), and Tourism/Recreation (32%). Seasonal residents in the following percentages opposed the same three businesses: Hotels/Inns/Motels (49%), Camping (44%) and Tourism/Recreation (35%). See the 2005 Community Survey Chapter for more information.

Summary

The top sectors of employment for North Haven residents were construction, education, health and social services, fishing, and retail trade. In 2000, more than 90% of North Haven residents who worked did so in North Haven. Most North Haven businesses employ just a few people each. The Town has a slightly lower unemployment rate than seen countywide. Living on an island limits employment opportunities and increases the costs of commuting to the service centers where more jobs are located. Seasonable and year-round residents, who responded to the public opinion survey taken in 2005, support the following types of business development in North Haven: Auto repair (82%), Boatbuilding (76%), Water taxi (72%), Elder/Home care (74%), with Farming and Computer Services tying at 71%. North Haven can help shape its economic growth by encouraging development that has manageable impacts on community character, natural resources, and infrastructure, and is located in a suitable area.

Goal

1. To expand the Town's tax base, improve job opportunities for residents needing employment, and encourage overall economic well-being.

Policies and Recommendations/Implementation Strategies

Note: Recommendations, also known as Implementation Strategies, proposed in this Comprehensive Plan are assigned a responsible party and a timeframe in which to be addressed. *Ongoing* is used for regularly recurring activities; *Immediate* is used for strategies to be addressed within two years after the adoption of this Comprehensive Plan; and *Long Term* is assigned for strategies to be address within ten years.

1. To better educate the future workforce, the School Board will work with the School Superintendent and staff to ensure that the educational opportunities available to its children, both academic and vocational, address the needs of those children. It is important that the education, which our taxes pay for, results in the best possible preparation of our children for their future careers (School Board) Long Term.
2. To retain existing businesses and encourage new ones, the Town will consider the possibility of sponsoring a local business fair (Selectmen) Ongoing.
3. To expand employment opportunities, the selectmen will investigate and pursue opportunities for collaboration with Vinalhaven to attract businesses to the region (Selectmen) Ongoing.
4. To attract, enhance and support existing and future economic development, while minimizing negative impacts of non-compatible uses, the Town will amend its land use ordinance as necessary to contain appropriate provisions on permitted, conditional and prohibited uses and will identify appropriate areas for commercial development. These amendments will reduce the likelihood of poorly planned development, resistance to new projects, or incompatible uses. Home occupation performance standards will be included in the amended land use ordinance to ensure compatibility with residential neighborhoods and adjacent properties (Ordinance Committee, Planning Board, Town Meeting) Immediate.
5. To promote economic development that maintains and enhances community character, the Town will obtain funds from government and private sources to provide support for roads, parks, public transportation or other activities that materially aid the Town's economy. These include but are not limited to Community Development Block Grants and Enhancement Funds. Any Town expenditures required to participate in such programs will be presented to the voters for approval (Selectmen) Ongoing.
6. To assist low and moderate income persons, the elderly and disabled, the Town will collect and distribute information on applicable programs to ensure that those eligible for public assistance, unemployment assistance, job training, aid to the elderly, and/or disabled are made aware of and assisted in applying for such programs (Selectmen) Ongoing.
7. The Town needs to keep abreast of State developed initiatives and opportunities for tax relief and access to working waterfront (Selectmen) Ongoing.

TRANSPORTATION

Introduction

A safe and dependable transportation system is the lifeline of a community. This is particularly true for island communities, which depend on ferry and air service to reach the mainland. This chapter details the current condition and usage of North Haven's roadways and bridges as well as provides an overview of the town's total transportation system including ferry and air service. Road names and geographic locations are taken from USGS topographic maps. These names occasionally vary from local usage but have been referenced to maintain consistency. A goal of this chapter is to plan for the efficient maintenance and improvement of transportation facilities and services in order to accommodate existing and anticipated development.

Roadways

North Haven has 25.9 miles of roads, of which 23.93 miles are "Town Roads" and 1.97 miles are "State Aid Roads." Most of the Town roads are paved. Roughly 3 miles of Town road remain unpaved. There are no state-routed, collector or arterial roadways. The town roads are vitally important as they allow North Haven residents to commute to work, school, the village area, and about the town.

North Haven Roadway Inventory

Roadway	Length in Miles	Owned by	Maintained by	Surface	Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)
Bartlet Harbor Road	.2	Town	Town	Paved/dirt	Fair/poor
Eastern Bay Road	.2	Town	Town	Dirt	Fair
Crabtree Point Road	4.1	Town	Town	Paved/dirt	Good/fair
Ames Point Road	.55	Town	Town	Paved	Fair
Iron Point Road	.65	Town	Town	Paved	Good
Indian Point Road	1.15	Town	Town	Paved/dirt	Good/Poor
Main Street	1.35	State	State	Paved	Good
Mill Street	.1	Town	Town	Paved	Good
Middle Road	2.3	Town	Town	Paved	Good
Deacon Brown Point West District Road	1.55	Town	Town	Paved/Dirt	Good/Poor
Mullen's Head Road	1.25	Town	Town	Dirt	Poor
North Shore Road	3.55	Town	Town	Paved	Good
Bela Pratt Road	.15	Town	Town	Dirt	Good
Pulpit Harbor Road	1.7	Town	Town	Paved	Good
Pump Station Road	.45	Town	Town	Dirt	Fair/Poor
South Shore Road	3.09	Town	Town	Paved	Good
Mullins Lane	.2	Town	Town	Paved	Good
Smith Street	.1	Town	Town	Paved	Good
Dole Road	.15	Town	Town	Paved	Fair

Source: Town of North Haven, Road Commissioner

Roadway Maintenance

The Town of North Haven Road Maintenance Program includes paving, pot hole patching, brush cutting, culvert replacement, ditch clearing for drainage, placement; removal of snow fences, and snow plowing. The Town owns two four-wheel drive vehicles with plows and wings for snowplowing.

The town's road structure adequately meets the transportation needs, therefore no new road construction is planned.

Overall, North Haven's roadways are in good condition. The Town works diligently with limited resources to maintain local roads. Each year the budget committee works with the road commissioner to determine the annual costs of road maintenance and improvements, subject to approval at Town Meeting in March.

The damage that occurs to most roads is largely the result of trucking activity. Harsh weather, which includes rapid changes in weather conditions, is another cause of road deterioration. Roads are most vulnerable to the weight of trucks and other heavy vehicles during the spring thaw, which is also the time when many natural resource based products are transported to market. As road weight limit postings are put in place, the conflict between road maintenance needs and the economic needs of local businesses are clear.

Traffic Commuting Patterns

Most North Haven residents who commute to work drive alone. A sizable minority carpool. Fewer residents walked to work or worked at home in 2000 than in 1990. According to the Census, the average commuting time for North Haven residents was 8.8 minutes in 1990 and 6.9 minutes in 2000. Given the small number of commuters, fluctuations may be the result of Census errors rather than changes in commuting methods. The town estimates that in 2004, no residents commuted regularly to work on Vinalhaven and one resident commuted regularly to the mainland using the ferry.

Commuting Methods of North Haven Residents

	1980		1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Workers 16 years and over	136	100.0%	138	100.0%	167	100.0%
Drove alone	87	64.0%	68	49.3%	120	71.9%
In carpools	19	14.0%	30	21.7%	25	15.0%
Using public transportation	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Using other means	6	4.4%	2	1.4%	9	5.4%
Walked or worked at home	24	17.6%	38	27.5%	13	7.8%

Source: Census

More than 90% of North Haven residents who work do so in North Haven. Over 7% work outside North Haven, but still in Knox County, most in Rockland.

Where North Haven Residents Work

	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Commuters	138	100.0%	167	100.0%
Work and Reside in Same Town	136	98.6%	151	90.4%
Work in Knox County, outside North Haven	2	1.4%	12	7.2%
Work in Waldo County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Work in Other Maine County	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Work in Other State	0	0.0%	0	0.0%

Source: Census

Traffic Volumes

Vehicle Miles Traveled (VMT) is a measure of total traffic volume. From 1990 to 2000, VMT increased 24.5% in Knox County. During the same period, the population increased only 9.1%. This indicates that people in our county are driving more on average than they have in the past. This is true throughout Maine and most of the U.S. as well.

Maine DOT does not have actual traffic counts from 1998 through 2003 for North Haven roads. Accordingly, they have factored counts to account for growth based on earlier actual counts. Seasonal variation, with peak volumes occur in the summer. See the map titled Transportation Road Network for AADT information of major roads in North Haven. Residents of North Haven have noted increased traffic on all roads in town since 1990.

Traffic Congestion

Traffic congestion lowers a roadway's level of service (LOS). LOS is a qualitative measure that characterizes operational conditions within a traffic stream and includes speed, travel times, freedom to maneuver, traffic interruptions, and the perceptions of motorists and passengers. See the Transportation Road Network Map for LOS information in North Haven. There are six levels of service, given letter designations from A to F, with LOS A representing the best operating conditions and LOS F the worst. LOS E is defined as the maximum flow or capacity of a system. For most purposes, however, a level of C or D is usually used as the maximum acceptable volume. Maine DOT has noted no degradation in the LOS for all roads within North Haven; all have an LOS of A. Although Maine DOT has not noted congestion in North Haven, residents have expressed concern with traffic in the village area during the summer.

Safety

According to Maine DOT there were 19 reported crashes in North Haven from 1999 through 2002. There were no fatalities, 1 crash with serious personal injuries, 6 crashes that involved minor injuries (in which a person had visible injuries, bruises, abrasions, swelling, etc.), and 2 crashes with injuries that were not visible (including momentary unconsciousness or complaint of pain). Property damage resulted from 13 of the crashes. Most crashes involved running off the road, followed by crashes with deer, and rear-end or sideswipes with other vehicles. These statistics do not account for unreported crashes, which tend to be less serious.

Maine DOT calculates roadway and intersection safety and found no high crash locations in North Haven, i.e., areas with at least 8 accidents occurring in 3 years. Nevertheless, residents have expressed concern with safety in the areas identified in the next table.

Locally-Identified Hazards

Area	Hazard	Solution
Intersection of South Shore Road and Indian Point Road	Poor sight, speeding	Post YIELD sign
Pulpit Harbor Road (Lamont's Dock)	Poor sight	Remove rose bushes on (Heap's) lawn
Pulpit Harbor Road traveling East at intersection of North Shore Road	Poor sight	Cut back bushes to bridge
Intersection of South Shore Road, Pulpit Harbor Road and Main Street (Frank's Corner)	Poor sight	Redesign

Source: Town of North Haven, Town Residents

Access Management

Access Management is the planned location and design of driveways and entrances to roads in order to improve safety and to maintain capacity/posted speeds. Maine DOT has established standards, including greater sight distance requirements, based in part on posted speeds, for the permitting of driveways and entrances for three categories of roadways: retrograde arterials, mobility arterials, and all other state and state-aid roads. No roadways in North Haven are classified as a retrograde arterial or mobility arterial.

To maintain and improve traffic flows, future land use ordinances should include access management performance standards that are in accordance with state law. Locating shared access points for businesses and residences can enhance safety while allowing development to occur along roadways.

Bridges

There are three bridges in North Haven. The state owns and maintains all three bridges.

North Haven Bridge Inventory

Bridge Name (Maine DOT #)	Waterway	Road	Owner	Condition
Beach Bridge (3955)	Pulpit Harbor	Pulpit Harbor Road	State	Fair/Poor
Pulpit Harbor Bridge (2692)	Mill Stream	Pulpit Harbor Road	State	Fair/Poor
North Haven Ferry Slip Bridge (3955)	Thorofare	Main Street	State	Good

Source: Maine DOT, Town of North Haven

Public Transportation

While public ferry service to and from North Haven is provided, as described later in this chapter, there is no public transportation available within North Haven. Concord Trailways offers coach service from Rockland. Coastal Transportation (Coastal Trans), based in Rockland, offers limited services to income eligible persons on the mainland.

Air Transportation

There are two airstrips on the island. The Witherspoon Airstrip, approximately 1,100 feet long, is located next to the Grange Hall and is maintained by and solely for the use of Penobscot Island Air. The airstrip is sometimes unusable because of mud, ice, or snow, and is not usable after dark. The Town has an agreement with the Watson family, who privately own the other airstrip, approximately 3,000 feet long, for emergency and limited non-scheduled off-season use, and for emergency after dark year-round.

Primary regional airports include:

1. Knox County Regional Airport serves Rockland and Knox County with scheduled commercial service, air taxi and general aviation, and is owned by Knox County. The longest runway extends 5000 feet. Voluntary noise abatement is in place, limiting hours of operation. The facility is about 3 miles from Rockland in Owls Head. Fuel is available.
2. Augusta State Airport serves Augusta and Kennebec County with scheduled commercial service, air taxi and general aviation, and is owned by the State of Maine. The longest runway extends 5000 feet. Fuel is available.
3. Bangor International Airport provides national and international commercial passenger and freight services, as well as civil defense operations. Fuel is available. The largest runway is 11,441 feet long. Car rental services are available.

Penobscot Island Air serves Midcoast Maine, offering scheduled mail and freight air taxi service, as well as on request passenger service between the Knox County Regional Airport at Owls Head and destinations around Penobscot Bay including Vinalhaven, North Haven, Matinicus, Blue Hill/Stonington and Swan's Island. They fly four-passenger Cessna 206s.

There are scheduled mail and UPS flights to and from Owls Head, on which passengers may ride for a fee of \$40.00. Unscheduled passenger flights are on request for the price of \$80.00 or if more than one person is traveling \$40.00 per person. Penobscot Island Air contracts with the USPS, UPS and Federal Express to pick up and deliver mail and packages. Grocery pick up and delivery from Shaw's Supermarket in Rockland is also available. Emergency medical trips are billed to the Town at \$500.00 on average per trip to be reimbursed by the patient. Penobscot Island Air has made on average 10-15 emergency medical flights per year. Fog and inclement weather affect flights.

One major transportation concern is the need to increase the length of Witherspoon's airstrip to allow passenger service year-round.

LifeFlight of Maine, established in 1998, operates emergency medical evacuations for extremely critical need, as determined by LifeFlight and by the hospital/physician contacted. LifeFlight serves rural, remote and island communities. These services cost approximately \$5000.00. The closest hospital is Penobscot Bay Medical

Center (PBMC) in Rockport. PBMC has a dedicated, protected and lighted helipad/helistop. (see LifeFlight landing zones map).

Railways

There are no rail lines in North Haven. Rockland, Thomaston and Warren have a rail line that services limited freight needs, including those of Dragon Cement, and intermittent seasonal tourist travel to Brunswick, with connecting service to Portland and Boston. Depending on the cost effectiveness, year-round passenger service may become a long term objective of Maine DOT and the communities through which the rail line passes.

Parking

Most businesses provide parking spaces for their customers and employees in North Haven. If needed, parking is available at the Town office and North Haven Baptist Church. In general, there is a demand for more parking during the summer season.

The largest parking areas/lots in North Haven are listed in the next table.

Parking Areas/Lots		
Location	Access (Road name)	Approximate number of spaces
Town Office	Main Road	35
North Haven Baptist Church	Church Street	20
State Ferry Landing	Main Street	18
Main Street	Main Street	18

Source: Town of North Haven

Pedestrian Ways

There are no paved pedestrian sidewalks in North Haven. Most pedestrians use road shoulders as walkways and unpaved paths.

Ports and Marine Transport

Rockland Harbor has the closest port to North Haven in Knox County. Rockland has a public landing and piers for vessels with a draft no greater than 13 feet and/or length no greater than 200 feet.

North Haven is served by a state-owned and operated seventeen-car ferry, the Captain Neal Burgess, new in 1993, which currently makes three round trips per day to Rockland. A ferry dock, terminal, and parking lot in North Haven were completed in 1993.

Each trip takes approximately one hour. The first trip leaves North Haven at 8:00 a.m., the final trip departs Rockland at 5:15 p.m. With some accommodations on the part of employers, this schedule does allow commuting to the mainland for jobs. The schedule also enables island residents to spend most of the day on the

mainland or the afternoon for appointments and shopping. The ferry is available to make emergency trips for patients requiring an ambulance or attendance by a physician or EMT.

North Haven Ferry Schedule – 2004

Daily January thru December	
Departs North Haven	Departs Rockland
8:00 a.m.	9:30 a.m.
12:30 p.m.*	2:15 p.m.*
3:45 p.m.*	5:15 p.m.*
12½ Miles - Crossing Time 1 Hour 10 Minutes	
* Does Not Operate On Thanksgiving Day No Service on New Year's or Christmas Day	

Source: Maine Ferry Service

Ferry Rates Rockland / North Haven

Passengers	
Adult Round Trip	\$12.00
Adult One Way	\$8.50
Child Round Trip	\$5.25
Child OW	\$3.25
Vehicles less than 20 feet and 9,000 pounds or less	
Round Trip	\$34.50
One Way	\$27.50
Bicycles (without rider)	
Adult Round Trip	\$11.50
Adult One Way	\$6.50
Child Round Trip	\$5.75
Child One Way	\$3.25
Vehicles 20 feet and over 9,000 pounds	
Round Trip	\$3.00/foot
One Way	\$2.25/foot
Children under 5 will receive a complimentary ticket; Children 5 - 11 are charged the Child Fare; Children 12 and older are charged the Adult Fare. Passenger/Vehicle Fare prices are 50% of those listed above when purchased on North Haven.	

Source: Maine Ferry Service

A ferry service advisory board comprised of individuals from the islands served by Maine DOT (North Haven, Islesboro, Vinalhaven, Matinicus, Frenchboro, and Swans Island), acts in an advisory capacity to make recommendations regarding scheduling and policy. The Manager also seeks input from the Board of Selectpersons from each island, whose opinion, as it relates to their individual islands, usually overrides that of the Advisory Board. Members of this board were recently part of a Strategic Planning Process for the Ferry

Service. The actual power relative to the Ferry Service Advisory Board varies according to the Manager and the Maine DOT personnel.

With the recent adoption of the Maritime Transportation Security Act, the Maine State Ferry Service has instituted new security measures for passenger and freight transport, including photo identification of passengers, closed circuit camera surveillance at terminals and onboard the ferries. Security personnel staff the Rockland and North Haven terminals. Federal grants, the State, and increased fares support these security measures. Federal grants may be supplemented or replaced with funding from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

Maintenance of the ferry and ramps is up to the Maine DOT. Ferry maintenance, up until the Strategic Planning Process recommendations, was minimal due to legislative cuts in the Maine DOT budget and poor planning and budgeting on the part of the ferry service. Ramps are maintained by the Roads and Bridges Division of the Maine DOT. As a result of a 1997 ruling of the Maine Attorney General, ferry routes are now recognized as an extension of Maine's state roads. This, theoretically, gives the ferry service access to state funds for roads.

Figures indicate that the Captain Neal Burgess., currently serving North Haven, runs close to vehicle capacity during summer months. Capacity figures vary according to miscellaneous heavy equipment carried or special projects; i.e. (sewer work; lumber trucking; etc.)

Maine State Ferry Service: Volumes for North Haven

Year	Cars	Total Pay Veh.	Non-Pay Veh.	Total Veh.	Pay Pass.	Non-Pay Pass.	Total Pass.	Bikes
2000	11,578	19,437	878	20,315	52,808	4,438	57,246	602
2001	12,303	19,671	678	20,349	53,521	4,869	58,390	682
2002	12,853	20,771	726	21,497	56,065	4,888	60,953	587
2003	11,570	20,737	706	21,443	57,258	4,489	61,747	550

Source: Maine DOT

Besides the Maine State Ferry service, there are other charter services which will provide transportation between North Haven and Rockland. The Equinox Island Transit LLC which provides passenger transportation on request between Rockland, North Haven and Vinalhaven, the price depends on the number of passengers. And the Island Transporter LLC , which provides transportation through out the Midcoast primarily for large equipment. Their prices vary depending on the boat they use, and they charge by the hour.

Maine DOT Six-Year Plan and BTIP

The Maine DOT Six-Year Transportation Improvement Plan (2004-2009) lists the major transportation policy initiatives and capital improvement projects Maine DOT expects to include within the next six year budgeting period. No projects are listed in that Six-Year Plan for North Haven. The Biennial Transportation Improvement Program (BTIP) is Maine DOT's programming document that defines potential projects for the next two years. Municipalities can suggest projects to be included in the BTIP for potential funding. For North Haven, no projects are listed in the most recent BTIP (2004- 2005).

Regional Transportation Advisory Committee

The Regional Transportation Advisory Committee (RTAC) process created by Maine DOT facilitated public participation during the formulation of transportation policy. RTACs were advisory committees consisting of members of the public that sought to de-centralize the transportation planning decision making process.

RTACs worked with Maine DOT and the Regional Planning Commissions to develop regional advisory reports for each RTAC Region. These reports outlined each RTAC's objectives, goals, and strategies for improving transportation systems in their respective regions and the State. North Haven was part of RTAC-Region 5, which encompassed communities from Brunswick to Winterport. In the 2002 Advisory Report, RTAC 5 set no priority recommendations for North Haven.

Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy Committee

In 2004, Maine DOT transferred the advisory role of the RTACs to the Comprehensive Economic Development Strategy (CEDS) Committees in each of Maine's Economic Development Districts (EDD). It is hoped that this will facilitate public participation and reduce costs. These committees have met on an ongoing basis to promote sensible development in accordance with the guidelines and support of the U.S. Economic Development Administration. It is likely that the CEDS will establish a subcommittee devoted to transportation issues, including a needs assessment of transportation infrastructure. North Haven is part of the Eastern Maine EDD, which covers Hancock, Knox, Penobscot, Piscataquis, Waldo and Washington Counties.

Survey Results

From the 2005 survey, the opinions of residents on town road winter maintenance and town road repair were mixed. Specifically, the 2005 Community Survey found that 36% of total (and 45% of year-round) residents believed that road plowing was adequate, while 22% of total (and 44% of year-round) residents believed that road plowing needs improvement. The remainders were undecided or offered no response. As for road repair, 45% of total (and 34% of year-round) believed it was adequate, while 33% of total (59% of year-round) believed road repair needs improvement.

Many thought that the winter ferry service schedule should remain as is: 47% of total and 59% of year-round residents. Just 5% of total (and 7% of year-round) residents wanted more frequent winter service, with slightly higher percentages wanting extended hours and/or different hours. For the summer ferry schedule, a plurality wanted more frequent service: 42% of total (and 43% of year-round) residents. However, support for extended hours was just 16% of total (and 14% of year-round) residents. Keeping the summer schedule as is garnered 27% of total (and 30% of year-round) residents.

A lack of parking concerned seasonal residents less than it did year-round residents, with 50% of total (and 65% of year-round) residents stating that there is inadequate parking downtown and at the ferry. Twenty-four percent of total (and 16% of year-round) residents thought parking in these areas was adequate. The remainders were undecided or gave no response. See the 2005 Community Survey Chapter for more information.

Summary

Major transportation linkages for North Haven consist of the Maine State Ferry, with service to Rockland; Witherspoon Airstrip, served by Penobscot Island Air, with service to the Knox County Regional Airport at Owls Head, and the principal roads on North Haven, including Main St, North Shore Rd, South Shore Rd, and Middle Rd. Residents rely on the road network as their primary means of transportation movement in town. Therefore, roads should provide safe, reliable access to work, school, stores, and residences. Overall, North Haven's roadways are in good condition. Given limited funding and the significant expense, the town has done a noteworthy job of maintaining its local roads. Continued proper and affordable maintenance of the road network will be in the best interest of all residents. Since Maine DOT has jurisdiction over the ferry service and several bridges within North Haven, the town will continue to communicate and cooperate with that department to ensure necessary roadway improvements are made in a more timely manner.

Goal

1. To maintain and improve the safety and the condition of existing transportation infrastructure while minimizing fiscal and environmental impacts in the future.

Policies and Implementation Strategies

Note: Recommendations, known as Implementation Strategies, proposed in this Comprehensive Plan are assigned a responsible party and a timeframe in which to be addressed. *Ongoing* is used for regularly recurring activities; *Immediate* is used for strategies to be addressed within two years after the adoption of this Comprehensive Plan; and *Long Term* is assigned for strategies to be address within ten years.

1. To keep the local road maintenance/reconstruction schedule current, the Selectmen should continue to appoint local citizens to the Local Roads Committee whose duties include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - A. Regularly update the road maintenance schedule to provide the Road Commissioner with a priority order for maintenance, upgrading and replacement of local roads (Local Roads Committee) Ongoing.
 - B. Develop policies and standards for the residents' approval, which pertain to the safety, efficiency, upkeep, and resurfacing of local roads and may include the implementation of impact fees. (Local Roads Committee) Immediate and Ongoing.
 - C. Maintain a positive working relationship with selectmen, planning board and North Haven citizens in order to provide guidance and sound policies/decision-making regarding local roadways (Local Roads Committee) Ongoing.
2. To maintain and improve traffic flows, and improve safety, future land use ordinances should be in harmony with access management performance standards set in current state regulations for state and state aid roadways (Planning Board) Immediate.
3. To maintain and improve ferry service, the town will continue to work with the Maine State Ferry Service, representing the interests of residents to ensure appropriate scheduling and rates, and to appoint residents to serve on the Maine State Ferry Advisory Board (Selectmen) Immediate and Ongoing.

4. To maintain and improve air service, the town will continue to work with Penobscot Island Air, representing the interests of residents to ensure appropriate scheduling and rates (Selectmen) Immediate and Ongoing.
5. To promote pedestrian and bicycle safe opportunities, the town will welcome opportunities to create walking and bicycling spaces and pathways. Through public participation the town will prioritize potential projects, and then seek CDBG infrastructure funds, Maine DOT Enhancement funds, and other sources, to connect and extend existing pathways and create paths where best suited, with a focus on village areas, and in agreement with landowners. Public support for these project proposals will be obtained before the town commits resources (Selectmen, Planning Board, Road Commissioner, and Town Meeting) Long term.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Introduction

The natural resources of North Haven contribute greatly to the Town's quality of life and the economy. Natural resources provide desired open spaces and are valued for habitat preservation, recreational opportunities such as fishing, boating, snowmobiling, hunting, hiking, as well as other activities for residents and visitors. Marine resources sustain productive fisheries. The goals of this chapter are to help the Town identify, manage and adequately protect its natural resources, including critical habitats, safeguard the economy and protect the health of residents.

Existing Land Use

The Land Cover Map shows current development patterns. Most of the Town's 6,895 acres is forested (61.5%), followed by scrub/shrub (14.4%), grasslands (12.1%), marshes and wetlands (7.8), and developed areas (4.2%). As of December 2005, seasonal residents owned over 70% of the island's land (4,940 acres out of 6,784 acres).

The Town has two historic village areas: North Haven Village and Pulpit Harbor. These areas serve mixed uses; that is, they provide for residential, commercial, working waterfront, recreational, and civic and religious functions.

Location and Geology

North Haven is located in Western Penobscot Bay, Knox County, in a region of massive granite intrusion that was glaciated in the Wisconsin age. The glacier caused till (unsorted, poorly drained soil) to be deposited over the entire region. This poorly drained till formed bogs and ponds and altered the drainage pattern. The underlying granite caused the till to be more thickly deposited on the northwest sides of ridges: on the southeast sides boulders were "plucked" and transported further south. Deposits of thick till are found in depressed bedrock areas. The weight of the ice (in some places a mile thick) caused the land to be depressed. Marine sediments (silts and clays) were deposited in valleys and more sheltered locations. The release of pressure due to the melting allowed the land to rise slowly. In some areas, isolated deposits of sand and gravel (ice contact and glacial outwash) can be found.

Topography

The majority of North Haven is flat and swampy, with some gentle slopes. There are four major high points: Oak Hill at 162', Ames Knob at 152', Horse Hill at 140', and Webster Head at 128'. See the map titled Topography for general contour elevations.

Soils

The dominant soils on North Haven are Tunbridge-Lyman fine sandy loam and Lyman-rock outcrop Tunbridge complex. There are also pockets of Boothbay silt loam and Peru fine sandy loam, mostly located in swampy areas between North and South Shore Roads. Much of the topsoil is thin, covering bedrock or marine clay.

Soils define in large measure an area's biological and agricultural productivity as well as its development potential. Soil is not a renewable resource. Therefore, its management and protection merit serious consideration by its current users.

The map titled Hydric Soils shows the locations of soils that are wet long enough to periodically produce anaerobic conditions, thereby influencing the growth of plants.

North Haven has a sewer system serving the village area and extending 1.92 miles, covering approximately 200 households. North Haven has a public water facilities serving the village area and extending 7 miles, covering approximately 320 households. Existing and planned development outside of these areas depends on the private provision and maintenance of safe and adequate septic systems and wells. Septic systems should always be designed and constructed carefully, but this is especially crucial when such systems are placed in areas with poorly drained soils, shallow bedrock soils, and soils with high water tables. Development on poorly suited soils is the underlying cause of many environmental and, ultimately, economic problems.

The map titled Soils Suitable for Low Density Development (LDD) shows areas best suited for development that requires septic systems. LDD is defined as 3-bedroom single-family unit residences with basement and comparable buildings covering 2,000 sq. ft. and subsurface wastewater disposal system, with or without on-site source of water. Paved roads in development are also included. Residences may be a single-unit or a cluster of units in a development. The subsurface wastewater disposal system would have the capacity of processing 270 gallons per day of effluent and would be installed according to the Subsurface Wastewater Disposal Rules, Maine Department of Human Resources (MDHR), Division of Health Engineering.

Steep slope is a significant factor affecting soil properties, which in turn governs land use. Most land use and development takes place on the less sloping areas, areas with slopes of less than 15% (representing an average drop of 15 feet or less in 100 feet horizontal distance). On steep slopes, areas with slopes of 15% or more, soils present problems for buildings, roads, and septic systems. In these areas, the costs of engineering foundations and installing septic or sewer and other utility systems increase. See the map titled Topography for these environmentally sensitive areas.

The removal of surface vegetation from large areas of land results in erosion, which is a major contributor of pollution to lakes and ponds and the ocean. Highly erodible soils are those soils that have a potential to erode faster than normal. Rainfall and runoff, susceptibility to erosion, and the combined effects of slope length and steepness are taken into consideration when identifying highly erodible soils.

The map titled Prime Farmland Soils shows areas of high agricultural productivity. The U.S. Department of Agriculture defines prime farmland as the land that is best suited to produce food, feed, forage, fiber, and oilseed crops. It has the soil quality, growing season, and moisture supply needed to produce a sustained high yield of crops while using acceptable farming methods. Prime farmland produces the highest yields and requires minimal amounts of energy and economic resources, and farming it results in the least damage to the environment. Prime farmland is a limited strategic resource.

Farms and Open Space

Concern for preservation and wise use of farming resources is important. To reduce environmental problems caused by farming activities, shoreland zoning and other land use ordinances must be properly enforced. Moreover, appropriate performance standards should be developed to minimize environmental contamination.

Currently there are approximately twelve active small-scale farms on island, producing mixed vegetables, flowers, wool, hay, lamb, pork, poultry, and eggs.

Farm land is eligible for the Farm and Open Space Tax Law Program (Title 36, M.R.S.A., Section 1101, et seq.) if that farm consists of at least five contiguous acres, is utilized for the production of farming, agriculture or horticulture activities and has shown gross earnings from agricultural production of at least \$2,000 (which may include the value of commodities produced for consumption by the farm household) during one of the last two years or three of the last five years. In 2004, North Haven had no farmland enrolled in this program.

The Open Space portion of this program has no minimum lot size requirements and the parcel must be preserved or restricted in use to provide a public benefit by conserving scenic resources; enhancing public recreation opportunities; promoting game management or preserving wildlife habitat. In 2004, North Haven had 425.4 acres of open space enrolled in this program, consisting of 13 parcels.

Both the Farm and Open Space Tax Laws encourage landowners to conserve farmland and open space by taxing the land at a rate based on its current use, rather than potential fair market value. The benefits of these programs are that they enable farmers to continue their way of life without being forced out of business by excessive property taxes, which can be brought about by rising land valuations. If the property is removed from the program, a penalty is assessed against the property. This penalty is calculated based on the number of years the property was enrolled in the program and/or a percentage of fair market value upon the date of withdrawal.

Forestland

Maine's forests and forest industry still play a vital role in the state's economy. Forested areas provide an abundant and diverse wildlife population for the use and enjoyment of all residents. Furthermore, forests protect soil and water and contribute to a wide variety of recreational and aesthetic experiences. Forests provide a wide variety of wildlife habitats for both game and non-game species. Loss of forestland can be attributed to development and to irresponsible harvesting techniques. When forestland is fragmented, public access becomes more restricted due to increased land posting.

To optimize forestland use, forests should be effectively managed and harvested. The "selection method", of forestry is a silvicultural system in which individual trees or small groups of trees are harvested with minimal damage to the residual forest. Trees with poor form or those that are likely to die before the next harvest are cut, while the most valuable and vigorous trees are left to develop. The selection method when properly practiced can yield regular income from a woodlot, while perpetuating forest cover and providing a healthy forest for one's heirs.

Summary of Timber Harvests for the Town of North Haven

Selection harvest acres	Shelterwood harvest acres	Clear-cut acres	Total harvest acres	Change of land use acres
138	0	26	164	9

Source: Maine Department of Conservation, Maine Forest Service, 1991-2004

Tree Growth Tax Law

In addition to the Farm and Open Space Tax Program, the State has a similar program for forestland. The Tree Growth Tax Law (Title 36, M.R.S.A. Section 571, et seq.) provides for the valuation of land that has been classified as forestland on the basis of productivity value, rather than on fair market value. According to municipal records for 2004, North Haven had 4 parcels totaling 384.3 acres in tree growth tax status. The tree growth program requires that the parcels be at least 10 acres and that the land is held for commercial use. If the property is removed from the program, a penalty is assessed against the property. This penalty is calculated based on the number of years the property was enrolled in the program and/or a percentage of fair market value upon the date of withdrawal.

Forest Practices Act

This act regulates the practice of clear cutting by setting regeneration and clear-cut size requirements.

Shoreland Zoning, Subdivision Law and Clear Cutting

State legislation provides environmental guidelines and mandates regarding shoreland and subdivision activities that consider forestry issues, as well as regulations on clear cutting.

Watersheds

A watershed is the land area in which runoff from precipitation drains into a body of water. See the map titled Water Resources for the boundaries of watersheds, also known as drainage divides. The portion of the watershed that has the greatest potential to affect a body of water is its direct watershed, or that part which does not first drain through upstream areas. Anything that can be transported by water will eventually reach and impact the quality of a water body. Development activities, such as house and road construction and timber harvesting, may disturb the land that drains to a lake by streams and groundwater. Disturbed and developed land contributes pollutants and other substances to water bodies, degrading water quality. Activity anywhere in the watershed, even several miles away, has the potential to impact the water quality of our streams, rivers, ponds and lakes.

Wetlands

Wetlands are defined under both state and federal laws as "those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soils." Wetlands include freshwater swamps, bogs, marshes, heaths, swales, and meadows. Wetland alterations can contribute to wetland loss. The most common sources of alterations include commercial, residential and urban development; transportation and roads; floodplain development; pollution; peat mining; timber harvesting; and agriculture.

Wetlands are important to the public health, safety and welfare because they act as a filter, absorb excess water, serve as aquifer discharge areas, and provide critical habitats for a wide range of fish and wildlife. They are fragile natural resources. Even building on the edge of a wetland can have significant environmental consequences. Some wetlands have important recreational and educational value providing opportunities for fishing, boating, hunting, and environmental education. Planning efforts should take into account the constraints of these areas.

The Maine DEP has identified wetlands located within North Haven, which are shown on the map titled Water Resources. These wetlands were identified by aerial photo-interpretation. Interpretations were confirmed by soil mapping and other wetland inventories. Field verification of the location and boundaries of the wetlands should be undertaken prior to development. The Maine DEP has jurisdiction over freshwater wetlands and floodplain wetlands under the Natural Resources Protection Act (NRPA)/Wetland Protection Rules and the Site Location of Development Act.

Streams and Brooks

As defined by Maine's NRPA, a river, stream, or brook is a channel that has defined banks (including a floodway and associated flood plain wetlands) created by the action of the surface water. North Haven streams and brooks are shown on the map titled Water Resources. All are Class B, which comprises the following: drinking water supply, recreation in and on the water, fishing, industrial process and cooling water supply; hydroelectric power generation, navigation, and unimpaired habitat for fish and other aquatic life.

Lakes and Ponds

North Haven has the following great ponds: Fresh Pond and Salt Pond (aka Heite's Pond). There are several additional small ponds, mostly manmade. These provide fire-fighting water, as well as water for birds and animals, and for recreation, in particular, ice-skating. Some of these ponds are: Charlie Brown, Bauer, Curtis, Felton, Holmgren (2), Lamont, Levine, Meigs, Montgomery, North Haven Golf Club, Riley, D. Stone, C. Stone, and Watson.

As described in the Public Facilities and Services Chapter, Fresh Pond supplies town and surface line delivered water (seasonal water). Access to the pond is by the Water Department's service road to the intake and pumping station. A second access point from Middle Road is used for recreation. The 1,072-acre watershed of Fresh Pond is located near the center of North Haven. There are no significant stream drainages that discharge into this pond. Approximately 85% of the watershed is in forest growth. Large wetland areas are located at the north and south ends of the pond. The decay of wetland vegetation affects the color of the pond water. The shoreland is undeveloped and protected by town zoning.

Fresh Pond is eutrophic and thus is sensitive to further degradation from runoff. Eutrophication is the depletion of oxygen in water: the process by which a body of water becomes rich in dissolved nutrients, thereby encouraging the growth and decomposition of oxygen-depleting plant life and resulting in harm to other organisms. The problem occurs in freshwater lakes or shallow seas when human sewage or nitrates and phosphates from soils and fertilizers drain into them. Eutrophication can occur naturally, although human activities significantly accelerate this process.

In 2003, a study by the Drinking Water Program of the Maine Department of Human Services found no significant land use threats to Fresh Pond. A contained fuel storage tank at the pump station does necessitate contingency measures for spill protection. Recreational use and future development should be monitored. The overall susceptibility of the Fresh Pond water supply is categorized as low to moderate. Low susceptibility is based on the density of development in the watershed, zoning controls, forested land cover, and the lack of potential threats. Moderate susceptibility is based on the absence of ownership control, the presence of a fuel storage tank and the eutrophic state of the pond. The Town has constructed a filtration plant in 2002 to meet federal and state requirements and has a fuel storage tank contingency plan.

Floodplains

Floodplains are defined as areas adjacent to a water body that can reasonably be expected to be covered at some time by floodwater. The primary function of floodplains is their ability to accommodate large volumes of water from nearby overflowing channels and dissipate the force of flow by reducing the rate of flow through a widening of the channel. A floodplain may also absorb and store a large amount of water, later becoming a source of groundwater recharge. Floodplains also serve as wildlife habitats, open space and outdoor recreation, and agriculture without interfering with their emergency overflow capacity.

Intensive development on floodplains and flood prone areas can increase the severity of floods and cause flooding of previously unaffected areas. The major consequence of intensive development in floodplains and flood prone areas is the widespread property damage that results from severe flooding in addition to injuries and the potential for the loss of life. Other significant consequences include the public costs associated with cleanup and rebuilding, increased insurance costs, and water contamination from toxic and hazardous materials.

North Haven participates in the Flood Insurance Program, and its flood protection consists of a Floodplain Management Ordinance. The FIP map, titled Flood Zones, shows North Haven's special flood hazard areas inundated by 100-year flood (less than a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in a given year).

As well, North Haven has adopted minimum shoreland standards, as required by the State Mandatory Shoreland Zoning Act. This ordinance serves to protect the shore areas by restricting building to reduce flood damage and problems.

Development in floodplains, flood prone areas, and "special flood hazard areas" should be avoided. In addition, existing development and incompatible land use activities should not be permitted to expand and should be amortized for their eventual elimination to the maximum extent possible.

Groundwater

Our ground water resource is a critical issue for North Haven. Like all Maine islands and many coastal communities, available drinking water is the limiting factor in population growth. Our surface and subsurface water comes from one source, precipitation (sole source aquifer).

There are two types of aquifers: bedrock and sand/gravel aquifers. A bedrock aquifer is adequate for small yields. A sand/gravel aquifer is a deposit of coarse-grained surface materials that, in all probability, can supply large volumes of groundwater. Boundaries are based on the best-known information and encompass areas that

tend to be the principal groundwater recharge sites. Recharge to these specific aquifers, however, is likely to occur over a more extensive area than the aquifer itself.

