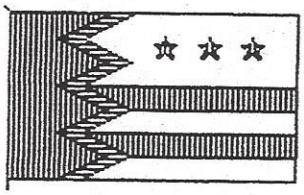
Town of

W A S H I N G T O N

County of Knox



State of Maine

Comprehensive Plan

Revised March 25, 2005

Prepared by the Town of Washington, Maine Comprehensive Plan Committee

---

Post Office Box 408 • Old Union Road • Washington, Maine 04574 • (207) 845-2

Table of Contents

Introduction 2

Comprehensive Planning 3

A Synopsis of Committee Work 6

Goals, Policies and Implementation Strategies 8

Goals, Policies and Implementation – Timeline 14

Inventory & Analysis

- Land Use 19
- Natural Resources 30
- Population 41
- Housing 48
- Public Facilities & Services 52
- Transportation 63
- Fiscal Capacity 70
- Cultural & Recreation 77
- Local Economy 90
- Summary 95

Appendices

- Appendix I - Comprehensive Plan Revision Committee
- Appendix II - Flag of the Town of Washington, Maine
- Appendix III - Historic Background
- Appendix IV - Historical Map of Washington, Maine
- Appendix V - 2004 Maps of Washington, Maine

Introduction

This Comprehensive Plan revises the Plan adopted by the Town of Washington in 1992 to meet the new requirements of the State of Maine's Comprehensive Planning & Land Use Regulation Act of 1988 (Title 30A, *Maine Revised Statutes, Annotated,* Section .....). It is the result of three years of very hard work by a committee of dedicated individuals.

The 1992 Comprehensive Plan forms the basis for our Land Use and Subdivision Ordinances and establishes the basic philosophical background for this town.

In this document, we explain the results of a thorough inventory of the Town of Washington and everything we could find that makes it "what it is." We attempt to analyze this data in light of the current state and national scene and interpret the results into a plan of action, based on the public opinion that we have received from citizens over these three years. Much new data was uncovered and included; we hope you are not overwhelmed by all these facts and figures. This document is, hopefully, the best single source for information about the Town of Washington, Maine.

The plan encompassed by the "Goals, Policies and Implementations" section addresses the issues that relate to the problems of this time in our town's history. It is the Committee's hope that this outline addresses the needs and desires of the town without impinging on any individual rights of private property or industry that would not otherwise jeopardize the future of the town at large.

In short, we will only be able to maintain the character of this town that we love by being conscious of the things that make it what it has become and by publicly identifying them. We must preserve them by taking actions now before it is too late.

Comprehensive Planning

Growth Management Act of 1988

On April 28, 1988, Governor John McKernan signed into law Maine's Growth Management Act (Title 30, M.R.S.A., Section 4960-A, Public Law 766), which began a new era of land use planning and growth management. This law gave Maine communities the tools to shape their future. It also established a mechanism for rationally deciding the suitability of future development projects.

This law required every Maine municipality to:

i. Adopt a comprehensive plan and review and revise it at least every five years;

ii. Adopt land use policies and ordinances compatible with both the town's comprehensive plan and State law;

iii. Adopt an implementation program to ensure that the goals set forth in the town's comprehensive plan are met; and

iv. Adopt a schedule for monitoring local growth and for revising goals, policies and ordinances at least every five years.

What is a Comprehensive Plan?

A comprehensive plan serves several functions. It is an expression of a municipality's vision of its future and is a guide to making the many public and private decisions that determine a community's future. The plan is also a source of basic information about existing and expected conditions in the municipality. Finally, it is legal support for the rational basis for the municipality's land use controls.

The comprehensive plan represents the first stage of the local growth management program. The comprehensive plan:

- describes and analyzes existing conditions affecting a municipality's growth and development;

- projections of such conditions into the future;

- identifies important problems and issues, establishes long-range goals for the municipality's future development;

- defines policies to achieve those goals; sets forth strategies to implement those policies; and

- provides basis for exercising land use controls and all other local ordinances.

Implementation Program

Although the comprehensive plan is the backbone of the local growth management program, it is not effective until it is implemented through the application of specific policies, programs, regulations, and other municipal actions. Taken together, these programs, regulations, and other actions constitute the implementation program.

As required by the Maine Growth Management Act, the implementation part of the *Goals, Policies and Implementations* section of this plan has been devised and revised by the citizens of the Town of Washington in order to achieve the town's Goals and Policies. It should be remembered that this plan is not an ordinance, but a guide for Washington's future. You should note especially that all actions that require the expenditure of funds, as well as any new or revised ordinances will be voted on, on an individual basis. The implementation program is the "meat" of the Comprehensive Plan and, if certified by the State of Maine, is expected to be followed. The other sections of the Comprehensive Plan are the backing and justification of this implementation program and are non-binding.

Ten State Goals

The centerpiece of the Growth Management Act is a set of ten state goals to guide the planning process. Recognizing the diverse character of Maine communities, these goals are broad, and yet they oblige both state and local decision-makers to address the issues most important to Mainers.

The Ten State Goals:

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

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

iii. To promote an economic climate that increases job opportunities and overall economic wellbeing;

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

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

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

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

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

ix. To preserve the State's historic and archeological resources; and

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

Changes in 1991 to Comprehensive Planning

Following the budget crisis of July, 1991, the Maine Legislature changed some of the laws relating to Comprehensive Planning. Mandates have been removed and replaced by "shoulds." Many of the funding programs, such as the Implementation grants or the salt shed funding have been put on "hold" or eliminated entirely. The Office of Comprehensive Planning has been virtually terminated.

A Synopsis of Committee Work

The Comprehensive Plan Committee of Washington was appointed by the Selectmen in June of 2000 to revise the ten year Comprehensive Plan. In the four and a half years since its inception the committee has accomplished the following:

The committee has sent a survey to each household in Washington. This questionnaire/survey asked for opinions on every facet of the town operation, what was right, wrong, how to improve and what direction and steps should be taken for the good of the town in the next ten years. The responses were incorporated into the plan.

There have been sixty-five committee meetings and many subcommittee meetings, each lasting about two hours and averaging nine people a meeting.

We gathered data regarding present population, housing and buildings, by consulting U.S. census figures, Town tax assessments and building permits, and by a "windshield survey" – driving the town and inspecting properties.

We spent time with the Town Clerk and the Town Tax Assessor reviewing data.

The Natural Resources sub-committee met with environmental groups, the Washington Lakes Association, the Audubon Society and others to identify protected areas and endangered species.

The Roads and Transportation sub-committee consulted with the State Road Commission and the Department of Transportation.

We made a current inventory of public facilities and services, recreation and cultural resources.

In our effort to understand State requirements and regulations, ways of preserving our natural resources and how to proceed to develop a plan, we invited these various professionals to meet with the committee and with the townspeople.

Kathy Fuller of the Maine Department of Transportation spoke on access management of roads, policies and mandates.

Barbara Charry of the Maine Audubon Society on the impact of development on the wildlife and plants of Maine.

Mark Statler of the Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Department of Maine on specifying areas in the Comprehensive Plan to protect, by showing maps of the region.

John Piotti, Program Director for the Maine Farms Project. Keeping small farms from disappearing. He also spoke on Land regulation in his capacity as a Maine State Representative.

Bradley Brann, Chairman of the Town of Washington Planning Board spoke on Zoning and sprawl.

Mary Ann Hayes, Senior Planner for the Maine State Planning Office, addressing critical areas in the Comprehensive Plan.

Ethan Croce of the Midcoast Regional Planning Office gave the committee an overview of the important areas in the plan and how to solve them. In addition, he

critiqued one section of our updated plan and showed us how additional information is necessary and is available.

Under the committee's direction, the town Selectmen sent out to each household the "Goals, Policies and Implementations" section of the Ten Year Comprehensive Plan with a notice of four public meetings in September and October of 2004 to discuss these and any other suggestions by the townspeople for inclusion in the plan. These were held. In early January, there will be an additional public meeting to further discuss the entire Comprehensive Plan.

Goals, Policies and Implementation Strategies

The five main goals of the Town of Washington's proposed Ten-year Comprehensive Plan are as follows:

Goal 1. To preserve the town character and assure that it remains a thriving place which will attract compatible residential and commercial development.

Goal 2. To protect the town's rural character, maintain its visual quality, and to acknowledge the value of its watersheds, lakes, forest, and farmland.

Goal 3. To encourage the type of commercial and industrial development that would provide employment opportunities and strengthen the tax base for the town

Goal 4. To develop a long range road plan

Goal 5. To ensure that the Comprehensive Plan is carried out through the next ten years

The Ten-year Comprehensive Plan committee has met for the past three years, and with input from various state agencies, private organizations, and most importantly, the citizens of Washington, we have determined that the following goals conform to the growth the citizens of Washington desire. To that end we recommend the Selectmen appoint a committee to review our Land Use Ordinances to make them conform to this comprehensive plan.

Proposed Goals and Implementations:

Goal I:

To preserve the town character and assure that it remains a thriving place which will attract compatible residential and commercial development.

POLICIES:

A: Improve the character of downtown, and allow the village to become more of a center.