Once groundwater is contaminated, it is difficult, if not impossible, to clean. Contamination can eventually spread from groundwater to surface water and vice versa. Thus, it is important to take measures to prevent contamination before it occurs. Possible causes of aquifer and surface water contamination include faulty septic systems, road salt leaching into the ground, leaking above ground or underground storage tanks, agricultural run off of animal waste, auto salvage yards, and landfills. Protecting groundwater resources and preventing contamination are the most effective and least expensive techniques for preserving a clean water supply for current and future users.

Almost all groundwater contamination in Maine originates from non-point source pollution, rather than point source pollution. Common non-point contamination sources include agriculture, hazardous waste spill sites, landfills, petroleum products and leaking underground storage tanks, road-salt storage and application, septic systems, saltwater intrusion, shallow well injection, and waste lagoons. In addition to these major sources, golf courses, cemeteries, burned buildings, and automobile service stations are potential threats to groundwater.

High levels of naturally occurring arsenic have been found in the groundwater of midcoast communities. North Haven has no documented arsenic contamination.

Water Usage

The dry summers have increased water use for lawns, gardens, and golf course watering. Posting signs requesting no watering of lawns has had no effect on water use – with an average daily use of 105 gpm (gallons per minute) in August 1996, 125 gpm average in August 1997, and some peak days of 200 gpm for seven days straight. Our present pumping capacity is 200 gpm. This serves 184 customers on buried-line water and 77 on surface-line water. (The Town sewer provides service for 213 of these customers of whom 181 are actually connected). In addition, there are approximately 100 drilled wells serving individual homes. Some of these wells provide water instead of or in addition to Town water. Grant money has been allocated for water meters. Meters may help reduce usage. Some of the surface line customers who have wells that haven't been connected to their homes, and some that use both well and surface water might switch over to wells only. Surface lines without customers could be eliminated entirely. Please note that the Public Utilities Commission requires service to be provided unless 100% of the customers agree to discontinue use. (for more information: see the Public Facilities chapter)

A hydrology study of this resource could evaluate how much more water can be pumped from Fresh Pond and wells without causing salt-water intrusion and/or dry wells. Even with moderate growth, the *1996 Community Survey* respondents suggested that we need to know how close we are to the limits of this resource.

Point Source Discharge

The Maine Department of Environmental Protection, Bureau of Land and Water Quality lists one approved discharge within North Haven, located in the Village District area, at the Sewerage Treatment Plant.

Non-Point Source Pollution

Threats to water bodies include non-point source pollution through erosion and sedimentation resulting in an increase in phosphorus level. Erosion occurs because of soil disturbances by people. Water-generated erosion causes the most severe damage when a site is undergoing development. A serious consequence of erosion is sedimentation; sedimentation of water bodies can cause "algae bloom," which occurs when a water body has high concentrations of phosphorus attached to soil particles. All water bodies have the ability to absorb some phosphorus before there is an adverse impact on the quality of the water. However, when the phosphorus load to a lake becomes too great, the phosphorus acts as a fertilizer and causes algae to flourish. As noted above Fresh Pond is eutrophic and so requires protection from further development.

Pollution from non-point source include agricultural run-off, both animal wastes and fertilizers, landfills, sand and salt storage, waste lagoons, roadside erosion, leaking underground storage tanks, and hazardous substances. Identification and regulation of these sites are important in safeguarding both surface and ground waters.

Marine Resources

The two harbors with the most use are the Fox Islands Thorofare that is located between North Haven and Vinalhaven, and Pulpit Harbor, located on the north side of island.

North Haven also has several small semi-protected harbors that are used in the summer by a few seasonal residents and transient vessels. These harbors include: Kent's Cove, Pulpit Harbor, Brown's Cove, Waterman's Cove, Banks Cove, Bartlett's Harbor, and parts of Southern Harbor and Crabtree Point.

Floating docks are a combination of private and public. The major public floating dock space is located at Pulpit Harbor and the Thororoughfare next to the Ferry Terminal Dock. The moorings areas are all privately maintained; there are no public moorings in or around North Haven.

Fox Islands Thororoughfare

Today the main port for North Haven is in the Fox Islands Thororoughfare. Running between North Haven and Vinalhaven with deep and wide entrances at each end and an average anchorage of 16 feet, it is accessible to many different size vessels. This passage makes a general East-West transit winding between the two islands for approximately 8 nautical miles, with a distance of as little as 100 yards to greater than 500 yards between the islands. The Thororoughfare is well buoyed from the beginning to the end, although care must be taken for there are several areas of shoal water that vary from covered to exposed depending on the tidal level. The tide average 9 to 10 feet of range, in general there is a gentle current with some danger near the narrower regions of the Thororoughfare.

Anchorage may be found in the Thororoughfare at North Haven Yacht Club (i.e. the Casino), where guest moorings, and short term docking at the Yacht Club floats, may be found. J.O. Brown & Son's Boatshop also provides visitor moorings and short term docking at the boat yard float. Brown's provides several services to the boaters. Including water, electric, fuel, showers, laundry, chandlery and 20-ton boatlift. Small tenders and dinghies may be tied up at the floating dock provided for short periods of time. The public landing next to the ferry terminal dock also provides short-term dock space for smaller crafts, tenders and dinghies. The thoroughfare provides excellent protection except in prevailing westerly or easterly wind patterns. A public

payphone is located ashore; limited cell phone coverage is noted over the entire island.

During summer months (June, July, and August) the Thoroughfare is home port to a little over 200 boats, mostly recreational with 25 commercial boats, about six in the water year-round. Water quality in the Thoroughfare has improved substantially since the Sewerage Treatment Plant was installed in 1988.

Pulpit Harbor

Pulpit Harbor has high land all around, an average depth of 30 feet (for the outside moorings), and a narrow curved opening to the seas. It is one of the most naturally protected harbors on the East Coast. There are seven docks around the Harbor, one owned by the Town. Although the land connecting it to the Town road is privately owned, the Town is in the process of establishing a permanent easement from the landowners. The dockage in the Harbor consists of three 30-foot floating docks, which, at low tide, give a depth of four feet inside, and eight to ten feet on the outer edge. The only service at the dock is fresh water supplied by the Town water system.

One hundred years ago, Pulpit Harbor was the main port on the island. Today it is home to primarily pleasure boats owned by seasonal residents. With over 100 boats using the Harbor, ten are commercial. The two major concerns facing the Town at Pulpit Harbor are water quality and mooring space.

Several private moorings are present, and a public landing/float is available for dinghies/tender tie up with 7 feet of water at low tide. Public water is available. No electric, fuel, pump-out services are present. A pay phone is present

The Harbor is becoming overcrowded. To address this particular problem, the Town has formed a committee to study the mooring situation. A mooring ordinance for Pulpit Harbor is nearly complete. The water quality problem is primarily that of raw sewerage from boats that do not use holding tanks. Because the discharge takes place underwater, it is almost impossible to enforce any type of dumping laws. One solution to this problem might be a mobile pump-out station that could be wheeled on and off the dock for each boat; this service could be provided by one of the boatyards or an individual.

Bartlett's Harbor

Bartlett's Harbor, also on the west side of North Haven, provides good anchoring although a west and southwest exposure is noted. No public mooring or public float docking is available. There is good anchoring in 10 to 20 feet of water with a soft bottom. There is no water, electric, pump-out or fuel available.

Southern Harbor

Southern Harbor provides a large open expanse of water to anchor or moor in; good protection maybe found except in southerly wind patterns. Thayer's-Y-Knot Boat Yard provides service, including water, electric, 25-ton boat lift and chandlery. No fuel or pump out station is provided. A float is provided for tying up dinghies or small tenders.

Buoy system

The buoy system (ATON) is maintained by the United States Coast Guard. An up-to-date listing of all ATON may be found on a local chart 13308, 13302 and 13305. Most local boaters, recreational as well as commercial monitor channel 16 for hails, as well as the boat yards of J O Brown & Son and Y-Knot's.

Commercial Uses

Lobstering is the main purpose for the commercial boats, although some fishermen change over to scallop dragging in the winter season. The number of commercial boats is at its highest in decades, most likely because of the increased volume of lobsters landed in the past six to seven years. Maine DMR recorded that in 2002 North Haven residents held a total of 6,211 lobster trap tags. The number of licenses issued to residents is shown for each of the categories below. They total 72 licenses. See the Habitats section for shell fishing information.

1. Lobster/Crab Class II: 16
6. Lobster/Crab Class III: 16
7. Lobster/Crab Class I: 13
8. Lobster/Crab Student: 7
9. Lobster/Crab Non-Commercial: 5
10. Scallop Dragger: 4
11. Commercial Fishing Crew: 3
12. Commercial Shellfish: 2
13. Sea Urchin Dragger: 2
14. Mussels Dragger: 1
15. Retail Seafood: 1
16. Lobster/Crab Over Age 70: 1
17. Lobster/Crab Apprentice Under 18: 1

Public Access

Although the Town owns 90 feet of floating dock space, one side is completely taken up with rowboats and small outboards, while the other is nearly always full of larger boats. Additional small boats, almost exclusively pleasure boat tenders, are kept at the Casino float west of the Town floats during summer months.

In the spring and fall when the fishermen are putting out or bringing in traps, they share a small loading pier at the end of the ferry parking lot. At times, fishermen's boats, trucks, trailers, traps, as well as ferry traffic, can cause congestion. The Town does own a water access at Ferry Landing Beach, west of the Town Landing and at the base of Kent's Hill, but it is only usable with four-wheel drive vehicles.

The anchorage in the Thoroughfare is growing, but it is managed by the harbormaster and has plenty of room to expand. At this time, the ratio of boats to moorings is not a problem. More boats, along with more tenders, could become a problem in the future, considering the already crowded dock space.

The Maine State Ferry Service operates the *Captain Neal Burgess* from the Thoroughfare to Rockland. The 130-foot *Burgess* was built new in 1994 to replace the 32 year old *North Haven* ferry. The waterfront was also outfitted with a new multi-million dollar dock, ramp, and ticket office for the new ferry.

Habitats

The map titled Critical Wildlife Habitats shows the location of wildlife animal and plant habitats in North Haven. Critical habitats can be classified into the categories that are italicized and described below.

Essential Wildlife Habitats are defined as areas currently or historically providing physical or biological features essential to the conservation of an endangered or threatened species in Maine, and which may require special management considerations. Examples of areas that could qualify for designation are nest sites or important feeding areas. For some species, protection of these kinds of habitats is vital to prevent further decline or to achieve recovery goals. Activities of private landowners are not affected by Essential Habitat designation, unless they require a state or municipal permit, or are funded or carried out by a state agency or municipality.

The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife has designated three essential habitats under the Endangered Species Act in North Haven. These are active eagle nests on Sheep Island (BE017C) and two on Mark Island (BEO16B & BEO16C). The nest on Burnt Island has been removed from the list (as of 5/1995) because of inactivity, but it has been recommended that the Town keep it on the list. We also have osprey nests on Pulpit Harbor Rock and Turnip Island, as well as on the day marker on Iron Point Ledges. We have several seal pull-outs: the ledges on the east and west ends of the Thoroughfare, the ledges east of Hog Island in Marsh Cove, Seal Ledge south of Lobster Island in Southern Harbor, Egg Rock Ledge, and the ledge between Calderwood and Babbidge Islands.

Significant Wildlife Habitats (deer wintering areas and waterfowl/wading habitats) are defined as areas with species appearing on the official state or federal lists of endangered or threatened animal species; high and moderate value deer wintering areas and travel corridors; high and moderate value waterfowl and wading bird habitats. These include nesting and feeding areas; critical spawning and nursery areas for Atlantic salmon; shorebird nesting, feeding and staging areas and seabird nesting islands; and significant vernal pools.

There are no deer yards per se on North Haven, as the snow doesn't usually get deep enough to keep the deer from moving freely year-round. The blend of fields, woods, and ample swamp, along with easy winters, gives us a large deer population. North Haven's Game Inspector estimates that there are approximately 400-450 deer on the island. About 70 deer are killed annually, of which 55 are legally harvested and tagged during the fall hunting season. The legal take, on islands only, may be increased by the State to two deer per hunter to help reduce the ever-increasing deer population, especially on inhabited islands. Respondents to the 1996 *Community Survey* indicated that during hunting season they would like to have the Town designate a small hunting-free area where it would be safe to walk, jog, or participate in other recreational activities.

Focus Areas of Statewide Ecological Significance (none listed in North Haven) are defined by the Maine Department of Conservation as areas with habitats worth protecting but not necessarily containing endangered species.

The location of shell fishing areas (many of which are closed on a regular basis due to naturally occurring red tide, dinoflagellates), worming areas, and fisheries are shown on the map titled Marine Resources. Anadromous Fish (like alewives and smelt: fish that return from the sea to the rivers where they were born in order to breed) were historically present, but their populations have declined. Catadromous Fish (like Eels: fish that spend most of their lives in fresh water but migrate to salt water to breed) have been found in Fresh Pond.

The bird life is quite varied as North Haven is on the flyway for many migratory birds. The mild winters, active bird feeders at a great many homes, the large rodent population, and the availability of water keep quite a few species here year-round.

Game birds include woodcock, pheasant, goose, and many species of duck. With the mild winters and good habitat, we could stock the island with wild turkey and partridge. This would require some personal restraint from the hunters until the stock naturalized and built up enough to sustain a moderate hunt. Both these birds would add to the pleasure of birders and hunters alike. In addition, we have mink, raccoon, rabbit, red squirrel, muskrat, mouse, shrew, and rat.

Conserving an array of habitats and their associated wildlife species maintains biological diversity and ensures that wildlife and human populations remain healthy. To feed and reproduce, wildlife relies on a variety of food, cover, water, and space. Development often has negative impact on these, resulting in the loss of habitats and diversity, habitat fragmentation and loss of open space, and the loss of travel corridor.

Scenic Areas and Vistas

North Haven has many scenic views of historic significance. Maintaining these views ensures that residents and visitors will continue to enjoy these valuable features. According to the 2005 Community Survey, Eighty-one percent of total (and 75% of year-round) residents believed that North Haven should encourage the protection of scenic views.

Registered Critical Areas

Registered Critical Areas are natural areas that the landowner has agreed to voluntarily conserve. North Haven has no Registered Critical Areas.

Survey Results

Most of the residents who responded to the 2005 Community Survey expressed support for protecting natural resources. Among total residents, preservation/protection of the following natural resources was most supported: Fresh Pond Area (85%), Wetlands tied with Groundwater (81%), Wildlife habitat (80%), Agricultural land (77%), Undeveloped shoreline (75%) and Forested land (66%). Year-round residents supported the protection of natural resources as follows: Fresh Pond Area (81%), Groundwater (78%), Wetlands (74%), Wildlife habitat (72%), Undeveloped shoreland (69%), Agricultural land (67%) and Forested land (51%).

Sixty-percent of total (and 47% of year-round) residents believed that the town's scenic beauty is very important, with an additional 27% of total (and 40% of year-round) residents valuing scenic beauty as important. Eighty-one percent of total (and 75% of year-round) residents believed that North Haven should encourage the protection of scenic views. See the 2005 Community Survey Chapter for more information

Summary

Most of North Haven is forested, with wetlands/open water and small areas that are grassland or cultivated. The town currently offers protection of its natural resources through locally adopted shoreland zoning, floodplain

management, and land use and subdivision ordinances. These ordinances will be updated as needed to be consistent with state and federal regulations. Enhanced performance standards for drinking water protection will be included in the updated land use ordinance. The town will continue to cooperate with the many local and regional organizations working to protect the natural resources within and surrounding North Haven. Town efforts should include land conservation.

Goal

1. To protect, preserve and manage natural resources that support the local economy, safety of residents, and critical habitats.

Policies and Recommendations/Implementation Strategies

Note: Recommendations, also known as Implementation Strategies, proposed in this Comprehensive Plan are assigned a responsible party and a timeframe in which to be addressed. *Ongoing* is used for regularly recurring activities; *Immediate* is used for strategies to be addressed within two years after the adoption of this Comprehensive Plan; and *Long Term* is assigned for strategies to be address within ten years.

1. To protect environmentally sensitive areas from development, the Town will:
 - A. Update the current shoreland zoning, floodplain management, and other ordinances, as needed to meet state and federal requirements (Land Use Ordinance Committee, Town Meeting) Immediate.
 - B. Encourage conservation easements of open space, especially in shoreland areas and high elevation areas (North Haven Conservation Partners, Selectpersons, Planning Board) Ongoing.
 - C. Help to educate landowners on the Tree Growth, Agriculture, and Open Space Tax Laws, and easements by providing information on these programs (North Haven Conservation Partners, Town Administrator) Ongoing.
 - D. Help coordinate safe land use practices for all residents, such as: encourage regular septic tank pumping, inform logging/woods management crews about clear cutting, require runoff amelioration e.g. hay bale barriers, encourage waste oil recycling, encourage non-pesticide treatment of ornamental and vegetable gardens and lawns, encourage proper handling techniques of all chemicals since all of the island is in proximity to a water resource, educate the populace about land use practices that impact local fisheries resources and water quality (North Haven Community School, North Haven Conservation Partners, Selectpersons) Immediate and Ongoing.
 - E. Identify and protect historically significant scenic areas and vistas (Selectpersons, North Haven Conservation Partners) Immediate and Ongoing.
2. To protect groundwater drinking supplies, the Town will:
 - A. Identify existing faulty septic systems (Code Enforcement Officer) Ongoing.

- B. Encourage landowners to take advantage of cost share programs to bring systems up to code (Code Enforcement Officer, Town Administrator) Ongoing.
 - C. Identify and remediate non-point sources of contamination to groundwater (Code Enforcement Officer, Selectpersons) Immediate and Ongoing.
 - D. Complete a hydrological survey of the island including carrying capacity for potable water and septic systems (Selectpersons) Immediate and Ongoing.
3. To protect surface water drinking supplies, the Town will:
- A. Educate townspeople and visitors in general about the proper use of surface waters for recreational activities so as to not further degrade these resources (North Haven Conservation Partners) Ongoing.
 - B. Amend the shoreland zoning and land use ordinance to further protect Fresh Pond as needed (Land Use Ordinance Committee, Town Meeting) Immediate.
 - C. Draft contingency measures for the contained fuel storage tank at the pump station for spill protection (Land Use Ordinance Committee, Town Administrator) Immediate.
4. To ensure productive and sustainable forestry practices, the Town will educate landowners about the State Forest Practices Act and Best Management Practices guidelines and encourage compliance with the Act (North Haven Conservation Partners, CEO) Ongoing.
5. To protect access to surface waters and marine resources, the Town will:
- A. Consider purchasing rights of first refusal for access points or property of critical importance to the fishery (Selectpersons, Town Meeting) Long term.
 - B. Consider purchasing permanent easements or fee title to access points or property of critical importance to the fishery (Selectpersons, Town Meeting) Long term.
 - C. Establish mooring plans that better meet resident and visitor needs especially in Pulpit Harbor, as well as docking space in the Village Harbor (Harbor Master, Harbor Committee, Selectpersons, Town Meeting) Long term.
 - D. Consider revitalizing the ferry landing beach access (Selectpersons) Immediate.
6. To improve the water quality in harbor areas, especially Pulpit Harbor, the Town will:
- A. Seek to reduce the disposal of untreated waste from vessels by seeking grants and other funds, like the Small Harbor Improvement Program (SHIP) funds from Maine DOT, to purchase a mobile pump-out station, install sewage storage holding tanks dockside, or for other appropriate solutions supported through user fees (Selectpersons, Town Administrator, Town Meeting) Immediate and Long term.

- B. Contact the schooner companies to inform them that there are no dockside pump out stations and no facilities for solid waste on North Haven (Selectpersons, Town Administrator, Town Meeting) Long term.
- C. Identify and remediate point and non-point sources of contamination to coastal waters. (Code Enforcement Officer, Selectpersons) Immediate and Ongoing.

RECREATION

Introduction

The natural resources of North Haven and the region provide numerous recreational opportunities for residents and visitors alike. The Town has limited municipal recreational facilities. Open space includes shoreland areas, athletic fields, farms, forestlands, wetlands, and ponds, as described in the Natural Resources Chapter of this plan. Much open space is not publicly accessible and development pressures on all unprotected open space have increased. Accessible open space is noted in this chapter. The goal of this chapter is to promote and protect the availability of recreational opportunities. Note: Historic sites are described in the History Chapter of this plan.

Recreational Programs

The North Haven Recreation Council organizes several activities throughout the year. These include a Fourth of July Fun Run and games, a Community Days Dance, Community Days games for children, a children's Halloween party, Pee Wee Basketball, a Christmas Lights contest, skating parties, an Easter Egg Hunt, and an annual Island Clean-up. Efforts are also made every year to procure basketball coaches for girls' and boys' pee-wee teams.

Volunteers play an integral part in these activities. Plans for the future include encouraging continued community support for these endeavors.

Recreational Facilities

The Town has several properties that are available for recreation purposes:

1. A community building/gymnasium near the Town Office (5970 square feet)
2. An outdoor basketball court adjacent to the Community Building (2050 square feet)
3. Mullins Head Park located off South Shore Road on the ocean (257 acres, 1 campsite, beaches, picnic areas, and coastal hiking trail)
4. Burnt Island which is available for hiking and picnics (74 acres, accessible by walking at low tide or by boat at any time during the summer, perimeter hiking trail)

The Town leases a small baseball/playing field (1.3 acres) from the North Haven Baptist Church. This area contains a "CedarWorks" playset for young children.

North Haven also has opportunities for boating and sailing, including these areas: Pulpit Harbor, Southern Harbor, and the Thorofare (with approximately 200 moorings in 2004, Pulpit Harbor and the Thorofare are accessible by public landings).

The North Haven Golf Association maintains a nine-hole golf course (155 acres), ranked in 1997 as the sixth best in the U.S. by *Sports Illustrated Magazine*.

The North Haven Casino, a privately held, non-profit yacht and tennis club, is located on the Thorofare and provides a variety of sailing classes and races and tennis lessons, with reduced rates for year-round residents.

Additional play equipment, a half court basketball area, and a playing field are available to the public on the property of North Haven Community School.

Local ponds are used for ice skating during the winter.

Hiking trails to the summit of Ames Knob are accessible to the public from the Ames Point Road.

Regional Recreation

The following are some selected regional recreational resources outside North Haven:

1. Areys Neck Woods, Armbrust Hill Wildlife Reservation, and Lanes Island Preserve, Vinalhaven: Trails near cove and marsh, old granite quarry, pond.
2. Camden Hills State Park: 30 miles of hiking trails with access from five major trailheads; a 112-site camping area includes flush toilets and hot showers; picnic area; rocky shoreline.
3. Cellardoor Winery & Sculpture Garden, Lincolnville: Winery specializing in grape wine. Maine's largest vineyard with 25 varieties of grapes. Wine tasting, tours and sculpture garden including flame-cut steel sculpture depicting women, animals, birds and plants.
4. Farnsworth Art Museum, Rockland: Images of sea and shore by one of Maine's most beloved and prolific contemporary artists, including the Wyeths. Museum includes sculptures in wood and bronze, ink drawings and watercolors of the Maine coast and shore birds.
5. Goose River Golf Club, Rockport: Nine holes, 3,049/3,096 yd., par 36/35. Season: May-November.
6. Montpelier, Thomaston: Replica of original 1793 home built by General Henry Knox, U.S. Secretary of War in George Washington's cabinet. Open June through October.
7. Owls Head Transportation Museum: Landmark, operating collection of World War I era aircraft, automobiles, motorcycles, bicycles and carriages. Air shows and rallies of classic autos, foreign autos, trucks, tractors, commercial vehicles and military vehicles most summer and fall weekends. Several aerobatic shows each summer.
8. Shore Village Museum, Rockland Gateway Museum, Maine's Lighthouse Museum, Rockland: Largest collection of lighthouse artifacts on display in U.S. Marine exhibits. Open daily June through mid-October.

Land Use Options to Preserve Open Space

A number of options can be used to protect open space, whether used for recreation or not, including government purchase of private land, donation, non-profit ownership, voluntary deed restrictions including conservation easements, or regulations like zoning and subdivision ordinances that seek to reserve open areas in new developments. In addition, the Tree Growth Tax Law program, and Farm Land and Open Space Tax Law can serve to protect open space. In North Haven, there were 4 parcels totaling 384.3 acres in Tree Growth tax

status, no parcels in farmland tax status, and 13 parcels totaling 425.4 acres in open space tax status. It is important to note that use of the Tree Growth program may lead to some contention because it does not always encourage public access to subsidized private lands, and it removes land from the tax roles.

North Haven's land use ordinances do not contain provisions for open space or cluster development, yet incentives or requirements for preservation are found in the ordinances of other towns. Traditionally, local attitudes have been that unimproved land is often seen as a shared resource, e.g. for hunting, and though privately owned, the land can be used by the residents because everyone knows each other. This notion has changed due in part to the influx of new residents. As more and more residents restrict the use of their land, it is harder to sustain the illusion that large amounts of private land are available for public use. This makes the limited amount of public access provided on Town-owned lands increasingly important to residents.

Survey Results

From the 2005 Survey, it was clear that residents value their recreational opportunities. Asked for the reasons why they live on North Haven, 38% of total (26% of year-round) residents stated that outdoor recreational opportunities were very important, with an additional 31% of total (and 36% of year-round) residents saying recreation was important. Much outdoor recreational activity involves access to surface waters. Eighty-one percent of total (and 80% of year-round) residents stated that North Haven should encourage the preservation and protection of public surface water access for recreational purposes. Note: even larger percentages support seeking protection of waters for fishing activities. Open spaces were seen as worth protecting by 73% of total (and 63% of year-round) residents.

Year-round residents are generally less satisfied with recreational facilities and programs than are seasonal residents. Since most seasonal residents reside on North Haven in the summer, this finding suggests that activities in other seasons may be lacking. Forty-six percent of total (but just 36% of year-round) residents believed that recreational facilities were adequate, while 32% of total (and 52% of year-round) residents believed such facilities need improvement. As for recreational programs, 40% of total (39% of year-round) residents said they were adequate, while 24% of total (and 43% of year-round) residents said such programs need improvement.

Only 32% of total (and 35% of year-round) residents favor new or expanded businesses engaging in tourism and recreation. Thirty-four percent of total (and 32% of year-round) residents oppose such growth. Accordingly, recreational programs and facilities developed should probably be geared toward serving the year-round population rather than encouraging a growth in tourist activity on North Haven. See the 2005 Community Survey Chapter for more information.

Summary

Most of North Haven's recreational opportunities depend upon the natural resources of the Town and region. These resources attract summer residents and visitors who contribute to the local economy. The Town has few municipal recreational facilities. Traditionally, year-round residents have viewed unimproved land as a shared resource, e.g. for hunting, and though privately owned, the land is used by residents because everyone knows each other. This is changing, due in part to the influx of new residents, both year-round and seasonal. As more people restrict the use of their land, informal public access to private land becomes increasingly problematic. Since many important recreational resources rely on public access, the Town should seek to maintain and

improve this access, working in cooperation with landowners, volunteer organizations and land trusts. At the same time, the limited freshwater resources upon which residents depend for drinking water must be protected from development and recreational activities that would degrade water quality.

Goal

1. To maintain and improve recreational opportunities for residents and visitors while protecting natural resources and sources of drinking water.

Policies and Recommendations/Implementation Strategies

Note: Recommendations, also known as Implementation Strategies, proposed in this Comprehensive Plan are assigned a responsible party and a time frame in which to be addressed. *Ongoing* is used for regularly recurring activities; *Immediate* is used for strategies to be addressed within two years after the adoption of this Comprehensive Plan; and *Long Term* is assigned for strategies to be address within ten years.

1. To expand recreational opportunities, maintain and improve relationships among local government, committees and service providers that will foster increased participation in the education process from local officials and interested citizens (Selectmen, Recreation Committee) Ongoing.

2. To protect recreational assets, encourage community stewardship. (Selectmen, Sheriff's Office, Code Enforcement Officer, North Haven Conservation Partners) Ongoing.

3. To protect drinking water supplies, continue to enforce current shoreland zoning provisions and assess the need for additional standards to protect these resources (Selectmen, Land Use Ordinance Committee) Ongoing.

4. To improve access to saltwater surface waters, fund improvements on Town owned land, including landing facilities, as described in the Capital Improvement Plan Chapter of this plan (Selectmen) Immediate.

5. To preserve open space, encourage the voluntary use of conservation easements on individual parcels, and draft ordinance provisions that will require proposed major subdivisions to contain dedicated recreational or scenic open space, especially in shoreland areas and high elevation areas (Ordinance Committee, Planning Board, Town Meeting) Ongoing.

FISCAL CAPACITY

Introduction

All planning decisions must take into account both a municipality's ability to make the necessary expenditures and also the impact that this spending will have on townspeople. The primary funding source for municipal government is property tax revenue. In order to insure a predictable tax burden year to year, town government must operate in a fiscally responsible manner. Large fluctuations in the tax burden can cause public outcry and can discourage economic development. Although the priorities of the Town may change from one election year to another, stable municipal finances are always a fundamental responsibility of Town government. It is important for North Haven to handle diligently all yearly expenditures while at the same time planning for the Town's long-term objectives. As is the case with any business, the physical assets of North Haven must be properly maintained through capital reserve accounts to protect the Town's continued economic health.

The goal of this Chapter, as with the Public Facilities and Services Chapter, is to plan for, finance, and develop an efficient system of public facilities and services to accommodate anticipated growth and economic development, without placing an enormous burden on the Town's taxpayers.

Most of the financial information for this Chapter was taken from Town reports.

Valuations

As noted, the Town's primary revenue source is through the taxation of real and personal property. These taxes are assessed to local property owners according to the fair market value of their property. This assessment is known as the municipal or town valuation and is determined by the local tax assessor.

The Town completed a town-wide revaluation in 2006 and has certified to the State that its assessment ratio is now 100% of market value². National economic trends would suggest that the rapid rise in real estate value over the last decade is less likely to continue over the next ten year period. The Town of North Haven with its very finite quantity of desired shorefront real estate may or may not mirror national economic trends.

North Haven's total real and personal property valuation has increased by 141% in the last five years to total \$398,418,638. The increase has been propelled by a general rise in real estate value, particularly waterfront, as well as by continued residential development. These changes in value were captured in the revaluation conducted in 2006.

Total North Haven Valuation (real and personal property)				
2003	2004	2005	2006	Change
\$165,335,700	\$171,986,250	\$224,346,000	\$398,418,638	141.0%

State law provides for tax exemptions for certain types of property, including charitable and benevolent, religious, literary, scientific and governmental organizations. Generally, these properties would be non-taxable

² The state requires that a town should be revalued at least once every ten years. If the assessment ratio, however, were to fall below 70% of market value, that event would trigger a revaluation sooner than the ten year anniversary.

by exemption.³ Any increase in exempt properties decreases the municipal tax base. Since exemptions are established by statute, the Town has no choice but to grant an exemption when the applicable criteria are met. In some circumstances, the Town may have little notice when a property becomes exempt. An excessive increase in exemptions would of course impose a higher tax burden on the owners of the remaining non-exempt properties.

As can be seen in the table below, the increase in exempt property value is only slightly greater than the overall growth in value. With much of the Tree Growth/Open Space property also lying in the higher value shoreline, the values in that category have increased disproportionately to the overall change in value. Moreover, there was a reclassification of a significant property in 2006.

North Haven Exempt & Classified Property (\$)						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change
Non Exempt Real Property	\$150,744,600	\$165,335,700	\$171,986,250	\$224,346,000	\$398,418,638	164.3%
Exempt Property	\$8,791,600	\$9,579,100	\$9,653,300	\$13,368,200	\$25,671,900	192.0%
Value Lost Due to Classification	\$6,051,936	\$6,388,320	\$6,391,292	\$7,889,196	\$22,002,404	263.6%
Gross Total	\$165,588,136	\$181,303,120	\$188,030,842	\$245,603,396	\$446,092,942	169.4%

Exempt & Classified Property as a Percentage of Total					
Non Exempt Real Property	91.0%	91.2%	91.5%	91.3%	89.3%
Exempt Property	5.3%	5.3%	5.1%	5.4%	5.8%
Value Lost Due to Classification	3.7%	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%	4.9%
Gross Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The state also places a total valuation, known as the “State Valuation” on the Town. Every year the Maine Revenue Services Property Tax Division reviews all arms length sales that have occurred in each community⁴. The arms length sales are compared to the Town’s local assessed values to determine the assessment ratio or the percentage of market value that the Town is assessing. The state’s valuation is used to determine the amount of revenue sharing the Town will receive as well as the portion of the county tax that the municipality will pay. The state valuation for 2007 is \$313,700,000, a 10% increase over 2006 and slightly above the overall 9% rate of increase for Knox County as a whole.

Property Tax Rate

After the Town’s budget has been approved and all applicable state and local revenues are deducted from the approved expenditures, the Town arrives at the dollar amount that will be raised through tax revenues. This amount is called the net commitment or appropriation. The local assessor arrives at a valuation for each taxable property in the Town and the taxpayers are assessed their share of the tax burden. The total appropriation is then divided by the total taxable or assessed valuation of the Town to arrive at the minimum tax rate. This rate is usually expressed in dollars per thousand-dollars of valuation, or in decimal form, commonly referred to as the

³ Partial exemptions also exist for veterans of foreign wars or their widows who have not remarried, individuals who are legally blind and homestead exemptions for the homeowner’s primary residence. The state does provide some reimbursement to the municipalities for veteran and homestead exemptions.

⁴ An arms length sale is a sale that occurs between a willing seller and a willing buyer without any extenuating circumstances. Sales which would not be considered “arms length” could be estate sales, intra-family transfers, foreclosure sales and auctions.

mil rate. The difference between the amount that is actually committed to the collector and the total appropriation is called overlay. Overlay is commonly used to offset or pay any tax abatements that are granted during that tax year. Any overlay that remains at the end of the year is usually placed into the general fund. The overlay cannot exceed 5% of the total appropriations. Since the mil rate is a direct result of a mathematical calculation, fluctuations in this rate will occur from year to year if there are changes in either the total valuation or the tax commitment or both. The impact of revaluation is most apparent in the decrease in the mil rate between 2005 and 2006.

North Haven Mil Rate					
2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change
12.62	12.34	12.70	10.05	5.86	-53.6%

Source: Town Assessor, *Rounded

Unfortunately the next table is out of date and of limited utility. It shows tax burdens for selected Midcoast communities for the most recent year when such comparisons were available. North Haven town services and administration are fiscally conservative in comparison to service center communities.

Property Tax Burden Rankings ⁵			
Selected Places	1999 Property Tax Paid as % of Median Income	1999 Burden Rank	2001 State Equalized Mil Rate (for comparisons only, indexed, not actual)
Camden	5.92	30	13.35
Isle Au Haut	3.07	304	9.33
Islesboro	3.48	228	7.93
Matinicus Isle	2.21	410	5.61
North Haven	3.74	192	9.16
Rockland	7.04	9	23.02
Rockport	5.29	49	15.09
Vinalhaven	3.58	217	8.33

Municipal Revenues

The next table shows the major sources of municipal revenue for fiscal years 2002 through 2006. Property taxes comprise the bulk of tax revenue received, with excise taxes a distant second. Intergovernmental revenues consist of road maintenance funds, tree-growth, veteran and homestead reimbursements. Other sources consist of general assistance funds, insurance dividends, sale of town property, fees, interest on investments, transfers from other funds, interest and municipal revenue sharing.

In 2006, taxes were 91.9% of total revenue, slightly below the five year average of 93.1%. On average, taxes increased 5.5% over this period, with the smallest increase, 2.9%, occurring in 2006. Intergovernmental revenues are essentially flat over the five year period tabulated below, reflecting the static or declining nature of state aid. Obviously no component of revenue is more significant than the funds raised through taxes.

⁵ Sources: Maine Municipal Association 1999, Maine Revenue Services 2001

Town of North Haven Actual Revenues 2002-2006						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change
Taxes	\$1,991,490	\$2,128,916	\$2,270,742	\$2,371,336	\$2,441,066	22.6%
Intergovernmental	\$74,601	\$72,385	\$74,196	\$76,936	\$74,517	-0.1%
Misc.	\$59,329	\$61,853	\$88,922	\$114,119	\$ 140,697	137.1%
Total	\$2,125,420	\$2,263,154	\$2,433,860	\$2,562,391	\$2,656,280	25.0%

Composition of Revenues 2002-2006					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Taxes	93.7%	94.1%	93.3%	92.5%	91.9%
Intergovernmental	3.5%	3.2%	3.0%	3.0%	2.8%
Misc.	2.8%	2.7%	3.7%	4.5%	5.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

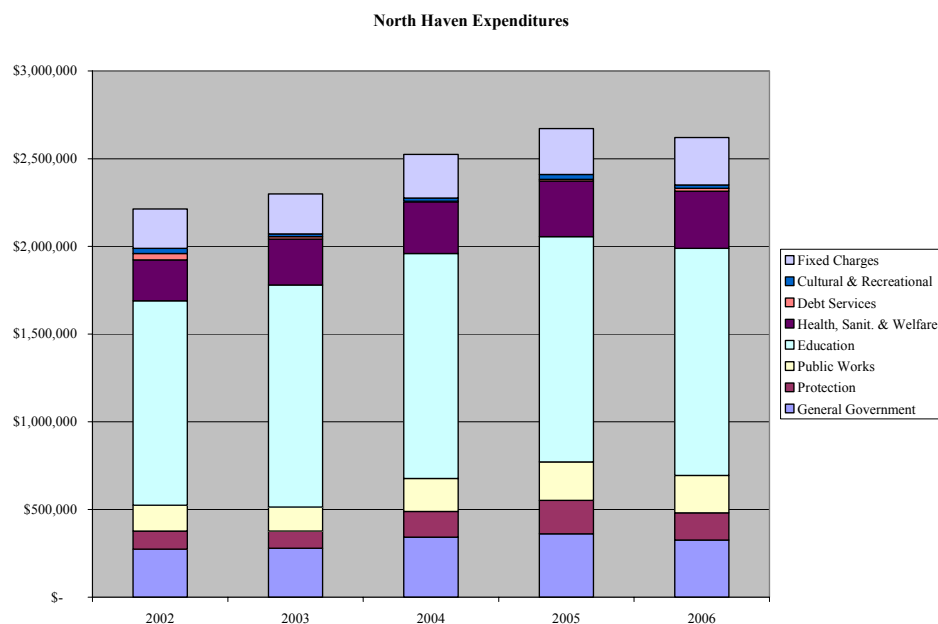
Municipal Expenditures

North Haven has consistently administered in a fiscally conservative manner those expenditures over which the Town has control. Most of the Town budget, however, contains expenditures over which the Town has no control, including education and the county tax. All expenditure percentages are affected yearly by the local budget and the amount of state revenue sharing.

The tables and charts below demonstrate the uneven growth of expenditure by category over the five years between 2002 and 2006 with a total growth in expenditure of 18.4%.

Town of North Haven Actual Expenditures 2001-2006						
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	Change
General Government	\$273,497	\$279,026	\$342,482	\$361,097	\$326,151	19.3%
Protection	\$102,753	\$97,012	\$146,544	\$190,826	\$154,528	50.4%
Public Works	\$148,705	\$137,570	\$187,425	\$219,078	\$212,856	43.1%
Education	\$1,164,555	\$1,265,944	\$1,283,287	\$1,284,004	\$1,294,778	11.2%
Health, Sanit. & Welfare	\$233,574	\$262,529	\$293,864	\$317,570	\$326,215	39.7%
Debt Services	\$36,742	\$13,773	\$4,101	\$10,482	\$17,202	-53.2%
Cultural & Recreational	\$28,991	\$15,352	\$18,603	\$26,800	\$19,089	-34.2%
Fixed Charges	\$224,439	\$228,004	\$248,237	\$262,380	\$270,130	20.4%
Total	\$2,213,256	\$2,299,210	\$2,524,543	\$2,672,237	\$2,620,949	18.4%

Expenditures as Percentage of Total					
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
General Government	12%	12%	14%	14%	12%
Protection	5%	4%	6%	7%	6%
Public Works	7%	6%	7%	8%	8%
Education	53%	55%	51%	48%	49%
Health, Sanit. & Welfare	11%	11%	12%	12%	12%
Debt Services	2%	1%	0%	0%	1%
Cultural & Recreational	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Fixed Charges	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%



Hovering near 50% of expenditures for the Town is the North Haven Community School. Its 4.4% average annual growth rate however has to date represented a moderating influence on the overall growth of expenditures.

As a portion of total expenditures, General Government (including town administration) has hovered around 12% of total expenditures in the past five years. In absolute terms, the Town has seen a 19.3% increase in General Government expenses. Personnel turnover and vacancies have kept the increases in this department lower than they might otherwise have been. The near future is likely to see increased staffing with associated insurance and employee benefit expense.

The parts of the budget which have grown fastest over the five year period are Protection and Public Works. The former is likely to continue to see faster than average growth in the next five years. The largest components of Protection are the fire department which is expected to have significant capital needs to replace an aging and sub par firefighting fleet and the Town's cost of purchasing dedicated police protection from the

Knox County Sheriff's department. Unless legislative relief is obtained, the Town in 2007 will need to pay 100% of the cost of police protection. Hidden from view, because it is financed by rate payers rather than tax payers, are the every escalating costs of running the Town's water and sewer departments.

Health, Sanitation and Welfare accounted for 11% of the total expenditures in 2002 and almost 12% in 2006. Over the period spending in this category increased 39.7%. Personnel turnover in the medical clinic has masked what would have been higher increases in this category, a category which, with the re-invention of the clinic as a town department will see significant growth in 2007, with more moderate growth in the years ahead. Emergency medical services, with more stringent staffing and licensing requirements, will also see significant growth in 2007 and a likely leveling off in future years. With the growth and successful management of the clinic, it is reasonable to expect that billing revenues will eventually moderate the direct tax burden.

Fixed charges, most of which is the Knox County tax, increased over 20.4% during the period and in 2006 comprised 10% of the budget. The Town has no control over the County Assessment. There are trends in Knox County, most particularly associated with the court and jail, which, while having little to do with the Town on a day to day basis, nevertheless have a disproportionate impact on costs.

Summary

While it is difficult to predict municipal expenditures for the next ten years, it has been possible to identify some areas where higher than average increases may occur. As detailed in the following chapter, there are postponed needs in the sewer department, the fire department and in the North Haven Community School that will need to be met. Rational development, including the provision of affordable year round housing, will help provide the tax revenues needed to meet the increased demand for services and improvements. There is no likely near term need for revaluation or the redistribution of the tax burden it implies. Changing demands for service, increased governmental mandates, probable growth in full and part time municipal employment, continuing seasonal residential development are all factors which compete in the political process of determining expenditures year by year.

Goal

1. To promote stability and practicality in local fiscal management while minimizing the financial impact of tax assessments on local residents

Policies and Recommendations/Implementation Strategies

Note: Recommendations, also known as Implementation Strategies, proposed in this Comprehensive Plan are assigned a responsible party and a timeframe in which to be addressed. *Ongoing* is used for regularly recurring activities; *Immediate* is used for strategies to be addressed within two years after the adoption of this Comprehensive Plan; and *Long Term* is assigned for strategies to be address within ten years.

1. To better meet taxpayer needs, the select board should analyze current property tax payment schedules and determine whether alternatives, such as twice yearly or quarterly tax payments, would be acceptable to the Town and beneficial to North Haven residents (Selectmen) Immediate.

2. To reduce the tax burden, the Board of Selectmen should determine what state and federal grant programs are available to the Town of North Haven. The select board should provide this information to the budget committee and to the townspeople on an annual basis or as often as possible. The townspeople will determine whether to apply for these funds (Selectmen, Town Meeting) Ongoing.
3. To reduce solid waste costs, the Solid Waste Committee should be reconstituted to determine the most fiscally efficient and environmentally sound solid waste disposal method(s). Currently this includes increasing recycling efforts, membership in the Committee and analyzing other solid waste disposal approaches (Selectmen, Solid Waste Committee) Immediate.
4. To reduce the public costs of private development, the Planning Board, in conjunction with the Board of Selectmen, should determine whether the current land use ordinances should be modified to protect the Town's fiscal responsibility for changes to, and future maintenance of, municipal facilities and services created by new commercial development and residential subdivisions (Planning Board, Selectmen) Immediate.
5. To better allocate limited discretionary resources, the Budget Committee will begin to review financial performance quarterly and continue to review the funding requests yearly and make recommendations for Town meeting review. This process will promote an efficient and cost effective methodology for financing and operating the existing and future facilities of the Town (Budget Committee) Ongoing.

Note: Please see the Capital Improvement Plan Chapter for the specific improvements recommended for the next ten-year planning period.

PUBLIC FACILITIES AND SERVICES

Introduction

This chapter describes existing public facilities and services and the extent to which they adequately serve the Town today and have the available capacity to serve the Town for the next ten years. The goal of this chapter is to plan, finance, and develop an efficient system of public facilities and services that will accommodate the Town's future needs.

See the Public Facilities Map for the location of these facilities within North Haven.

Governance

North Haven is part of State Senate District 22, State House District 36, and U.S. Congressional District 1.

North Haven is governed by the Town Meeting/Selectmen form of government. There is no Town Charter. A Town Administrator, two full-time people and one part-time person are employed by the Town. An Assessor's Agent is also employed part-time. The Town Office is open five days a week from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Following is the list of elected officials and their meeting schedule:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Moderator for Town Meetings- town meeting | 7. Medical Services Board- periodically as needed |
| 2. Selectmen-weekly meetings on Tuesday | 8. Road Commissioner- answers to Selectmen |
| 3. Board of Assessor of Taxes- as needed | 9. Mullin's Head Park Commissioners- periodically |
| 4. Budget Committee- January | 10. Recreation Council- periodically |
| 5. Fire Chief | 11. Planning Board- monthly |
| 6. School Board – bi weekly meetings | 12. Board of Appeals - as needed |

The Selectmen meet to oversee town business, and appoint long term, short term and project committees as needed. Appointed officials include the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Town Administrator | 6. Code Enforcement Officer |
| 2. Town Clerk | 7. Registrar |
| 3. Treasurer | 8. Harbor Master |
| 4. Excise Tax Collector | 9. Ferry Committee |
| 5. Animal Control Officer | 10. Comprehensive Plan Committee |
| | 11. Town Constable |

The Planning Board holds monthly meetings to review permit applications for development.

The Board of Appeals hears grievances regarding tax abatements, variance requests and administrative appeals.

TOWN PROPERTIES:

PROPERTY	MAP	LOT	WHEN IT WAS BUILT	SQUARE FEET
Town House	30	108	1992	1,152
Town Office	31	53	1899 addition 1902	1,940
Doctor's House/ Clinic	31	57	Purchased in 1964	2,044
Community Building	31	57	1959	4,970
Sewer Pump Station	09	11-A	1986-89	80
Town Garage/Fire Station	10	8	Started 1930 Enlarged 1950 1973 & 1993	3,225
Treatment Plant	30	83	1986	672
Water Dept. Pumping Station	20	1	1911 new building 2003	6,048
Stand Pipe	32	21	1993	72'ht 26'diameter
Transfer Station/ Recycling Center	26	7	Approximately 1960 renovation in 1994. Universal Waste Building 2002-03	1,789 multiple buildings

TOWN LAND

Town Land	Map	Lot	Acres
Burnt Island	02	2	74
Mullins Head Park	06	12	11.5
Mullins Head Park	13	1	245.25
Crabtree Farm	19	2	85.72
Booster Tank Lot	19	23	.5
Pulpit Harbor Landing	25	24-A	.11
Ferry Landing Beach	30	1-B	.06
Parking Lot –Float	30	96	.24
Parking Lot- Float	30	95	.15
School Administrative District # 7	19	18	3.2

Water Supply

The North Haven Water Department is owned and operated by the town of North Haven. There are currently two part time employees, one of whom is responsible for the treatment facility, and the other is responsible for the distribution system. All major decisions involving the entire system are made by the Town's Selectmen and the Town Administrator.

North Haven distributes surface water obtained from Fresh Pond, located near the center of the island. The land around the pond is all privately owned except for a small area where the water treatment facility is located. The Fresh Pond has historically met the town's water demand. During periods of drought, "no watering" bans have been enacted as a precaution. Since the supplied water is considered surface water, its quality must meet that of the Federally Mandated Surface Water Treatment Act. The finished water is sampled daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annually in accordance with this law.

North Haven's water is processed through a brand new, slow sand filtration plant, completed in June of 2003. The water is pumped into the plant by one or a combination of two raw water pumps, and injected with ozone to break up organic matter. The water passes through contact chambers and is then filtered through four three-stage slow sand filters. The water enters a contact clearwell where it is treated with chloramine for disinfection purposes and pumped into the distribution system.

The distribution system supplies water to customers primarily through six inch cast iron water mains. The filtered water is pumped into the system and stored in a 280,000 gallon standpipe located on Mount Nebo. The stand pipe was built new in 1995. Year round service encompasses all of the downtown area, out the Iron Point Road to the beginning of the Golf Course Road, out Main Street ending just past the Grange Hall, and up South Shore Road to the Pumping Station Road. Seasonal water is provided from Memorial Day to Columbus Day through a combination of plastic and galvanized surface mains ranging in size from one to three inches. Seasonal water extends the length of Crabtree Point Road, the Ames Point Road, Tennis Court Road, Dole Road, Iron Point Road, Pulpit Harbor, and the Golf Course. Prior to the building of the treatment plant the town installed flow meters in all its services.

The Town has been working on replacing all the old galvanized water mains with plastic pipe. Over the last three years many of the lines have been replaced, with the remaining old pipe to be replaced in the near future. Also in the past two years, three fire hydrants were replaced.

System water demand runs from approximately 30,000 gallons per day in the winter months to a maximum of about 140,000 gallons per day in the months of July and August. The new treatment plant is designed to produce a maximum of 260,000 gallons per day. The standpipe is a 280,000 reservoir and the filtration plant clearwell adds approximately another 50,000 gallons of water storage. (The plant was designed to exceed any current and all future water demands.) All finances, both operational and capital, are controlled by the town of North Haven through the North Haven Water Department.

Obvious threats to the quality of the water of Fresh Pond are limited. There are no working farms or pesticides used within the watershed. Swimming and all motorized crafts are prohibited on the pond. The treatment plant is locked at all times and can only be entered by the operators or by request through the Town Office.

Besides the town water system many new homes in the rural area are drilling wells to accommodate their water

needs. Because of the increase in the drilling of wells there is some concern about salt water incursion. Therefore, a hydrology study would be beneficial in determining North Haven's water capacity.

Sewer System and Sewerage Treatment

North Haven's Sewerage Treatment Plant is located just off Iron Point Road, east of the downtown area, with treated effluent going into the Fox Islands Thoroughfare. The sewer line starts at the Grange Hall and runs through downtown. Other branches of the line are located at the downtown streets, Ferry Landing Road, Sleepyville, and part of Ames Point Road. Two pumping stations and several lift stations allow the system to work against gravity where necessary.

The Sewerage Treatment Plant was built in 1988. It is rated at 40,000 gallons of effluent per day. The plant is a primary treatment facility whose constant treatment features are two large "solids settling tanks." From May 10 to September 30 a chlorination step is added. Because chlorinated effluent cannot be discharged into the ocean, sodium metabisulfite is then added to bind excess chlorine before the effluent is discharged. From October 1 to May 10 the Town has a chlorination waiver.

Twice per month, twenty-four hourly samples of influent and effluent are taken for testing. Total suspended solids (TSS) and biological oxygen demand (BOD) are assessed. Additionally, at the final stage, a fecal coliform sample is collected. Temperature and pH are measured daily.

Once per year, the settling tanks (33,000 gallon capacity) are pumped out. The sludge is then spread on an approved one-acre site on-island. Every year a soil sample is taken at the site to test for heavy metals. North Haven pays one part-time employee and one substitute/backup employee to operate the system.

Recent repairs to the system have included replacement of old sewer lines in 1986-88 and 1997. Prior to 1988 a gravity-type system dumped sewerage into the ocean at the Thoroughfare and into Waterman Cove. Upgrades at the plant include new baffles for the chlorine contact chamber and a new grinder. The Town is currently working to correct an infiltration problem. With regular maintenance and upgrades, it is anticipated that this system will serve town needs over the next ten years.

Electric Service:

Fox Island Electric Cooperative, the Rural Electric cooperative (FIEC) is the only electric company providing electric service to the islands of North Haven and Vinalhaven. The utility is consumer-owned and governed by a nine-member Board of Directors. Additional governance is provided by the Maine Public Utilities Commission (MPUC). Fox Islands Electrical Cooperative, Inc.'s mission is to provide reliable, affordable electricity to its members and to maintain an acceptable level of quality of life on the islands. The goal of the Cooperative is to identify, coordinate and execute operational changes that will provide significant improvement in the reliability and quality of electric service to the members while reducing operating and construction cost.

In 2005 FIEC completed a major undertaking to replace the 4 cables installed in 1977 with a new multi-core cable which was plowed into the seabed for the entire 10.5 mile crossing. The new cable specifications were designed to handle a much larger load than the islands' demand. Due to the islands' interest in wind

development, FIEC sized the cable to handle the export of power, envisioning that the islands would one day be generating renewable energy in excess of its own needs.

Transfer Station/ Recycling Center

North Haven residential and commercial solid waste is based on a “Pay as you Throw” program. The Town Office and Transfer Station sell stickers for \$1.50 for each 33 gallon bag of household waste. Recyclables include: newspaper, magazines, cardboard, and office mail, cans, glass, and HPDE #2 plastic. These are batched and delivered to local redemption centers on the mainland. General demolition and metal debris is billed by the cubic foot or an itemized schedule based on the size or special handling requirements. Specialized fee schedules include automobiles, freezers, refrigerators, white goods, tires, mattresses, paint, and batteries. The Transfer Station heater is fueled with recycled motor oil collected from residents and commercial customers. Brush and clean demolition debris are collected at the Transfer Station burn pile and periodically incinerated.

Hazardous waste is collected and staged at the Transfer station for periodic pickup or delivery to central redemption centers. New categories of hazardous waste receipts are updated as required by the State of Maine guidelines. Hazardous waste pick ups are scheduled periodically and collected for fee.

Residents are encouraged to establish back yard compost piles. The Town Office offers compost bins for a charge to interested residents. It is estimated that 5% of North Haven residents participate in the composting program.

The Town of North Haven’s base recycling rate in 2004 was 31.8%. The total recycled inventory increased by 9% in 2004, up 17.9 tons from 2003. While the town of North Haven recycling inventory continues to grow, it is anticipated that the Transfer Station will be able to meet the town’s needs for the next ten years and beyond.

Fire Department

The North Haven Fire Department is an all volunteer organization. It is comprised of 22 firefighters, eight of whom are officers. The officers are paid a stipend commensurate with their responsibilities. Following is an inventory of the department’s equipment.

Air Compressor & Accessories	Chain Saw #1
Air Tanks – 21 spare	Chain Saw #2
Antiseptic Toweletts -6 boxes	Computer – Dell Laptop
Battery Charger	Copy/Printer/Fax Machine
Biohazard Waste Liners	Engine #1 1937 Dodge
Cabinet -30gal. storage	Engine #2 2007 Freightliner Pumper
Cabinet- File	Engine #3 1987 Ford Tanker
Can -2gal safety -1	Engine #4 1966 Ford Pumper/Tanker
Cans – 5gal safety -3	Engine #5 2000 GMC Mini-Pumper
Cell Phone	Eye Wash Station
CFR#29 (book#1)	First Aid Kit
CFR#29 (book#2)	Flood Light – Portable -2

Folding Tables -2	Pumps – Indian - 6
Folding Tank #1	Pumps – Indian – 8
Folding Tank #2	Radio – Mobile -1
Generator	Radio – Mobile – 4
Gloves, Surgical -2 boxes	Radios – Portable- 5
Hose -1 1/2”-3000’	Radios – Portable -6
Hose – 2 1/2”- 1500’	Sanizide Disinfectant Spray
Hose - 2-1/2” -1000’	Sawzall
Hose- suction -110’	Scott Air Pack #1
Hose Washer Ladder #1- Roof	Scott Air Pack #2
Ladder #2 –Roof	Scott Air pack #3
Ladder -24’	Scott Air Pack #4
Ladder -40’	Scott Air Pack #5
Nozzles -1” -5	Scott Air Pack #6
Nozzles -1-1/2” -7	Signs –Exit -2
Nozzles -2-1/2” -2	Smoke Blower Fan
Pagers -26	Strainer –Low Level
Pump #1 Portable	Strainers – Floating -5
Pump #2 Portable	Thermal Image Camera
Pump #3 Portable	Tool Box & Tools
Pump #4 Portable	Turnout Gear -20 Sets (jackets, pants, helmets, boots, gloves)
Pump #5 Floating	Wyes -9
Pump #6 Floating	

In addition to monthly training sessions, members attend classes in; vehicular extraction, C.P.R., blood born pathogens awareness, emergency vehicle operations, fire attack, and incident safety. Initial and refresher training of courses mandated by the Maine Bureau of Labor Standards is a top departmental priority. Often these training sessions are held jointly with the Vinalhaven Fire Department. North Haven and Vinalhaven’s Fire Department have a mutual aid agreement.

The fire department is housed in a seven bay town garage that also accommodates one ambulance and two snowplows. The garage was built in 1930. It was enlarged in 1950 and again in 1973. The addition of a training room in 1993 completed the building.

After 75 years the utility of the building has been challenged by the increase in mission requirements and the overwhelming multitude of new state and federal rules, laws, and directives. With competing demands for financing, however, the Town has decided to re-direct funds originally reserved for a new building to a partial renovation of the Town Garage.

Police

Police protection is provided by the Knox County Sheriff’s Department. North Haven has one officer who is on duty for 40 hours per week. Coverage for emergencies during non-duty hours is also provided by the Knox County Sheriff’s Department. On occasion the North Haven officer will assist Vinalhaven’s Police Department. There is also a Town Constable who is appointed by the Selectmen for specific occasions. Police protection, as reported in the community survey, is considered adequate and is anticipated to meet town needs over the next

ten years.

Education

North Haven Community School is the sole school of Maine School Administrative District #7. The school is fully accredited by the New England Association of Schools and Colleges. Currently, there is one home-schooled student on the island. All other eligible school age children in the district are enrolled in the school. The student enrollment for the school year 2006-7 is 70, which includes three pre-kindergarten students. One NHCS junior attends the Midcoast School of Technology, riding the ferry to and from Rockland daily. There is one tuition paying student who travels from Vinalhaven daily. There are no private or parochial schools on the Island. North Haven and Vinalhaven students combine for some athletic activities and share a portion of the health curriculum.

The main school building was constructed in 1973. While originally of an open classroom architectural concept, it has undergone extensive renovation and most classroom areas are now self contained. The school is located on a four acre campus on the Pulpit Harbor Road. The School District leases the Community Building, owned by the Town of North Haven, as a gymnasium for physical education classes, interscholastic sports, and school programs. The distance between the school and the Community Building is one and a half miles. A capital campaign has been undertaken for a new school building to open in September 2008. The new school is designed to accommodate projected population growth.

Only about 13 students (seven families) live within a one mile radius of the school; thus, about 80% of NHCS students are eligible to be bused. On any given day the actual number may vary, however the average number of students riding the bus is 50.

While there are no sidewalks or bike paths on the roads leading to the school, the volume of vehicular traffic on the Island's roads is so small that walking or bicycling to school is relatively safe. There have been no reported accidents/injuries to students walking or bicycling to school in many years. However, only a handful of students walk or bike to school each day.

Enrollment trends and projections (based on MEDOE enrollment data):

School Year	Number of Students	Elementary School	High School Students
2000-2001	78	50	28
2001-2002	72	48	24
2002-2003	78	52	26
2003-2004	64	44	20
2004-2005	61	43	18
2005-2006	71	47	24
2006-2007	71	46	25
2007-2008	68	43	25
2008-2009	75	49	26
2009-2010	74	54	20

Medical Clinic

North Haven has a town managed Medical Clinic. The Clinic is currently undergoing a restructuring, with the end result being a town managed clinic with two professional practitioners. The Town owns the clinic/residence building. With the restructuring of the practice and with improvements and maintenance to the building, the clinic is anticipated to meet the town's future needs.

Emergency Medical Services:

As of January 2006, the Town of North Haven has (2) two EMT- Intermediates, (4) four EMT-Basics, (2) two First Responders and (1) Ambulance Driver who serve as emergency medical services (EMS) volunteers. Five of the above EMT's also hold current Wilderness EMT licenses.

In most cases the North Haven EMS are considered by the Medical Director to be a "wilderness" context because North Haven is so far from a hospital. Being Wilderness EMT certified expands the scope of practice for our ambulance crew, allowing them to provide more care to their patients for a variety of illnesses and injuries.

All volunteers participate in continuing education courses to maintain their skills and are required to renew their licenses every three years. The volunteers typically respond to approximately 32 calls per year.

When the North Haven EMS arrive at the scene, they evaluate and stabilize the patient, then transport if necessary. In cases where the patient is stable, they typically transport via Penobscot Island Air to Owl's Head Regional Airport, where they meet a ground ambulance for transport to Pen Bay Medical Center. For critical cases, the EMS call a LifeFlight helicopter from Bangor or Lewiston. LifeFlight crews are licensed to deliver advanced care while enroute to a regional trauma center (Bangor, Lewiston or Portland). If it is foggy, rainy, or if the visibility ceiling is too low to fly by plane or helicopter, the patient is transported in the ambulance, by ferry, to Pen Bay Medical Center. Sometimes, when medical emergencies occur in remote locations, a private boat or the Coast Guard may be called upon to provide the most expedient safe transportation for the patient and crew. When a patient is transported to Pen Bay Medical Center in Rockland they are accompanied by at least one EMT; in some cases the Doctor may attend. Each of these options entails different monetary and other costs, in terms of time invested by crewmembers, the dollar cost of the outside resources like Penobscot Island Air or LifeFlight, and the medical costs and benefits of more expedient vs. delayed transport. Transport decisions are made by the crew-member-in-charge based on a consideration of all relevant factors.

North Haven provides a stipend which is distributed equally between the medical director, the medical chief, the assistant medical chief, and the two team leaders. The Town also owns, equips, and maintains a Ford 1990 ambulance. Donations have aided in the purchased of new equipment, including a pulse oximeter and a semiautomatic external defibrillator. The Town has also purchased a new Life Pac 12 monitoring system.

Future plans include the active recruitment, training and licensing of new EMT's and First Responders, to insure adequate medical coverage for the townspeople. A fund has been established to replace the aging ambulance in the immediate future as well.

The Town owns the following medical equipment

CLINIC:

Aspirator
Dry clave
Autoclave
Centrifuge
Monocular microscope
EKG
Lifepak 20 w/defib w/pacing optin
Otoscope/Ophthalmoscope
Pulse Oximeter
Desiccator Unit
Reflatron Machine & Coulter MD18
Hemoglobinometer
Suction unit

Instant Eardrum Thermometer
FILAC F-1500 oral Thermometeer
Woods 5 cf Upright freezer/vaccines
Refrigerator
Dazor Lamp Delux-Pedestal
2 exam light
Surgical instruments
Banyan Kit
Mayo stand
Exam table
Crash cart
Hyfreicator
Scale

EMS –Ambulance:

1990 Ford Econoline Ambulance
Defibrillator
Battery charger
Pulse oximeter
2 “E” oxygen tanks
3 “D” oxygen tanks
1 “m” 125 sf oxygen tank
Glucometer
Ferno cot
Kenwood radio
6 Kenwood portable radios
2 –pagers
3- Minitor 111 Pagers

7 - Minitor 111 or 1V Pagers
8 lites for EMT vehicles
Ked extrication device
Stair chair
Traction splints (child & adult)
Trauma air pants
Suction unit
Basket stretcher
Scoop stretcher
Child full-body splint
Leg Splints
5 – backboards & 2 sets spider straps

Veterinary Service

To provide health care and vaccinations for “small” animals a veterinarian from Rockland comes to the Island once a month.

Public Assistance Outreach

North Haven's Outreach Program is funded by the Town and the Pulpit Harbor Foundation and provides services to those residents who qualify. Services include assistance with household responsibilities, assistance in applying for housing and fuel subsidies, assistance with food stamp applications, distribution of surplus food or other food, visiting the ill and elderly, and providing transportation to appointments on the island and on the mainland. These services currently meet the town needs and are anticipated to continue over the next ten years.

Cemeteries

There are 26 known cemeteries in North Haven. Three of these cemeteries (Fuller, Seaview and Brown) have limited available burial space, and should be adequate to meet the projected needs for the next ten year planning period. Management decisions for Fuller and Seaview Cemeteries are made by active cemetery associations. Brown Cemetery has no active association.

The North Haven Town Office accepts money for perpetual care of existing lots at these three cemeteries. Suggestions for the future include formation of a Brown Cemetery Association.

Recreation

See the Recreation Chapter.

Mail Service

North Haven has its own Post Office, with a postmaster, one post master relief (currently an open position), one rural route carrier, and one rural route carrier associate (also an open position). It operates out of leased quarters on Main Street downtown.

Churches

Year-round church services are provided by the North Haven Baptist Church which serves members of a variety of denominations. It is supported by members, with the assistance of the Maine Sea Coast Missionary Society; it receives other donations from year-round and summer residents.

During July and August, Episcopal and Roman Catholic Services are also held weekly. The Episcopal services are held in the Village Church which is used the rest of the year by the North Haven Baptist Church. The North Haven Baptist Church holds July and August services at the Pulpit Harbor Church. Catholic services are held in the Lady of Peace Catholic Church, located on Kent's Hill in the village.

Library

The North Haven Library, Inc. is a private non-profit corporation with a board of nine trustees. It is funded by contributions and the Town contributes approximately \$6,000 annually. The annual exhibition sponsored by the North Haven Art Association provides additional financial support. It is open three hours on Wednesdays and five hours on Saturdays. In July and August, library hours are four hours a day Monday through Saturday. The library houses about 14,000 volumes with a circulation of approximately 4,000 per year. Library media includes magazines, books, tapes, puzzles, and games (computer and board). In 1997 the Library installed four MacIntosh Workstations to support internet access and a variety of office and educational software. The Library celebrated its 100th Anniversary in 1998.

Newspaper

North Haven's newspaper is the monthly *North Haven News* which is sent free of charge to all year-round and summer residents and to anyone requesting it in writing. The newspaper encourages and is dependent upon, but

does not require, donations. The publication began in 1983 and is staffed primarily by volunteers.

Groups, Clubs, and Organizations

Organizations on North Haven include the Lions' Club, North Haven Grange #496, American Legion Post 33, Garden Club, and Historical Society. North Haven Baptist Church has a Youth Group, Ladies' Guild, and Choir.

Non-Profit and Other Financial Resource Organizations

North Haven Sustainable Housing is a 501(c)(3) established in 2006. North Haven sustainable housing is a community housing trust dedicated to the concept and belief that home ownership for year round families is a vital component in maintaining the town's continued sustainability, well being, and growth. Its commitment is based upon a local tradition of community involvement in house raising and home building. Its goal is to encourage and facilitate housing that is affordable for island families now and in the future.

North Haven Arts & Enrichment, established in 1997, is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization. The purpose is to raise and provide funds for arts and enrichment programs and experiences for North Haven residents of all ages but primarily for North Haven Community School students and pre-school age children, and to manage and maintain a facility, "Waterman's Community Center," for these programs and activities. Community Programs include educational, cultural and recreational enrichment, workshops, residencies, training and instruction, especially in all areas of fine and performing arts, but also in the sciences and other areas of particular importance to young people. The defining factor for funding programs is to have enough variety to benefit and encourage participation by the greatest number of community members, and in particular students, to enhance their self-confidence, increase their experience beyond the classroom, and help them become better citizens of the world.

North Haven Development Corporation is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization established in 1983 and governed by a volunteer board of fifteen trustees. It is supported by donations and loan repayments. Its goal is to improve the economic climate and job opportunities on North Haven. It does this primarily by making low-interest loans to both start-up and established businesses on North Haven, especially to those businesses which will increase employment for others on the island. It also makes small grants to applicants to help them develop sound business plans for starting their businesses. It occasionally funds the purchase of computer equipment for organizations which provide free computer services and education that benefit the greatest number of North Haven businesses possible.

The *North Haven Art Association* was organized in 1936 to raise funds to support the North Haven Library. It is an informal group of volunteers who run an Art Show for three days each August. They invite artists and craftspeople to display for sale their paintings and all other kinds of arts and crafts and to donate percentages of the proceeds from the sales for the benefit of the Library.

The *Pulpit Harbor Foundation* is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization established by Virginia and Paul Cabot in 1983. The Supportive Organization is the North Haven Baptist Church. It is governed by a board of trustees, five trustees representing the church or island community and two or three representing the Cabot family. In addition to using the income derived from the principal of its trust, it is also funded by public donations. Its purposes are charitable and include the relief of the poor, the disadvantaged, the underprivileged, or the needy

in North Haven, including, but not limited to medical, psychiatric counseling, or other similar needs.

The *North Haven Foundation* is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization established in 1965 and governed by a five-member board of trustees. Grants are made from annual contributions and income from an endowment. Recent high school graduates and adults who are residents of North Haven can apply for scholarships to continue their education. It also provides scholarships for ITV courses (Interactive Television classes through the University of Maine).

North Haven Historical Society and Archives is a 501(c)(3) is a non profit educational organization. It was established in 1983. Its purposes are: to bring together people interested in history, particularly the history of the township of North Haven, Maine; to discover, collect, preserve, and make available to the public any material that pertains to the history of North Haven and the surrounding area; to perpetuate the memory of those who helped to make the history of the area; to disseminate historical information and strive to arouse interest in local history; and to cooperate with other historical societies.

The North Haven Library was established as a 501(c)(3) in 1999. The specific purpose of the Corporation is to establish, operate and maintain a library in the Town of North Haven, Knox County, Maine for the benefit of the residents, both year-round and seasonal, of North Haven. The Corporation is organized exclusively for charitable, educational, religious and scientific purposes.

North Haven Conservation Partners. North Haven Conservation Partners is a 501(c)(3) whose mission is to help protect and conserve important parcels of land, including scenic areas, wildlife habitat, natural resources, and historic and cultural features that offer meaningful public benefit to North Haven residents and are significant to the character of North Haven and the surrounding islands.

The *Discretionary Fund of the North Haven Baptist Church* is a small medical and general assistance fund administered by the Board of Deacons in conjunction with the pastor. For the most part, funding comes from an offering collected during church on the first Sunday of each month. From time to time, interested people within the community also make contributions. Funds are dispersed upon recommendation of the Deacons and/or the pastor, who act as eyes and ears within the community.

The *Memorial Fund of the North Haven Summer Services, Inc.*, is managed by an Administrator in consultation with representatives of the North Haven Summer Services. The Fund assists island families in times of medical crises, including, but not limited to, some of the "fall-out" from illness and accidents, i.e. lodgings near hospitals, physical therapy, continuing care at home, living expenses when people are unable to work because of sickness or injury. It is funded by memorial contributions from the greater North Haven community, both island and summer. Individuals or families apply for help by making a request to the Administrator.

Telecommunications

North Haven is served by Verizon, using fiber optics for local calls. Long distance calls are transmitted via microwave tower from Vinalhaven. The current system is not overloaded at this point, and has the capacity of handling existing telecommunications technology. However, internet access via phone lines to private residences is often slow. Fiber optic capabilities exist for individual homes, although currently that service is not available due to expense.

ITV Learning

Certain courses designated by the University of Maine are available at the North Haven Community School through the University of Maine system. These courses are delivered to North Haven via interactive television and on line (web based) classes.

Maine Schools and Library Network

Through a PUC agreement, all schools and libraries in Maine are eligible for free internet connection for a certain period of time. North Haven's school and library were among the first to take advantage of the hook-up and training, thereby enabling community access to the internet when the school and/or library are open.

Communications Towers

The Planning Board, following two public hearings, which were well attended by citizens and abutters, rejected a proposal to erect a communications tower in 1993. The tower would have improved cellular communications in the area. In 2004, ordinance provisions for regulating the siting of towers were adopted. At the present time North Haven has one provider for Broadband service. The scope of available service is limited by the location of the towers and trees.

Survey Results

The *2005 Community Survey* found:

Satisfaction with public facilities and services was mixed. See the Recreation Chapter for a summary of residents' sentiments on recreation facilities and services. Likewise, see the Transportation Chapter for a summary of residents' sentiments on transportation facilities and services. As a whole, total residents in high percentages believed the following services were adequate: Library (84%), Town Office hours (79%), Town parks (77%), Town sewer (74%), and Fire protection (71%). Year-round residents in high percentages believed the following services were adequate: Library (89%), Emergency medical (82%), Fire protection, Town Office hours and Town parks tied (80%).

As a whole, total residents in these percentages believed the following services need improvement: Communication (44%), Community School (33%), and Public landings (31%). Year-round residents in these percentages believed the following services need improvement: Communication (56%), Community School (39%), and Adult education (35%). See the 2005 Community Survey Chapter for more information.

Summary

Through proper maintenance and investment, North Haven's public facilities and services have remained in good shape overall. As the population increases, the demands for existing services and for new services will increase as well. Townspeople will decide how much they can afford and are willing to pay for those services over which the Town has control. The Town has provided reserve accounts for many necessary items. Prudent management decisions at the local level have prevented the Town from being forced to make large capital

investments within one tax year. However, there are issues that need to be addressed to eliminate possible future repercussions. These issues include: a new Fire Station, a new school building, a hydrology study, maintaining an adequate drinking water supply, and maintaining and repairing the sewer system.

Goal

1. To maintain North Haven's public facilities and services while minimizing the fiscal and environmental impact of any future new or improved public facilities or services.

Policies and Recommendations/Implementation Strategies

Note: Recommendations, also known as Implementation Strategies, proposed in this Comprehensive Plan are assigned a responsible party and a timeframe in which to be addressed. *Ongoing* is used for regularly recurring activities; *Immediate* is used for strategies to be addressed within two years after the adoption of this Comprehensive Plan; and *Long Term* is assigned for strategies to be address within ten years.

1. To continually assess the operation of municipal government:
 - A. Develop an organizational chart to formalize responsibilities (Selectmen, Town Administrator, etc.) Immediate.
 - B. Consider the development of a Town Charter to ensure consistent policies and procedures (Selectmen, Town Administrator, Town Charter Commission) Immediate.
 - C. Study elected versus appointed positions to ensure sufficient membership on town boards (Selectmen, Town Administrator) Immediate. Encourage increased participation in town government.
2. To protect drinking water, pursue ongoing improvements to the water system and conduct a hydrology study to determine capacity. (Town Administrator) Immediate and Ongoing.
3. To ensure the adequacy of the sewer system, continue assessment of the sewer system, its capacity and expansion potential. (Selectmen, Town Administrator) Ongoing.
4. To maintain Town owned properties, plan for their long-term maintenance (Selectmen, Town Administrator) Long Term.
5. To continue to provide adequate medical services, recruit and train additional emergency medical technicians (EMTs) and First Responders to meet anticipated town needs (Selectmen, Town Administrator) Immediate and Ongoing.
6. To plan and develop a new Fire Station/ Municipal building. (Selectmen , Town Administrator). Immediate.

Note: See the Capital Improvement Plan Chapter for the specific improvements recommended for the Town to pursue over the next ten-year planning period.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Introduction

Planned growth is an important aspect of fiscal planning. The purpose of a capital improvement plan (CIP) is identify needed capital improvements and to establish a schedule and a framework for financing them. A CIP guides budgeting and expenditures of tax revenues and identifies additional sources of funding such as loans, grants or gifts.

What Capital Improvements are:

Capital improvements are investments in the repair, renewal, replacement or purchase of items such as equipment and machinery, buildings, real property and utilities. Capital improvements differ from operating expenses or consumables. Consumables are ordinarily expensed in the annual operating budget. Capital improvements typically are characterized by cost (usually \$5,000 or more), recurrence (not usually an annual item) and longevity. Their purchase results in additions to the fixed or capital asset category of the Town's balance sheet.

In the annual budgeting process, the Town in effect reviews and updates its longer term priorities by establishing or funding reserve accounts for the purchase of capital items and by its willingness to assume long term debt. A complete CIP describes expected yearly investment and is flexible enough to allow both for changes in priorities and reductions in available funds. In any case, the CIP is intended to even out the expenditure of significant sums for capital improvements and thus prevent large fluctuations in tax bills from year to year. The financing mechanism, whether it be reserve account or long term debt, should match the anticipated useful life of the capital asset being purchased.

Although a ten year time horizon is traditional for projecting anticipated capital needs, only a few of the items in the Town's CIP reflect an ongoing historical commitment to long term capital budgeting. For the purposes of this chapter, the items identified in the table below represent notes towards a CIP rather than a fully developed plan. At this writing, the Town lacks a mechanism or a process, beyond the Comprehensive Planning Committee itself and the annual budgeting exercise, for longer term municipal planning. Up to this point neither the Town Administration nor the Budget Committee has participated in the kind of long range planning that would result in building and maintaining a CIP.

The estimated costs for capital items in the table below represent a range of accuracy, from direct vendor quotation to reasonable guesses. The table is as current as the most recent work and recommendations of the Budget Committee as developed in the 2007 Town budget.

Priority Rankings Used

The capital improvements identified below were assigned a priority based on the listed rating system. Logically, "A" improvements would be implemented prior to "B" and so on. Lower priority items may be funded ahead of schedule if higher priority items have already been funded or are prohibitively expensive, or if other sources of revenue (such as donated funds) become available. In order to fund some capital improvements projects it may be necessary to begin first by identifying funding sources and setting aside funds in advance of the projected need for funding.

- A.** *Immediate need. A capital improvement rated in this category would typically include items that are mandated by state or federal regulation, or have already been approved for implementation or those needed to remedy a danger to public health, safety and welfare.*
- B.** *Necessary, to be accomplished within two to five years. A capital improvement rated in this category would typically correct deficiencies in an existing facility or service.*
- C.** *Future improvement or replacement, to be accomplished within five to ten years. A capital improvement rated in this category may be needed but not in the near term. It would also include items that are desirable but not urgent.*
- D.** *Desirable, but not necessarily feasible within the ten year period of this comprehensive plan, or scheduled beyond the ten year period.*

Analysis and Discussion

Projects referenced in this comprehensive plan or in existing reserve accounts are the basis for this tentative Capital Improvement Plan and have been incorporated into the table below. The sewer remediation project is driven by the Department of Environmental Protection and is not an optional project. The financing for this project is very much a current work-in-process. Typically Water and Sewer projects are paid for by the system's users. Part of the remediation project may require direct assessments of one group of users to pay for the replacement of private service lines. The remainder of the project, involving public sewer lines, will most likely need to be financed by the issuance of a bond and could be repaid for up to 30 years if government grants are not forthcoming. The costs will ultimately be borne by all the system's users. The table below optimistically assumes the maximum in direct grants.

The preponderance of North Haven's identified capital projects are in the relative near term. Only the Highway Truck goes out ten years. (Road repaving is beyond the ten year horizon but is included because as a cyclic and repetitive expenditure, it has been historically anticipated and reserved for). The ambulance, which is likely to be purchased within the next 12 months, represents another item which has been appropriately reserved for.

Among the gaps in the projections summarized below are non-emergency repairs or renovations or scheduled replacements for either the Wastewater Treatment Facility or the Water Treatment Facility. Their absence is a warning to Town Administration and to those responsible for Public Works that the Town needs to develop a more comprehensive and pro-active plan.

Although the 2007 budget contains items for routine road and bridge repair (and repaving in 15 years), it is silent on other potential needs, such as significant reconstruction of road beds or bridges.

The new North Haven Community School is included because of the progress made in fund raising and in the expressed willingness of the Town to pay for 25%. Once the School is built, it would seem appropriate to consider reserves for necessary capital replacements for it. The Community Building is listed although at this date no plans, beyond brainstorming, have been forthcoming as to adapting it for re-use.

A CIP also fails to capture other potential large but not technically "capital" expenditures. The creation of the new Medical Clinic is an example of such a commitment with a large (and ongoing) effect on the budget. While no similar initiatives are being discussed, the creation of an independent police department or a public works department, would have a similar impact and are certainly not out of the realm of possibility.

North Haven Capital Improvement Plan Summary 2007-2017

Item	Estimated Cost	Year Expended	Priority	Potential Funding Sources					Comp. Plan Chapter
				Reserve Funds	Current Revenues	Bond	Grants	Private Fundraising	
Sewer Repairs	650,000	2007/8	A			25%	75%		Public Facilities
NH Community School	7,600,000	2008	A			25%		75%	
Fire Truck 1	175,000	2007	A	50%		50%			Public Facilities
Community Building	100,000	2008/9	B						Public Facilities
Ambulance	65,000	2007/8	B	100%					Public Facilities
Fire Truck 2	185,000	2009/10	B	25%		75%			
Memorial Fountain	15,000	2008	C	25%			75%		
Town Landing	30,000	2007/8	C	25%			75%		
Town Office	75,000	2007/8	C	75%	25%				Public Facilities
Highway Truck	150,000	2016	C	100%					Public Facilities
Road Repaving	4,000,000	2021	D	25%		75%			Transportation

Financing Options

Several financing methods can be used to fund the types of improvements noted above. These are outlined in the following paragraphs.