IMPLEMENTATIONS:

1. Direct the expansion of the village away from the Route 220 heavy traffic.
2. Identify a designated area for more housing and business opportunities.
3. Retain the local elementary school.
4. Develop additional recreational facilities.
5. Request state-designated crosswalks on Route 220 at Silvia's Store, and the Prescott School, and place caution signs at the Town Office.
6. Explore the possibility of putting a foot and bike path in the village area to promote safety of pedestrians and report to the town meeting.
7. Direct Selectmen to appoint an ongoing committee to consider future housing needs for the anticipated growth in town population

B: Encourage new retail activity

IMPLEMENTATIONS:

1. Direct the selectmen to appoint a town development committee to promote small businesses in order to encourage development in the town area.
2. Provide pamphlets describing the Town's attributes and facilities

C: Utilize technology to further town interests.

IMPLEMENTATION:

1. Use the town website to promote the community and list its resources.

D: Provide for a safe environment for the Town. In 2003, county law enforcement officers responded to 350 incidents in the Town of Washington.

IMPLEMENTATIONS:

1. Determine specific needs and enforcement issues to be addressed.
2. Investigate sharing the cost of law enforcement services with other towns.

Goal II:

To protect the town's rural character, maintain its visual quality, and acknowledge the value of its watersheds, lakes, forest, and farmland.

POLICIES:

A: Treasure and protect our ponds, lakes, and streams, yet maintain access for local residents so they can share these facilities year-round.

IMPLEMENTATION:

1. Ask the conservation committee to create a plan which would allow all town parks to be used in a safe and environmentally friendly fashion
2. Obtain an access area to Washington Pond to be used only for swimming.

B: Encourage preservation of open spaces.

IMPLEMENTATIONS:

1. Utilize cluster housing concepts.
2. Protect areas identified as deer corridors and winter yards shown on wildlife habitat Map six.

C: Pursue strategies to encourage voluntary land preservation.

IMPLEMENTATIONS:

1. Explore diverse land uses such as a program for farm development, land grant opportunities, and possible University of Maine information sources for using farmlands as research modes.
2. Encourage and maintain contacts with local land trusts.

D: Maintain and upgrade the quality of our visual landscape.

IMPLEMENTATIONS:

1. Establish setbacks around perimeters of all public properties and local cemeteries.
2. Encourage reclamation of those lands damaged by gravel interests.

E: Maintain or improve the high quality of our water resources for current and future use. Reference Map 5 -Water Resources.

IMPLEMENTATIONS:

1. Ensure the continued monitoring of water quality in the Town's lakes and ponds.
2. Encourage the establishment of a monitoring system for the water quality of the Town's rivers and streams that incurs no cost to the Town.
3. Develop a plan that will protect all Town aquifers.
4. Maintain existing developmental setbacks around major water bodies.
5. Build a salt/sand shed on town land.

F: Protect historic sites and buildings.

IMPLEMENTATION:

1. Create historic areas.

Goal III:

To encourage the type of commercial and industrial development that would provide employment opportunities and strengthen the tax base for the Town.

POLICIES:

A: Create a commercial and industrial zone that would be within easy access to a transportation corridor.

IMPLEMENTATIONS:

1. Direct the Selectmen to form a committee to investigate the placement and size of an industrial area.
2. Develop a policy of impact fees for larger developments to offset costs to the Town.

B: Encourage establishment and growth of local businesses.

IMPLEMENTATIONS:

1. Selectmen appoint a permanent committee to study small business and commercial opportunities such as:
   a. Recreational facilities, for example a golf course to attract people and businesses.
   b. Explore the possibility of capturing methane gas from the town dump as an income source.
   c. Make environmental impact a major criterion for new industries while considering employment and benefits to other local businesses.
   d. Encourage development of a commercial recreation, health, and fitness center.

Goal IV:

Develop a long range road plan.

POLICIES:

A: Maintain town roads to a safe standard.

IMPLEMENTATIONS:

1. Direct the Planning Board to require any commercial or residential development or activity on existing roads to be responsible for paying their fair share of the impact on the roads utilized by them.
2. Direct the Town to investigate available grants and other funding options for road maintenance, repair, and upgrading.
3. Address the problems of speeding traffic in town.

B: Develop a paving policy for upgrading roads.

IMPLEMENTATION

1. Direct the Selectmen to develop a policy on surfacing roads based on studies of traffic impact, needs of the citizens and a cost analysis.

Goal V:

To assure that the Comprehensive Plan is implemented through the next ten years.

POLICY

A: Review the Comprehensive Plan implementations each year to check progress.

IMPLEMENTATIONS

1. Direct the Selectmen to review each implementation of goals in the yearly Town Report.
2. Direct the Planning Board to review the Land Use Ordinance to assure that it conforms to the Comprehensive Plan.
3. Request Town to establish a Comprehensive Plan Fund for future updates.

GOALS, POLICIES & IMPLEMENTATIONS—TIMELINE

Any changes in Land Use Ordinances will be presented to Town for voter approval.

Goal I. To preserve the town character and assure that it remains a thriving place which will attract compatible residential and commercial development.

Policies	Implementations	Responsibility	Time Frame
A. Improve the character of downtown, and allow the village to become more of a center.	1. Direct the expansion of the village away from the Route 220 heavy traffic.	1. Planning Board	1. Beginning as soon as possible and ongoing
	2. Identify a designated area for more housing and business opportunities.	2. Planning Board	2. Within 5 years
	3. Retain the local elementary school.	3. Voters Selectmen	3. Ongoing
	4. Develop additional recreational facilities.	4. Recreation Committee	4. Ongoing
	5. Request state designated crosswalks on Route 220 at Silvia's Store and the Prescott School, and place state caution signs at the Town Office.	5. Selectmen Road Commissioner	5. By the year 2007
	6. Explore the possibility of establishing a foot and bike path in the village area to promote the safety of pedestrians and report to the Town Meeting.	6. Selectmen Road Commissioner Recreation Committee	6. By the year 2006
	7. Direct Selectmen to appoint an ongoing committee to consider future housing needs for the anticipated growth in town population.	7. Selectmen Housing Committee	7. Ongoing

Policies	Implementations	Responsibility	Time Frame
B. Encourage new retail activity	1. Direct the Selectmen to appoint a town development committee to promote small businesses that are an allowable use in order to encourage development in the town area.	1. Town Development Committee	1. Ongoing
	2. Provide pamphlets describing the Town's attributes and facilities.	2. Town Communication Committee	2. 2007
C. Utilize technology to further town interests.	1. Use the town website to promote the community and list its resources.	1. Town Communication Committee	1. Ongoing
D. Provide for a safe environment for the Town.	1. Determine specific needs and enforcement issues to be addressed.	1. Selectmen	1. 2006
	2. Investigate sharing the cost of law enforcement services with other towns.	2. Selectmen	1. 2007

Goal II. To protect the town's rural character, maintain its visual quality, and acknowledge the value of its watersheds, lakes, forest & farmland.

Policies	Implementations	Responsibility	Time Frame
A. Treasure & protect our ponds, lakes & streams, yet maintain access for local residents so they can share these facilities year-round	1. Ask the Conservation Committee to create a plan which would allow all town parks to be used in a safe & environmentally friendly fashion.	1. Conservation Committee	1. 2007
	2. Obtain an access area to Washington Pond to be used only for swimming.	2. Selectmen Recreation Committee Voters	2. 2010
B. Encourage preservation of open spaces.	1. Utilize cluster housing concepts.	1. Planning Board	1. Beginning ASAP & ongoing

Policies	Implementations	Responsibility	Time Frame
	2. Protect areas identified as deer corridors and winter yards shown on wildlife habitat Map six	2. Planning Board Board of Appeals	2. Ongoing
C. Pursue strategies to encourage voluntary land preservation.	1. Explore diverse land uses such as a program for farm development, land grant opportunities, and possible University of Maine information sources for using farmlands as research modes.	1. Town Development Committee	1. Beginning ASAP & ongoing
	2. Encourage & maintain contacts with local land trusts.-	2. Conservation Committee	2. Ongoing
D. Maintain & upgrade the quality of our visual landscape.	1. Establish setbacks around perimeters of all public properties and local cemeteries.	1. Planning Board	1. 2006
	2. Encourage reclamation of those lands damaged by gravel interests.	2. Planning Board Board of Appeals Mining Committee	2. Ongoing
E. Maintain or improve the high quality of our water resources for current and future use. Reference Map-5– Water Resources.	1. Ensure the continues monitoring of water quality in the town's lakes & ponds.	1. Conservation Committee	1. Annually
	2. Encourage the establishment of a monitoring system for the water quality of the Town's rivers & streams that incurs no cost to the Town.	2. Conservation Committee	2. 2007
	3. Develop a plan that will protect all Town Aquifers.	3. Conservation Committee	3. 2010
	4. Maintain existing developmental setbacks around major water bodies	4. Planning Board Board of Appeals	4. Ongoing

Policies	Implementations	Responsibility	Time Frame
	5. Construct sand/salt shed on town property	5. Voters Planning Board	5. 2007
F. Protect historic sites and buildings	1. Create historic areas	1. Selectmen Historical Society	1. 2007

Goal III. To encourage the type of commercial & industrial development that would provide employment opportunities and strengthen the tax base for the town.