Reserve Fund: Reserve funds are often established by communities to purchase equipment, build facilities or make repairs, etc. This method works well when a town knows several years in advance that expenditure will be needed, as well as the approximate value of that expenditure. Reserve funds earn interest in the intervening years and, like bonding, they even out the flow of revenue needed for a project. The Town currently has several reserve funds in place. They have served well particularly for ‘rolling stock’ purchases such as the highway trucks and the ambulance. It is likely that in the near term, a system of reserve accounts will be set up for a regular updating for the fire fighting fleet, so that all of the equipment does not enter obsolescence at once.

Bonding: Borrowing against future taxes (general obligation bonds) or future fees (revenue bonds) is widely practiced for public improvements that have a long life. This is also known as pay-as-you-use. Bonding evens out the tax burden as opposed to using current revenues. The term of bonds issued by a municipality for a public improvement should not exceed the useful life of the equipment or facility. The most recent road repaving was partially financed by a 15 year bond. The current budget proposes a steady re-investment in that reserve as the annual debt obligation is paid down in order to have a ‘down payment’ available in 2021 when the roads will need to be repaved.

Time-phased Projects: Large projects or those with individual elements can sometimes be broken down into several smaller projects. It may then be feasible to accomplish the smaller projects through current revenues or smaller bonding efforts.

Current Revenues: This is also known as pay-as-you-go. This method has the advantage of avoiding bonding and its associated interest cost. The disadvantage is that financing a large project in this manner creates a high

tax burden during the implementation period and could result in unacceptable fluctuations in the tax rate. Nonetheless this method may be acceptable for capital projects of moderate size.

Summary

The capital improvement plan (CIP) guides budgeting and expenditures of tax revenues and identifies needs for which alternative sources of funding such as loans, grants or gifts will be sought. By planning ahead, capital improvements can be funded through savings, borrowing or grants without incurring burdensome expenses in any one year that would tend to significantly increase property taxes. The recommended improvements for the next ten years are shown in the CIP table of this chapter and are based on the inventory, analysis, projected need, state and federal mandates, and on the recommendations of the Town and townspeople.

Recommendations:

For recommendations, see the table title North Haven Capital Improvement Plan summary 2007-2017 above.

LAND USE

Introduction

This chapter outlines existing land uses in North Haven and proposed land use recommendations. Drafting a proposed land use plan is one of the most important aspects of a comprehensive plan. The proposed land use plan is formed by considering the historical development of a community and the natural resource constraints in order to develop a vision of how future growth can best be accommodated. According to the 2005 Survey, nearly 85% of the respondents were in favor of encouraging the preservation/protection of natural and historic resources.

63% of the year-round population felt that the town should protect the downtown commercial district. 76% of all respondents felt that the town should create specific zones for commercial use. On the other hand, 68% of respondents felt that people should be allowed to have small businesses on their property in a building other than their home. In regards to housing issues, 68% of the respondents felt that the town should consider making some town-owned land available for purchase for affordable housing.

When asked whether the land use ordinance should be updated and/or changed, 55% were undecided or did not respond. This suggests that citizens: 1) were not familiar with the existing ordinance and/or, 2) could not support or disapprove changes when they did not know the implications.

The goal of this chapter is to encourage the types of development and conservation that residents support. The proposed districts and implementation strategies described here have been shaped by the inventory, analysis and policies developed in each section of this Comprehensive Plan. Consideration has been given both to existing land use patterns and to the expected future land use needs.

The Comprehensive Plan is not a Land Use Ordinance, but it can serve as the legal foundation of current and future Land Use Ordinances.

The State of Maine Growth Management Act requires the identification of growth and rural areas within municipalities. The designation of growth areas is intended to direct development to places most suitable for such growth and away from places where growth and development would be incompatible with the protection of rural and natural resources. Based on growth management, growth areas are to be located close to municipal services to minimize the cost to the municipality for the delivery and maintenance of these services. The designation of rural areas is intended to protect agricultural, forest, scenic areas, and other open space land areas from incompatible development and uses.

Existing Land Use

The Land Cover Map shows current development patterns. Most of the Town's 6,895 acres is forested (61.5%), followed by scrub/shrub (14.4%), grasslands (12.1%), marshes and wetlands (7.8), and developed areas (4.2%).

As of December 2005, seasonal residents owned over 70% of the island's land (4,940 acres out of 6,784 acres).

The Town has two historic village areas: North Haven Village and Pulpit Harbor. These areas serve mixed uses; that is, they provide for residential, commercial, working waterfront, recreational, and civic and religious functions.

Village District

The downtown area includes the ferry office, post office, boat yard, library, Waterman's Community Center, playground and ball field, two churches, and the American Legion Hall. Seasonally there are gift shops, art galleries, restaurants, and a yacht club. One other boat yard is located on Southern Harbor. Two grocery stores are located near the School and Grange Hall although only one is operating as of 12/13/06. Several fishing and contracting businesses are scattered about the island. Some retrofitting of historic structures for added commercial capacity has and will likely continue in village areas. Some new businesses are likely to locate further away from villages areas and from municipal services.

Agriculture

In the past, North Haven had many farms, producing enough to export off-island. In 2006 there were very few families doing any kind of commercial farming. Many individuals and families tend livestock. Vegetable and/or flower gardens are also often utilized for personal use. Caretakers and landscape services tend a few sizable gardens owned by seasonal residents. Since 2003, there has been a Saturday morning farmers' market at the town ball field between Memorial Day and Labor Day Weekend.

Housing

Please see the Housing Chapter for a description of housing patterns, resident needs and concerns. Census data from 1980 to 2000 indicate that the number of housing units town wide increased an average of 1.5% per year. Based on these trends, an additional 91 units might be built by 2016, bringing the total housing stock to 579 units. Building permit records for the past ten-year period show the amount and distribution of housing types for new construction, with nearly all as single-family detached units.

The State of Maine Growth Management Act requirement that every municipality "...shall seek to achieve a level of at least 10 percent of new residential development, based on a five-year historical average of residential development in the municipality, meeting the definition of affordable housing." Given the increasing demand for affordable housing, increasing sale prices, valuations and tax assessments, it is of prime concern to the Town that the land use ordinances be amended as necessary to encourage and ensure that affordable housing continues to be available.

Four trends of recent residential growth in North Haven are evident:

1. Seasonal residents are building new, four-season single-family homes in shoreland areas for seasonal use. There is a trend towards building larger homes.
2. Existing seasonal cottages are being converted for four-season use.
3. Seasonal residents are buying formerly year-round houses for seasonal use.
4. Limited numbers of houses are in the form of modular or mobile homes.

Seasonal residential growth in shoreland areas threatens traditional shore access for working waterfront and recreational activities. Preserving access may be accomplished through easements or purchases of access points in the shoreland. North Haven Conservation Partners, a non-profit land trust on the island, has the ability to raise monies through private donations and grants to fund such easements or purchases.

Current Land Use Regulations : Land Use Control

The current Zoning Map (see Appendix) shows the existing land use districts established by the North Haven Land Use and Subdivision Control Ordinance, drafted in 1996 and last amended in 2004. The Town has a

Shoreland Zoning Ordinance, Subdivision Ordinance, Fresh Pond Watershed Protection Ordinance, and Wireless Communications Ordinance.

Proposed Land Use Recommendations/Implementation Strategies Proposed Land Use Districts

The current North Haven Land Use and Subdivision Control Ordinance has served the Town well, adequately protecting village and rural areas. As noted, the most recent amendment to this ordinance was made in 2004. Recommendations to further improve this ordinance are presented below and proposed changes to the Land Use Districts are illustrated on the Proposed Land Use/Potential Growth District Map at the end of this Chapter.

Note: Only detailed site-specific analysis, working in direct consultation with property owners, can determine the precise location of proposed districts. This Comprehensive Plan has not assessed landowners' desires to sell their land for development, to develop it themselves, or to leave it undeveloped.

Current Land Use Districts (Summarized)

District Name	Location	Size (acres)	Minimum Lot Size	Road Frontage	Description
Village	Generally extends from Main St. in the Village to the Grange	65	20,000 sq. ft.	100 ft.	Residential growth on public water and sewer
Rural	Generally extends beyond the area that is serviced by year-round public water and sewer	4,837	2 acres (1 acre if served by year-round town water)	150 ft.	Protects rural character: open space, agriculture and low density residential
Shoreland Protection	All surrounding shoreland and wetland—250 ft. inland from the normal high water mark	1,334	3 acres	150 ft.	Protects fragile shorelines and surrounding waters and discourages inappropriate uses
Resource Protection	600 ft. back from shoreland of Fresh Pond	173	N/A	N/A	Protects drinking water, low impact recreation allowed, no new structures permitted
Commercial	Along southern side (waterfront) of Main St. and other properties outside of the Village that are zoned commercial	52	Dependent upon district in which located	Dependent upon district in which located	Designates locations of commercially zoned properties
Fresh Pond Watershed Protection	Covers area in which surface and subsurface waters drain into Fresh Pond	1,072	N/A	N/A	Protects the water quality and aesthetic value of Fresh Pond

Note: See the Land Use and Subdivision Control Ordinance (1996), the Fresh Pond Watershed Protection District (1991), and the State of Maine Guidelines for Municipal Shoreland Zoning Ordinances (1994) for a complete description of the districts.

Growth Areas

Growth Areas, by definition, include lands that (1) are physically suitable for development or redevelopment; (2) can be efficiently served by public facilities, including public utilities, roadways, fire protection, school buses, and the like; (3) contain sufficient area to accommodate projected growth, and (4) can provide a compact pattern of development within existing natural constraints.

The Potential Growth Areas that fit the criteria above are the Village District, Commercial Districts, Crabtree Farm, and acreage between the Sleepyville Road and the Golf Course Road including all land 300 feet either side of roads in the downtown area and along South Shore Road ending at the Crabtree Farm boundary (see Proposed Land Use/Potential Growth District Map). They contain approximately 210 acres (including lots already developed) to accommodate the future residential and commercial growth of the community. In addition, there are 15 properties outside of the downtown Commercial District that are specifically zoned for commercial use, totaling 48 acres. It is estimated that the proposed growth areas are of sufficient size to accommodate future growth.

Recommendations/Implementation Strategies for Growth Areas:

1. In areas not serviced by municipal or community water or sewer, the minimum lot size will be 20,000 square feet where soil conditions permit. Explore alternative lot sizes depending on access to community water or sewer.
2. Encourage open space subdivisions. An open space subdivision is a subdivision in which, if the developer provides dedicated permanent open space, the lot sizes may be reduced below those normally required in the land use district but at or above state minimum lot size requirements. Open space may or may not be publicly accessible. The Planning Board will require all subdivision applicants within this district to submit an open space subdivision plan for consideration when the property has shore frontage, high elevation, and scenic views. The Land Use Ordinance and/or Subdivision Ordinance will include incentives to encourage the preservation of the village district. Smaller lots, as in open space subdivisions, are more affordable than larger lots to purchase, to build upon, and to service with utilities, resulting in cost savings to the home buyer, developer, and Town.
3. The Planning Board will review the performance standards and design guidelines used in the historic districts of other Maine communities in order to propose appropriate standards. These can be implemented effectively to maintain the architectural heritage or historic character of this district. These standards may include: a maximum structure size, setback and buffer requirements, based in part on lot size. Such standards would maintain neighborhood character and discourage razing older structures to replace them with large new homes that are inconsistent with existing architecture.
4. A variety of small scale, low impact retail, service, home occupations will continue to be allowed in village and commercial districts. Housing types, such as single family, two-family, multi-family will continue to be allowed in these districts.
5. Performance standards regarding noise, lighting, hours of operation parking, and other adverse impacts will be considered, to ensure compatibility with residential neighbors. Standards such as architectural and signage design, parking lot location, size and landscaping, and maximum floor areas for individual retail stores will be considered to retain the Town's traditional scale and appearance for future development.

6. The Town will consider dimensional standards, such as smaller setbacks, to allow for a compact development pattern and encourage the siting of buildings in a manner that is compatible with existing development.
7. The Town will consider municipal commitments to enhance the safety and appearance of the proposed growth areas.

Shoreland Areas

The current Shoreland Districts as set in the North Haven Land Use and Subdivision Control Ordinance and the Shoreland Zoning Ordinance have protected natural resources, limited residential, limited commercial and harbor uses in the applicable shoreland districts. Nevertheless, increased coastal development may threaten marine based-uses, which are a crucial part of our local economy providing income to residents.

Recommendations/Implementation Strategies for Shoreland Areas:

1. The existing shoreland districts will be amended as needed to provide affirmative support for marine-based uses (including fishing and lobstering) while still allowing residential development as a conditional use if it is determined that the residential use (buildings and structures including private docks and private piers) would not displace or impinge upon current marine uses. Existing residential uses will be grandfathered. This district may be known as a Commercial Fisheries/Maritime Activities District (working waterfront), in accordance with shoreland zoning designation requirements, in order to protect water dependent uses as noted. (Please see the Natural Resources Chapter for a description of North Havens water resources and projected needs for the future).
2. Encourage open space subdivisions. An open space subdivision is a subdivision in which, if the developer provides dedicated permanent open space, the lot sizes may be reduced below those normally required in the land use district but at or above state minimum lot size requirements. Open space may or may not be publicly accessible. The Planning Board will require all subdivision applicants within this district to submit an open space subdivision plan for consideration when the property has shore frontage, high elevation, and scenic views. The Land Use Ordinance and/or Subdivision Ordinance will include incentives to encourage the preservation of shoreland areas. Smaller lots, as in open space subdivisions, are more affordable than larger lots to purchase, to build upon, and to service with utilities, resulting in cost savings to the home buyer, developer, and Town.
3. The permitted uses will continue to include fishing and marine related services, marinas, boat storage facilities, yacht clubs, shellfish sales, boat charters, excursions, public piers, public docks, wharves and restaurants. Residential uses will be allowed as a non-conforming or conditional use as described above.

Rural Areas

The Rural District generally extends beyond the area of North Haven that is serviced by year-round public water and sewer. It is meant to protect agricultural land, forested lands, scenic areas, open space land uses and low density residential development. The land use districts proposed in the rural areas are shown on the Proposed Land Use Map in appendix A.

Recommendations/Implementation Strategies for Rural Areas:

1. The recommended minimum lot size will remain at 2 acres (87,120 sq. ft). To maintain the character in the Rural District, the existing larger lot sizes should be investigated. The town should investigate the possibility of increasing the frontage requirements on existing municipal roads to maintain the rural character of the Town. Frontages on subdivision roads may be smaller.
2. Encourage open space subdivisions. An open space subdivision is a subdivision in which, if the developer provides dedicated permanent open space, the lot sizes may be reduced below those normally required in the land use district but at or above state minimum lot size requirements. Open space may or may not be publicly accessible. The Planning Board will require all subdivision applicants within this district to submit an open space subdivision plan for consideration when the property has shore frontage, high elevation, and scenic views. The Land Use Ordinance and/or Subdivision Ordinance will include incentives to encourage the preservation of rural areas. Smaller lots, as in open space subdivisions, are more affordable than larger lots to purchase, to build upon, and to service with utilities, resulting in cost savings to the home buyer, developer, and Town.
3. Agricultural and commercial forestry operations will continue to be allowed in this district, as well as limited business use including small-scale service, Bed and Breakfasts, home occupations and other small-scale, low impact retail establishments. Performance standards regarding noise, lighting, hours of operation, parking, and other adverse impacts will be considered to ensure compatibility with residential neighbors and with the rural character of the district. Development regulations should encourage residential development to occur on existing or recently constructed roads (as of the Comprehensive Plan adoption date).

Recommendation/Implementation Strategy for Performance Based Scoring System:

The Land Use Ordinance may be amended to include a provision for use of a Performance Based Scoring System in all of the proposed districts. In a Performance Based Scoring System, scores are assigned among several performance standards, so that if an applicant's proposal exceeds the minimum requirement for one of the standards, the requirements of another standard may be relaxed. For example, by providing a larger vegetative shoreland buffer, greater density may be allowed than is set by coverage area or lot size standards. This system can encourage development better suited for individual sites than may be regulated effectively through less flexible district wide standards where no such system is in place. This system regulates "impacts" of development, such as nuisance impacts, impervious surface, trip generation, etc. The standards selected would be meant to achieve the Town's objectives, including the protection of the health and safety of residents, housing affordability, protection of property values, and protection of cultural, environmental and historic resources, while maintaining flexibility in landowner choice.

Recommendation/Implementation Strategy for Impact Fees:

The Land Use Ordinance may be amended to include a provision for collection of impact fees from new applicable development in all of the proposed districts, as allowed by Maine's impact fee statute, Title 30-A

MRSA, §4354, as amended. The Town may assess impact fees from applicants if the expansion of the public facility and/or service is necessary and caused by the proposed development. The fees charged must be based on the costs of the new facility/service apportioned to the new development. The fees must benefit those who pay; funds must be earmarked for a particular account and spent within a reasonable amount of time. Fees may be collected for the following, as well as for other facilities and services not listed below:

- Solid waste facilities
- Fire protection facilities
- Roads and traffic control devices
- Parks and other open space or recreational areas
- Waste water collection and treatment facilities
- Municipal water facilities
- Public Services, in general, including educational facilities

Recommendation/Implementation Strategy for Phasing/Growth Caps:

The Land Use Ordinance may be amended to include a provision for growth caps or the phasing of proposed subdivisions to minimize potential undue fiscal impacts on Town facilities.

Guidance for Amending Land Use Ordinances: General Recommendations

Land use regulations should be kept to the minimum necessary to achieve the goals of the Comprehensive Plan and to reduce the number of non-conforming properties. The Comprehensive Plan should not impose burdensome requirements on the everyday activities of the Town's residents. Likewise, the Plan should not create costly enforcement issues for Town government. The ultimate goal of growth management is to regulate land use development to the extent necessary to protect natural resources, property values, and public safety.

In ordinances, specific standards and clear definitions are needed because all ordinances must meet the minimum standards as set forth by state law. In addition, it is essential that land use ordinances be consistent with the recommendations of the Comprehensive Plan. The Comprehensive Plan provides the legal basis for enacting the ordinances, and their consistency with the plan's, goals, and policies will be a major consideration in the event that the ordinances are subject to a legal challenge.

The Town of North Haven has identified several specific needs and concerns that will be addressed in the land use ordinance. The land use ordinance will be amended to: (1) create a more user-friendly application and permitting process; (2) assign more responsibility to code enforcement for review and approval; and (3) develop clearer and more consistent guidelines for obtaining approval.

Land Use Ordinance Performance Standards

In order to protect and preserve natural resources, land ownership, property values, public safety, health and welfare, provide for affordable housing and ensure the proper future development of the Town, the Land Use Ordinance of the Town of North Haven will be reviewed to ensure that the following performance standard topic areas are either in place or will be considered for inclusion consistent with the identified needs of the Town.

Municipal Road Access Requirements - Standards will be amended if necessary to prevent blind driveways, protect the Town road drainage system and minimize the creation of strip development within the community.

Agriculture - Standards will be developed which will minimize soil erosion to avoid sedimentation, non-point source pollution⁶ and the phosphorus levels of North Haven's water bodies. Such standards will be discussed with the Maine Department of Agriculture while being developed, as required by state law.

Archeological and Historical Resources - Standards will be developed that will require developers of major construction in an archaeologically sensitive area to provide the planning board, or appointed Historical Committee Review Board, evidence certified by a qualified archaeologist that the proposed development will not negatively impact known or possible archeological sites. The planning board will require that the development plans include a plan showing the preservation of known or suspected historic or naturally significant areas.

Buffer Provisions - Standards will be developed to minimize the negative impacts of inconsistent development, and to protect North Haven's water resources through the use of buffers.

Conversion - Standards will be developed which will regulate the conversion of existing structures into multi-family dwellings ensuring the safety, health and welfare of North Haven citizens while providing increased affordable housing options.

Dwelling Units, Large-scale – Standards will be developed to regulate dwelling units that have a total floor area and/or impervious surface area of 5,000 square feet or more, and with additional regulations as needed for dwelling units above 10,000 square feet in order to protect property values of neighboring properties, the environment, roadways, and neighborhood character from the negative impacts of such development. Deed restrictions may be used to protect residential neighborhoods from conversions to commercial use, including but not limited to transient accommodations.

Forestry Management - Standards will be developed to promote sustainable forestry management practices and to prevent clear-cutting timber practices within the community. Such standards will be reviewed with the Maine Forest Service as required by state law.

Historical Buildings – Standards will be developed to regulate the renovation of historic buildings listed on the national register and other structures deemed historically significant in the proposed historic district to ensure the appropriate preservation of such buildings and of North Haven's architectural heritage.

Home Occupation - Standards will be amended if necessary by which home occupations may be established in a way that minimizes their impact on existing neighborhoods.

Industrial Performance Standards - Standards will be developed or amended if necessary to ensure appropriate industrial development.

Manufactured Housing - Standards will be developed or amended if necessary to ensure the safety, health and welfare of mobile/modular home occupants and mobile/modular home owners regardless of the date manufactured.

Off Street Loading - Standards will be developed to minimize traffic congestion associated with commercial development.

⁶Non-point source pollution is pollution that cannot be attributed to on direct source. Examples include contamination from agricultural run-off, leaking storage tanks, and saltwater intrusion.

Oil and Chemical Storage - Standards will be developed regarding the storage of combustible materials that are compatible with state and federal regulations.

Parking Requirements - Parking space provisions will be created within the performance standards that will regulate the number of parking spaces to be provided depending upon the type of development proposed, as well as the placement and design of parking lots.

Pesticide Application - Standards will be developed to protect the public from dangers associated with pesticides. If applied to agricultural operations, such standards will be discussed with the Maine Department of Agriculture while being developed, as required by state law.

Refuse Disposal - Standards will be developed regarding the disposal of solid and liquid wastes.

Sedimentation and Erosion - Standards will be developed (town-wide) to minimize the volume of surface water runoff during and after development.

Signs - Standards will be developed or amended if necessary regarding the placement of signs, sign size, and sign type.

Soils and vegetation removal - Standards will be developed or amended if necessary to ensure that development occurs on appropriate soils without causing adverse environmental impacts, including severe erosion, mass soil movement, and water pollution, whether during or after construction. Proposed uses requiring subsurface waste disposal, and commercial or industrial development and other similar intensive land uses shall require a soils report, prepared by a State-certified soil scientist or geologist based on an on-site inspection.

Storage Materials - Standards will be developed or amended if necessary to encourage the orderly storage of material in residential areas to promote and preserve the character of the neighborhoods.

Windpower Generation Structures – Standards will be developed or amended if necessary to provide guidelines for the potential production of energy from windpower both at the small scale (individual homeowner) and large scale (industrial) production levels. Windpower generation guidelines should consider siting in the village and rural districts, installation purpose, setback from roads, size, safety, environmental impacts such as setback from important bird areas, sound levels as well as other future community needs.

Other Alternative Energy/Heat Sources - Standards will be developed or amended if necessary to provide guidelines for the potential production of energy/heat from sources such as photovoltaic/solar panels, water turbines-tidal energy, hydro power, and free standing wood burning furnaces.

Enforcement

The value of any ordinance is dependent on how well it is enforced. In order to achieve better enforcement, two issues are of importance: (1) the education of residents as to the requirements of local and state regulations, and (2) providing for adequate hours for the code enforcement officer to ensure that compliance is taking place. The key to adequate and successful enforcement is providing the code enforcement officer with the proper legal language and definitions within the land use ordinance. The success of any ordinance depends on the ability of the code enforcement officer to enforce the ordinance and support of the code enforcement department by management and elected officials.

Summary

This Comprehensive Plan lays out a framework by which North Haven, over the next decade, can address issues of concern to residents. Some well thought out land use ordinance amendments may (and probably should) ultimately result, but they will each be subject to a vote at a future Town meeting. Because this document is a plan, it will require revision to recognize new data, to respond to new trends, and to react to new realities. It is, therefore, only a starting point.

Successful comprehensive plans recognize that most development and conservation is carried out through the countless private actions of individual property owners. This Comprehensive Plan, the land use ordinances, and the Town Boards cannot force any private individual or business to develop a particular piece of property for a particular use. Rather, this Plan suggests an orderly framework for development and related municipal service facilities to reduce public expenditures, promote affordable housing, protect the local economy, and preserve natural resources.

Unregulated development will change the face of our community and could force many long time residents, especially those on fixed incomes, to move to more affordable communities elsewhere. If the current development trends continue without appropriate land use regulations, North Haven's natural resource based economy and rich, cultural character may be adversely affected for future generations.

Goal

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

Policies and Recommendations/Implementation Strategies Summarized

In this Chapter detailed recommendations have been placed in preceding sections. Below are summaries of and references to those recommendations.

Note: Recommendations, also known as Implementation Strategies, proposed in this Comprehensive Plan are assigned a responsible party and a timeframe in which to be addressed. *Ongoing* is used for regularly recurring activities; *Immediate* is used for strategies to be addressed within two years after the adoption of this Comprehensive Plan; and *Long Term* is assigned for strategies to be address within ten years.

1. To ensure existing and proposed land use ordinances are consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, state and federal laws, and to revise land use ordinances for consistency with one another, as deemed appropriate by the will of the voters, the Town will amend as necessary the Land Use and Subdivision Control Ordinance, and other ordinances. This includes redefining the village district to include of all residences on town sewer and water. (Land Use Ordinance Committee, Town Meeting) Immediate and Ongoing.
2. To provide flexibility for property owners and encourage development in keeping with the Town's character, the Town will study and consider the implementation of amendments for the use of a Performance Based Scoring System in the Land Use Ordinance (Land Use Ordinance Committee, Town Meeting) Long term.
3. To preserve areas of environmental and scenic value, the Town will consider conservation easements of open space, especially in shoreland areas and high elevation areas (North Haven Conservation Partners,

Selectpersons, Planning Board) Ongoing.

4. To establish a fund to assist in critical conservation purchases or stewardship endowments. At a minimum, the key rural assets identified will be made known to conservation organizations to guide their prioritization (Selectpersons, North Haven Conservation Partners) Long term.
5. To allow for adequate review of development proposals and the provision of sufficient public services to meet the demands of a growing population (year round and seasonal), the Town will study and consider the implementation of growth caps and/or impact fees in the Land Use and/or Subdivision Ordinances to minimize undue financial burden to the Town of large scale development (Selectpersons, Land Use Ordinance Committee) Long term.
6. To appropriate funds to survey Crabtree Farm property (Selectpersons) Immediate.

REGIONAL COORDINATION

Introduction

Comprehensive planning recognizes the importance of regional cooperation and coordination. The land uses in one community can impact another community, particularly when that land use is located near the boundaries of the town. As an island community, North Haven has no land borders with other communities. Nevertheless, the Town and its residents are dependent upon the region, especially the service center community of Rockland, for basic public services, including power transmission, telecommunications, employment opportunities, as well as commercial goods and services and medical services.

North Haven is bordered by Penobscot Bay to the east, north and west, and the Fox Island Thoroughfare to the south. The closest neighboring community is Vinalhaven, located approximately 0.3 mile from North Haven across the Fox Island Thoroughfare. Vinalhaven's downtown district is located 8 miles to the south from the Thoroughfare. There is no direct vehicular access between the islands.

Land Use Planning and Ordinances

Vinalhaven has a comprehensive plan that is currently not consistent with state law. Vinalhaven has shoreland and town wide zoning. The land use district closest to North Haven is zoned RM2 (Residential Marine), with a minimum lot size of 2 acres and minimum frontage requirement of 200 feet. A conservation area in Vinalhaven, Perry Creek Preserve, is located close to North Haven. Use of the coastal shore frontage has the potential of deteriorating marine resources if both North Haven and Vinalhaven do not exercise due care of water quality. Control of use and access to water bodies will require cooperation to be successful over the long term. See the Land Use and Natural Resources Chapters for more information.

Local Economy

North Haven residents share with other towns within a wide commuting distance the effects of regional economic activities as noted in the Economy chapter of this plan. Provisions have been suggested to retain and expand North Haven's own economic activities while retaining as much as possible of the marine, rural and agricultural activities which have been its historic economic base and which still provide much of its scenic character. See the Economy Chapter for more information.

Education

North Haven has its own school district. However, during the 2005-2006 school year, one resident pupil attended the Midcoast School of Technology Region 8 in Rockland. This school is supported by all Knox County school districts. In addition, one Vinalhaven resident attended the North Haven Community School in the 2005-2006 school year. Also North Haven and Vinalhaven students combine for some athletic activities and share a health education curriculum. See the Public Facilities and Services Chapter and the Population Chapter for more information.

Recreation

North Haven's recreational facilities and opportunities are generally satisfactory for a town its size. Some neighboring towns also enjoy their use, particularly for organized youth groups. See the Recreation Chapter for more information.

Public Facilities and Services

The Fox Islands Electric Cooperative currently purchases power through a consortium of electric cooperatives in Vermont and New Hampshire (via recently upgraded submerged transmission lines in West Penobscot Bay). Like most small towns in the region, police protection is provided by the Knox County Sheriff and the State Police. The North Haven Volunteer Fire Department has a mutual aid agreement with the Vinalhaven Fire Department. Both North Haven and Vinalhaven share the maintenance costs of the dock on the Vinalhaven shore of the Thoroughfare.

There is an on-island medical clinic and a full-time doctor. Off-island medical service is primarily provided by the Penobscot Bay Medical Center in Rockport. Off-island emergency medical transportation is coordinated by EMS in North Haven, Rockland, and South Thomaston. See the Public Facilities and Services Chapter for more information.

Transportation

The Maine State Ferry Service provides year-round service to the island for passengers and freight. The Rockland Ferry Terminal offers daily bus service, through Concord Trailways, to Bangor, Boston, and points in between. Penobscot Island Air provides a link to the island (passenger, freight, medical and mail delivery). Knox County Regional Airport in Owls Head offers flights to several Maine cities and Boston. See the Transportation Chapter for more information.

Natural Resources

The Fox Island Thoroughfare is an important, unprotected asset; therefore, it may be useful to set an implementation strategy to work jointly with Vinalhaven to preserve the diverse features of the waterway. To the extent that any future development might impact the shared Thoroughfare, it would be beneficial to include Vinalhaven in such planning. See the Natural Resources Chapter for more information.

Housing

As an island community, most people who work in North Haven are town residents as well. Accordingly, the supply of affordable workforce housing is crucial to the local economy. Some commuters do live in Vinalhaven. Though costly and time consuming, commuting from other communities occurs regularly. See the Housing Chapter for more information.

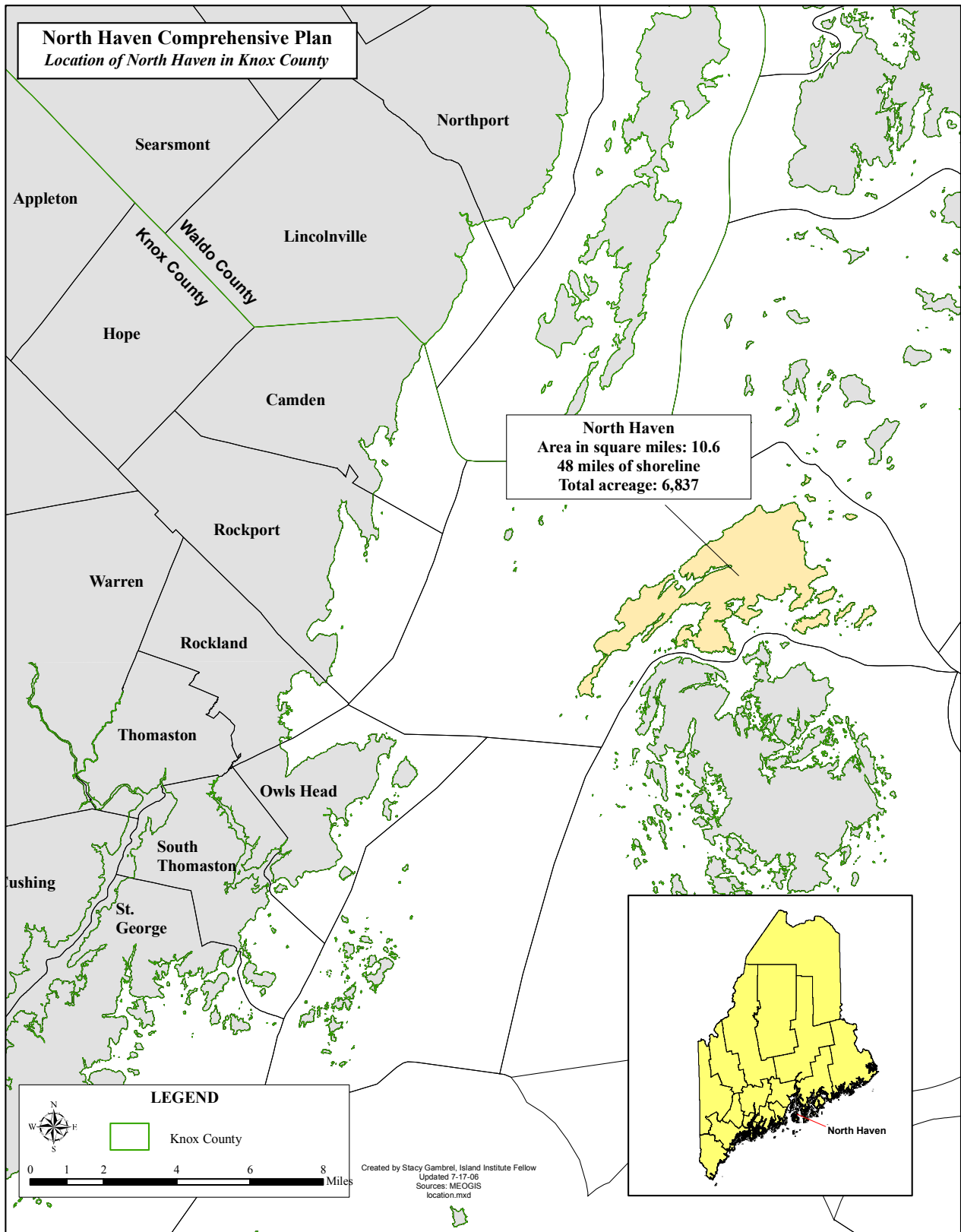
Recommendations/Implementation Strategies
Strategies in each of the above referenced chapters.