Policies	Implementations	Responsibility	Time Frame
A. Create a commercial & industrial zone that would be allow easy access to a transportation corridor.	1. Direct the Selectmen to form a committee to investigate the placement & size of an industrial area.	1. Selectmen Town Development Committee	1. 2008
	2. Develop a policy of impact fees for larger developments to offset costs to the Town.	2. Selectmen Town Development Committee Planning Board	2. 2008
B. Encourage establishment and growth of local businesses.	1. Selectmen appoint a permanent committee to study small business and commercial opportunities such as:	1. Business Development Committee with recommendations from:	1. Ongoing
	a. Recreational facilities, for example a golf course to attract people and businesses.	a. Recreation Committee	
	b. Explore the possibility of capturing methane gas from the town dump as an income source.	b. Selectmen	
	c. Make environmental impact a major criterion for new industries while considering employment and benefits to other local businesses.	c. Conservation Committee	
	d. Encourage development of a commercial recreation, health & fitness center.	d. Recreation Committee	

Goal IV. Develop a long range road plan

Policies	Implementations	Responsibility	Time Frame
A. Maintain town roads to a safe standard.	1. Direct the Planning Board to require any commercial or residential development or activity on existing roads to be responsible for paying their fair share of the impact on the roads utilized by them.	1. Roads Committee Road Commissioner	1. 2006
	2. Direct the town to investigate available grants and other funding options for road maintenance, repair and upgrading.	2. Selectmen Roads Committee Road Commissioner	2. Ongoing
	3. Address the problems of speeding traffic in town.	3. Selectmen Knox County Sheriff	3. Ongoing
B. Develop a paving policy for upgrading roads.	1. Direct the Selectmen to develop a policy on surfacing roads based on studies of traffic impact, needs of the citizens and cost analysis	1. Selectmen Roads Committee Road Commissioner	1. 2006

Goal V. To assure that the Comprehensive Plan is implemented through the next ten years.

Policy	Implementations	Responsibility	Time Frame
1. Review the Comprehensive Plan implementations each year to check progress.	1. Direct the Selectmen to review each implementation of goals in the yearly Town Report	1. Selectmen	1. Annually
	2. Direct the Planning Board to review the Land Use Ordinance to assure that it conforms to the Comprehensive Plan.	2. Planning Board	2. Ongoing
	3. Request Town to establish Comprehensive Plan Fund for future updates.	3. Voters Selectmen	3. Annually

INVENTORY & ANALYSIS

Land Use

Introduction

The Town of Washington contains 25,002 total acres, or 39 square miles, of which there are 22,789 acres of dry land, 665 acres of inland waters and 1,544 acres of bog.

Tracking land use provides insight into a community's characteristics, values and traditions. The examination of current land use patterns and development trends are important in establishing future patterns. The following information provides an overview of current land use and development patterns in Washington, Maine.

Non-residential Lands

Close to 50% of Washington lots have no structure on the land. Approximately 80% of that space is covered by forests, some managed and some not, and the other 15% is classified as "open space-field". Approximately 1.5%, (400 acres or 28 parcels) is dedicated to mining, primarily gravel extraction, and up to 100 acres are used for rock mining. Of the 10% that is classified as "open space - field," approximately 1%-2% is used for commercial blueberries; 130 acres are in the open space program.

Wildlife Habitats

The Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife recommends that shore land areas be zoned as wildlife protection zones because of the density and diversity of wildlife. Wetlands provide important habitat for a number of wildlife species including most species of waterfowl (wood duck, black duck and Canadian Geese , aquatic fur-bearers (muskrat, beaver, mink,) and big game (deer and moose) as well as an increase in wild turkeys, and coyotes. Some wetlands are of higher value than others, but all wetlands add diversity to the habitat and, consequently, diversity to the wildlife population.

Washington has an abundance of wildlife due to the expanses of open fields and forests and the presence of several significant ponds and streams (Washington Pond, Crystal Lake, the Medomak River, Spring Pond, Muddy Pond, Middle Pond, Iron Pond, Davis Stream, Jackson Stream) and associated watersheds and wetlands.

Deer wintering areas are considered extremely critical to maintaining the area's deer population. Deer wintering areas are places where deer go during the winter to seek shelter from the deep snow, cold temperatures and wind. Deer depend on

these areas for survival. These areas consist of predominantly older to mature softwood stands that provide cover and protection from the weather.

The IFW has recently identified the approximate locations of nine large deer wintering areas within the Town of Washington. Sites were identified by aerial photography but are not yet confirmed by ground investigation. A map depicting these deer-wintering areas has been sent to the town from the IFW and is available for public use at the Washington Town Office. This information has been added to the *Summary of Constraints Map 6.*

Three unique natural areas have been identified by the state:1). A New England Bluet (dragonfly) area on Crystal Lake; 2). Broad Beach Fern on the back side of Patrick Mountain; 3. A Red Maple swamp on the south end of Rt 220.

Forest Harvesting Activities

Forest land is estimated to cover between 70%-80% of the town. About a dozen logging operators in town make a part-time or full-time living in the woods.Many people work part time in the woods to supplement their incomes or cut their own firewood. Most harvesting operations are under 100 acres.

The State Certified Tree Growth Program includes 4,103 acres belonging to 45 landowners. Stands are selectively cut or highgraded rather than clearcut. Woods products include saw logs, pulp wood, occasionally birch bolts, and firewood.

According to the Department of Inland Fisheries, timber harvesting that leads to long term removal of trees but maintains 50% of the area in suitable cover at all times is appropriate area management to maintain our large diversity of wildlife habitat.

Agriculture Activities

Agriculture in Washington is a microcosm of agriculture throughout the country. Approximately three fourths of Washington was open farm land in the mid-nineteenth century.

Today Washington has an agricultural base of part-time farmers and small farms. Local farming consists of several hay, vegetable and tree farms, a variety of livestock farms, and two greenhouses. A small amount of acreage is tilled (estimated to be less than 400 acres), primarily on flat, well drained soils. Hayfields continue to be productive throughout the town, There are over 300 acres of blueberry land cultivated by several growers. Many smaller hay and blueberry fields are scattered throughout town. The 1990 *Land Use Map 3a* classifies these farms as "open-space-field" and displays them in yellow.

Mining Activities

Washington has extensive deposits of sand, gravel, bed rock and flat rock. These deposits support a substantial industry. There are seven large operations in Washington. Most of the large working pits are located in the southern part of town. There are other smaller operations throughout town. The Mining Ordinance which voters adopted in March, 2002 addresses standards of mineral extraction and reclamation.

Developed Lands

Residential Housing

In 1990 there were approximately 521 residences and six apartments in Washington, some of which had part-time farm operations. In 2003 the total Washington year round residences were 655, as well as 147 seasonal single family homes.

There is no municipal sewer service anywhere in Washington, and only minimal water service. There is a town well at the monument that feeds two homes, the Masonic lodge, and a store. The municipal building supplies water to the public at an outside faucet.

The town can be divided into three types of residential housing:

1): Village residential consists of housing in Washington Village, Razorville, and Stickney Corner, with the majority of units being single family, 19th century structures. They are characterized primarily by small lots in the quarter acre to one acre range, with the houses located fairly close together. Newer structures are being built all over town.

2) Low density housing is found throughout the town most typically along the roadways. The vast majority of homes in Washington are in this designation. Lot sizes range from about one acre to several hundred acres. Many farm and forestlands have been sold for house lots.

Residences in low density areas are typically separated by several hundred feet. This low density contributes to the preservation of the traditional rural character of the town. Farming and timber harvesting activities occur throughout the low density residential area and further add to the rural character of those neighborhoods.

3) Shoreland residential areas include both permanent and seasonal housing around Washington Pond and Crystal Lake. It is a mixture of older cottages and newer homes with an increasing number of camps being converted to year-round homes. In 2000 there were over 60 seasonal units on Washington Pond and Crystal Lake, an increase of 8 seasonal units in ten years. (In 1990 there were 52

seasonal units.) There has also been new home construction on remaining available lots.

Commercial Activities Historically there have been five commercial centers in Washington: Washington Village (formerly known as Washington Mills or Starrett's Mills), Stickney Corner, Razorville, The Globe, and West Washington. Currently Route 17 appears to be the major commercial area in town followed by Washington Village. Small commercial and home based activities continue to be distributed throughout the community.

At the present time, 2005, the Town of Washington has limited manufacturing. The future role of manufacturing will be addressed further in Washington's Goals.

Shoreline Activities

Shoreline development is a primary concern because the water sources of our ponds and streams are contained within the boundaries of the town. Because the town isn't contributing pollutants to this water system, the water is of very high quality.

There are more than ninety structures on Washington Pond; many are year-round residences. Washington Pond also has two commercial summer camps: Med-O-Lark Camp and Medomak Family Camp. Crystal Lake has fifteen structures, over half of which are year-round residences and most of which are on the western shore.

Public access is available at the Washington Pond boat landing on Rt 105. There is also boating and swimming at the Nelson Butterfield Park on Crystal Lake.

Projected Development Patterns

Residential Development

Increases in residential home construction indicate that major portions of Washington's landscape will continue to be converted to housing in the future. Residential growth will require an increase in fire protection and other infrastructure for providing services to a growing population.

In 1990 the total Washington residences were 398, which represented a major increase in residential development in the town at the time. In 2000, there were 518 residences which included 20 year round homes on the ponds, and 52 seasonal units. In 2004 there were 605 residences, which included 28 year round residences and 91 seasonal homes on Washington Pond and Crystal Lake.

Mining Development

Mining activities continue to contribute to the economy in the Town of Washington. The sand, gravel and rock mining reflects an expanding statewide market. In 2002, the town passed a mining ordinance to provide regulations for this industry. A Mining Ordinance Review Committee was also established at that time.