Please see the Recommendations/Implementation

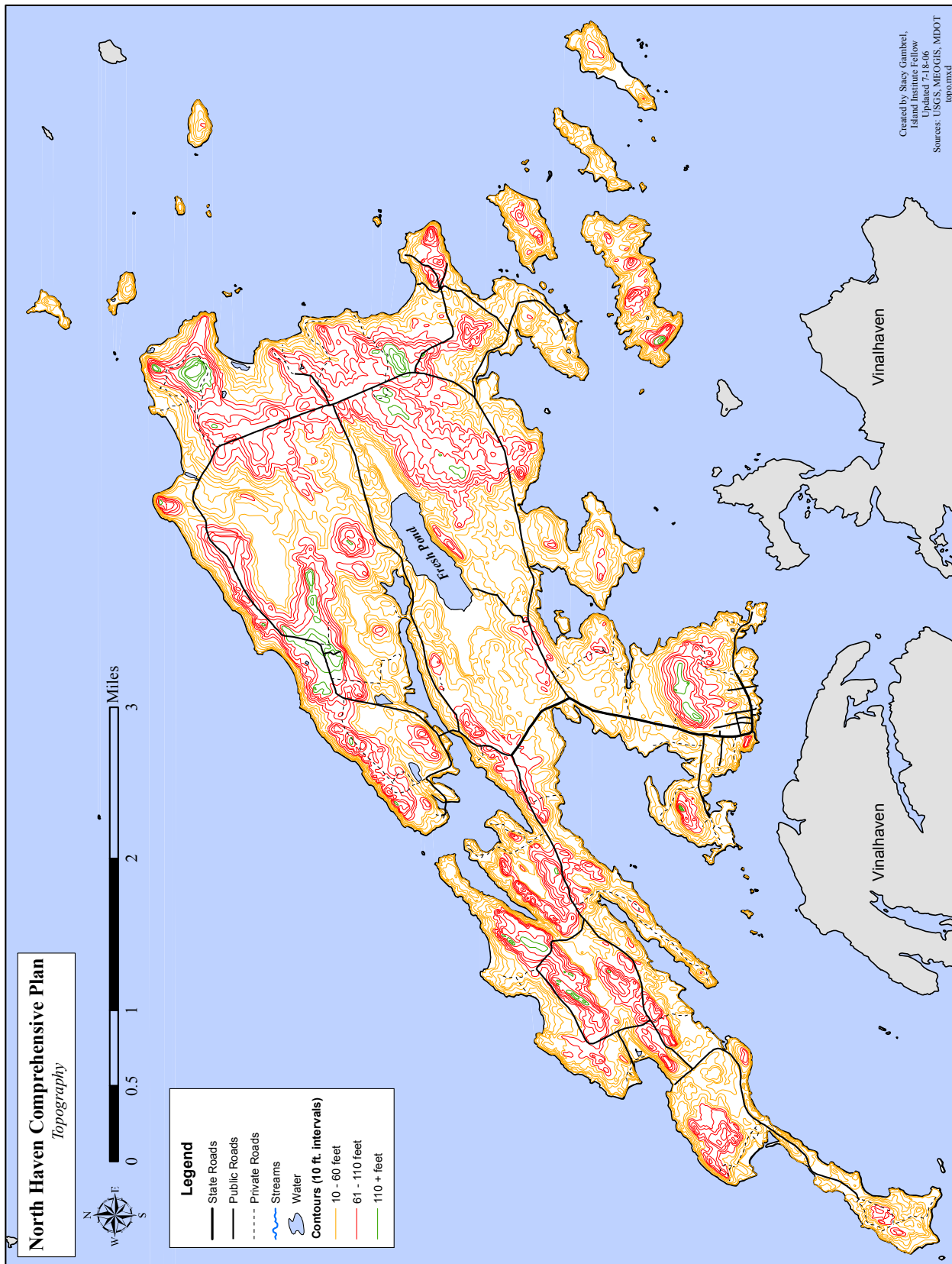
Appendix 1: Maps

Location
Topography
Bathymetry
Transportation Network
Zoning
Water Resources
Drinking Water
Waste Water
Marine Resources
Flood Insurance Rates (FEMA)
Public Facilities
Critical Wildlife Habitat
Hydric Soils
Farm Soils
Soil Suitability
Landcover
Proposed Land Use

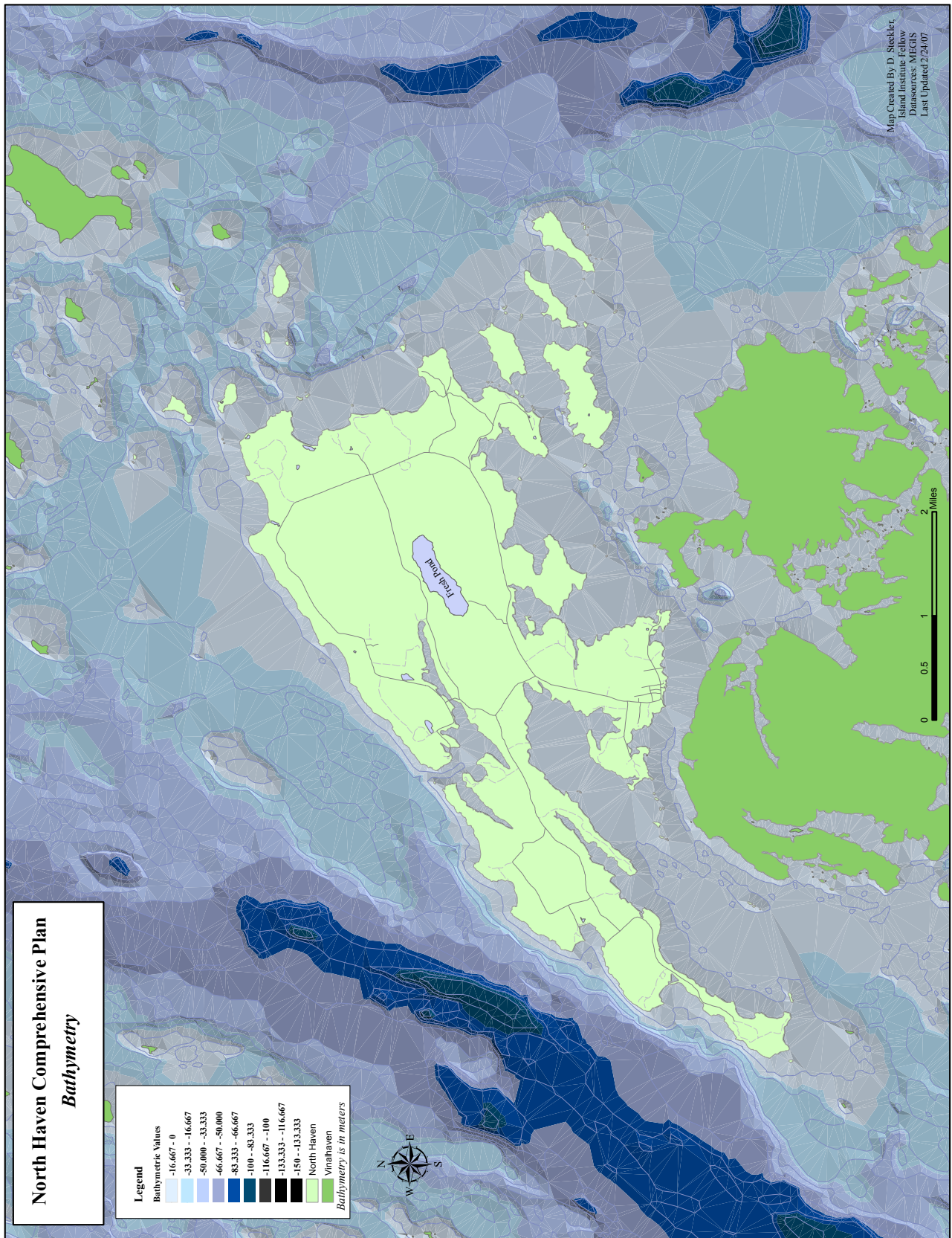
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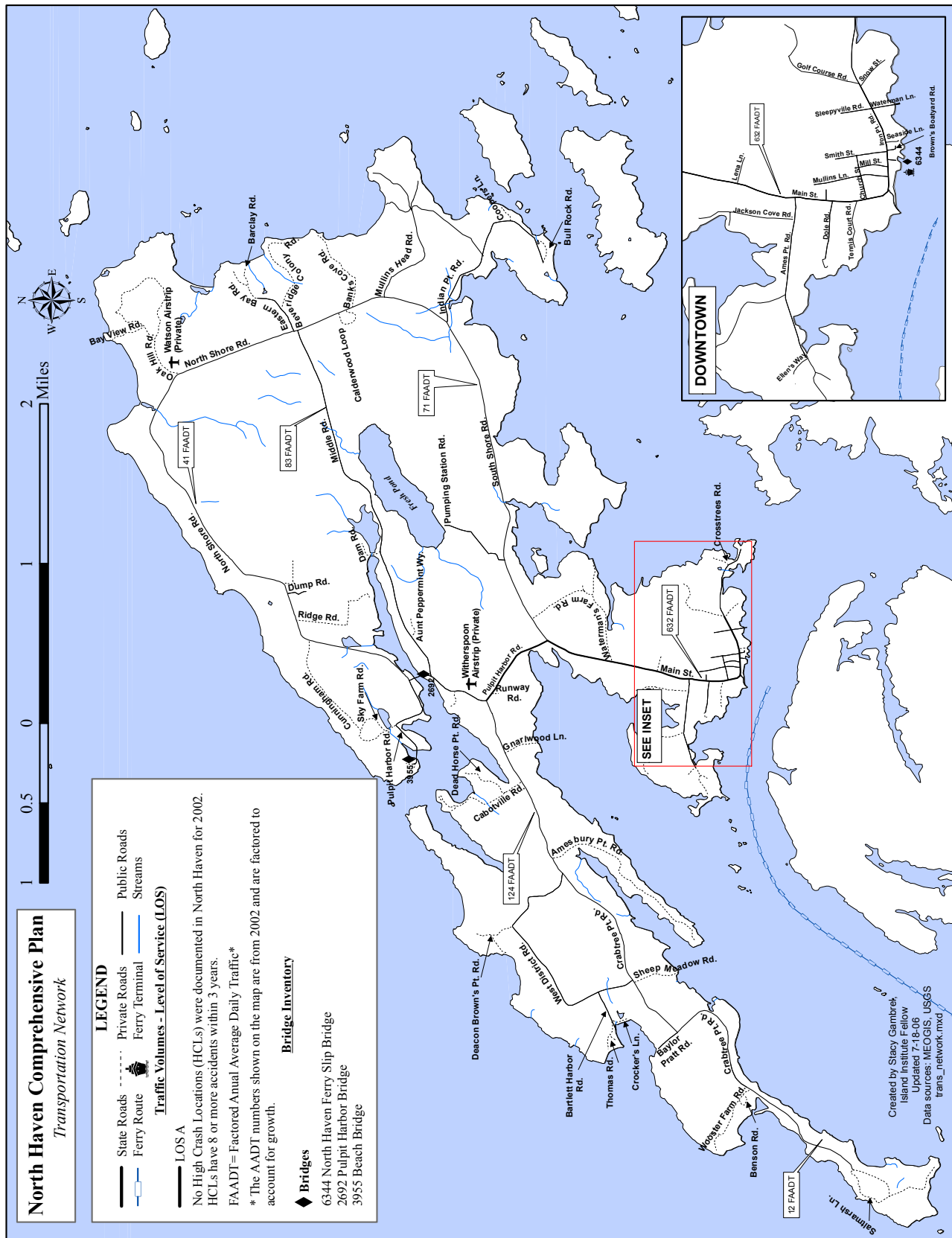
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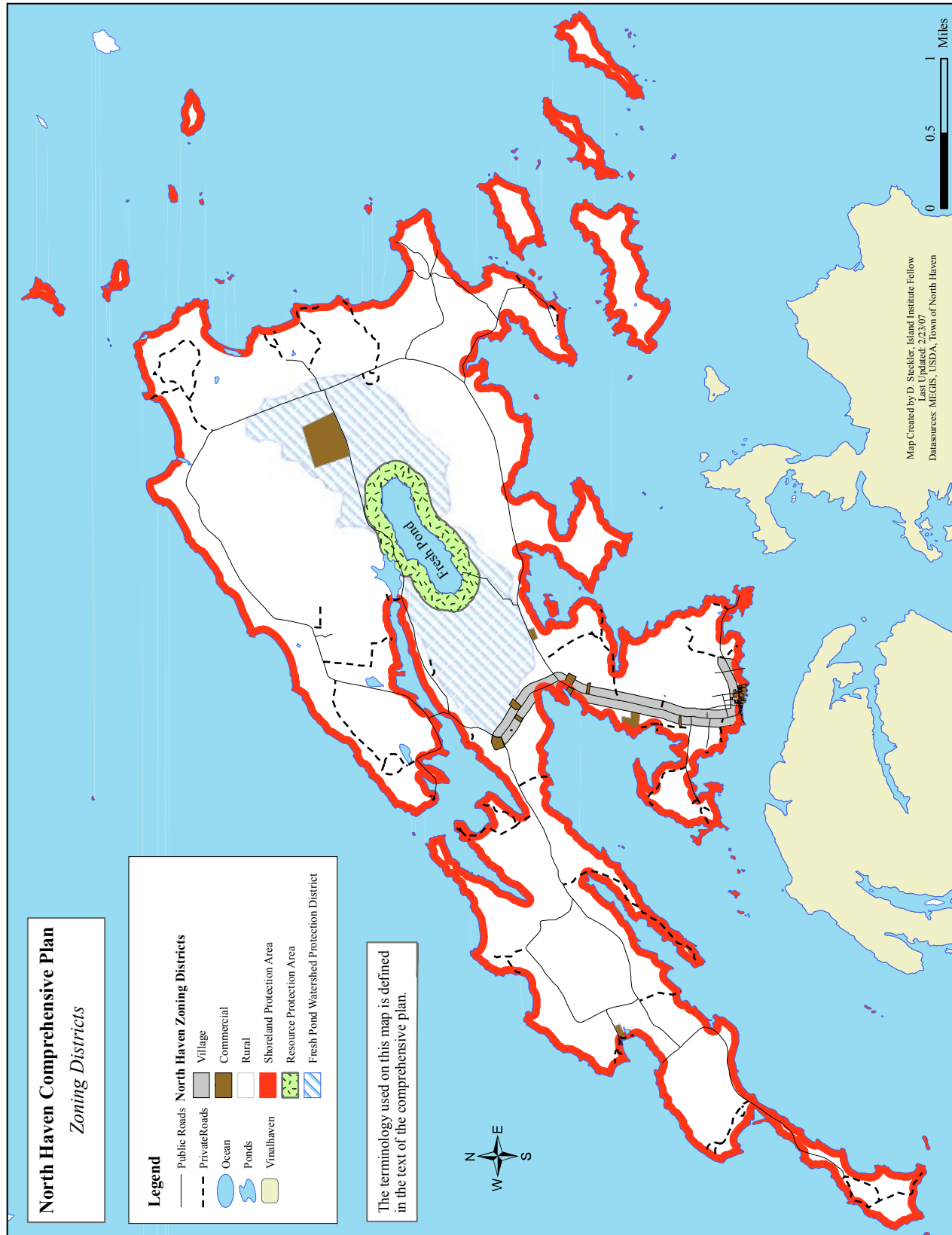
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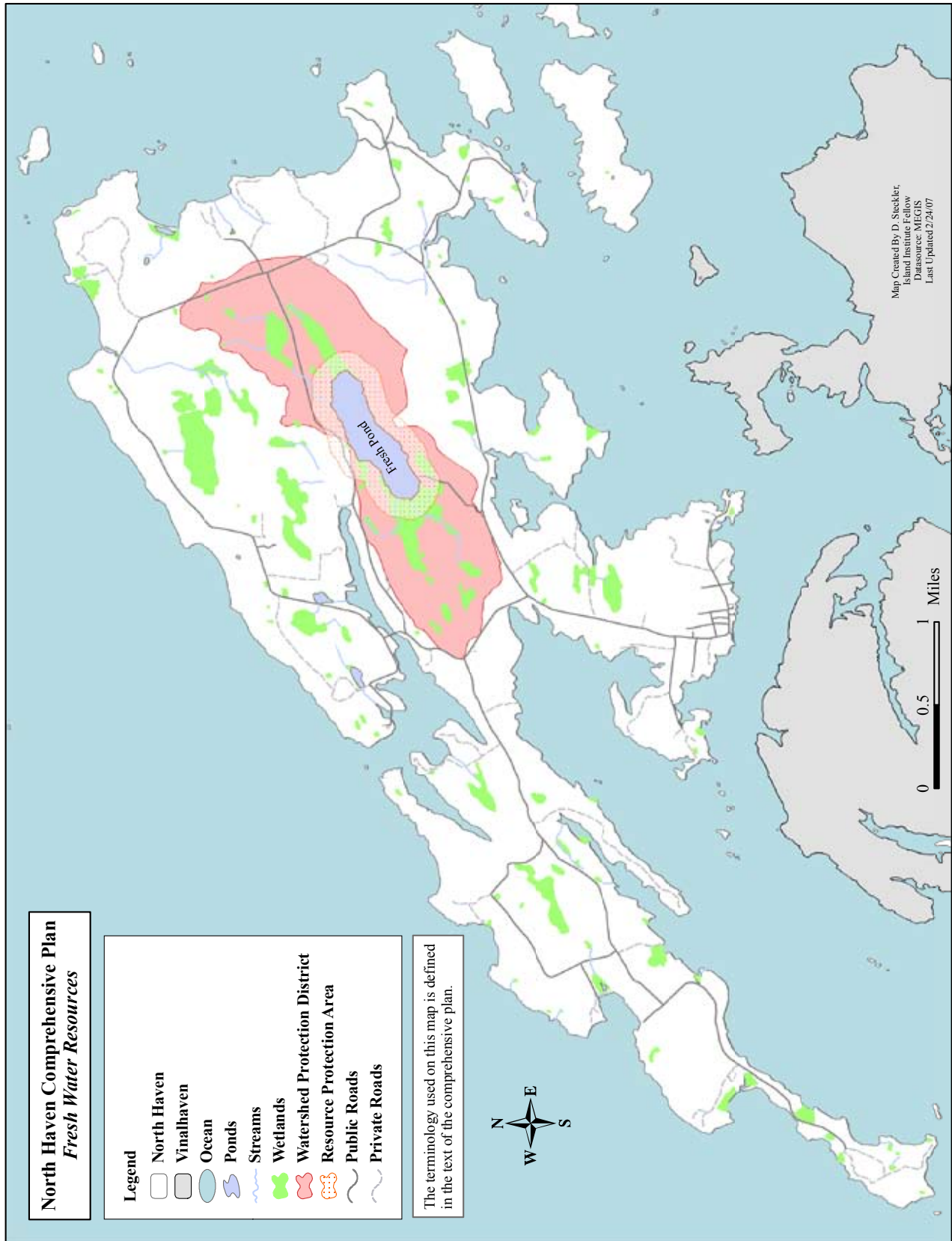
2008 Comprehensive Plan



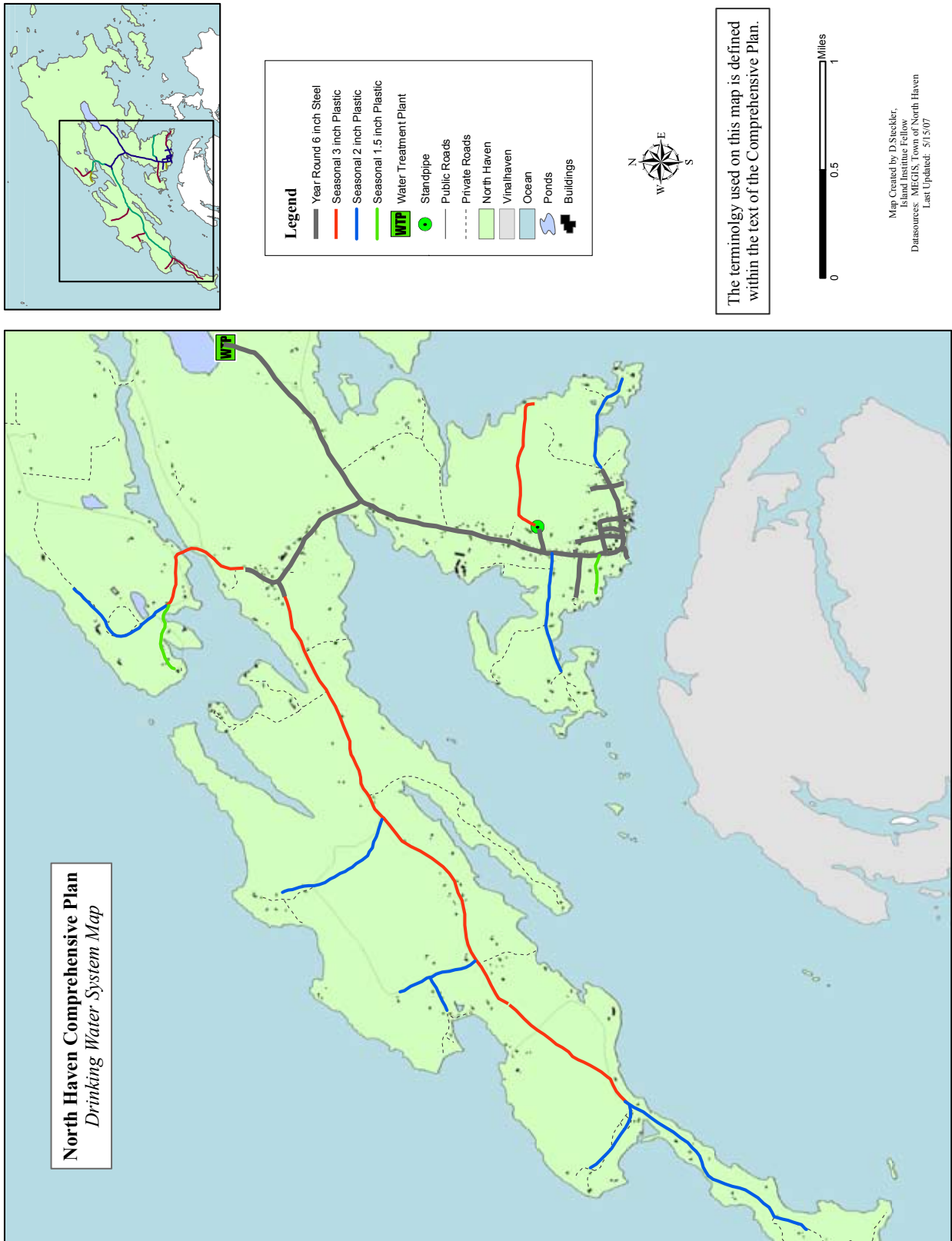
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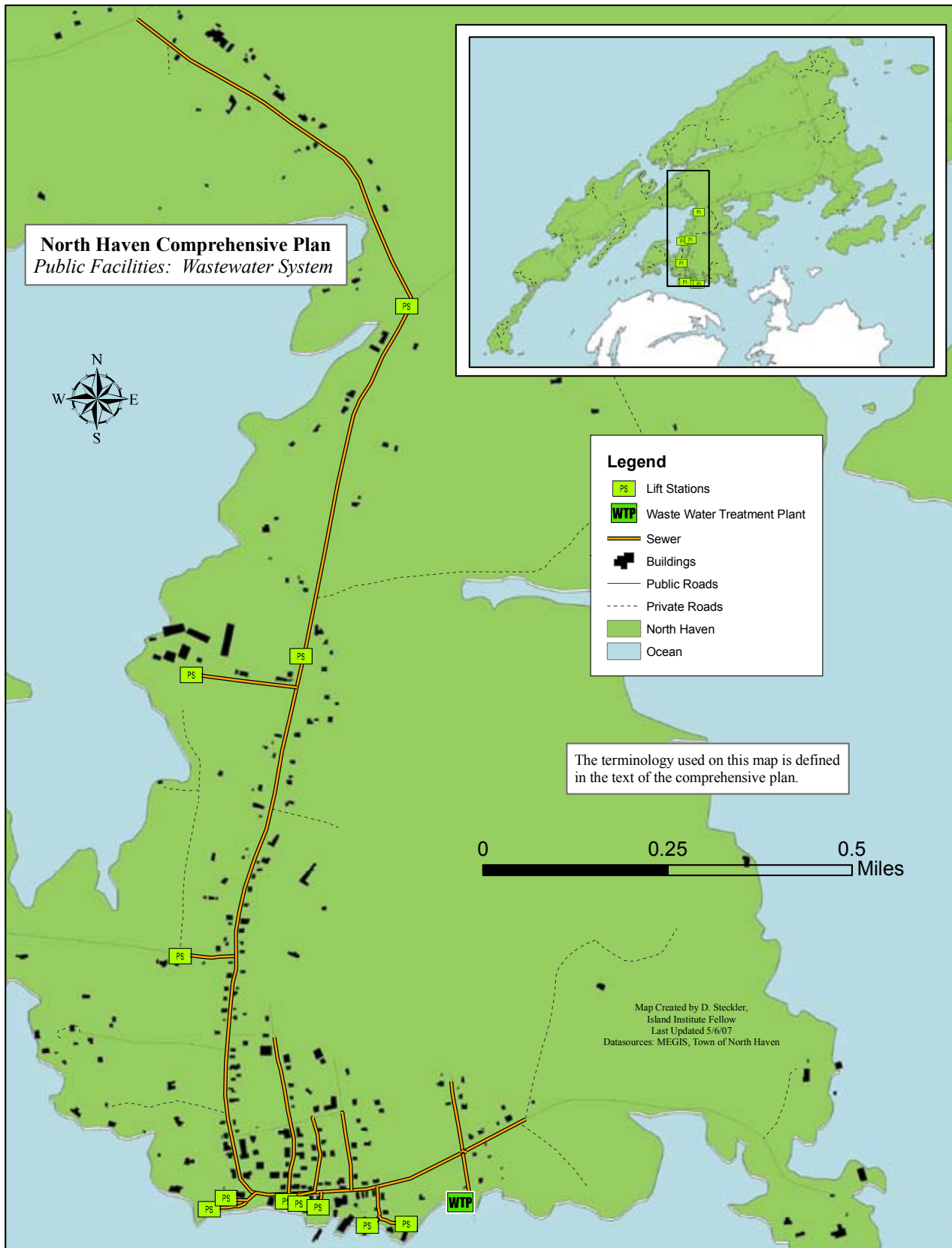
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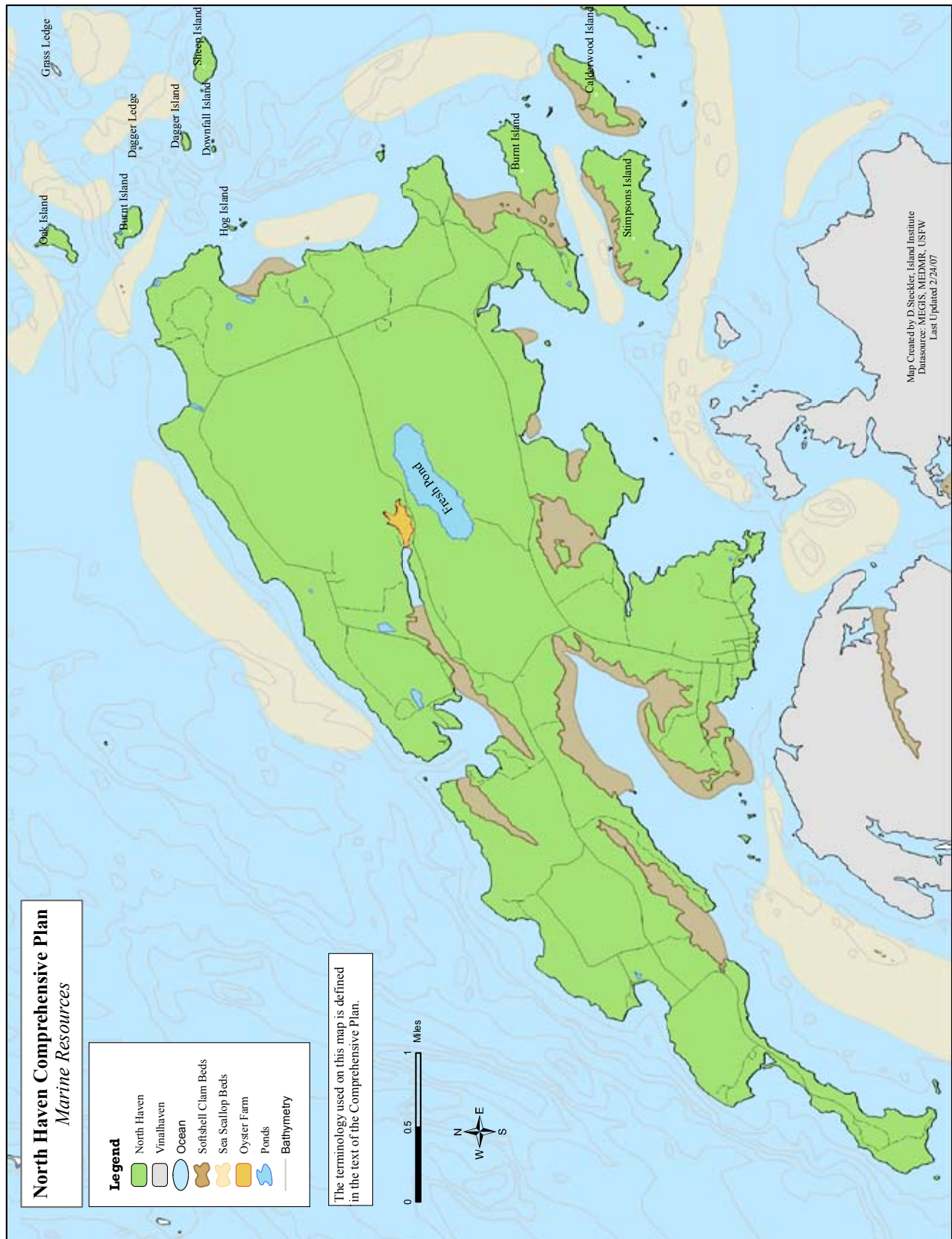
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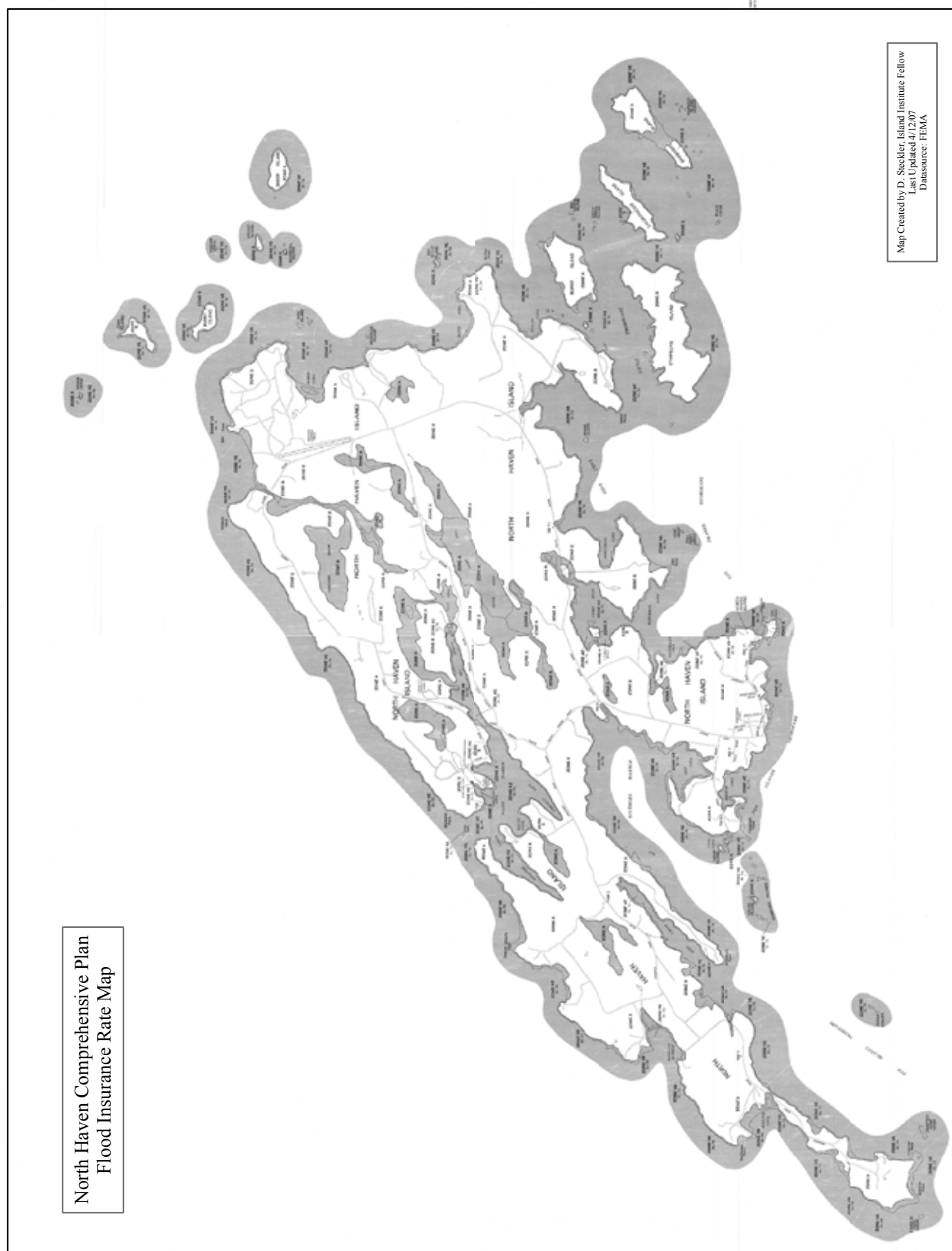
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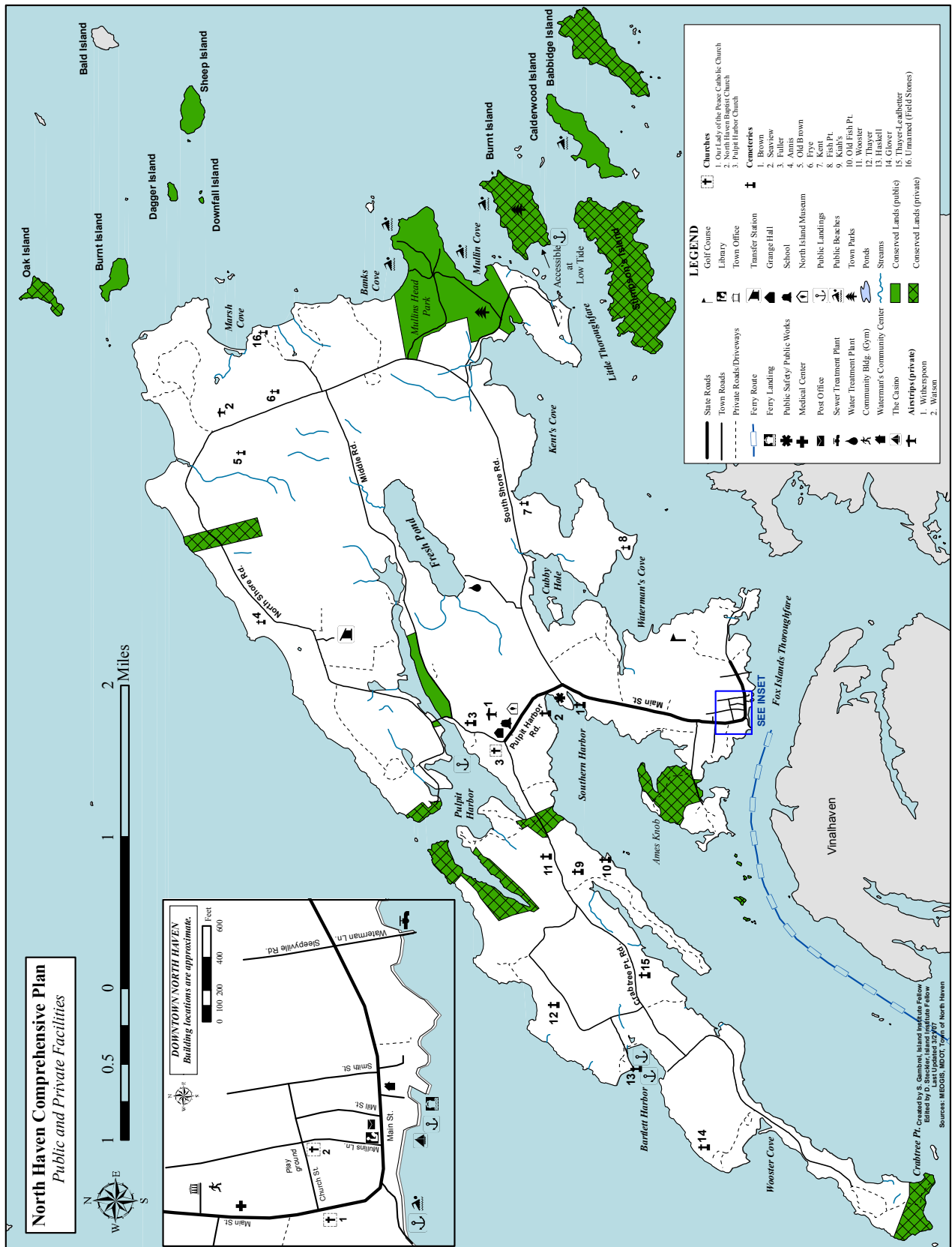
Marine Resources



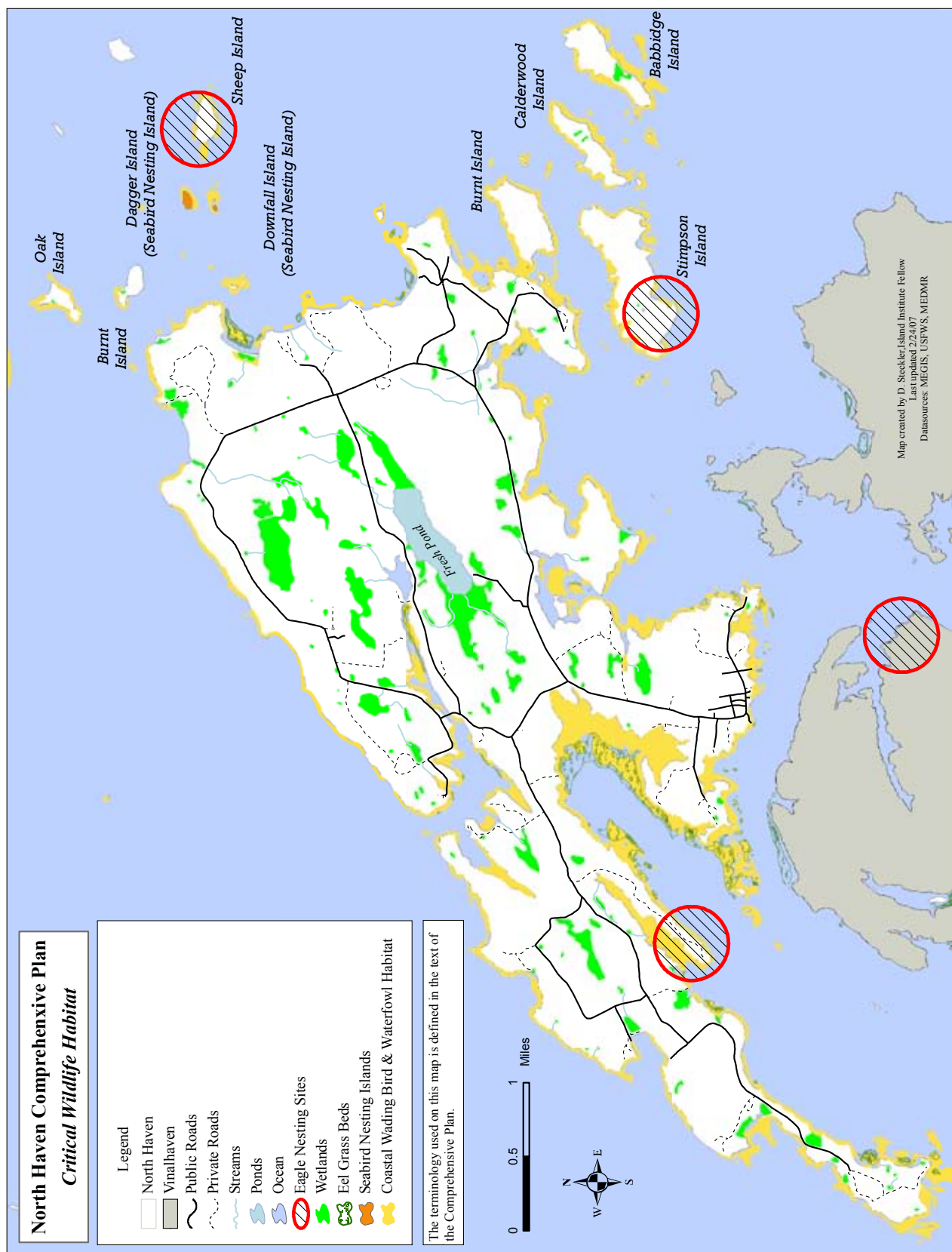
Flood Insurance Rates (FEMA)



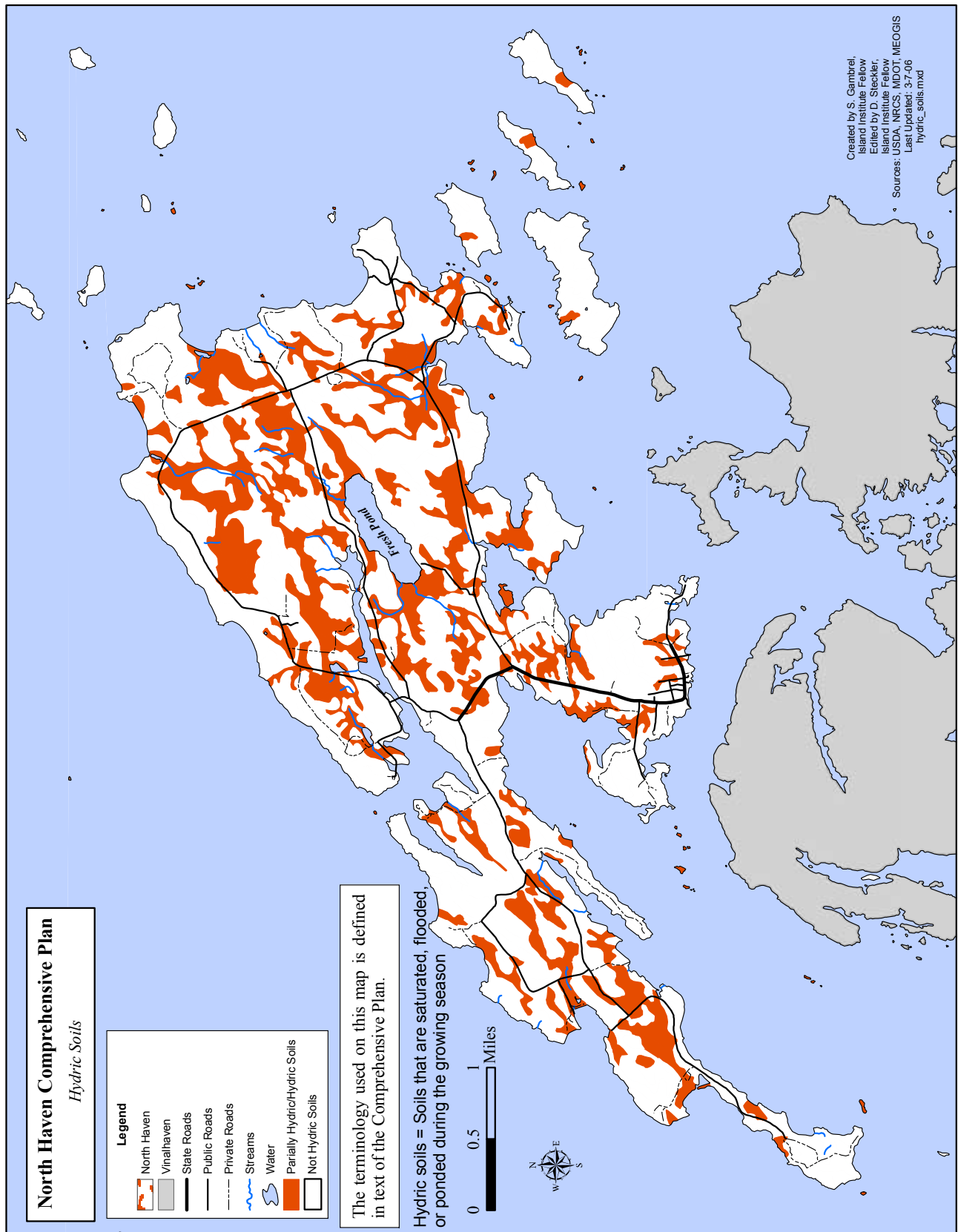
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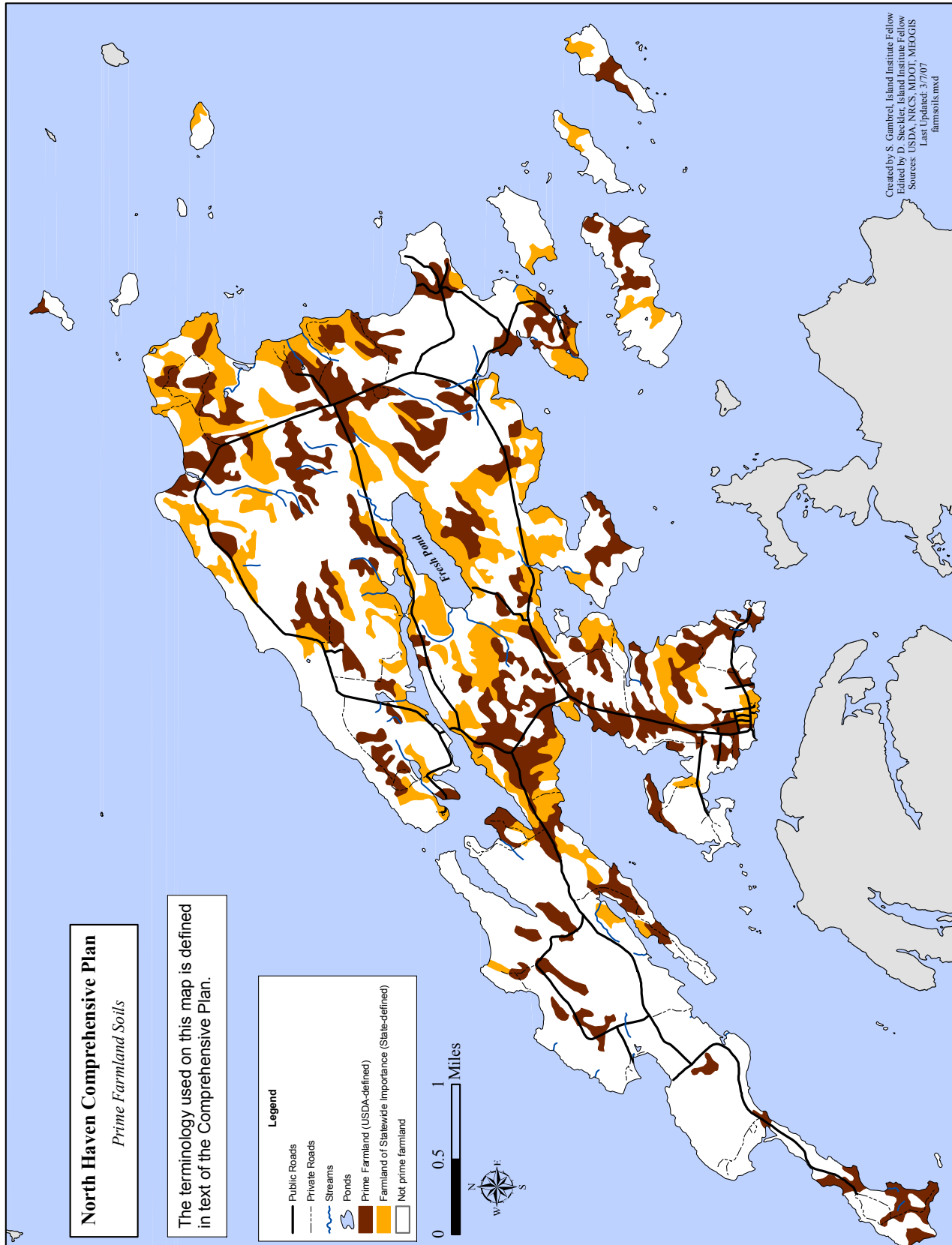
Critical Wildlife Habitat



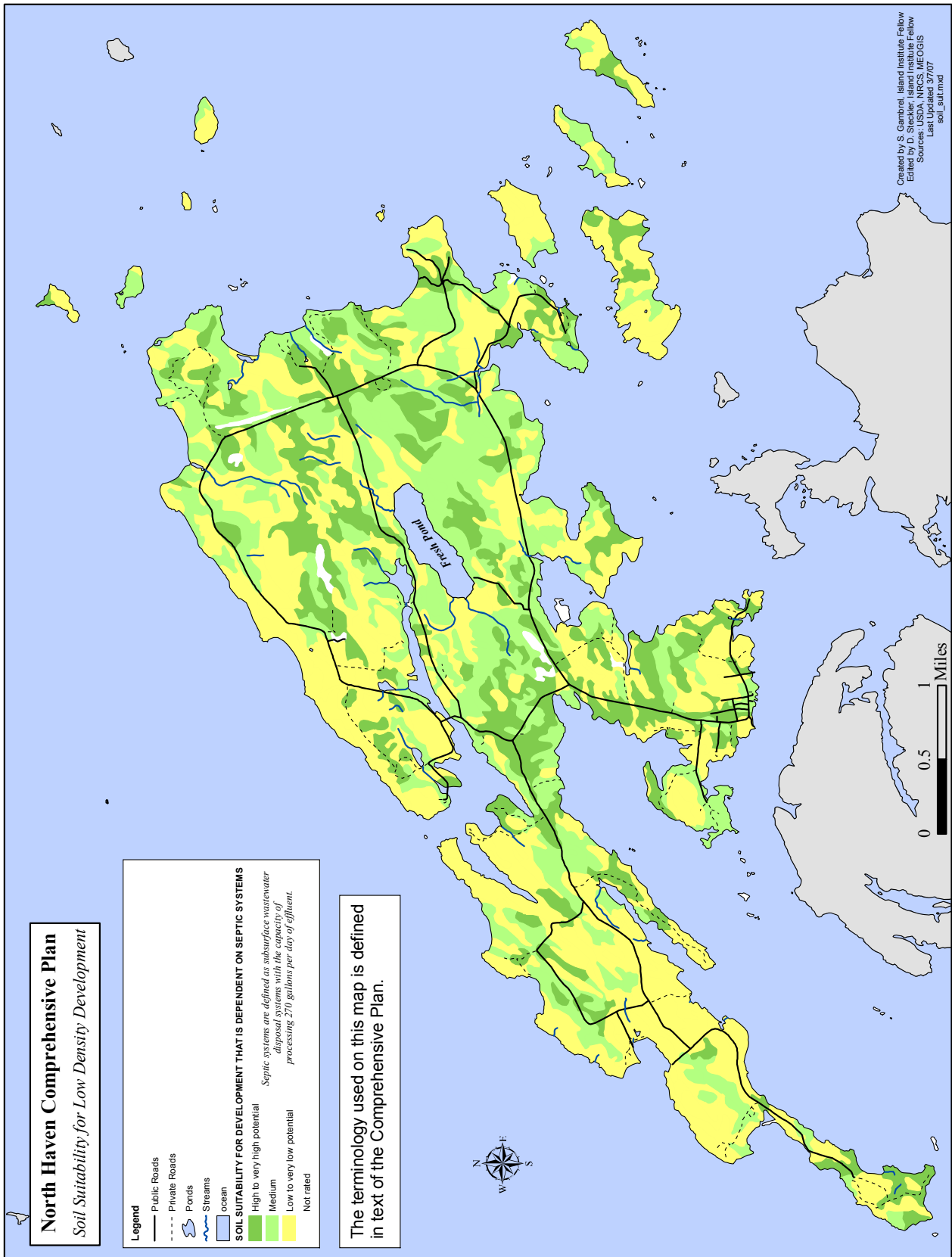
Hydric Soils



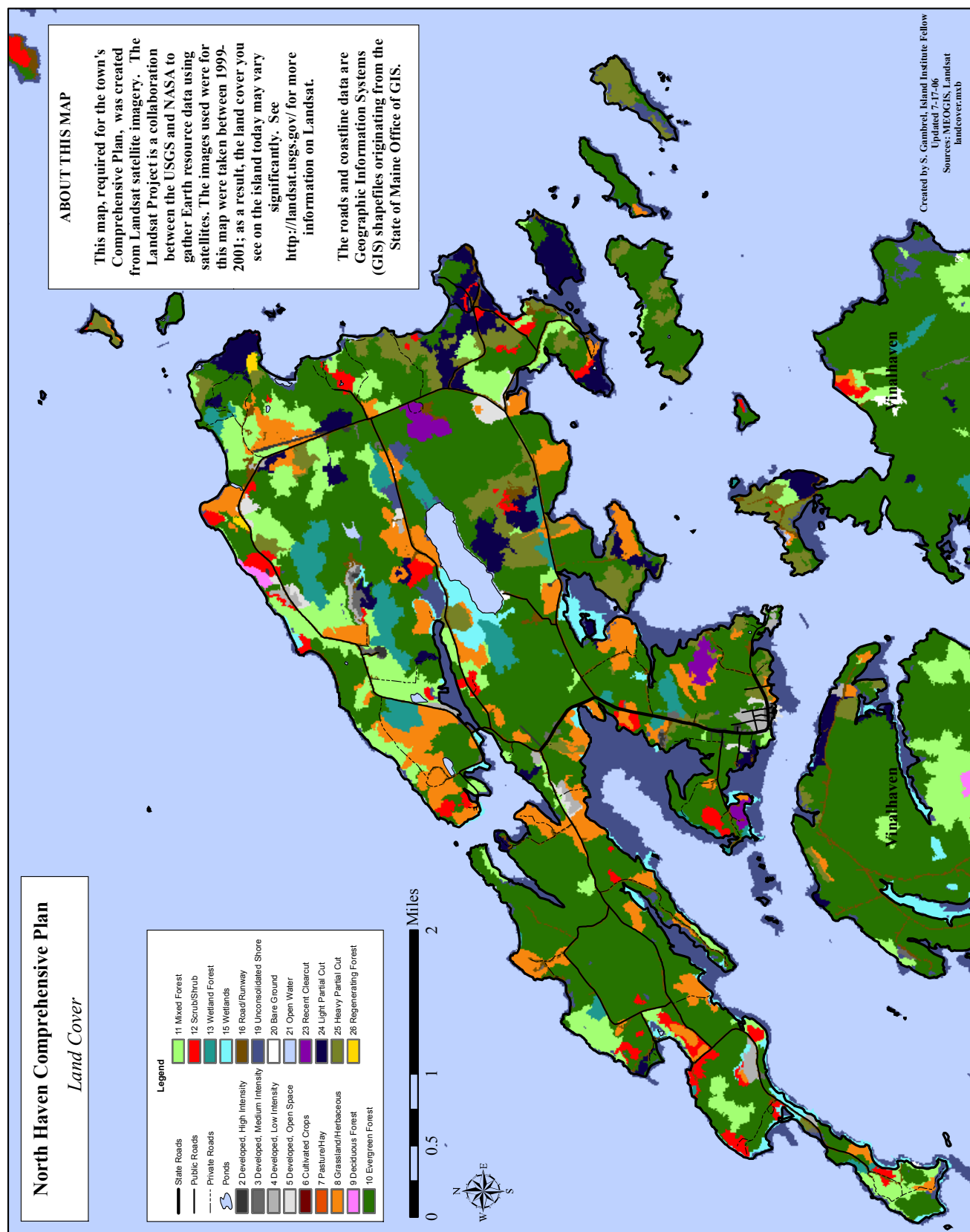
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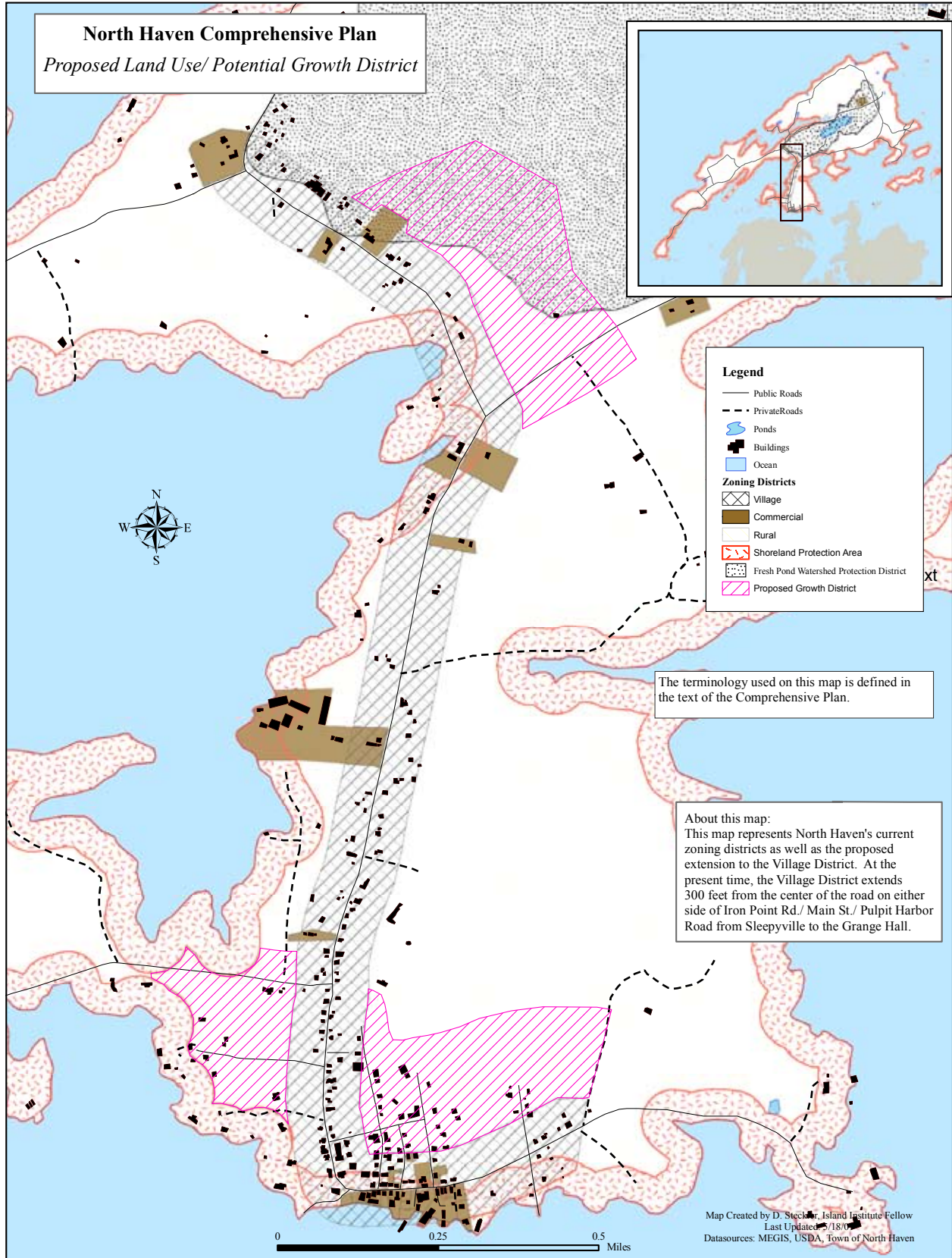
Soil Suitability



Landcover



Proposed Land Use



Appendix 2:

SUMMARY, GOALS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS/IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES

Note: Recommendations, also known as Implementation Strategies, proposed in this Comprehensive Plan are assigned a responsible party and a time frame in which to be addressed. *Ongoing* is used for regularly recurring activities; *Immediate* is used for strategies to be addressed within two years after the adoption of this Comprehensive Plan; and *Long Term* is assigned for strategies to be address within ten years.

HISTORY

Summary

The history of North Haven has been substantially based upon the natural resources that drove the local and regional economy, especially fishing. Early residents engaged successfully in a variety of businesses. Many current residents can trace their families back to the Town's early days. North Haven still enjoys many of the benefits from its past, as a small town with a strong sense of community, where people look out for one another. While encouraging new development, the Town should seek to maintain a link to its heritage through the protection of historically significant buildings and support of the North Haven Historical Society.

Goal

To preserve important historic and archaeological resources from destruction or development that could threaten these resources.

Policies and Recommendations/Implementation Strategies

To promote awareness of historic structures and artifacts, the town will consider the listing of additional sites on the National Register of Historic Places for North Haven (North Haven Historical Society) Ongoing.

To help make historic preservation more economically attractive and to protect streetscapes and neighborhoods. The town will explore the advantages of establishing historic districts including federal tax incentives to owners. (Select Board, Planning Board) Ongoing.

To determine the extent of archaeological resources present, potential areas of historical and archaeological significance should be professionally surveyed and documented, and historical and archaeological sites and artifacts should be monitored to ensure their protection and preservation (North Haven Historical Society, Planning Board), Long Term.

To protect archaeological sites, developers should provide evidence that their proposals will not negatively impact known or possible archaeological sites (Planning Board) Ongoing.

To protect prehistoric and historic sites, the town should amend the subdivision and site plan review ordinance to include the preservation of historic and archaeological (prehistoric and historic) resources (Planning Board, Town Meeting) Immediate.

POPULATION

Summary

The year-round population of North Haven has fluctuated over the past forty years within a range of 300 to 400 persons. The Town's population is younger on average than found in Knox County as a whole, and is about the same as the State average. The total number of school age children has decreased. As with Knox County and the State, North Haven has seen a decrease in the average household size. More retirees, single-person and

single-parent households are locating in North Haven, many of whom were once seasonal residents of the Town. For planning purposes, the year-round population is forecast to total a maximum of 450 persons in 2016. The seasonal population, for which there are no State or federal statistics available, averages 814 additional persons, and is forecast to total 856 persons in 2016. Subsequent chapters in this plan describe and assess the impacts and needs of year-round and seasonal residents.

Goal

To understand and consider population trends in order to better plan for the provision of Town services.

Policies and Recommendations/Implementation Strategies

To inform residents and municipal officials, the Town will gather available population estimates, census data and other information concerning the number and characteristics of the Town's population. These will be maintained in appropriate files that will be available in the Town office (Planning Board) Ongoing.

HOUSING

Summary

Most North Haven residents live in owner-occupied single-family housing. The percentage of homes owned by retirees - both seasonal and year-round - will continue to increase as the population ages. Affordable housing is defined as not costing more than 30% of household income. The data reviewed suggest that the cost of housing is of concern to a sizable number of residents, especially young families and the elderly. Amended ordinance provisions will seek to encourage affordable housing in appropriate areas of Town on smaller and therefore more affordable lots where municipal services can be provided in the most cost-effective manner, and if feasible where community wastewater systems can be utilized.

Goal

To encourage suitable affordable housing opportunities for all North Haven residents.

Policies and Recommendations/Implementation Strategies

1. To ensure the safety and welfare of residents, the CEO will address reported violations of local ordinances and State laws and regulations that affect health, safety or community conditions such as working with property owners to correct all known failed or inadequate subsurface sewage disposal systems (CEO) Immediate and Ongoing.
2. To maintain and promote affordable housing opportunities, the Town will welcome and encourage participation in programs, grants (CDBG housing assistance and rehabilitation programs) and projects for the construction or renovation of subsidized workforce housing within the Town, and grants to homeowners for improvements to energy efficiency, habitability, etc. The Town will compile information on these programs and grants for the use of residents (Selectmen, Town Administrator) Ongoing.
3. To meet housing needs of the elderly, the Town will encourage participation in programs, grants and projects, within the Town or the region to insure sufficient, affordable housing options for its elderly citizens (Selectmen, Town Administrator) Ongoing.

4. To maintain and promote affordable housing opportunities through the amended land use ordinance, the Town will continue to encourage affordable housing opportunities to meet the affordable housing goal of at least 10% set in State law, by allowing a mixture of appropriate housing types, including accessory apartments, and units on smaller lots in designated growth areas (see Future Land Use Chapter). In this effort, the Town will encourage senior citizen housing opportunities. The Town will continue to allow mixed housing types (single-family and multi-family units), mixed uses and mixed income housing within the residential areas of the Town, and will encourage the use of community wastewater facilities paid for by the users of these systems (Selectmen, Ordinance Committee) Ongoing.

ECONOMY

Summary

The top sectors of employment for North Haven residents were construction, education, health and social services, fishing, and retail trade. In 2000, more than 90% of North Haven residents who worked did so in North Haven. Most North Haven businesses employ just a few people each. The Town has a slightly lower unemployment rate than seen countywide. Living on an island limits employment opportunities and increases the costs of commuting to the service centers where more jobs are located. Seasonable and year-round residents, who responded to the public opinion survey taken in 2005, support the following types of business development in North Haven: Auto repair (82%), Boatbuilding (76%), Water taxi (72%), Elder/Home care (74%), with Farming and Computer Services tying at 71%. North Haven can help shape its economic growth by encouraging development that has manageable impacts on community character, natural resources, and infrastructure, and is located in a suitable area.

Goal

To expand the Town's tax base, improve job opportunities for residents needing employment, and encourage overall economic well-being.

Policies and Recommendations/Implementation Strategies

1. To better educate the future workforce, the School Board will work with the School Superintendent and staff to ensure that the educational opportunities available to its children, both academic and vocational, address the needs of those children. It is important that the education, which our taxes pay for, results in the best possible preparation of our children for their future careers (School Board) Long Term.
2. To retain existing businesses and encourage new ones, the Town will consider the possibility of sponsoring a local business fair (Selectmen) Ongoing.
3. To expand employment opportunities, the selectmen will investigate and pursue opportunities for collaboration with Vinalhaven to attract businesses to the region (Selectmen) Ongoing.
4. To attract, enhance and support existing and future economic development, while minimizing negative impacts of non-compatible uses, the Town will amend its land use ordinance as necessary to contain appropriate provisions on permitted, conditional and prohibited uses and will identify appropriate areas for commercial development. These amendments will reduce the likelihood of poorly planned development, resistance to new projects, or incompatible uses. Home occupation performance standards will be included in the amended land use ordinance to ensure compatibility with residential

neighborhoods and adjacent properties (Ordinance Committee, Planning Board, Town Meeting) Immediate.

5. To promote economic development that maintains and enhances community character, the Town will obtain funds from government and private sources to provide support for roads, parks, public transportation or other activities that materially aid the Town's economy. These include but are not limited to Community Development Block Grants and Enhancement Funds. Any Town expenditures required to participate in such programs will be presented to the voters for approval (Selectmen) Ongoing.
6. To assist low and moderate income persons, the elderly and disabled, the Town will collect and distribute information on applicable programs to ensure that those eligible for public assistance, unemployment assistance, job training, aid to the elderly, and/or disabled are made aware of and assisted in applying for such programs (Selectmen) Ongoing.
7. The Town needs to keep abreast of State developed initiatives and opportunities for tax relief and access to working waterfront (Selectmen) Ongoing.

TRANSPORTATION

Summary

Major transportation linkages for North Haven consist of the Maine State Ferry, with service to Rockland; Witherspoon Airstrip, served by Penobscot Island Air, with service to the Knox County Regional Airport at Owls Head, and the principal roads on North Haven, including Main St, North Shore Rd, South Shore Rd, and Middle Rd. Residents rely on the road network as their primary means of transportation movement in town. Therefore, roads should provide safe, reliable access to work, school, stores, and residences. Overall, North Haven's roadways are in good condition. Given limited funding and the significant expense, the town has done a noteworthy job of maintaining its local roads. Continued proper and affordable maintenance of the road network will be in the best interest of all residents. Since Maine DOT has jurisdiction over the ferry service and several bridges within North Haven, the town will continue to communicate and cooperate with that department to ensure necessary roadway improvements are made in a more timely manner.

Goal

To maintain and improve the safety and the condition of existing transportation infrastructure while minimizing fiscal and environmental impacts in the future.

Policies and Implementation Strategies

1. To keep the local road maintenance/reconstruction schedule current, the Selectmen should continue to appoint local citizens to the Local Roads Committee whose duties include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - A. Regularly update the road maintenance schedule to provide the Road Commissioner with a priority order for maintenance, upgrading and replacement of local roads (Local Roads Committee) Ongoing.

- B. Develop policies and standards for the residents' approval, which pertain to the safety, efficiency, upkeep, and resurfacing of local roads and may include the implementation of impact fees. (Local Roads Committee) Immediate and Ongoing.
 - C. Maintain a positive working relationship with selectmen, planning board and North Haven citizens in order to provide guidance and sound policies/decision-making regarding local roadways (Local Roads Committee) Ongoing.
- 2. To maintain and improve traffic flows, and improve safety, future land use ordinances should be in harmony with access management performance standards set in current state regulations for state and state aid roadways (Planning Board) Immediate.
 - 3. To maintain and improve ferry service, the town will continue to work with the Maine State Ferry Service, representing the interests of residents to ensure appropriate scheduling and rates, and to appoint residents to serve on the Maine State Ferry Advisory Board (Selectmen) Immediate and Ongoing.
 - 4. To maintain and improve air service, the town will continue to work with Penobscot Island Air, representing the interests of residents to ensure appropriate scheduling and rates (Selectmen) Immediate and Ongoing.
 - 5. To promote pedestrian and bicycle safe opportunities, the town will welcome opportunities to create walking and bicycling spaces and pathways. Through public participation the town will prioritize potential projects, and then seek CDBG infrastructure funds, Maine DOT Enhancement funds, and other sources, to connect and extend existing pathways and create paths where best suited, with a focus on village areas, and in agreement with landowners. Public support for these project proposals will be obtained before the town commits resources (Selectmen, Planning Board, Road Commissioner, and Town Meeting) Long term.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Summary

Most of North Haven is forested, with wetlands/open water and small areas that are grassland or cultivated. The town currently offers protection of its natural resources through locally adopted shoreland zoning, floodplain management, and land use and subdivision ordinances. These ordinances will be updated as needed to be consistent with state and federal regulations. Enhanced performance standards for drinking water protection will be included in the updated land use ordinance. The town will continue to cooperate with the many local and regional organizations working to protect the natural resources within and surrounding North Haven. Town efforts should include land conservation.

Goal

To protect, preserve and manage natural resources that support the local economy, safety of residents, and critical habitats.

Policies and Recommendations/Implementation Strategies

- 1. To protect environmentally sensitive areas from development, the Town will:

- A. Update the current shoreland zoning, floodplain management, and other ordinances, as needed to meet state and federal requirements (Land Use Ordinance Committee, Town Meeting) Immediate.
- B. Encourage conservation easements of open space, especially in shoreland areas and high elevation areas (North Haven Conservation Partners, Selectpersons, Planning Board) Ongoing.
- C. Help to educate landowners on the Tree Growth, Agriculture, and Open Space Tax Laws, and easements by providing information on these programs (North Haven Conservation Partners, Town Administrator) Ongoing.
- D. Help coordinate safe land use practices for all residents, such as: encourage regular septic tank pumping, inform logging/woods management crews about clear cutting, require runoff amelioration e.g. hay bale barriers, encourage waste oil recycling, encourage non-pesticide treatment of ornamental and vegetable gardens and lawns, encourage proper handling techniques of all chemicals since all of the island is in proximity to a water resource, educate the populace about land use practices that impact local fisheries resources and water quality (North Haven Community School, North Haven Conservation Partners, Selectpersons) Immediate and Ongoing.
- E. Identify and protect historically significant scenic areas and vistas (Selectpersons, North Haven Conservation Partners) Immediate and Ongoing.

2. To protect groundwater drinking supplies, the Town will:

- A. Identify existing faulty septic systems (Code Enforcement Officer) Ongoing.
- B. Encourage landowners to take advantage of cost share programs to bring systems up to code (Code Enforcement Officer, Town Administrator) Ongoing.
- C. Identify and remediate non-point sources of contamination to groundwater (Code Enforcement Officer, Selectpersons) Immediate and Ongoing.
- D. Complete a hydrological survey of the island including carrying capacity for potable water and septic systems (Selectpersons) Immediate and Ongoing.

3. To protect surface water drinking supplies, the Town will:

- A. Educate townspeople and visitors in general about the proper use of surface waters for recreational activities so as to not further degrade these resources (North Haven Conservation Partners) Ongoing.
- B. Amend the shoreland zoning and land use ordinance to further protect Fresh Pond as needed (Land Use Ordinance Committee, Town Meeting) Immediate.
- C. Draft contingency measures for the contained fuel storage tank at the pump station for spill protection (Land Use Ordinance Committee, Town Administrator) Immediate.

4. To ensure productive and sustainable forestry practices, the Town will educate landowners about the State Forest Practices Act and Best Management Practices guidelines and encourage compliance with the Act (North Haven Conservation Partners, CEO) Ongoing.

5. To protect access to surface waters and marine resources, the Town will:

- A. Consider purchasing rights of first refusal for access points or property of critical importance to the fishery (Selectpersons, Town Meeting) Long term.
- B. Consider purchasing permanent easements or fee title to access points or property of critical importance to the fishery (Selectpersons, Town Meeting) Long term.
- C. Establish mooring plans that better meet resident and visitor needs especially in Pulpit Harbor, as well as docking space in the Village Harbor (Harbor Master, Harbor Committee, Selectpersons, Town Meeting) Long term.
- D. Consider revitalizing the ferry landing beach access (Selectpersons) Immediate.

6. To improve the water quality in harbor areas, especially Pulpit Harbor, the Town will:

- A. Seek to reduce the disposal of untreated waste from vessels by seeking grants and other funds, like the Small Harbor Improvement Program (SHIP) funds from Maine DOT, to purchase a mobile pump-out station, install sewage storage holding tanks dockside, or for other appropriate solutions supported through user fees (Selectpersons, Town Administrator, Town Meeting) Immediate and Long term.
- B. Contact the schooner companies to inform them that there are no dockside pump out stations and no facilities for solid waste on North Haven (Selectpersons, Town Administrator, Town Meeting) Long term.
- C. Identify and remediate point and non-point sources of contamination to coastal waters. (Code Enforcement Officer, Selectpersons) Immediate and Ongoing.

RECREATION

Summary

Most of North Haven's recreational opportunities depend upon the natural resources of the Town and region. These resources attract summer residents and visitors who contribute to the local economy. The Town has few municipal recreational facilities. Traditionally, year-round residents have viewed unimproved land as a shared resource, e.g. for hunting, and though privately owned, the land is used by residents because everyone knows each other. This is changing, due in part to the influx of new residents, both year-round and seasonal. As more people restrict the use of their land, informal public access to private land becomes increasingly problematic. Since many important recreational resources rely on public access, the Town should seek to maintain and improve this access, working in cooperation with landowners, volunteer organizations and land trusts. At the same time, the limited freshwater resources upon which residents depend for drinking water must be protected from development and recreational activities that would degrade water quality.

Goal

To maintain and improve recreational opportunities for residents and visitors while protecting natural resources and sources of drinking water.

Policies and Recommendations/Implementation Strategies

1. To expand recreational opportunities, maintain and improve relationships among local government, committees and service providers that will foster increased participation in the education process from local officials and interested citizens (Selectmen, Recreation Committee) Ongoing.
2. To protect recreational assets, encourage community stewardship. (Selectmen, Sheriff's Office, Code Enforcement Officer, North Haven Conservation Partners) Ongoing.
3. To protect drinking water supplies, continue to enforce current shoreland zoning provisions and assess the need for additional standards to protect these resources (Selectmen, Land Use Ordinance Committee) Ongoing.
4. To improve access to saltwater surface waters, fund improvements on Town owned land, including landing facilities, as described in the Capital Improvement Plan Chapter of this plan (Selectmen) Immediate.
5. To preserve open space, encourage the voluntary use of conservation easements on individual parcels, and draft ordinance provisions that will require proposed major subdivisions to contain dedicated recreational or scenic open space, especially in shoreland areas and high elevation areas (Ordinance Committee, Planning Board, Town Meeting) Ongoing.

FISCAL CAPACITY

Summary

While it is difficult to predict municipal expenditures for the next ten years, it has been possible to identify some areas where higher than average increases may occur. As detailed in the following chapter, there are postponed needs in the sewer department, the fire department and in the North Haven Community School that will need to be met. Rational development, including the provision of affordable year round housing, will help provide the tax revenues needed to meet the increased demand for services and improvements. There is no likely near term need for revaluation or the redistribution of the tax burden it implies. Changing demands for service, increased governmental mandates, probable growth in full and part time municipal employment, continuing seasonal residential development are all factors which compete in the political process of determining expenditures year by year.

Goal

To promote stability and practicality in local fiscal management while minimizing the financial impact of tax assessments on local residents

Policies and Recommendations/Implementation Strategies

1. To better meet taxpayer needs, the select board should analyze current property tax payment schedules and determine whether alternatives, such as twice yearly or quarterly tax payments, would be acceptable to the Town and beneficial to North Haven residents (Selectmen) Immediate.
2. To reduce the tax burden, the Board of Selectmen should determine what state and federal grant programs are available to the Town of North Haven. The select board should provide this information to the budget committee and to the townspeople on an annual basis or as often as possible. The townspeople will determine whether to apply for these funds (Selectmen, Town Meeting) Ongoing.
3. To reduce solid waste costs, the Solid Waste Committee should be reconstituted to determine the most fiscally efficient and environmentally sound solid waste disposal method(s). Currently this includes increasing recycling efforts, membership in the Committee and analyzing other solid waste disposal approaches (Selectmen, Solid Waste Committee) Immediate.
4. To reduce the public costs of private development, the Planning Board, in conjunction with the Board of Selectmen, should determine whether the current land use ordinances should be modified to protect the Town's fiscal responsibility for changes to, and future maintenance of, municipal facilities and services created by new commercial development and residential subdivisions (Planning Board, Selectmen) Immediate.
5. To better allocate limited discretionary resources, the Budget Committee will begin to review financial performance quarterly and continue to review the funding requests yearly and make recommendations for Town meeting review. This process will promote an efficient and cost effective methodology for financing and operating the existing and future facilities of the Town (Budget Committee) Ongoing.

Note: Please see the Capital Improvement Plan Chapter for the specific improvements recommended for the next ten-year planning period.

PUBLIC FACILITIES

Summary

Through proper maintenance and investment, North Haven's public facilities and services have remained in good shape overall. As the population increases, the demands for existing services and for new services will increase as well. Townspeople will decide how much they can afford and are willing to pay for those services over which the Town has control. The Town has provided reserve accounts for many necessary items. Prudent management decisions at the local level have prevented the Town from being forced to make large capital investments within one tax year. However, there are issues that need to be addressed to eliminate possible future repercussions. These issues include: a new Fire Station, a new school building, a hydrology study, maintaining an adequate drinking water supply, and maintaining and repairing the sewer system.

Goal

To maintain North Haven's public facilities and services while minimizing the fiscal and environmental impact of any future new or improved public facilities or services.

Policies and Recommendations/Implementation Strategies

1. To continually assess the operation of municipal government:

- A. Develop an organizational chart to formalize responsibilities (Selectmen, Town Administrator, etc.) Immediate.
 - B. Consider the development of a Town Charter to ensure consistent policies and procedures (Selectmen, Town Administrator, Town Charter Commission) Immediate.
 - C. Study elected versus appointed positions to ensure sufficient membership on town boards (Selectmen, Town Administrator) Immediate. Encourage increased participation in town government.
- 2. To protect drinking water, pursue ongoing improvements to the water system and conduct a hydrology study to determine capacity. (Town Administrator) Immediate and Ongoing.
 - 3. To ensure the adequacy of the sewer system, continue assessment of the sewer system, its capacity and expansion potential. (Selectmen, Town Administrator) Ongoing.
 - 4. To maintain Town owned properties, plan for their long-term maintenance (Selectmen, Town Administrator) Long Term.
 - 5. To continue to provide adequate medical services, recruit and train additional emergency medical technicians (EMTs) and First Responders to meet anticipated town needs (Selectmen, Town Administrator) Immediate and Ongoing.
 - 6. To plan and develop a new Fire Station/ Municipal building. (Selectmen , Town Administrator). Immediate.
- Note: See the Capital Improvement Plan Chapter for the specific improvements recommended for the Town to pursue over the next ten-year planning period.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Summary

The capital improvement plan (CIP) guides budgeting and expenditures of tax revenues and identifies needs for which alternative sources of funding such as loans, grants or gifts will be sought. By planning ahead, capital improvements can be funded through savings, borrowing or grants without incurring burdensome expenses in any one year that would tend to significantly increase property taxes. The recommended improvements for the next ten years are shown in the CIP table of this chapter and are based on the inventory, analysis, projected need, state and federal mandates, and on the recommendations of the Town and townspeople.

Recommendations:**North Haven Capital Improvement Plan Summary 2007-2017**

Item	Estimated Cost	Year Expended	Priority	Potential Funding Sources					Comp. Plan Chapter	
				Reserve Funds	Current Revenues	Bond	Grants	Private Fundraising		
Sewer Repairs	650,000	2007/8	A			25%	75%			Public Facilities
NH Community School	7,600,000	2008	A			25%		75%		
Fire Truck 1	175,000	2007	A	50%		50%				Public Facilities
Community Building	100,000	2008/9	B							Public Facilities
Ambulance	65,000	2007/8	B	100%						Public Facilities
Fire Truck 2	185,000	2009/10	B	25%		75%				
Memorial Fountain	15,000	2008	C	25%			75%			
Town Landing	30,000	2007/8	C	25%			75%			
Town Office	75,000	2007/8	C	75%	25%					Public Facilities
Highway Truck	150,000	2016	C	100%						Public Facilities
Road Repaving	4,000,000	2021	D	25%		75%				Transportation

PROPOSED LAND USE**Summary**

This Comprehensive Plan lays out a framework by which North Haven, over the next decade, can address issues of concern to residents. Some well thought out land use ordinance amendments may (and probably should) ultimately result, but they will each be subject to a vote at a future Town meeting. Because this document is a plan, it will require revision to recognize new data, to respond to new trends, and to react to new realities. It is, therefore, only a starting point.

Successful comprehensive plans recognize that most development and conservation is carried out through the countless private actions of individual property owners. This Comprehensive Plan, the land use ordinances, and the Town Boards cannot force any private individual or business to develop a particular piece of property for a particular use. Rather, this Plan suggests an orderly framework for development and related municipal service facilities to reduce public expenditures, promote affordable housing, protect the local economy, and preserve natural resources.

Unregulated development will change the face of our community and could force many long time residents, especially those on fixed incomes, to move to more affordable communities elsewhere. If the current development trends continue without appropriate land use regulations, North Haven's natural resource based economy and rich, cultural character may be adversely affected for future generations.

Goal

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

Policies and Recommendations/Implementation Strategies Summarized

In this Chapter detailed recommendations have been placed in preceding sections. Below are summaries of and references to those recommendations.

1. To ensure existing and proposed land use ordinances are consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, state and federal laws, and to revise land use ordinances for consistency with one another, as deemed appropriate by the will of the voters, the Town will amend as necessary the Land Use and Subdivision Control Ordinance, and other ordinances. This includes redefining the village district to include of all residences on town sewer and water. (Land Use Ordinance Committee, Town Meeting) Immediate and Ongoing.
2. To provide flexibility for property owners and encourage development in keeping with the Town's character, the Town will study and consider the implementation of amendments for the use of a Performance Based Scoring System in the Land Use Ordinance (Land Use Ordinance Committee, Town Meeting) Long term.
3. To preserve areas of environmental and scenic value, the Town will consider conservation easements of open space, especially in shoreland areas and high elevation areas (North Haven Conservation Partners, Selectpersons, Planning Board) Ongoing.
4. To establish a fund to assist in critical conservation purchases or stewardship endowments. At a minimum, the key rural assets identified will be made known to conservation organizations to guide their prioritization (Selectpersons, North Haven Conservation Partners) Long term.
5. To allow for adequate review of development proposals and the provision of sufficient public services to meet the demands of a growing population (year round and seasonal), the Town will study and consider the implementation of growth caps and/or impact fees in the Land Use and/or Subdivision Ordinances to minimize undue financial burden to the Town of large scale development (Selectpersons, Land Use Ordinance Committee) Long term.
6. To appropriate funds to survey Crabtree Farm property (Selectpersons) Immediate.

Appendix 3:

COMMUNITY

SURVEY

**TOWN OF NORTH HAVEN
2005 COMPREHENSIVE PLAN SURVEY**

This survey is being conducted by the North Haven Comprehensive Planning Committee as the first step in the preparation of a Comprehensive Plan to guide the future development of the Town. Your input on the anonymous survey is valuable since a Comprehensive Plan is worthwhile only if it meets the needs and desires of the majority of North Haven's residents. One survey is being distributed to each household. Please contact the town office (207) 867-4433 for another copy if more than one adult in your household would like to complete the survey. The Committee appreciates your time and effort in answering any or all of these questions. Please return your completed survey by **April 1, 2005** in the enclosed return envelope. If you are in North Haven, you can drop the survey off at the Town Office or bring it to Town Meeting. Thank you in advance for sharing your thoughts and comments.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. Circle one: I am **self-employed** **working for private employer** **working for public sector** **seeking employment** **retired**
2. Circle one: I work **part-time** **full-time** **seasonally** **not applicable**
3. Circle one: I **own** **rent** my home.
4. Circle one: I live in North Haven: **year-round** **seasonally** **other** _____
5. If you are currently a resident, how many years has North Haven been your home? _____
6. If you are not currently a resident, do you plan to become a full-time resident in the future? **Yes** _____ **No** _____
Undecided _____
7. What would be the most desirable year-round population for North Haven?
_____ **300 to 349** _____ **350 to 399** _____ **400 to 449** _____ **450 to 499** _____ **500 to 599** _____ **No opinion** _____
8. Should an effort be made to attract people with North Haven connections to move to the island as year-round residents?
Yes _____ **No** _____ **Undecided** _____
9. Should an effort be made to attract new people to the community as year-round residents? **Yes** _____ **No** _____ **Undecided** _____
10. Why do you live in North Haven? Please check the appropriate box on each line to indicate how important each of the following is in your decision to live in North Haven.