Land Use Plan

Washington's Land Use Plan currently consists of two elements: a Summary of Constraints Map and a current Districting Map. Together these two elements identify community needs and options for managing future development.

1) Summary of Constraints Map

This map (number 6 in this plan) depicts areas where development should be looked at and carefully managed because of fragile natural resources, or special values.

2) Current Districts

Washington's current districts are the first land use districts in the town's history. The districts stem from a careful inventory of the town's most important natural resources that was first completed in 1987. They reflect a strong community will to maintain the town's rural character and protect its natural and scenic resources.

All land in the town has been placed into one or more of the six districts. Building Permits from the Planning Board are required for any development or building over 240 square feet.

The current districts of the town were established to primarily protect the large acreage of farm lands and forest in Washington. The areas where growth is carefully managed according to standards that reflect Washington's rural character are the Rural District and the Shoreland District; growth is accommodated according to town standards in the Village District and the Rural/Commercial District.The Town of Washington adopted the Land Use Ordinance in December of 1988. The Ordinances established districts and limits on development in specific areas (refer to the *Current Districting Map 7*).

The districts are:

• **Conservation District:** This district is established to protect all fragile environmental systems, especially those that include steep slopes, wetlands, floodplains, and shorelands on which development would degrade water quality or disrupt productive habitat and biotic systems.

The district includes all wetlands as identified on the Town Water Resources Map, all slopes in excess of 25% as described on the Constraints Map, and wildlife habitats and deer wintering yards specifically designated by the town. Uses are

allowed that avoid disruption of the natural environment while allowing productive use to be made of the land. This district is subject to the requirements of the Watershed Overlay District.

• **Farm and Forest District:** This district is established to protect the open space and forest land that have historically provided economic and cultural basis for the town of Washington. Any area not included in the Conservation, Rural, Rural/Commercial, Village or Shoreland Districts shall be determined to be in the Farm and Forest District. This district is also subject to the requirements of the Watershed Overlay District.

• **Rural District:** This district is established to provide flexibility and innovation in the use of the rural lands according to sound standards of development, at the same time protecting this natural, rural quality from development sprawl. This district is generally composed of sparsely settled areas that are open, wooded and rural in nature. This district is generally beyond areas that will conceivably be served by public water and sewer.

The Land Use Plan intends that open space, agriculture, and low density residential uses be encouraged. Such uses tend to preserve the rural, open space atmosphere that characterizes much of the town.

At the same time the Land Use Plan discourages higher density development in those sections of the town that are not best suited for such development, and which burden the town's infrastructure. This district is also subject to the requirements of the Watershed Overlay District.

• **Rural/Commercial District**: This district is designed to provide for continued business and residential growth while maintaining balance in the community. Allowed uses include retail businesses, restaurants, personal services, and professional offices. Certain light industrial uses may be allowed as conditional use. The Rural/ Commercial District is the principal growth area in Washington. The district is established in an area with greater capabilities to absorb commercial growth impacts. Transportation and access are superior to other locations in the town, soils are more suitable for development than for agricultural purposes.

• **Village District:** This district accommodates controlled growth while preserving the physical, historic, aesthetic, and social quality of Washington Village. The purpose of the Village District is to maintain the historic concept of the Village as the center of the town's commercial and residential activity.

• **Shoreland District:** This district protects the water quality and scenic qualities of Washington Pond, Crystal Lake, Iron Pond, Spring Pond, Muddy Pond, Medomak River, Little Medomak River, Davis Stream, Jackson Stream, Washington Brook, Hope Brook, Vanner Brook, and Pitcher Brook. Some water bodies have recently been listed as a part of this district: Lily Pond, the stream

between Crystal Lake and Washington Pond, Calderwood Brook, and Burns Brook. Also, tributaries of these water bodies that run for eight months or more annually have also been added. This district is also subject to the requirements of the Watershed Overlay District.

• **Watershed District:** This district is established to protect the Washington Pond/Crystal Lake Watershed into which only water from this town flows.

This is an overlay district, with requirements greater than otherwise allowable for activities in other districts. All underlying uses are permitted, except those defined as conditional or prohibited. Conditional uses in this district are: commercial application of fertilizers and storage of more than ten cubic yards of manure. Prohibited uses in this district are: commercial auto repair facilities, aboveground storage of petroleum products greater than 275 gallons, underground storage of petroleum products, hazardous waste, junkyards or salvage operations, mineral extraction activities, storage of pesticides greater than one gallon liquid or five pounds dry, solid waste facilities and septage waste disposal.

District Requirements and Size

In each district, there are three classes of usage: allowable, conditional and prohibited. Allowable uses are those normally pursued and for which no additional permits are required. Conditional uses are governed by the Article XI of the Land Use Ordinance and require a special permit from the Planning Board. Prohibited uses may not take place under any circumstances. Each district has its own specific rules and regulations; consult the *Washington Land Use Ordinance* for more details.

Controls on development include road frontage, minimum lot size and land use requirements. It should be noted that there are additional standards regarding environmental, industrial, shoreland, signs, cluster development, manufactured housing, abandoned vehicles, junkyards, auto salvage operations, accumulation of debris, uninhabitable structures, yard sales, garage sales and flea markets in the ordinance. Nonconforming lots, uses and structures are also covered by the ordinance.

Minimum Lot Size and Road Frontage Requirements

In all cases where any area which shall be determined to be in two or more districts, provisions of the more restrictive of the districts shall apply.

Farm and Forest District (F.F.)

Minimum lot area: 3 acres.
(except that all lots situated more than 500 feet from any State or Town road shall require a minimum lot area and lot area per dwelling unit of 5 acres).
Minimum lot area per dwelling unit : 3 acres.
Minimum road frontage: 300 feet.

Minimum set backs:
Front yard: 75 feet.
Side yard: 25 feet.
Rear yard: 25 feet.
Minimum set back from normal high water mark: 100 feet

Rural District (R)

Minimum lot area: 2 acres.
Minimum lot area per dwelling unit: 2 acres.
Minimum road frontage: 200 feet.
Minimum setbacks:
Front yard: 50 feet.
Side yard: 10 feet.
Rear yard: 10 feet.
Minimum set back from normal high water mark: 100 feet

Rural /Commercial District (RC)

Minimum lot area: 1 acre.
Minimum lot area per dwelling unit: 1 acre.
Minimum road frontage: 100 feet.
Minimum setbacks:
Front yard: 50 feet.
Side yard: 10 feet.
Rear yard: 10 feet.
Minimum set back from normal high water mark: 100 feet

Village District (V)

Minimum lot area: 30,000 sq. feet.
Minimum lot area per dwelling unit: 30,000 sq. feet.
Minimum road frontage: 100 feet.
Minimum setbacks:
Front yard: 25 feet.
Side yard: 10 feet.
Rear yard: 25 feet.
Minimum set back from normal high water mark: 100 feet

Shoreland District (S)

	Lakes & ponds	Rivers & streams.
Minimum lot area:	1 acre	3 acres
Minimum lot area per dwelling unit:	1 acre	3 acres
Minimum shore frontage:	200 feet	300 feet
Minimum setbacks:		
Side yard:	10 feet	25 feet

From rear lot of boundary:	10 feet	25 feet
Minimum set back from high water mark:	100 feet	100 feet

Watershed District (WS)

The watershed district shall be considered an overlay district.

Conservation District (C)

The conservation district shall be considered an overlay district.

Figure L-1 - Land Use Districts & Descriptions

LAND USE DISTRICTS	DISTRICT DESCRIPTIONS
Rural/Commercial	500 feet from either side of Route 17.
Rural	500 feet from either side of the following roads: Routes 220, 105, 206 and 126; Calderwood, Crystal Lake, Hopkins, Old Union [from the Village to Calderwood], Vanner and Young's Hill
Village	Roughly from Bob Ross' to Albert Moody's and from the Fire Station to the top of Kaler's Hill.
Farm and Forest	All areas not included in any other district.
Shoreland	All areas within 250 feet of the normal high water mark of Washington Pond, Crystal Pond, Iron Pond, Spring Pond, Muddy Pond, Lily Pond, Medomak River, Little Medomak River, Davis Stream, Jackson Stream, the stream between Crystal and Washington Ponds, Burns Brook, Calderwood Brook, Jones Brook, Washington Brook, Hope Brook, Vanner Brook, Pitcher Brook and all fresh water wetlands not included in the Conservation District.
Conservation	All wetlands marked on the town's tax maps and any other designated areas [none designated so far], especially slopes in excess of 25%.
Watershed	Specially designated area around Washington Pond and Crystal Lake. This district is an "overlay" district; it imposes some extra regulations on top of the underlying districts.

See the Washington Land Use Ordinance, Article III, Section 4, pages 6-8 for complete definitions of these districts and Article VII, Sections 1-7, pages 29-38 for complete regulations.

Town Laws

Over the last twenty years, a number of ordinances and referendums have been passed by the town to govern specific areas of concern. Some of these ordinances have been reviewed and amended. This is an ongoing process, as case law requires and the changing needs of the town arise. All of the texts of these laws are available to the public at the town office.

Figure S-4 gives a list of these ordinances and referendums, their adoption date, and a page reference to the Town Meeting Records (TMR) volume, a series of handwritten record books kept by the town clerks since 1811.

Figure S-4 - Town Ordinances & Referendums

Title	Date Adopted	Reference
Board of Assessment Review Ordinance	27 Mar 1987	TMR 85- pgs. 32 & 37
Board of Assessment Review Ordinance	31 Mar 2001	
CATV Ordinance	28 Oct 1988	TMR 85- pgs. 59 & 61
Cell Tower Ordinance	29 Mar 2004	
Dog Ordinance	29 Mar 2004	
Hazardous & Radioactive Waste Disposal Ordinance	28 Mar 1981	TMR 72-84 pgs 181 & 184
Land Use Ordinance	22 Dec 1988	TMR 85- pgs. 65 & 66
Land Use Ordinance Amendment	29 Dec 1989	TMR 85- pgs. 93 & 94
Land Use Ordinance Amendments	01 Apr 1989	TMR 85- pgs. 76 & 83
Land Use Ordinance Amendments	28 Dec 1990	TMR 85- pgs.
Land Use Ordinance Amendments	23 Mar 1991	TMR 85- pgs.
Mining Ordinance	23 Mar 2002	
Mobile Home Ordinance	20 Mar 1971	TMR 60-71 pgs. 282 & 285
Mobile Home Park Ordinance	23 Mar 1991	TMR 85- pgs
Mobil Home Park Ordinance	31 Mar 2001.	
Nelson-Butterfield Park Ordinances	25 Mar 1983	TMR 72-84 pgs. 199 & 202
Nelson –Butterfield Park Amendments	28 Mar 1998	
Nelson-Butterfield Park Curfew Ordinance	24 Jun 1978	TMR 72-84 pgs. 147 & 149
Planning Board Ordinance	29 Mar 1985	TMR 85- pgs. 4 & 7
Planning Board Ordinance Amendments	28 Mar 1986	TMR 85- pgs. 15 & 21
Planning Board Ordinance Amendment	31 Mar 2001	
Road Naming and House Numbering Ordinance	1 April 1995	
Road Naming and House Numbering Amendment	29 July 1995	
Site Plan Review Ordinance	30 Mar 1984	TMR 72-84 pgs. 192 & 195
Sludge Management Ordinance	27 Mar 1999	
Solid Waste Ordinance	05 Jan 1984	Not Recorded in TMR
Subdivision Ordinance	01 Apr 1989	TMR 85- pgs. 77 & 83
Subdivision Ordinance	28 Dec 1990	
Subdivision Ordinance	31 Mar 2001	
Sunday Sales of Liquor Referendum	22 Mar 1980	TMR 72-84 pgs. 172 & 177
Table Wine Licensing Referendum	03 Nov 1970	TMR 60-71 pgs. 273 & 277

Conclusion

It is clear that the town is experiencing many pressures that could transform it from the rural town that it has been in the recent past. It is up to the town to direct whatever growth will maintain the elements that it most treasures, while at the same time leaving plenty of space to expand and develop its resources and its community for the benefit of its citizenry.

Natural Resources

Inventory of Water Resources

There are three major watersheds formed by the Damariscotta, Medomak and Sheepscot Rivers (refer to the *Water Resources Map 5*). The watershed division between the Damariscotta and Medomak Rivers occurs roughly along a line beginning at the southern boundary of town north along Route 220, then around the western side of Iron Pond, and north along the Nelson Ridge Road and then continuing north up the Young's Hill Road. A small area in the northwestern-most part of town drains toward Sheepscot Pond/River.

The main ponds located in the Town of Washington are Washington Pond (also known as Medomak Lake or Medomak Long Lake), Crystal Lake (once called Pleasant Pond)[1], Muddy Pond, Iron Pond, and Spring Pond, (refer to Water Resources Map 5). There are about 47,500 feet of shoreline around the town's two major ponds, Washington Pond and Crystal Lake. It is estimated that about 30 percent of the shoreline of Washington Pond and 20 percent of the shoreline of Crystal Lake are developed with cottages, year-round homes, or otherwise devoted to recreational use.

Washington Pond, the largest and most developed of the ponds, is also the most important recreational amenity in town. It is approximately 558 acres in surface area (Maine Department of Environmental Protection [DEP] estimate), 3 miles long, and averages 1/2 mile wide, with a drainage area of 4.4 square miles. The pond's maximum depth is 36 feet, with a mean depth of 14!/2 feet and a volume of 8,010 acre-feet.

It has a relatively low flushing rate (0.7 flushes/year) which can allow for the accumulation of nutrients. Therefore it is vulnerable to pollution from nutrient sources within its watershed. An average flushing rate for Maine lakes is in the range of 1 to 2 flushes per year.

Significant building activity began after World War II and has continued to the present. Some land remains undeveloped at this time. A small portion of the undeveloped land is wetland and unsuitable for residential or cottage development.

Crystal Lake, located to the east of Young's Hill Road, is 98 acres in surface area (IFW estimate) making it the second largest pond in town. The majority of the eastern shore is undeveloped and will likely remain so because of its low marshy condition and difficult access.

---

[1] Although there is some controversy about the differences between lakes and ponds, the generally prevailing consensus is that lakes are deeper than ponds; Crystal Lake is significantly deeper than Washington Pond.

Crystal and Washington Ponds receive their primary waters from ground and spring water. The watersheds draining into these ponds are relatively small. The watershed for Crystal Lake is approximately bounded as follows: on the west by Young's Hill Road, on the north by Crystal Lake Road, on the south by Prescott Road, and on the east by a height of land.

The watershed for Washington Pond includes the entire Crystal Lake watershed, which drains to Washington Pond, as well as the area bounded by Route 220 (Liberty Road) on the east, Prescott Road and Young's Hill Road on the north and west, and a small area immediately to the south of the lake (see the Water Resources Map 5).

Most of the watershed of both water bodies is forested, which accounts, in part, for the high water quality. In view of the fact that these watershed areas are relatively small, development particularly along the immediate shoreline is of greatest concern relative to protecting water quality.

Washington pond is annually stocked with 900 brown trout by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (IFW). IFW annually stocks Crystal pond with 300 brown trout, and that population is well established.

The three small ponds in town, Spring Pond (17 acres) located south of Route 105 at the Washington and Appleton town line; Iron Pond (11 acres) located west of Route 220 and south of Stickney Corner, and Muddy Pond (not estimated) located north of Route 105 and west of Razorville, are largely undeveloped. Iron Pond is managed by IFW as a brook trout fishery. Access is by foot across private property. Muddy Pond and Spring Pond are shallow with warm water fisheries.

The Medomak River forms the eastern boundary of the town for approximately eight miles. The river flows through forested and agricultural lands, primarily hayfields that in some locations are maintained nearly to the edge of the river.

The other smaller streams in town (Burns Brook, Calderwood Brook [sometimes called the Teensy Medomak], Davis Stream, Hope [or Globe] Brook, Jackson Brook, Jones Brook, the Little Medomak River [or Brook], Pitcher Brook, Vanner Brook, and Washington Brook) are also almost entirely unaffected by development and flow through forested and marshy areas.

There are approximately 622 acres of wetlands, some 36 scattered areas 10 acres or more in size, in the town (IFW survey). Wetlands serve as important habitats for many forms of wildlife including waterfowl, furbearers, and songbirds. See the State map US Fish and Wildlife Series Priority Trust species for the Town of Washington, July 2002. Wetlands serve to filter sediment from runoff waters thereby protecting adjacent lakes and streams from sedimentation. Wetlands also store water which is released during dry periods to augment stream flow.

Wetlands in town have not been impacted significantly by development. The State of Maine Freshwater Wetlands Act provides protection for wetlands that are larger than 10 acres, and therefore does not protect some of the smaller wetlands

in town; however, all wetlands in town that appear on the tax maps are protected, because they have been placed in the Conservation District under the Land Use Ordinance.

Natural Resources: Current Surface Water Quality

The town is in a favorable situation in that virtually no streams or rivers flow into our town from other towns, with the exception of the Medomak River which forms our eastern boundary. Therefore, the quality of the water in our lakes, brooks and streams is not adversely affected by activities outside of our boundaries. Activities undertaken in town, however, can adversely affect the quality of water flowing in our streams and reaching other towns downstream.

A watershed includes all of the land which drains water to a lake or a specific point on a stream. The nature of the watershed influences the quality of water reaching the lake or stream. Those watersheds that are entirely forested provide the greatest level of protection for the lakes and streams to which they supply water.

Lakes are especially vulnerable to degradation from phosphorus, because they act as sinks trapping phosphorus in plants and sediments where, over time, it builds up. Excess phosphorus can lead to algae blooms. Algae blooms, especially in lakes, will lead to a deterioration in water quality by reducing visibility in the water column and depleting oxygen from the water when the bloom dies. The result is less pleasing conditions for swimming and boating, and reduction in the quality of the habitat necessary to support fish populations.

The Maine Legislature has established one water quality standard for all great ponds and natural ponds and lakes more than 10 acres in size. The standard is Class GPA, which requires that their waters be of such quality that they are suitable for use as drinking water supply after disinfection, recreation in and on the water, fishing, industrial process and cooling water supply, hydroelectric power generation and navigation, and as habitat for fish and other aquatic life. (All lakes and ponds in town are therefore Class GPA). This classification further requires that Class GPA waters shall be free of culturally induced algae blooms which impair their use and enjoyment, and that there shall be no new direct discharge of pollutants into these water bodies.