Reason	Very Important	Important	Unimportant	Does Not Apply
Friends and/or Family Live Nearby	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lived Here All My Life	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scenic Beauty	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sense of Community	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Being Near the Water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Low Crime Rate/Safe place to live	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quality of Life	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quality of Schools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Don't Want to Move While Children are in School	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Job Opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Outdoor Recreation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

11. Please check your own age/sex category in the table, and then fill in the appropriate boxes for other household members.
NOTE: If more than 1 person in your household fills out this survey, only complete "Other Household Members" once.

Individual Completing Survey

Age	Female	Male
0-4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5-18	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19-24	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25-34	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
35-44	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
45-54	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
55-64	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
65-74	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
75+	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other Household Members

Age	Female	Male
0-4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5-18	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19-24	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25-34	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
35-44	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
45-54	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
55-64	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
65-74	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
75+	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments:

PUBLIC SERVICES

1. For Each Service, please check your level of satisfaction:

Service	Adequate	Needs Improvement	Undecided
Adult Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cemeteries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Communication phone/internet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community School	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Emergency Medical Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ferry Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire Protection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Land Use Control	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Library	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Police Protection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Property Tax Level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public Landing and Docks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recreational Facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recreational Programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Road Plowing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Road Repair	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Town Doctor/Medical Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Town Government	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Town Office Hours	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Town Office Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Town Parks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Town Sewer	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Town Water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transfer Station	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vocational Education	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments:

ECONOMY

1. How do you feel about the following job issues facing the town?

	Adequate	Needs Improvement	Undecided
Job Opportunities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jobs for Young People	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jobs for Women	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Jobs that Pay Well	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Year-round Jobs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- Do you feel that more should be done to protect fishing-related jobs? Yes ___ No ___ Undecided ___
- Do you feel that too much business is being lost to off-island service providers? Yes ___ No ___ Undecided ___
- Do you feel that something should be done to protect the downtown commercial district, and to assure that space will be available for existing and future business enterprises? Yes ___ No ___ Undecided ___
- Do you feel that people should be allowed to have a small business on their property in a building other than their home? Yes ___ No ___ Undecided ___
- Should North Haven create specific zones for commercial use? Yes ___ No ___ Undecided ___

7. Would you like to see any of the following business or industries move onto the Island or expand if they already exist?

Type	Favor	Oppose	Undecided
Aquaculture	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Auto & Small Engine Repair Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Auto Taxi Service	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Banking	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bed & Breakfast	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Boat Building	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Camping/Camp Grounds	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Computer Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Construction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Craft Industries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Elder/Home Care Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Farming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fast Food/Deli	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forestry Operations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Game Bird Farming	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hotels, Inns & Motels	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Light Industry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Medical Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Processing Farm Products	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Professional Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Restaurants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Retail Stores	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tourism and Recreation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trade Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water Taxi Service	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments:

TRANSPORTATION

1. Should winter ferry service:

☐ **Be More Frequent**
☐ **Be Less Frequent**
☐ **Have Extended Hours**
☐ **Stay The Same**
☐ **Have Different Hours (Specify in Comments)**
☐ **Undecided**

2. Should summer ferry service:

☐ **Be More Frequent**
☐ **Be Less Frequent**
☐ **Have Extended Hours**
☐ **Stay The Same**
☐ **Have Different Hours (Specify in Comments)**
☐ **Undecided**

3. Do you feel that there is adequate parking downtown and at ferry terminal? ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ **Undecided**

Comments:

HOUSING

1. Do you believe North Haven needs more affordable year-round housing? ____ **Yes** ____ **No** ____ **Undecided**
2. Should the Town consider making some town-owned land available for purchase for affordable housing?
____ **Yes** ____ **No** ____ **Undecided**
3. Do you feel that the town should allow smaller building lots in order to reduce the housing costs?
____ **Yes** ____ **No** ____ **Undecided**
4. For future housing construction, which type(s) do you feel are needed on North Haven?

Type of Housing	Yes	No	No Opinion
Condominiums	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manufactured Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nursing Homes	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Senior Citizen Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Year-round Multi-Family Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Year-round and Seasonal Rentals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Year-round Single-Family Housing	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other (Specify in Comments)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments:

LAND USE

1. Should North Haven encourage the preservation/protection of:

	Yes	No	No Opinion
Agricultural Land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Forested Land	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fresh Pond Watershed Area	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Groundwater Sources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Historic Sites	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Natural Resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Open Spaces	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public Water Access for Fishing/Lobstering	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Public Water Access For Recreation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rural Character	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Scenic Views	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Undeveloped Shoreline	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wetlands	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wildlife Habitat	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

2. Should North Haven create ordinances to protect: Old Houses, Old Barns and Old Cemeteries?
____ **Yes** ____ **No** ____ **Undecided** ____
3. Should North Haven Update and/or change the Land Use Ordinance? ____ **Yes** ____ **No** ____ **Undecided** ____
- Comments:
-
-

Thank you for taking the time to complete this survey! Your responses are very valuable in planning for the future of North Haven. Please use the enclosed envelope to mail the completed survey to the Town Office by Friday, April 1, 2005. If you are on North Haven, you can drop the survey off at the Town Office or at the Town Meeting on March 12, 2005.

Appendix 4:

COMMUNITY SURVEY RESULTS

2005 COMMUNITY SURVEY

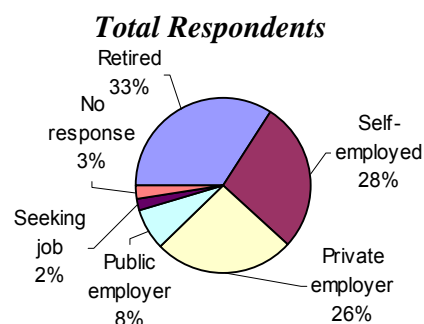
Introduction

In March 2005, the North Haven Comprehensive Plan Committee distributed surveys to North Haven residents to develop a comprehensive plan that represents the views of the community. Surveys were sent to all town taxpayers and were available at the town office. 196 out of 400 surveys were returned - a 49% return rate. A greater percentage of seasonal residents responded (51%), than did year-round residents (44%). The results are presented in this chapter for total, year-round, and seasonal respondents. Charts and graphs are shown to help illustrate the findings.

Question 1: What is your employment status?

Status	T	Y	S
Retired	33%	19%	46%
Self-employed	28%	36%	20%
Private employer	26%	23%	29%
Public employer	8%	16%	1%
Seeking job	2%	2%	2%
No response	3%	3%	2%

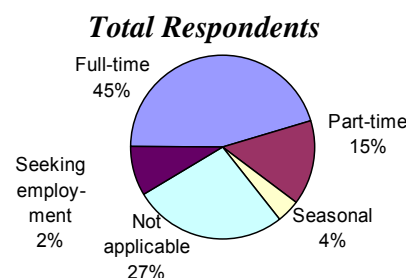
Respondents: T=Total, Y=Year-Round, S=Seasonal



Question 2: When do you work?

Work Hours	T	Y	S
Full-time	45%	58%	35%
Part-time	15%	13%	17%
Seasonally	4%	7%	2%
Not applicable	27%	16%	35%
No response	9%	6%	11%

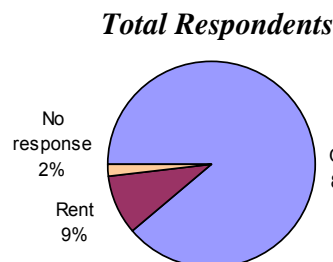
Respondents: T=Total, Y=Year-Round, S=Seasonal,
Percents Rounded



Question 3: Do you own or rent your home?

Housing Type	T	Y	S
Own	89%	78%	97%
Rent	9%	17%	3%
No response	2%	5%	0%

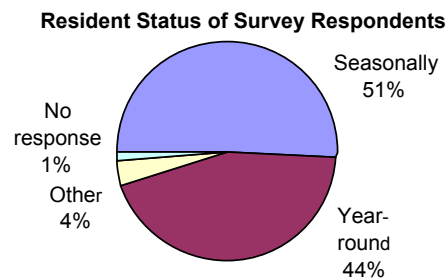
Respondents: T=Total, Y=Year-Round, S=Seasonal



Question 4: I live in North Haven...

Residence Status	Total
Seasonally	51%
Year-round	44%
Other	4%
No response	1%

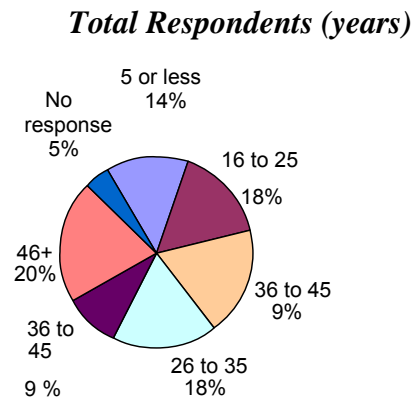
Percents Rounded



Question 5: How many years have you lived in North Haven?

Years	T	Y	S
5 or less	7%	14%	2%
6 to 15	9%	16%	4%
16 to 25	10%	18%	3%
26 to 35	10%	18%	4%
36 to 45	5%	9%	2%
46+	13%	20%	6%
No response	46%	5%	80%

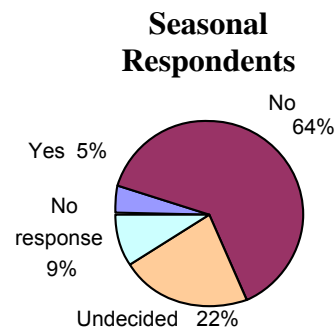
Respondents: T=Total, Y=Year-Round, S=Seasonal



Question 6: Do you plan to become a resident?

	T	Y	S
Yes	4%	2%	5%
No	38%	6%	64%
Undecided	13%	1%	22%
No response	46%	91%	9%

Respondents: T=Total, Y=Year-Round, S=Seasonal

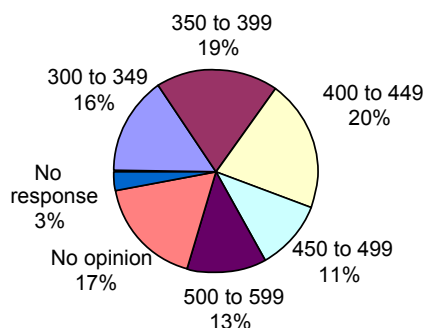


Question 7: Most desirable year-round population?

Population	T	Y	S
300 to 349	9%	16%	3%
350 to 399	12%	19%	6%
400 to 449	19%	20%	18%
450 to 499	10%	11%	8%
500 to 599	15%	13%	17%
No opinion	32%	17%	44%
No response	4%	3%	5%

Respondents: T=Total, Y=Year-Round, S=Seasonal

Total Respondents

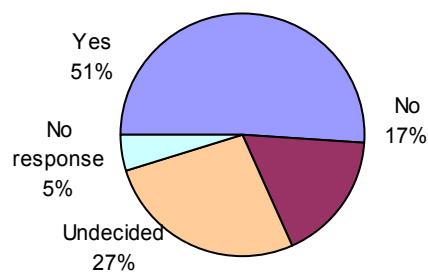


Question 8: Attract people with North Haven connections to become year-round residents?

	T	Y	S
Yes	51%	56%	47%
No	17%	24%	12%
Undecided	27%	18%	34%
No response	5%	2%	6%

Respondents: T=Total, Y=Year-Round, S=Seasonal

Total Respondents

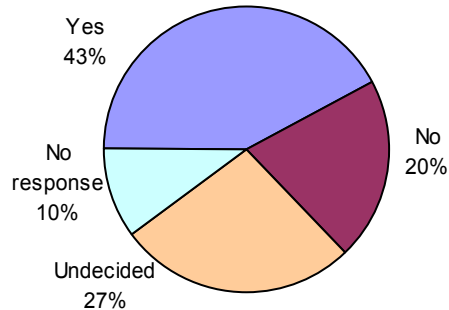


Question 9: Attract new people to North Haven?

	T	Y	S
Yes	43%	39%	45%
No	20%	30%	13%
Undecided	27%	23%	31%
No response	10%	9%	11%

Respondents: T=Total, Y=Year-Round, S=Seasonal

Total Respondents



Question 10a: Why do you live on North Haven?

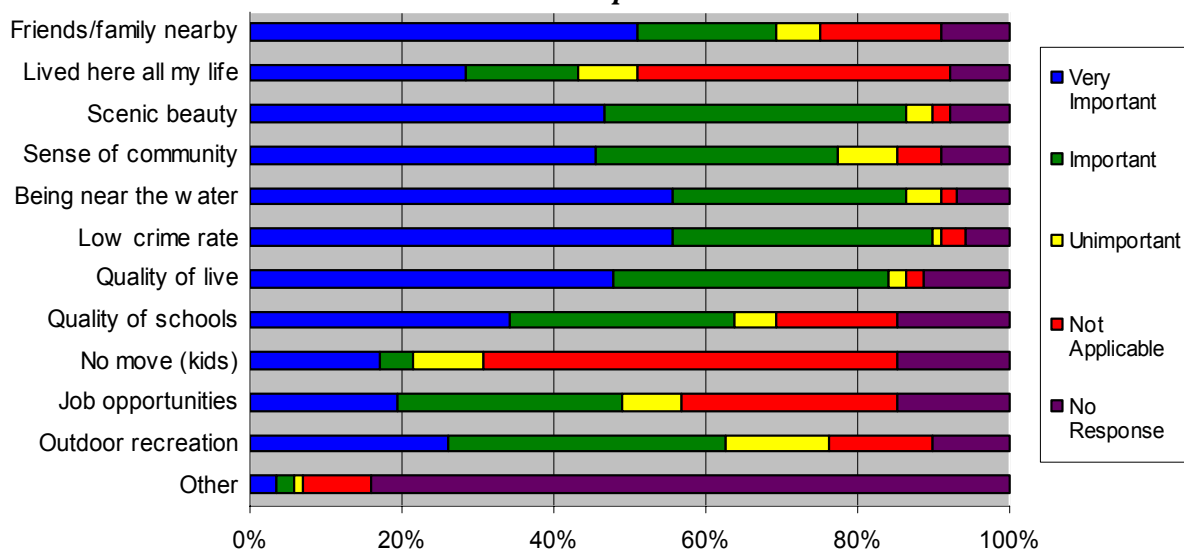
Year-Round Respondents

Reasons	V	I	U	NA	NR
Friends/family nearby	51%	18%	6%	16%	9%
Lived here all my life	28%	15%	8%	41%	8%
Scenic beauty	47%	40%	3%	2%	8%
Sense of community	45%	32%	8%	6%	9%
Being near the water	56%	31%	5%	2%	7%
Low crime rate	56%	34%	1%	3%	6%
Quality of live	48%	36%	2%	2%	11%
Quality of schools	34%	30%	6%	16%	15%
No move (kids)	17%	5%	9%	55%	15%
Job opportunities	19%	30%	8%	28%	15%
Outdoor recreation	26%	36%	14%	14%	10%
Other	3%	2%	1%	9%	84%

V= Very Important, I= Important, U= Unimportant, NA= Not applicable, NR= No response

Why do you live on North Haven?

Year-Round Respondents



Question 10b: Why do you live in North Haven?

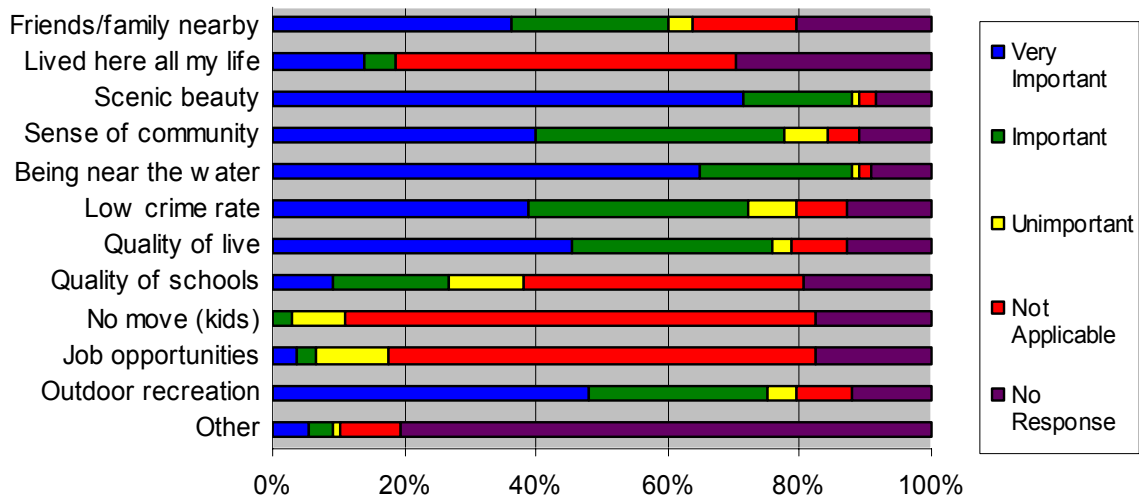
Seasonal Respondents

Reasons	V	I	U	NA	NR
Friends/family nearby	36%	24%	4%	16%	20%
Lived here all my life	14%	5%	0%	52%	30%
Scenic beauty	71%	17%	1%	3%	8%
Sense of community	40%	38%	6%	5%	11%
Being near the water	65%	23%	1%	2%	9%
Low crime rate	39%	33%	7%	7%	13%
Quality of live	45%	31%	3%	8%	13%
Quality of schools	9%	18%	11%	43%	19%
No move (kids)	0%	3%	8%	71%	18%
Job opportunities	4%	3%	11%	65%	18%
Outdoor recreation	48%	27%	5%	8%	12%
Other	6%	4%	1%	9%	81%

V= Very Important, I= Important, U= Unimportant, NA= Not applicable, NR= No response

Why do you live in North Haven?

Seasonal Respondents



Question 10c: Why do you live on North Haven?

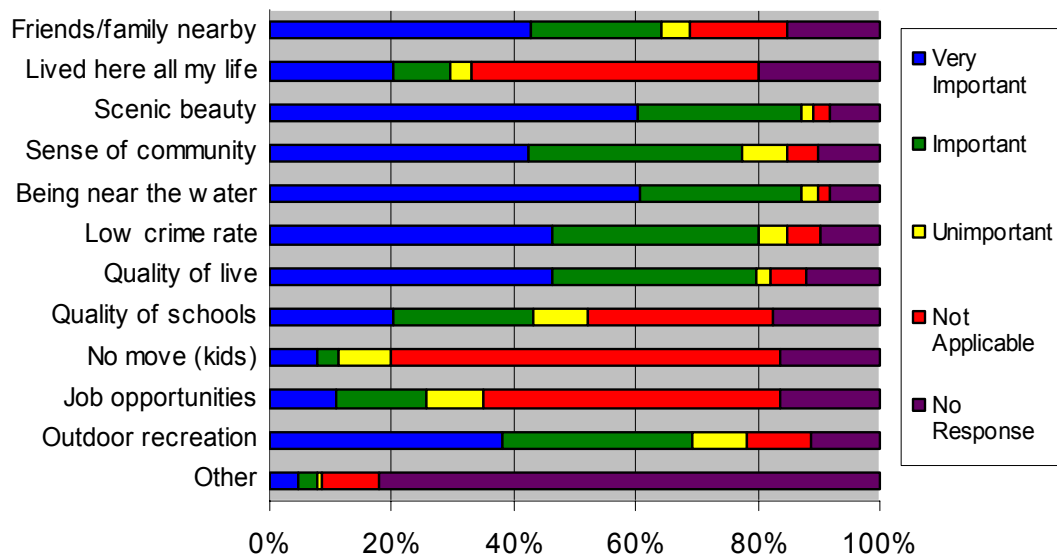
Total Respondents

Reasons	V	I	U	NA	NR
Friends/family nearby	43%	21%	5%	16%	15%
Lived here all my life	20%	9%	4%	47%	20%
Scenic beauty	60%	27%	2%	3%	8%
Sense of community	42%	35%	7%	5%	10%
Being near the water	61%	27%	3%	2%	8%
Low crime rate	46%	34%	5%	6%	10%
Quality of live	46%	33%	3%	6%	12%
Quality of schools	20%	23%	9%	31%	17%
No move (kids)	8%	4%	9%	64%	16%
Job opportunities	11%	15%	10%	48%	16%
Outdoor recreation	38%	31%	9%	11%	11%
Other	5%	3%	1%	9%	82%

V= Very Important, I= Important, U= Unimportant, NA= Not applicable, NR= No response

Why do you live on North Haven?

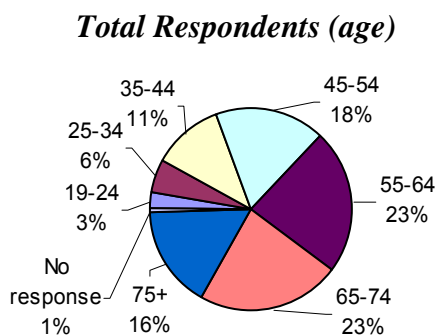
Total Respondents



Question 11: What's your age and gender?

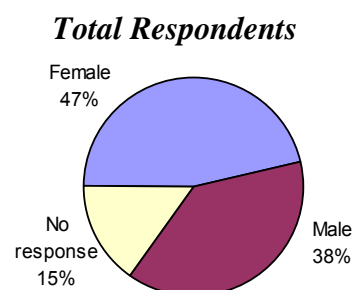
Age	T	Y	S
19-24	3%	6%	0%
25-34	6%	10%	2%
35-44	11%	19%	5%
45-54	18%	23%	14%
55-64	23%	19%	26%
65-74	23%	11%	32%
75+	16%	10%	21%
No response	1%	1%	0%

Respondents: T=Total, Y=Year-Round, S=Seasonal



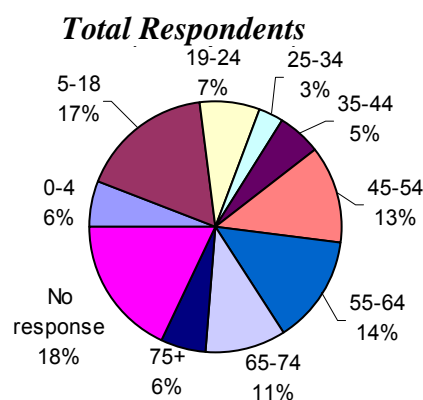
Gender	T	Y	S
Female	47%	43%	49%
Male	38%	24%	50%
No response	15%	33%	1%

Respondents: T=Total, Y=Year-Round, S=Seasonal, Percents Rounded

**Question 11a: What's the age and gender of your household members?**

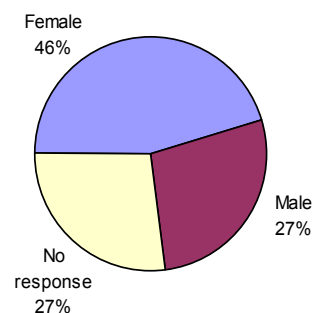
Age	T	Y	S
0-4	6%	6%	5%
5-18	17%	22%	13%
19-24	7%	11%	5%
25-34	3%	5%	2%
35-44	5%	6%	5%
45-54	13%	12%	13%
55-64	14%	9%	18%
65-74	11%	3%	16%
75+	6%	4%	7%
No response	18%	22%	15%

Respondents: T=Total, Y=Year-Round, S=Seasonal



Gender	T	Y	S
Female	46%	43%	47%
Male	27%	24%	31%
No response	27%	33%	22%

Respondents: T=Total, Y=Year-Round, S=Seasonal, Percents Rounded



Public Services

Many public services were found adequate by total respondents, with high marks going to the Fire Department (71%), Town Sewer (74%), Town Parks (77%), and the Library (84%). In general, more year-round residents were critical of the public services. When compared to seasonal respondents, more year-round residents felt that roads needed to be better maintained, recreational programs and facilities could be improved, and that property taxes were too high. Many seasonal residents commented that they had no opinion of certain services (such as road plowing) since they live here only in the summer. Both seasonal and year-round respondents agreed that communication services needed improvement (44%), with many people commenting that high-speed Internet was needed.

Question 1a: How satisfied are you with the following services?

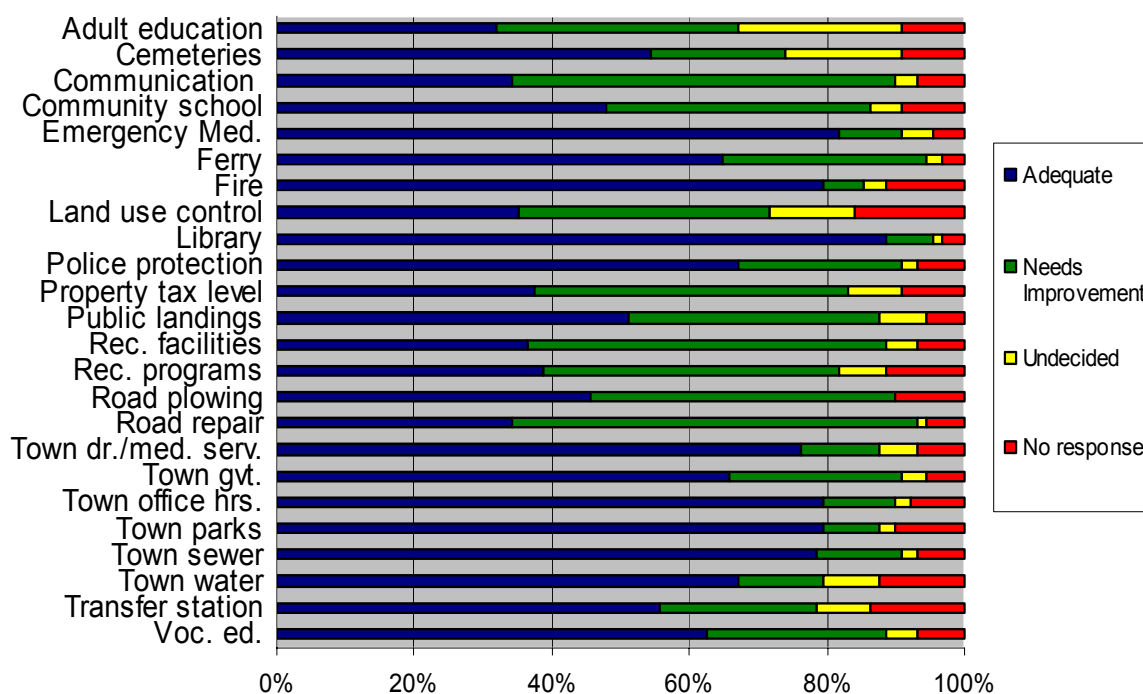
Year-Round Respondents

Services	A	NI	U	NR
Adult education	32%	35%	24%	9%
Cemeteries	55%	19%	17%	9%
Communication	34%	56%	3%	7%
Community school	48%	39%	5%	9%
Emergency Med.	82%	9%	5%	5%
Ferry	65%	30%	2%	3%
Fire	80%	6%	3%	11%
Land use control	35%	36%	13%	16%
Library	89%	7%	1%	3%
Police protection	67%	24%	2%	7%
Property tax level	38%	45%	8%	9%
Public landings	51%	36%	7%	6%
Rec. facilities	36%	52%	5%	7%
Rec. programs	39%	43%	7%	11%
Road plowing	45%	44%	0%	10%
Road repair	34%	59%	1%	6%
Town dr./med. serv.	76%	11%	6%	7%
Town gvt.	66%	25%	3%	6%
Town office hrs.	80%	10%	2%	8%
Town parks	80%	8%	2%	10%
Town sewer	78%	13%	2%	7%
Town water	67%	13%	8%	13%
Transfer station	56%	23%	8%	14%
Vocational ed.	63%	26%	5%	7%

A= Adequate, NI= Needs Improvement, U= Undecided, NR= No response

How satisfied are you with the following services?

Year-Round Respondents



Question 1b: How satisfied are you with the following services?

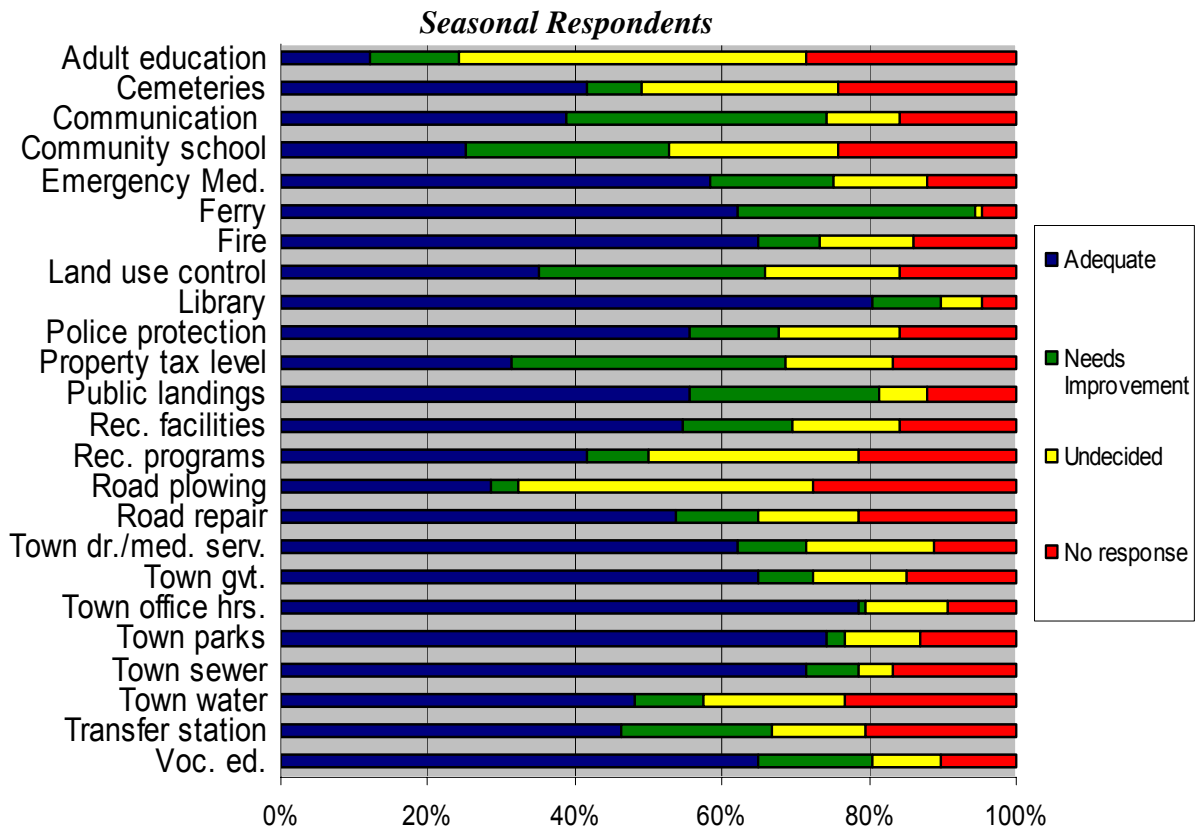
Seasonal Respondents

Services	A	NI	U	NR
Adult education	12%	12%	47%	29%
Cemeteries	42%	7%	27%	24%
Communication	39%	35%	10%	16%
Community school	25%	28%	23%	24%
Emergency Med.	58%	17%	13%	12%
Ferry	62%	32%	1%	5%
Fire	65%	8%	13%	14%
Land use control	35%	31%	19%	16%
Library	81%	9%	6%	5%
Police protection	56%	12%	17%	16%
Property tax level	31%	37%	15%	17%
Public landings	56%	26%	6%	12%
Rec. facilities	55%	15%	15%	16%
Rec. programs	42%	8%	29%	21%
Road plowing	29%	4%	40%	28%
Road repair	54%	11%	14%	21%
Town dr./med. serv.	62%	9%	18%	11%
Town gvt.	65%	7%	13%	15%

Services	A	NI	U	NR
Town office hrs.	79%	1%	11%	9%
Town parks	74%	3%	10%	13%
Town sewer	71%	7%	5%	17%
Town water	48%	9%	19%	23%
Transfer station	46%	20%	13%	20%
Voc. ed.	65%	16%	9%	10%

A= Adequate, NI= Needs Improvement, U= Undecided, NR= No response

How satisfied are you with the following services?



Question 1c: How satisfied are you with the following services?

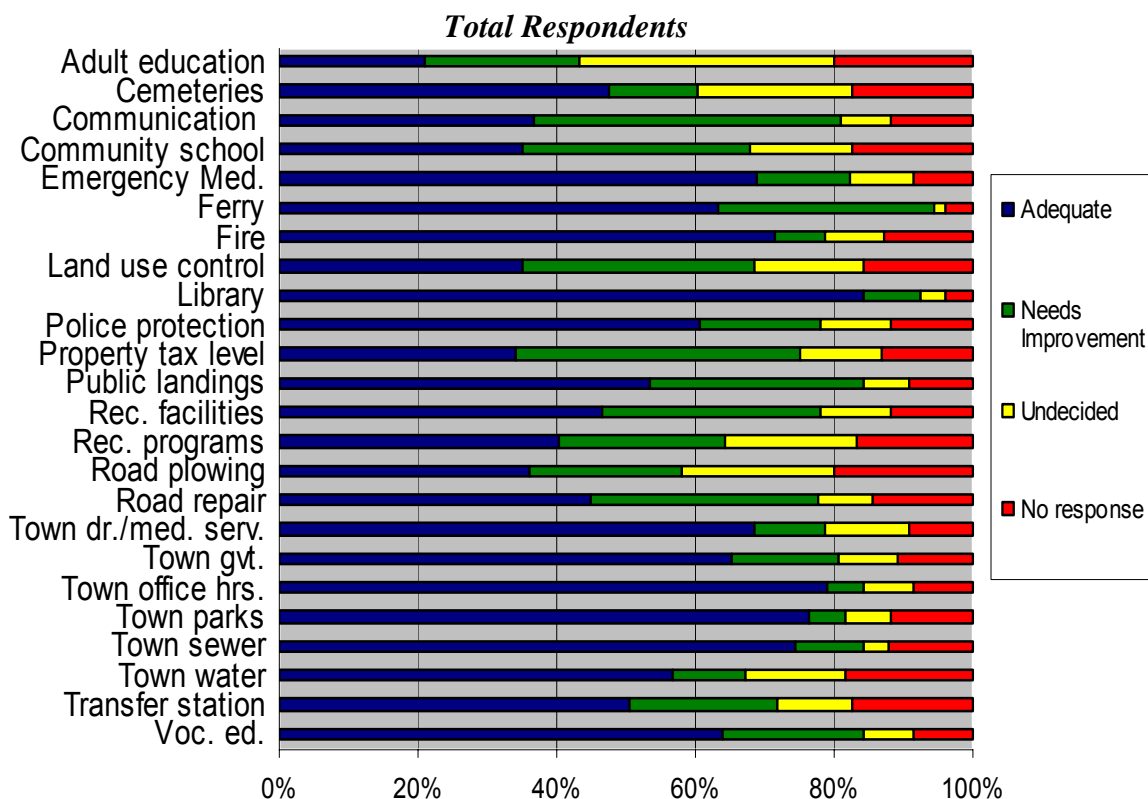
Total Respondents

Services	A	NI	U	NR
Adult education	21%	22%	37%	20%
Cemeteries	47%	13%	22%	17%
Communication	37%	44%	7%	12%
Community school	35%	33%	15%	17%
Emergency Med.	69%	13%	9%	9%
Ferry	63%	31%	2%	4%
Fire	71%	7%	9%	13%

Services	A	NI	U	NR
Land use control	35%	33%	16%	16%
Library	84%	8%	4%	4%
Police protection	61%	17%	10%	12%
Property tax level	34%	41%	12%	13%
Public landings	54%	31%	7%	9%
Rec. facilities	46%	32%	10%	12%
Rec. programs	40%	24%	19%	17%
Road plowing	36%	22%	22%	20%
Road repair	45%	33%	8%	14%
Town dr./med. serv.	68%	10%	12%	9%
Town gvt.	65%	15%	9%	11%
Town office hrs.	79%	5%	7%	9%
Town parks	77%	5%	7%	12%
Town sewer	74%	10%	4%	12%
Town water	57%	11%	14%	18%
Transfer station	51%	21%	11%	17%
Voc. ed.	64%	20%	7%	9%

A= Adequate, NI= Needs Improvement, U= Undecided, NR= No response

How satisfied are you with the following services?



Economy

When asked whether island job opportunities were adequate, 32% of year-round respondents believed they were adequate while another 32% believed they should be improved. Seasonal residents were largely undecided about job opportunities (51%). Most respondents felt that fishing jobs did not need to be protected (64%) as opposed to 9% who felt they needed protection. A majority of respondents (56%) believed that on-island business is being lost to off-island service providers. One respondent suggested: "...island businesses need to produce things that can be exported to the mainland to take advantage of North Haven's unique situation."

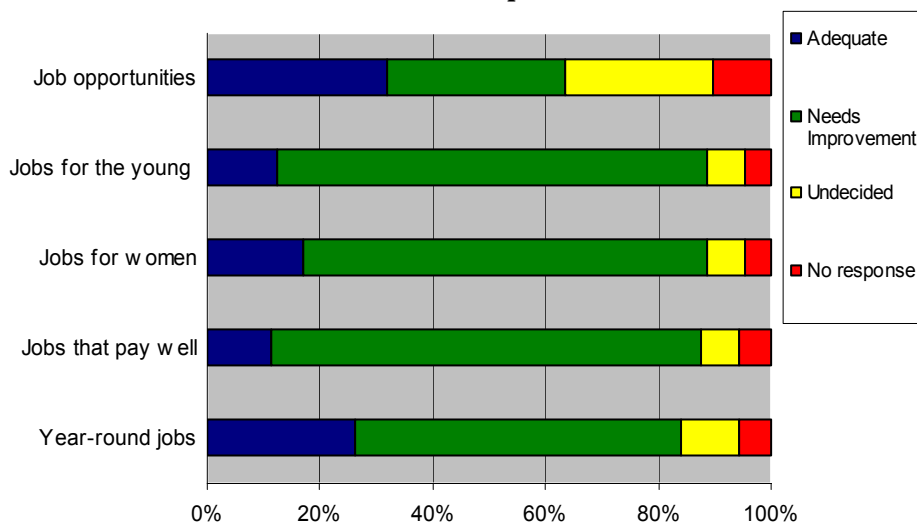
Question 1a: How do you feel about the following job issues facing the town?

Year-Round Respondents

Issues	A	NI	U	NR
Job opportunities	32%	32%	26%	10%
Jobs for the young	13%	76%	7%	5%
Jobs for women	17%	72%	7%	5%
Jobs that pay well	11%	76%	7%	6%
Year-round jobs	26%	58%	10%	6%

A= Adequate, NI= Needs Improvement, U= Undecided, NR= No response

Year-Round Respondents



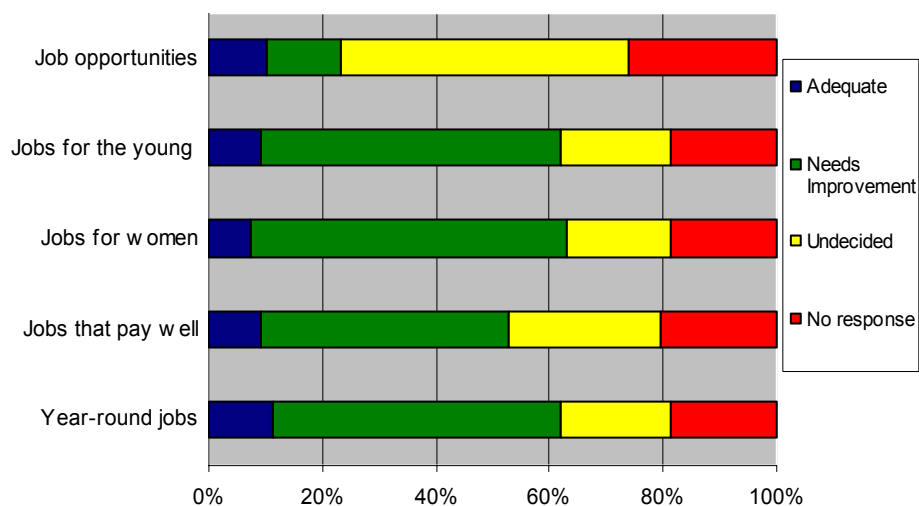
Question 1b: How do you feel about the following job issues facing the town?