Water quality data has been collected for Washington Pond for the period 1982-1988 and for the Medomak River in 1983 by the Bureau of Water Quality Control in the Department of Environmental Protection. Analysis of the Washington Pond data by bureau staff concluded that the "chlorophyll A and total phosphorus levels are low indicating good water quality." The report also concluded that "transparencies [which measure the clarity of the water] are above average for Maine lakes"; however, they dropped in 1986, but improved in 1987 and remained fairly stable in 1988. DEP staff recommended that "continued monitoring is necessary to detect any trend in water quality as year to year fluctuations are natural occurrences."

As stated, Washington Pond is the single greatest recreational asset of the town, providing recreational opportunities for residents and visitors, including those using Med-O-Lark Camp and Medomak Family Camp. The development along the pond's shoreline also provides a substantial contribution to the town's tax base. Protecting its water quality will help maintain this important asset to the community.

The DEP has developed a methodology, which is explained in a technical guide, Phosphorus Control in Lake Watersheds, for limiting the total amount of phosphorous reaching a lake from construction activities and development. The capacity of a lake to absorb new phosphorus is dependent on its size, depth, shape, watershed, and current phosphorus load.

The guide describes a consultation process whereby the DEP and the town identify and weigh these factors. Then the town selects the acceptable level of new phosphorus for each lake. This takes the form of a phosphorus budget for the lake's watershed, which is based on a per-acre phosphorus allocation. This process distributes the responsibility for lake protection equally among all prospective developers. The guide provides calculations for determining the potential phosphorus export from individual development proposals. Based on this information developers then must take steps to limit the amount of phosphorus that their project produces to within the allowable amount.

Fresh surface waters, which are not great ponds, are classified in one of four classifications:

- Class AA waters - the highest classification, outstanding natural resources which should be preserved in a free flowing natural state, no direct discharges allowed.
- Class A waters - second highest classification, similar to Class AA, but allows for hydropower generation and therefore are not necessarily free flowing waters, discharges are allowed only if the discharged effluent will be equal to or better than the existing water quality of the receiving waters.
- Class B waters - the third highest classification, may be used for hydropower generation and receive direct discharges so long as fish and other aquatic habitat remain unimpaired.
- Class C waters - the fourth highest classification, which allows for hydropower generation and direct discharges that may cause some changes to aquatic life provided that the receiving waters shall be of sufficient quality to support all species of fish indigenous to the receiving waters and maintain the structure and function of the resident biological community when land is disturbed.

The DEP collected water quality data in 1983 at 8 stations in the Medomak River watershed. Two of these stations were within the Town of Washington: Little Medomak Brook at the Route 17 Bridge (Station M-5) and the Medomak River at the Route 17 Bridge (Station M-6). At both stations the dissolved oxygen levels were frequently below the Class B standard of 7 parts per million and did not attain the 75% of dissolved oxygen saturation requirement. The six samples were

taken in August when the water temperature was high; the higher the temperature of the water the less oxygen it can hold. The DEP report notes the presence of beaver dams on the Medomak River (also existent on the Little Medomak), which have a stilling effect on flowing waters, thereby allowing them to become warmer and reducing oxygen levels.

In Washington, Appleton, and Union, the agricultural operations, including manure spreading on hay fields and timber harvesting, may have impacted water quality during the sampling period and is likely continue to do so. Because this data was collected for only one month seven years ago, it is speculative to infer that the same water quality exists at present.

The DEP has not collected water quality data for Davis Stream, which has approximately 8 mainstream miles and is the major drainage of the Damariscotta watershed in town.

Article 8 of the 1998 Town Meeting was approved adding a report to this Comprehensive Plan prepared for the Washington Lakes Association entitled "Baseline Water Quality Monitoring & Assessment Report: Crystal and Washington Ponds" dated 1997 and written by Scott Williams, Aquatic Biologist. It was intended to supplement this section. It can be found in Appendix X. The full reports can be reviewed at the Gibbs Library.

Potential Threats To Surface Water Quality

The greatest threats to surface water quality in town stem primarily from nine sources: petroleum storage, agricultural activities, residential activities, timber harvesting, recreational uses, shoreline development, septic systems, road maintenance activities, and utilities right-of-way maintenance.

Petroleum Storage

Three stores in town have petroleum storage tanks. Silvia's Market in the village stores gasoline behind the building in dual two-thousand gallon tanks above ground on a concrete pad surrounded by a concrete dike. The dike can contain the entire contents of one tank should it leak. Small leaks have occurred in the past under the gas pumps at Silvia's. One was investigated by DEP staff in the spring of 1990. As a result a small amount of contaminated soil was removed and devices designed to prevent and detect future leaks have been installed. A major uncontrolled leak at this site could reach the Little Medomak River, which is within 100 yards of the tanks. The major concern, however, is ground water pollution.

Washington Auto Parts at the junction of Route 206 and Route 17 has dual 2,000 gallon above-ground tanks, also enclosed with a concrete dike and monitoring wells which can be periodically checked to detect a leak. These tanks have been empty since January, 2003 and the pumps have been removed. No

Washington Auto Parts at the junction of Route 206 and Route 17 has dual 2,000 gallon above-ground tanks, also enclosed with a concrete dike and monitoring wells which can be periodically checked to detect a leak. These tanks have been empty since January, 2003 and the pumps have been removed. No brooks are within 100 yards of the store. The major concern is ground water contamination.

C & S One Stop has 5 in-ground tanks: one 4,000 gallon, two 3,000 gallon, and two 2,000 gallon. These steel tanks were replaced in the fall of 1990 with new double-walled, steel tanks with electronic leak detection devices. No leaks have been detected at this site. A major spill, while tanks are being filled, could possibly reach one of two nearby brooks; however, again the major concern is ground water pollution.

Prescott School has a 1,000 gallon underground tank of K-1 for heating oil. The concern is ground water contamination for the Little Medomak River.

Agricultural Activities

There are approximately 300 acres or less of blueberry land, in the northern part of town, still in cultivation by several growers. These fields are typically burned every other year to encourage blueberry plant growth. These fields are usually sprayed by helicopter with Velpar, a herbicide used to control deciduous woody vegetation and grasses, once every four years immediately after burning. Spraying is done with considerable accuracy with typically no significant off-site impacts on nearby vegetation. Fields are also sprayed with Guthion every other year, to control fruit flies that infect plants with the blueberry maggot. Guthion has not been found in ground water, because it has low leaching potential and is rapidly metabolized by soil micro-organisms. It is highly toxic to fish, however, should it enter surface waters.

It should also be noted that fields all over town are routinely fertilized with manure and chemical fertilizer that may adversely affect water quality.

Residential Activities

Sources of nutrients from cottages and homes contribute to streams and lakes through seepage from septic systems and leach fields. Fertilizing of lawns near water bodies can cause sediment to enter streams and ponds, resulting in additional nutrient input and disturbance to aquatic habitats. Improper disposal of common household chemicals can also contribute to the degradation of water quality.

Forest Harvesting Activities

It is estimated that somewhere between 70% - 80% of the town is forested, primarily with hardwood and mixed hardwood/softwood stands. Wood is typically hauled by skidders to a yard along a town road; therefore there is very little road building activity, which can be a major source of sediment to nearby streams.

Sediment associated with erosion of skid trails in Washington is usually contained on-site. Sedimentation and steam due to forestry activities is not thought to be a significant problem. As people have become more aware of protecting the environment, there is greater care being taken than in the past to protect streams in town when harvesting timber.

Shoreline Development

Shoreline development is primarily a concern around Washington Pond, since Crystal Lake has limited shoreline with potential for further development due to steep slopes on the western side and marshy areas on the eastern side.

There are more than 80 structures on Washington Pond clustered at the southern end adjacent to Route 105 and along the cottage roads running north from Route 105; most are used only seasonally. Washington Pond also has two summer camps; Med-O-Lark and Wakonda. Crystal Lake has eight structures, several of which are year-round residences, within the shoreland zone (250 feet from the normal high water mark), most of which are on the western shore. Spring Pond in the western part of town also has a few camps along its shoreline.

The town's 1988 Land Use Ordinance established a Shoreland District "to protect and maintain the high quality of the town's surface waters (including all of the major lakes, ponds, rivers and streams) and to protect the scenic qualities of the shorelands which are important to the character of the town."

This district permits as allowable uses single family dwellings and single family seasonal cottages. Other uses require a conditional use permit from the Planning Board. The district standards as amended in April of 1989 require a minimum lot size of 3 acres, 300 feet of shore frontage, and 100 feet of setback from the normal high water mark for all new structures.

The Ordinance also established a Watershed District "to maintain the current high water quality in the Crystal Lake/Washington Pond watershed." This district is an overlay district and therefore all 'allowable uses' in the underlying districts are allowed, except that certain uses can only be undertaken after obtaining a conditional use permit (such as manure storage in excess of 10 cubic yards and application of fertilizers in commercial agriculture).

Other uses are entirely prohibited in the Watershed District including underground storage of petroleum products; above ground storage of petroleum products in excess of 275 gallons; junkyards; auto repair shops; septage waste disposal; sewage and sludge disposal; solid waste facilities; storage, treatment or disposal facilities for hazardous wastes; and storage of more than one liquid gallon or five pounds of dry pesticide material.

Septic Systems

Malfunctioning septic systems pose the greatest threat to individual home wells. Septic systems installed according to the state plumbing code reduce the

likelihood of this problem. Homeowners can minimize the chance of septic leach field failure by periodically having their septic tank pumped.

In 2002 the town passed a holding tank ordinance that was designed to provide an alternative for properties where a conventional septic system was impossible. In addition, the town has been participating in the small community septic remediation grant program for at least 6 years.

Road Maintenance Activities

Although the State may apply herbicides on numbered highways, the town does not spray herbicides along the roadsides to control vegetation.

Most of the ditches are heavily vegetated by ferns and grasses. In some cases erosion along the margins was due to lack of ditches. Ditches help maintain the integrity of roads by providing adequate surface drainage, and when properly installed and well vegetated can reduce erosion.

Utility Right-of-Way Maintenance

Three power company transmission lines cross through town; one at the southern end, one nearly in the center and one at the northern end of town. The largest is the 345 kilovolt powerline that traverses 4.3 miles of the northern part of town owned by the Maine Electric Power Company (the other two are owned by Central Maine Power). The right-of-way for this line averages 270 feet wide and contains 140 acres. In 1999 a natural gas and wire services pipeline was installed along this same right of way. MEP contracts to have the right-of-way maintained by selective herbicide spraying using backpack sprayers.

Their program is designed to suppress broad-leaved trees, shrubs and weeds with the herbicide Garlon-4 (manufactured by Dow Chemical Company; chemical name Triclopyr). Brush over 8 feet tall is cut and the stumps are painted with Garlon-4 or Roundup to stop resprouting. The material is mixed in water and sprayed at the rate of approximately 0.3 gallons of active ingredient per acre.

Spraying is conducted annually between Mid-June and Labor Day; once an area is sprayed a sign is posted on a pole at the nearest road crossings warning that the area has been sprayed. The power companies state that the material is water soluble and blueberries do not absorb the chemical so they are safe to eat after rinsing with water. The power companies contract with the Maine Geological Survey to sample water in wells nearby sprayed powerline right-of-ways, to determine if any herbicide is present. In only one instance in a well in the Town of Bryant Pond was Garlon-4 detected, but it was in parts per billion and below the Safe Drinking Water Act standard. Surface water in sprayed areas has been sampled for three to four months after spraying, but no Garlon-4 was detected.

Landowners adjacent to a powerline right-of-way can sign an agreement with the power company, whereby they agree to cut the brush themselves instead of having herbicide used to suppress it.

Inventory of Ground Water Resources

There are three main sources of ground water supply in town; sand and gravel aquifers, bedrock wells, and wells in sandy till or alluvium.

The Maine Geological Survey has compiled a map Hydrogeologic Data for Significant Sand and Gravel Aquifers - Map 18, which includes data for the town. The boundaries of two extensive sand and gravel aquifers are delineated on the map.

Aquifers are areas of deep sand and gravel deposits, but may also include sandy till and alluvium, where shallow wells will yield more than 10 gallons per minute (gpm) of water. The larger of the two areas is south of Route 17. The other area is north of Route 17 in the western part of town. Within this area is a smaller area where it is estimated that water yields may exceed 50 gpm to a properly installed well. This area could be a source of a small municipal water supply should the town ever require one in the future. The town's former solid waste site and sand/salt pile are south of this high yield area, but over the same aquifer.

The Maine Geological Survey has data on 28 bedrock wells in the town, with depth ranging from 60 to 350 feet and yields from 1/4 gpm to 70 gpm. There appears to be no correlation between yield and depth; the 1/4 gpm well was 300 feet deep and the 70 gpm well was only 100 feet deep.

Some wells in town are shallow dug wells, between 10 and 20 feet in depth, in sandy till with generally low yields; however, many are adequate to supply water needed by modern homes.

Current Ground Water Quality

The Maine Legislature has established two classifications for ground water. Class GW-A is the highest classification and shall be of such quality that it can be used for public water supplies. The standards require that "these waters shall be free of radioactive matter or any matter that imparts color, turbidity, taste or odor which would impair usage of these waters, other than that occurring from natural phenomena."

The second classification is Class GW-B which shall be suitable for all usages other than public water supplies. The Legislature has declared that all ground water shall be Class GW-A, unless after public hearing the Board of Environmental Protection recommends to the Legislature that certain ground waters be reclassified to Class GW-B. Therefore, all ground waters in the town are Class GW-A.

The Maine Geological Survey in its 1984 report, Hydrogeology and Water Quality of Significant Sand and Gravel Aquifers provides information on the chemical characteristics of two observation wells in town, one each in the major sand and gravel aquifers. Observation well number 18-3 (36 feet deep) is located

in the high yield area of the large sand and gravel aquifer in the west central part of town and observation well number 18-4 (41 feet deep) is located in the large sand and gravel aquifer in the southern part of town. A range of chemical characteristics analyzed for both wells showed, when compared to the mean values for other wells in the study area and to accepted standards, high water quality suitable for municipal supply use.

Current Conservation Committee research has not tested either observation well referenced above. However, preliminary hydrological studies on the high yield aquifer on the western portion of Route 105 have been done.

Potential Threats to Groundwater

The greatest threats to ground water quality in town stem primarily from three major sources: petroleum product storage, solid waste disposal, and road salt storage.

Petroleum Product Storage

The potential threat to surface and ground water resulting from the storage of gasoline at the three stores in town was discussed in the surface water quality section. In addition to these potential sources, various state and commercial locations are also potential sources of pollution to ground water.

Solid Waste Disposal

The town's former solid waste site, is located off the Vanner Road. The tax map shows the dump site as being on a 19 acre lot; however, the selectmen estimate that the property is greater than 50 acres.

The dump was officially closed in 1997 and the transfer station was opened for business in February 1992. Two test wells, required by the state, were installed near the town dump in 1985 to determine if it was polluting ground water. Prior to closure, the closest well, which was installed 100 feet from the edge of the dump, showed very high levels of iron and manganese (156 milligrams per liter [mg/L] and 43 mg/L respectively) exceeding the Maine Department of Human Services recommended levels (0.3 mg/L and 0.05 mg/L respectively). The water sample from this test well also had low amounts of lead and cadmium.

The furthest well, which was installed 150 yards from the edge of the dump, had levels of iron and manganese only slightly higher than the recommended levels. In both of the wells coli form group bacteria levels were higher than recommended limits for drinking water supply. The wells were tested in 1985 and have since been buried or lost. So any current level of pollution is unknown.

Road Salt Storage

Road salt is stored in a mixed sand/salt pile in a gravel pit at the town former dump site, which is over a ground water aquifer. It is likely that the pile, while at

the site, is leaching salt into the ground water. The town plans to place the pile in a covered building to eliminate this source of pollution. The DOT also stores sand/salt mix under cover at their Maintenance Lot on Route 17 in town.

Previously uncovered sand/salt piles at this site contributed high levels of sodium to two nearby home wells, one of which served two houses. These wells were tapping a bedrock aquifer. Sodium levels in these private wells were near, or occasionally exceeding recommended standards of 250 mg/L. After trying corrective actions, including providing bottled water to the families and drilling a new well to replace the one that served two houses, the DOT finally purchased the properties and paid the expenses of relocating three families.

Wildlife and Habitats

Washington has an abundance of wildlife due to the expanses of open fields and forests and the presence of Washington Pond, Crystal Lake, the Medomak River and associated watersheds and wetlands. There are large populations of deer, coyotes, and fur-bearing animals such as foxes, fishers, and beavers.

Deer wintering areas are considered extremely critical to maintaining the area's deer population. The IFW has recently identified the approximate locations of nine large deer wintering areas within the Town of Washington. Sites were identified by aerial photography but not yet confirmed by ground investigation. A map depicting these deer-wintering areas has been sent to the town from the IFW and is available for public use at the Washington Town Office. This information has been added to the Summary of Constraints Map 6.

There are unique natural areas (including endangered plants and natural communities, etc.) that are currently known to exist in the Town of Washington.

Conclusion

The water quality of Washington's aquifers, water bodies, streams, brooks, and wetlands is relatively pristine but fragile. Care must be taken in planning development carefully to preserve this condition. Wildlife habitats will naturally be protected if the wetlands and water bodies are protected.

Population

Introduction

This section presents a profile of the Town of Washington that identifies and analyzes the characteristics, interrelationships, and trends of the Town of Washington's population. This information provides an important background for other Inventory & Analysis sections as well as the development of comprehensive planning policies and implementation strategies.

Population Growth

In 1970, Washington began a period of rapid growth, (Figures P-1 and P-2). Washington's population grew at a faster rate in the 1970s and '80s than at any time in the town's recorded history. Between 1850 and 1930, Washington's population declined from 1,756 to 615 persons. From 1930 to 1970 the population stayed almost constant, fluctuating between 615 and 723 persons.

During the period 1980 to 1990, Washington experienced a growth rate of 29%, a much greater rate than Knox County (8.8%), Waldo County (11.2%), or the State of Maine (7.8%) as a whole.

The year 2000 census shows a population of 1,345, an increase of 11.9% from 1990. By the year 2005, the estimated population will be 1536 people, an increase of 12.4%. By the year 2015, the estimated population will be 1823 people, an increase of 15.7% from 2005.

Current Department of Human Services (DHS) projections indicate a continuation of significant population growth in Washington. DHS estimates show a town population of 1,433 persons by 2005, an increase of approximately 6.5% from 2000.