Seasonal Respondents

Issues	A	NI	U	NR
Job opportunities	10%	13%	51%	26%
Jobs for the young	9%	53%	19%	19%
Jobs for women	7%	56%	19%	19%
Jobs that pay well	9%	44%	27%	20%
Year-round jobs	11%	51%	19%	19%

A= Adequate, NI= Needs Improvement, U= Undecided, NR= No response

Seasonal Respondents



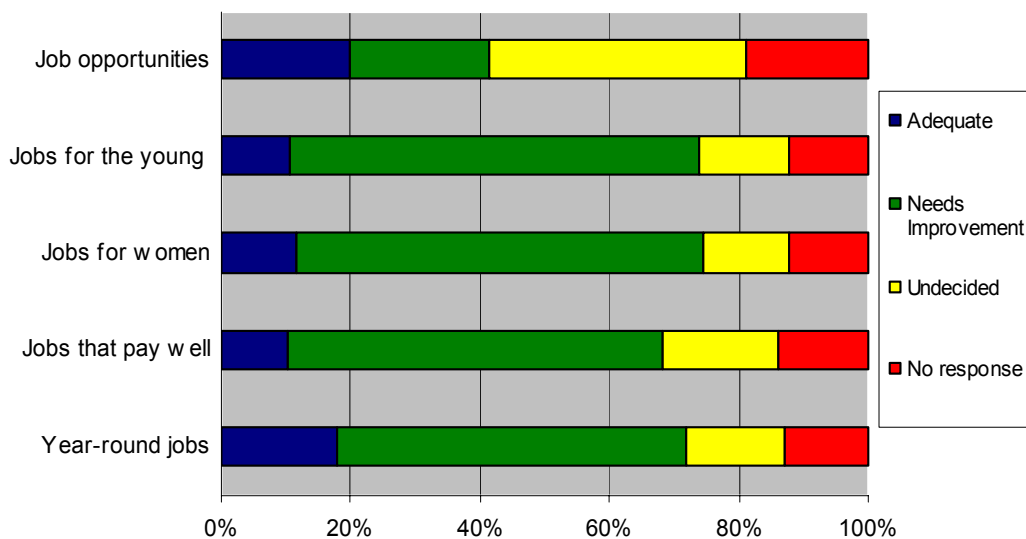
Question 1c: How do you feel about the following job issues facing the town?

Total Respondents

Issues	A	N	U	NR
Job opportunities	20%	21%	40%	19%
Jobs for the young	11%	63%	14%	12%
Jobs for women	12%	63%	13%	12%
Jobs that pay well	10%	58%	18%	14%
Year-round jobs	18%	54%	15%	13%

A= Adequate, NI= Needs Improvement, U= Undecided, NR= No response

Total Respondents

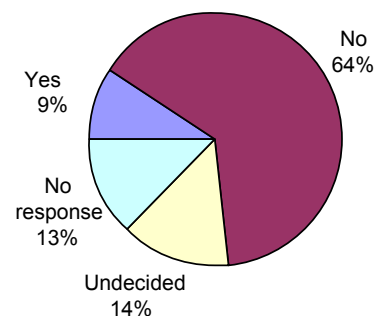


Question 2: Should more be done to protect fishing-related jobs?

	T	Y	S
Yes	9%	13%	6%
No	64%	74%	56%
Undecided	14%	8%	19%
No response	13%	6%	19%

Respondents: T=Total, Y=Year-Round, S=Seasonal

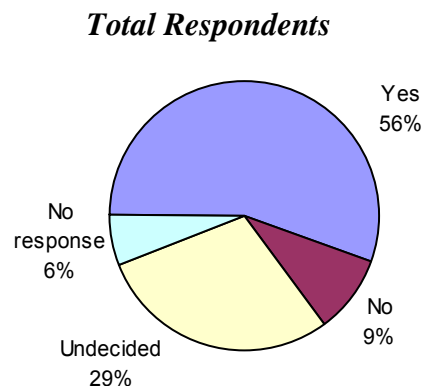
Total Respondents



Question 3: Is too much business being lost to off-island service providers?

	T	Y	S
Yes	56%	66%	47%
No	9%	9%	9%
Undecided	29%	23%	34%
No response	6%	2%	9%

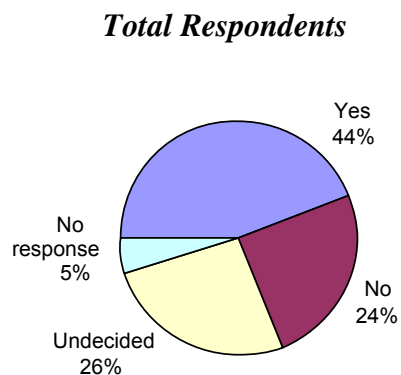
Respondents: T=Total, Y=Year-Round, S=Seasonal



Question 4: Should the town protect the downtown commercial district?

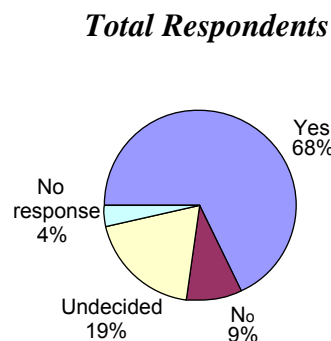
	T	Y	S
Yes	44%	63%	30%
No	24%	26%	23%
Undecided	26%	8%	41%
No response	5%	3%	6%
TOTAL	100%	100%	100%

Respondents: T=Total, Y=Year-Round, S=Seasonal



Question 5: Should people be allowed to have a small business on their property in a building other than their home?

	T	Y	S
Yes	68%	76%	61%
No	9%	8%	10%
Undecided	19%	16%	22%
No response	4%	0%	6%



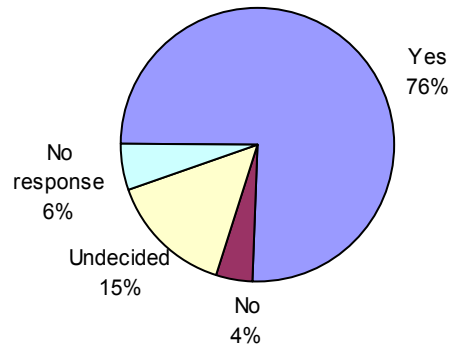
Respondents: T=Total, Y=Year-Round, S=Seasonal

Question 6: Should North Haven create specific zones for commercial use?

Question 6	T	Y	S
Yes	76%	84%	69%
No	4%	3%	5%
Undecided	15%	10%	19%
No response	6%	2%	8%

Respondents: T=Total, Y=Year-Round, S=Seasonal

Total Respondents



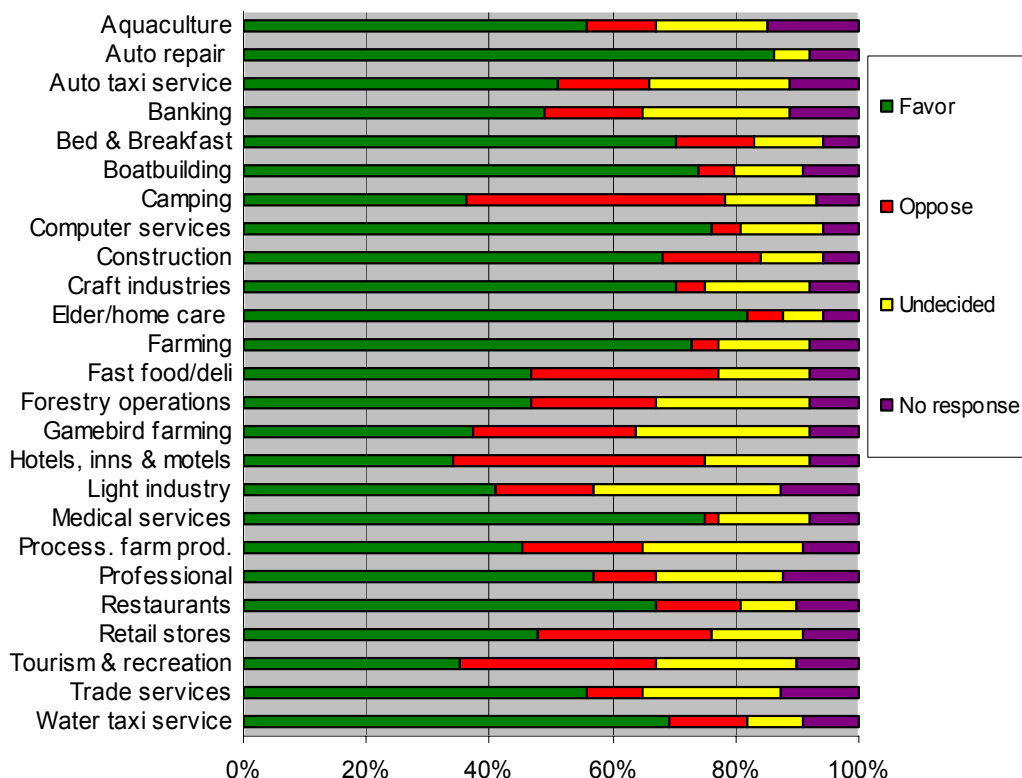
Question 7a: Would you like to see the following businesses move onto the island or expand?

Year-Round Respondents

Business	F	O	U	NR
Aquaculture	56%	11%	18%	15%
Auto repair	86%	0%	6%	8%
Auto taxi service	51%	15%	23%	11%
Banking	49%	16%	24%	11%
Bed & Breakfast	70%	13%	11%	6%
Boatbuilding	74%	6%	11%	9%
Camping	36%	42%	15%	7%
Computer services	76%	5%	14%	6%
Construction	68%	16%	10%	6%
Craft industries	70%	5%	17%	8%
Elder/home care	82%	6%	7%	6%
Farming	73%	5%	15%	8%
Fast food/deli	47%	31%	15%	8%
Forestry operations	47%	20%	25%	8%
Gamebird farming	38%	26%	28%	8%
Hotels, inns & motels	34%	41%	17%	8%
Light industry	41%	16%	31%	13%
Medical services	75%	2%	15%	8%
Process. farm prod.	45%	19%	26%	9%
Professional services	57%	10%	20%	13%
Restaurants	67%	14%	9%	10%
Retail stores	48%	28%	15%	9%
Tourism & recreation	35%	32%	23%	10%

Business	F	O	U	NR
Trade services	56%	9%	23%	13%
Water taxi service	69%	13%	9%	9%

F= Favor, O=Oppose, U= Undecided, NR= No response

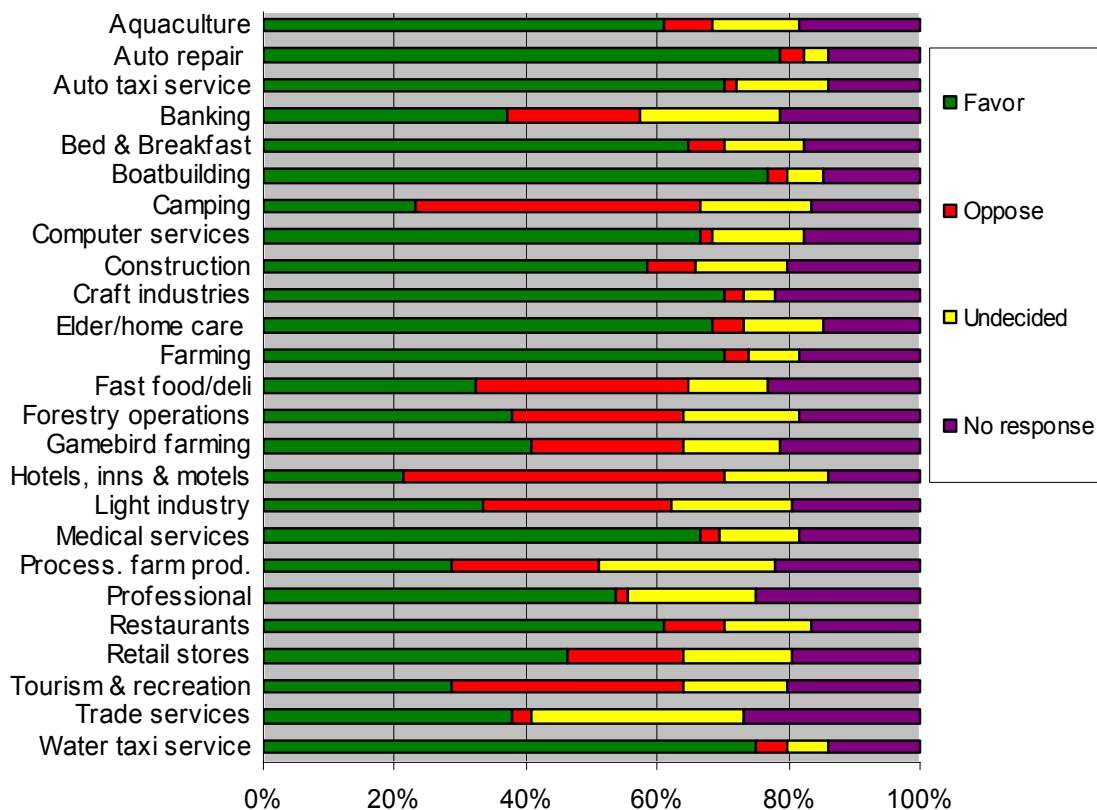
Year-Round Respondents**Question 7b: Would you like to see the following businesses move onto the island or expand?****Seasonal Respondents**

Business	F	O	U	NR
Aquaculture	61%	7%	13%	19%
Auto repair	79%	4%	4%	14%
Auto taxi service	70%	2%	14%	14%
Banking	37%	20%	21%	21%
Bed & Breakfast	65%	6%	12%	18%
Boatbuilding	77%	3%	6%	15%
Camping	23%	44%	17%	17%
Computer services	67%	2%	14%	18%
Construction	58%	7%	14%	20%
Craft industries	70%	3%	5%	22%
Elder/home care	69%	5%	12%	15%
Farming	70%	4%	7%	19%

Business	F	O	U	NR
Fast food/deli	32%	32%	12%	23%
Forestry operations	38%	26%	18%	19%
Gamebird farming	41%	23%	15%	21%
Hotels, inns & motels	21%	49%	16%	14%
Light industry	33%	29%	19%	19%
Medical services	67%	3%	12%	19%
Process. farm prod.	29%	22%	27%	22%
Professional services	54%	2%	19%	25%
Restaurants	61%	9%	13%	17%
Retail stores	46%	18%	17%	19%
Tourism & recreation	29%	35%	16%	20%
Trade services	38%	3%	32%	27%
Water taxi service	75%	5%	6%	14%

F= Favor, O=Oppose, U= Undecided, NR= No response

Seasonal Respondents



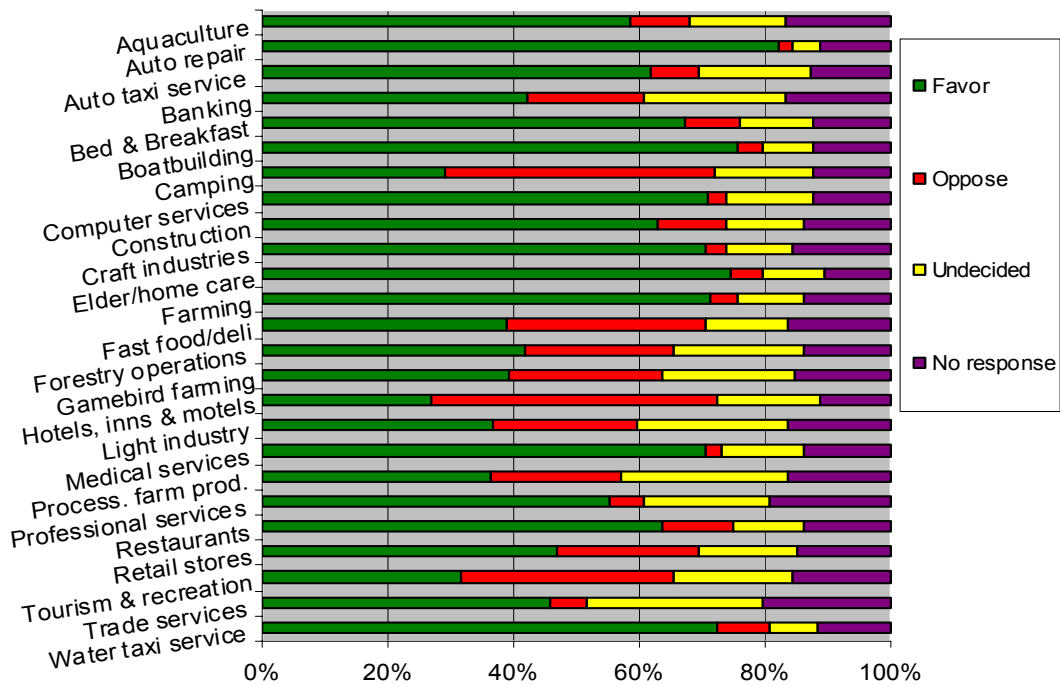
Question 7c: Would you like to see the following businesses move onto the island or expand?

Total Respondents

Business	F	O	U	NR
Aquaculture	59%	9%	15%	17%
Auto repair	82%	2%	5%	11%
Auto taxi service	62%	8%	18%	13%
Banking	42%	18%	22%	17%
Bed & Breakfast	67%	9%	12%	12%
Boatbuilding	76%	4%	8%	12%
Camping	29%	43%	16%	12%
Computer services	71%	3%	14%	12%
Construction	63%	11%	12%	14%
Craft industries	70%	4%	10%	16%
Elder/home care	74%	5%	10%	11%
Farming	71%	4%	11%	14%
Fast food/deli	39%	32%	13%	16%
Forestry operations	42%	23%	21%	14%
Gamebird farming	39%	24%	21%	15%
Hotels, inns & motels	27%	45%	16%	11%
Light industry	37%	23%	24%	16%
Medical services	70%	3%	13%	14%
Processing farm products	36%	21%	27%	16%
Professional services	55%	6%	20%	19%
Restaurants	64%	11%	11%	14%
Retail stores	47%	22%	16%	15%
Tourism & recreation	32%	34%	19%	16%
Trade services	46%	6%	28%	20%
Water taxi service	72%	8%	8%	12%

F= Favor, O=Oppose, U= Undecided, NR= No response

Total Respondents



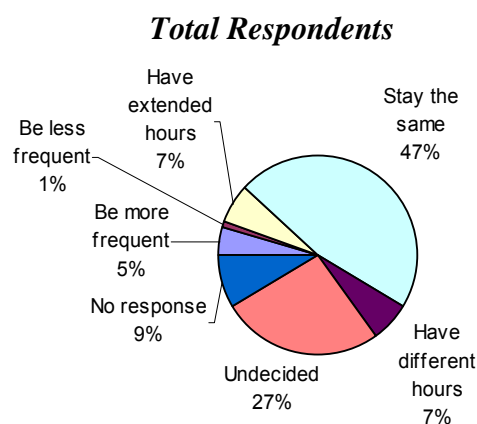
Transportation

The highest percentage of total respondents (47%) felt that winter ferry service should stay the same. On the other hand, most respondents believed that summer ferry service should be more frequent (42%). Fifty percent of respondents felt that parking was not adequate in downtown, although many commented that parking was a summer problem only and that parking at the church alleviated much of the parking pressures. Several people remarked that air transportation should have been mentioned in our survey, especially given the recent suspension of air service and subsequent transfer to a new air carrier.

Question 1: Should winter ferry service...

	T	Y	S
Be more frequent	5%	7%	3%
Be less frequent	1%	1%	1%
Have extended hours	7%	11%	3%
Stay the same	47%	59%	36%
Have different hours	7%	12%	2%
Undecided	27%	6%	44%
No response	9%	4%	12%

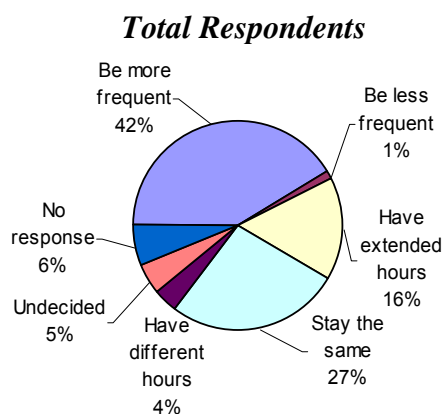
Respondents: T=Total, Y=Year-Round, S=Seasonal,
Percents Rounded



Question 2: Should summer ferry service...

	T	Y	S
Be more frequent	42%	43%	41%
Be less frequent	1%	2%	0%
Have extended hours	16%	14%	16%
Stay the same	27%	30%	24%
Have different hours	4%	3%	4%
Undecided	5%	1%	8%
No response	6%	6%	7%

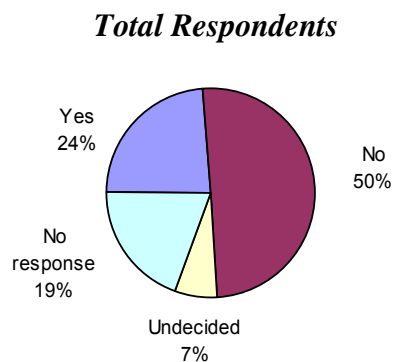
Respondents: T=Total, Y=Year-Round, S=Seasonal



Question 3: Is there adequate parking downtown & at ferry?

	T	Y	S
Yes	24%	16%	31%
No	50%	65%	38%
Undecided	7%	5%	8%
No response	19%	15%	23%

Respondents: T=Total, Y=Year-Round, S=Seasonal



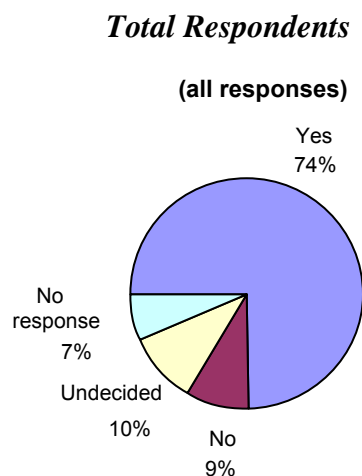
Housing

A majority of total respondents believed that North Haven needs affordable year-round housing (74%). Sixty-six percent felt that the town should consider making some town-owned land available for affordable housing. According to one respondent, "...there are houses for residents but the high taxes and ridiculous prices....make it very hard for the working class." Another respondent said, "...don't believe the town should be into housing. Keep land areas as is." A majority of total respondents felt that housing for both senior citizens (60%) and year-round single-families (72%) was needed. Respondents were split over whether manufactured homes were needed (27% yes, 27% no).

Question 1: Does North Haven need more affordable year-round housing?

	T	Y	S
Yes	74%	78%	71%
No	9%	9%	9%
Undecided	10%	5%	14%
No response	7%	8%	6%

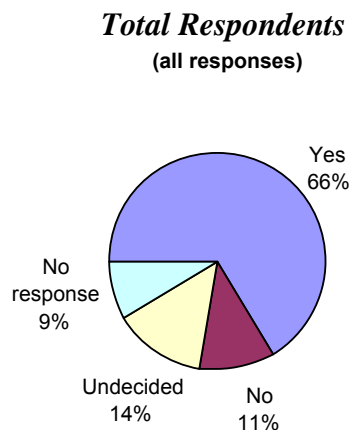
Respondents: T=Total, Y=Year-Round, S=Seasonal



Question 2: Should the town consider making some town-owned land for affordable housing?

	T	Y	S
Yes	66%	68%	65%
No	11%	9%	10%
Undecided	14%	5%	17%
No response	9%	8%	8%

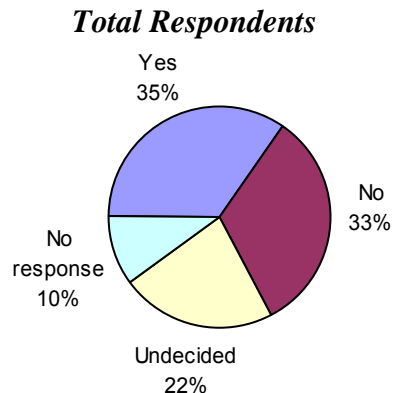
Respondents: T=Total, Y=Year-Round, S=Seasonal



Question 3: Should the town allow smaller building lots?

	T	Y	S
Yes	35%	38%	32%
No	33%	38%	29%
Undecided	22%	15%	29%
No response	10%	10%	10%

Respondents: T=Total, Y=Year-Round, S=Seasonal

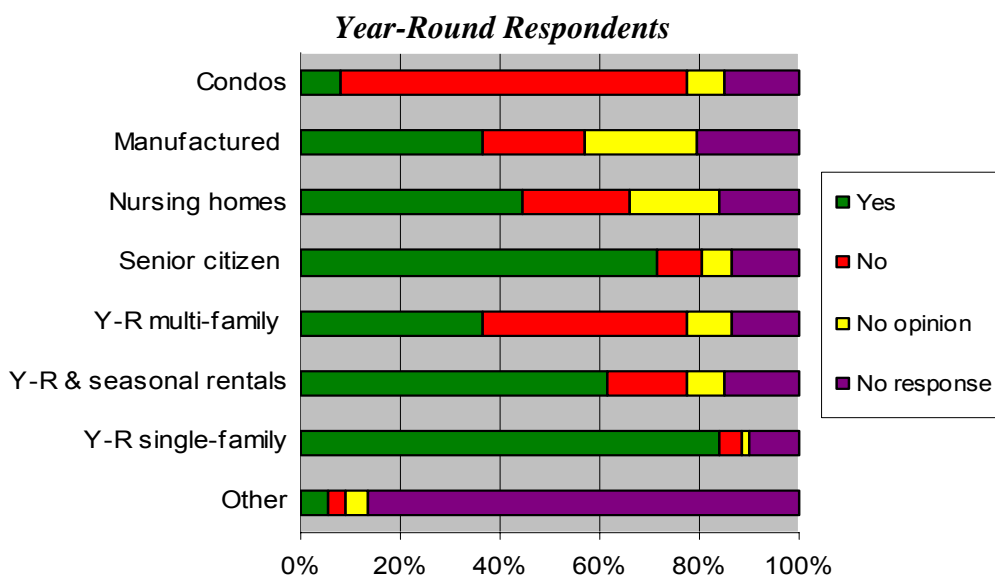


Question 4a: Which housing is needed on North Haven?

Year-Round Respondents

Housing	Y	N	N/O	NR
Condos	8%	69%	8%	15%
Manufactured	36%	20%	23%	20%
Nursing homes	44%	22%	18%	16%
Senior citizen	72%	9%	6%	14%
Y-R multi-family	36%	41%	9%	14%
Y-R & seasonal rentals	61%	16%	8%	15%
Y-R single-family	84%	5%	1%	10%
Other	6%	3%	5%	86%

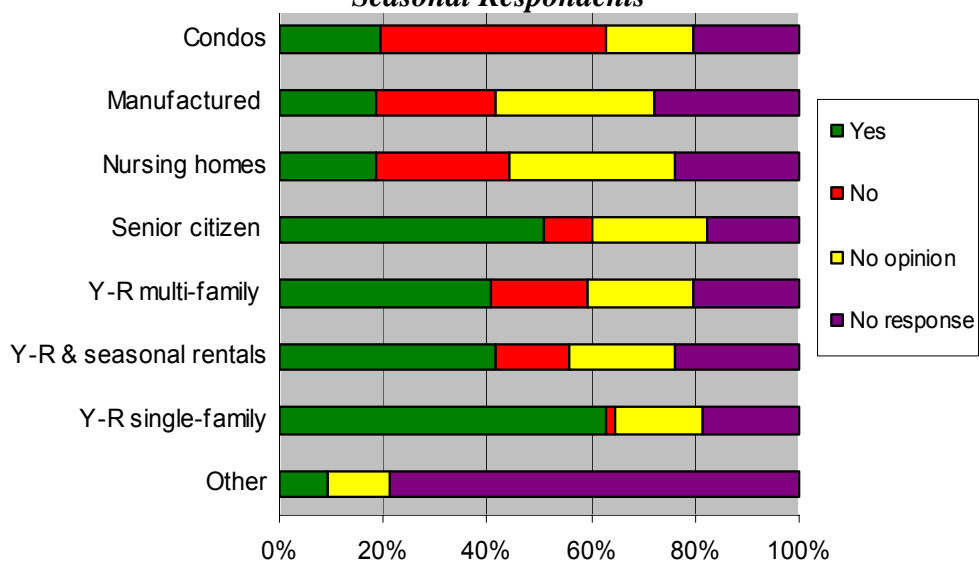
Y= Yes, N= No, N/O= No Opinion, NR= No response



Question 4b: Which housing is needed on North Haven?*Seasonal Respondents*

Housing	Y	N	N/O	NR
Condos	19%	44%	17%	20%
Manufactured	19%	23%	31%	28%
Nursing homes	19%	26%	31%	24%
Senior citizen	51%	9%	22%	18%
Y-R multi-family	41%	19%	20%	20%
Y-R & seasonal rentals	42%	14%	20%	24%
Y-R single-family	63%	2%	17%	19%
Other	9%	0%	12%	79%

Y= Yes, N= No, N/O= No Opinion, NR= No response

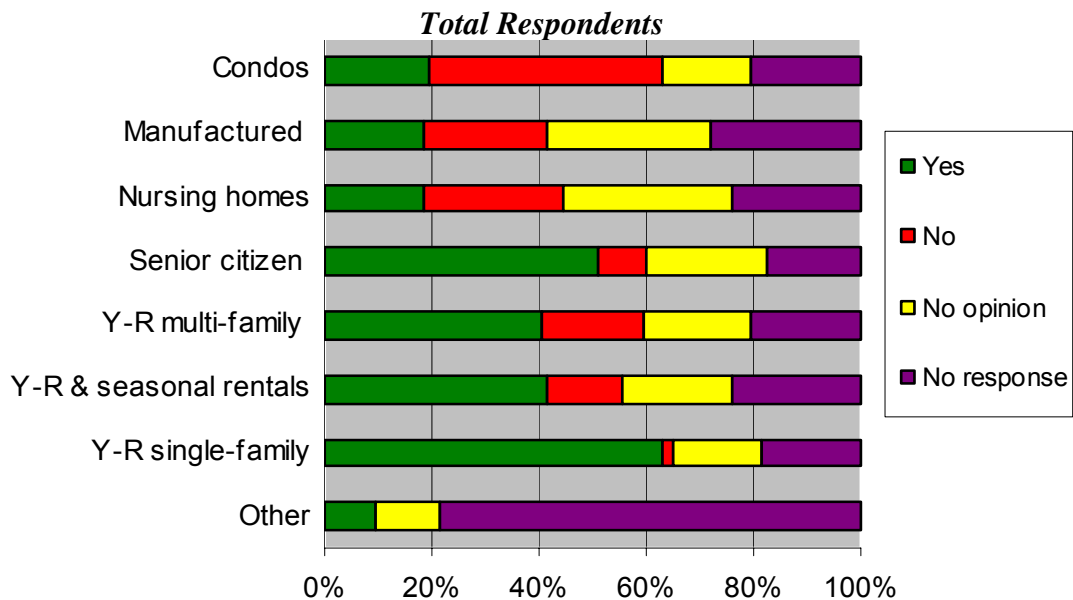
Seasonal Respondents

Question 4c: Which housing is needed on North Haven?

Total Respondents

Housing	Y	N	N/O	NR
Condos	14%	55%	13%	18%
Manufactured	27%	22%	27%	24%
Nursing homes	30%	24%	26%	20%
Senior citizen	60%	9%	15%	16%
Y-R multi-family	39%	29%	15%	17%
Y-R & seasonal rentals	51%	15%	15%	20%
Y-R single-family	72%	3%	10%	15%
Other	8%	2%	9%	82%

Y= Yes, N= No, N/O= No Opinion, NR= No response



Land Use

Preservation of the island's natural resources was important to most respondents, with over 80% of total respondents supporting the town's protection of wildlife habitat, wetlands, groundwater sources, the Fresh Pond Watershed, scenic views, and public water access for recreation and fishing. A few respondents questioned whether enhanced town protection of these resources would increase property taxes. One respondent commented: "...preserving things is great as long as it isn't a tax break for summer residents' estates and a higher taxes for working year-round residents."

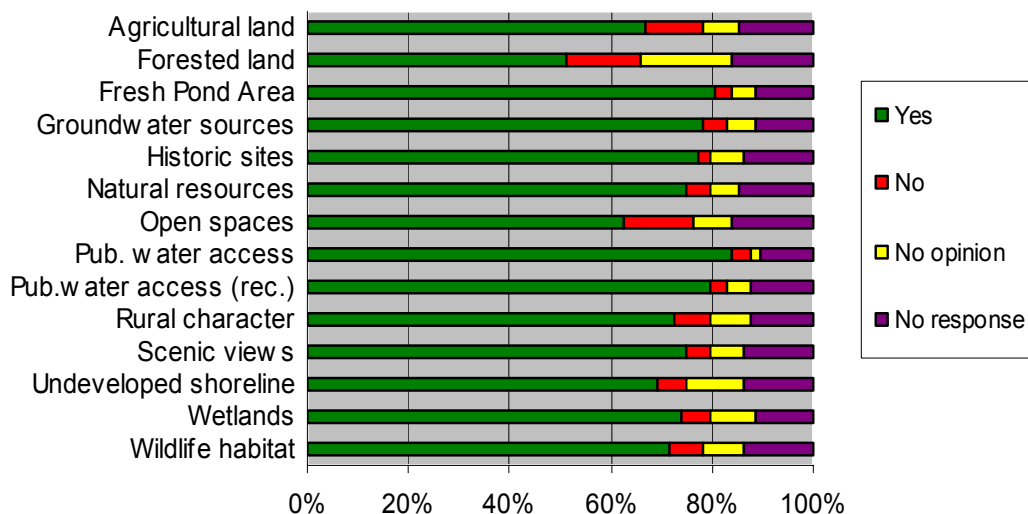
Question 1a: Should North Haven encourage the preservation/protection of:

Year-Round Respondents

Land Uses	Y	N	N/O	NR
Agricultural land	67%	11%	7%	15%
Forested land	51%	15%	18%	16%
Fresh Pond Area	81%	3%	5%	11%
Groundwater sources	78%	5%	6%	11%
Historic sites	77%	2%	7%	14%
Natural resources	75%	5%	6%	15%
Open spaces	63%	14%	8%	16%
Pub. water access (fishing)	84%	3%	2%	10%
Pub. water access (rec.)	80%	3%	5%	13%
Rural character	73%	7%	8%	13%
Scenic views	75%	5%	7%	14%
Undeveloped shoreline	69%	6%	11%	14%
Wetlands	74%	6%	9%	11%
Wildlife habitat	72%	7%	8%	14%

Y= Yes, N= No, N/O= No Opinion, NR= No response

Year-Round Respondents



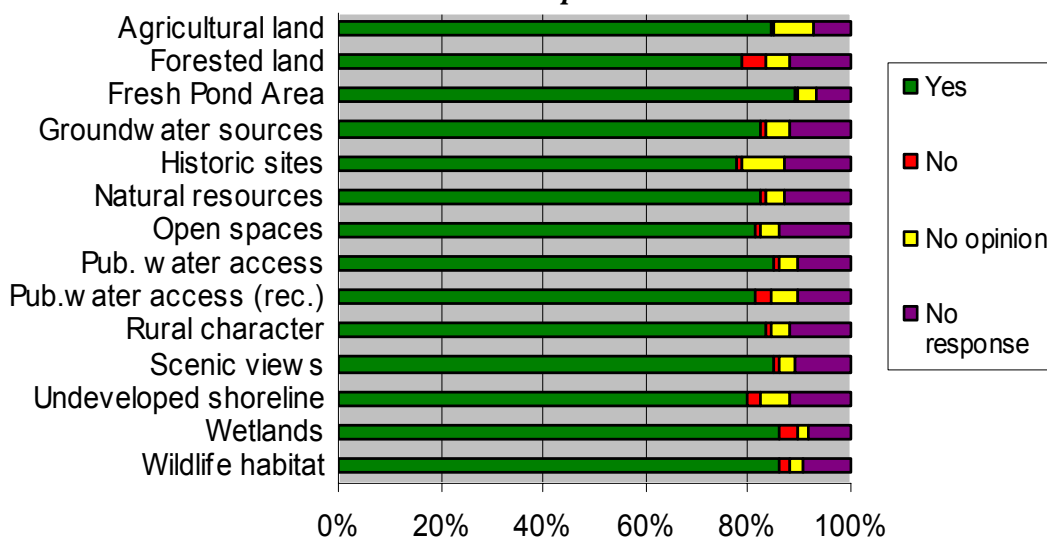
Question 1b: Should North Haven encourage the preservation/protection of:

Seasonal Respondents

Land Uses	Y	N	N/O	NR
Agricultural land	84%	1%	7%	7%
Forested land	79%	5%	5%	12%
Fresh Pond Area	89%	1%	4%	6%
Groundwater sources	82%	1%	5%	12%
Historic sites	78%	1%	8%	13%
Natural resources	82%	1%	4%	13%
Open spaces	81%	1%	4%	14%
Pub. water access (fishing)	85%	1%	4%	10%
Pub. water access (rec.)	81%	3%	6%	10%
Rural character	83%	1%	4%	12%
Scenic views	85%	1%	3%	11%
Undeveloped shoreline	80%	3%	6%	12%
Wetlands	86%	4%	2%	8%
Wildlife habitat	86%	2%	3%	9%

Y= Yes, N= No, N/O= No Opinion, NR= No response

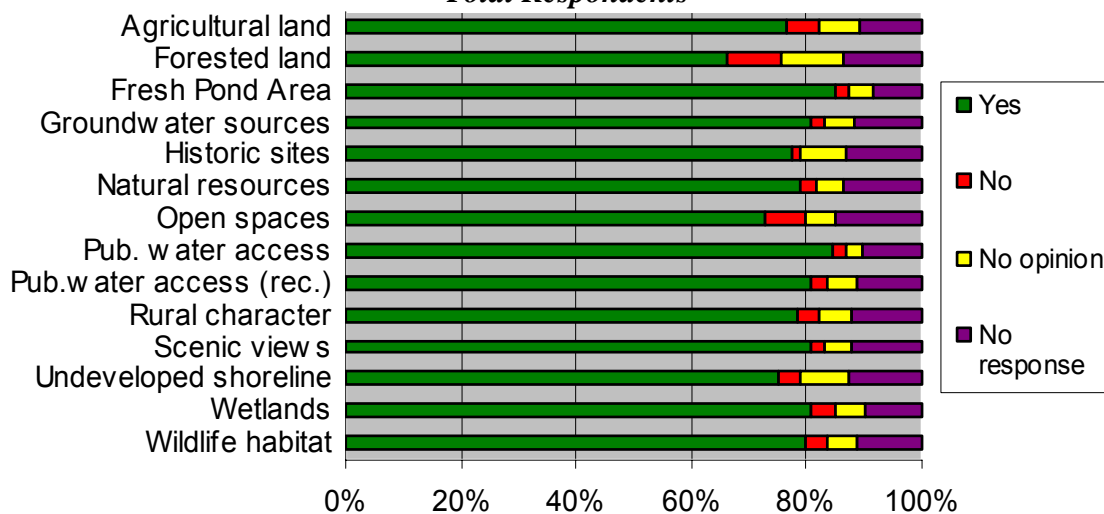
Seasonal Respondents



Question 1c: Should North Haven encourage the preservation/protection of:*Total Respondents*

Land Uses	Y	N	NO	NR
Agricultural land	77%	6%	7%	11%
Forested land	66%	9%	11%	14%
Fresh Pond Area	85%	2%	4%	9%
Groundwater sources	81%	3%	5%	12%
Historic sites	78%	2%	8%	13%
Natural resources	79%	3%	5%	14%
Open spaces	73%	7%	6%	15%
Pub. water access (fishing)	85%	2%	3%	10%
Pub. water access (rec.)	81%	3%	5%	11%
Rural character	79%	4%	6%	12%
Scenic views	81%	3%	5%	12%
Undeveloped shoreline	75%	4%	8%	13%
Wetlands	81%	5%	5%	10%
Wildlife habitat	80%	4%	5%	11%

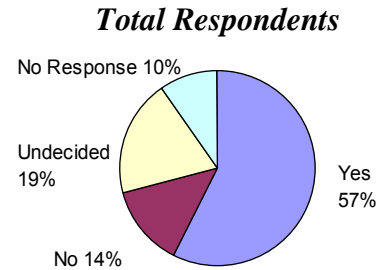
Y= Yes, N= No, N/O= No Opinion, NR= No response

Total Respondents

Question 2: Should North Haven create ordinances to protect old houses, old barns, and old cemeteries?

	T	Y	S
Yes	57%	52%	61%
No	14%	14%	14%
Undecided	19%	22%	18%
No response	10%	13%	7%

Respondents: T=Total, Y=Year-Round, S=Seasonal



Question 3: Should North Haven update and/or change the Land Use Ordinance?

	T	Y	S
Yes	36%	44%	29%
No	9%	5%	12%
Undecided	43%	38%	48%
No response	12%	14%	11%

Respondents: T=Total, Y=Year-Round, S=Seasonal

Total Respondents