Figure P-1 - Historic Population Chart

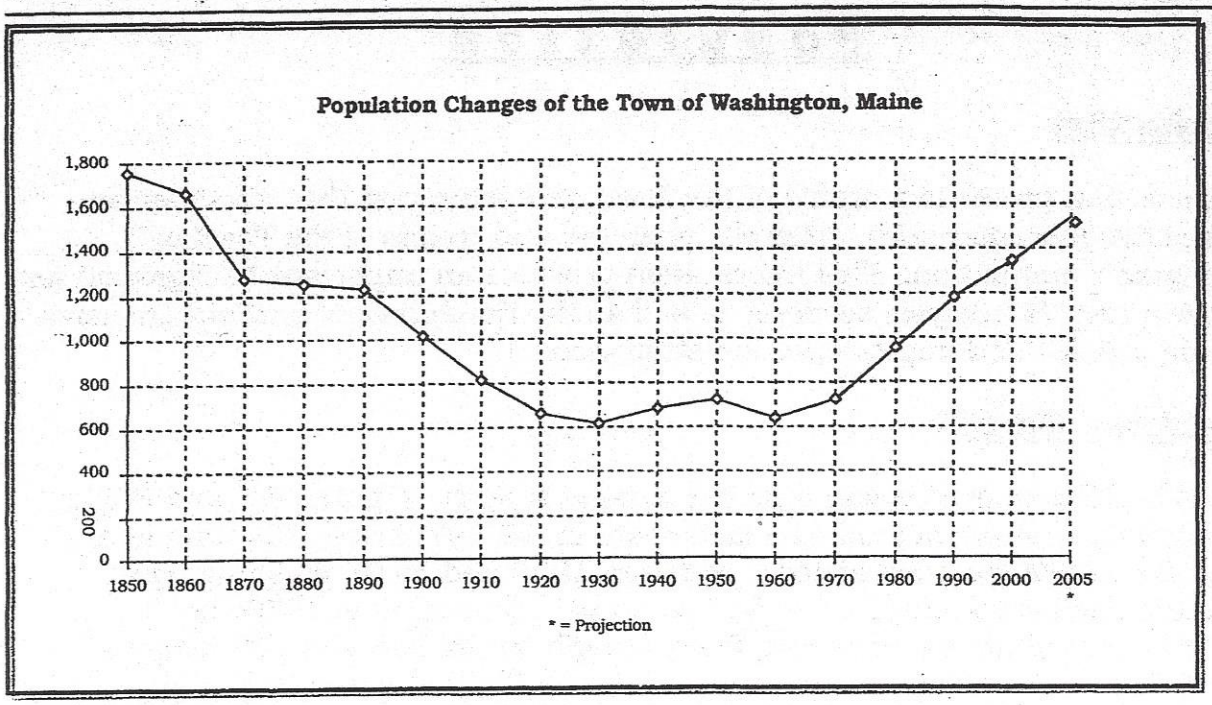


Figure P-2 - Historic Population Table

Year	Washington	Knox County	Maine
1830			399,455
1840			501,793
1850	1,756	28,355	583,169
1860	1,662	32,716	628,279
1870	1,276	30,823	626,915
1880	1,249	32,802	648,936
1890	1,230	31,473	661,086
1900	1,019	30,406	694,466
1910	814	28,981	742,371
1920	660	26,245	768,014
1930	615	27,693	797,423
1940	689	27,191	847,226
1950	722	28,121	913,774
1960	636	28,575	969,265
1970	723	29,013	993,722
1980	917	32,941	1,124,660
1990	1,185	36,310	1,234,150
2000	1,345	39,613	1,274,923
2005*	1,536	41,882	1,299,091

** Estimated*

Figure P-3 - Comparative Population Change

	1980	1990	Change	2000	Change	2005*	Change
Washington	917	1,185	+29.2%	1,345	+11.9%	1,536	+ 6.5%
Knox County	32,941	36,310	+10.2%	39,613	+ 9.1%	41,882	+ 5.7%
State of Maine	1,125,043	1,234,150	+ 9.7%	1,274,923	+ 3.3%	1,299,091	+ 1.9%

** Estimated*

Figure P-4 - Vital Statistics

Total Births	1970-79	153
	1980-89	171
	1990-99	131
Total Deaths	1970-79	109
	1980-89	85
	1990-99	99
Birth Rate	*(2000)*	*13.3 per 1,000*

Population Characteristics

Washington's population is somewhat younger than comparable population groups. In 2000, Washington had less children in the under 5 age group (5.0%) than Knox County (5.3%), or the State of Maine (5.5%). Washington in 2000 had only 10.9% of its population in the category of aged 65 or over whereas Knox County had 17.2%, and the State had 14.4%.

In addition, Washington has fewer females than the other areas noted. The figures are 48.9% females in Washington, 51.2% in Knox County, and 51.3% for Maine.

The estimates of age groups for 2000 indicate that Washington has fewer people in the 45 to 64 age category than comparable counties and the State of Maine. Coupled with the fact that the size of households is decreasing (see Housing section) Washington's age distribution has implications for housing, schooling, transportation and other town services.

Figure P-5 - Comparative Age Distribution 2000

	Washington	Knox C.	Waldo	Maine
Female	48.9%	51.2%	50.8%	51.3%
Under 18 years old	23.8%	22.4%	24.2%	23.6%
18 years & over	76.2%	77.6%	75.8%	76.4%
65 years & over	10.9%	17.2%	13.6%	14.4%
Median age	39.6	41.4	39.3	38.6

Source: US Census

Figure P-6 - Comparative Age Comparison 2000

	Washington	Knox County	State of Maine
0-4 Years	5.0%	5.3%	5.5%
5-17 Years	18.8%	17.1%	18.1%
18-44 Years	35.8%	33.7%	37.2%
45-64 Years	29.5%	26.7%	24.8%
65+ Years	10.9%	17.2%	14.4%

Figure P-7 - Seasonal Population

Year	1980	1990	2000
Seasonal Units	88	112	151
Percentage of total units	19.6%	21.5%	21.8%

Sources: 1980 & 2000 Census and 1990 Housing Subcommittee Windshield Survey

Seasonal Population

Washington has a large proportion of seasonal housing units. Approximately 22% of the town's housing stock is made up of seasonal units, a figure that increased slightly from 1990 to 2000.

A major proportion of the town's overall seasonal housing was constructed between 1970 and 2000, much of it adjacent to Washington Pond, the town's principal recreational resource. A slower pace of new residential construction is expected at the pond over the next ten years because fewer building lots are available.

The implications of a large seasonal population are clear: seasonal residents are usually attracted by the appeal of living near scenic and recreational resources, thus pressures on the environment often develop. The Goals and Policies section of this document place high priority on the protection of Washington's natural resources, Washington Pond in particular.

Household Size

Washington's average household size has decreased significantly since 1970, reflecting state and nationwide trends. The most current (2000) estimates indicate an average of 2.54 persons per household, a decrease from 2.95 persons in 1980 and 2.86 in 1990. Smaller household size translates to increased housing demand and extra demand for public services.

Figure P-8 - Household Population Tables

WASHINGTON	1980	1990	2000
Number of Households	306	398	518
Persons per Household (PPH)	2.95	2.86	2.54
PPH Knox County	*2.61*	*2.45*	*2.31*
PPH State of Maine	*2.75*	*2.56*	*2.39*
Persons in Group Quarters	52	45	31

Sources: US Census

2000 Census Data

	WASHINGTON		KNOX COUNTY		STATE OF MAINE	
Preschool	67	5.0%	2,082	5.3%	70,726	5.5%
School Age	253	18.8%	6,793	17.1%	230,156	18.1%
Child Bearing	482	35.8%	13,345	33.7%	474,856	37.2%
Working Age	397	29.5%	10,566	26.7%	315,783	24.8%
Retired	91	6.8%	3,377	8.5%	96,196	7.5%
Elderly	55	4.1%	3,455	8.7%	87,206	6.8%
TOTAL	1,345	100.0%	39,618	100.0%	1,274,923	100.0%
Males	687	51.1%	19,327	48.8%	620,309	48.7%
Females	658	48.9%	20,291	51.2%	654,614	51.3%
White	1,329	98.8%	38,935	98.3%	1,236,014	96.9%
Black	0	0.0%	94	0.2%	6,760	0.5%
Native American	1	0.1%	87	0.2%	7,098	0.6%
Asian/Pacific Isl.	0	0.0%	145	0.4%	9,493	0.7%
Other	1	0.1%	49	0.1%	2,911	0.2%
Hispanic Origin	5	0.4%	225	0.6%	9,360	0.7%

Sources: US Census

Income

Figure P-9 - Distribution of Households by Income 2000

Less than $15,000	16.1%
$15,000-$24,999	14.3%
$25,000-$34,999	18.4%
$35,000-$49,999	25.9%
$50,000 Or more	25.3%

Figure P-10 - Median Income & Per Capita Income 2000

2000 Median	Washington	Knox County	Maine
Household	$35,492	$36,774	$37,240
Family	$40,486	$43,819	$45,179
Per Capita 2000	*$15,488*	*$19,981*	*$19,533*

Educational Attainment

According to the 2000 figures, Washington has a slightly lower level of school years completed than Knox County or the state. The 2000 figures for people 25 years and over show that 5.9% of Washington's population had 0 to 8 years of schooling. Knox County and the state's figures for this group were 3.5% and 5.4% respectively. Washington's percentage of people 25 and over who had not completed high school was 12.8% which was higher than Knox County at 9.0%, and the State of Maine at 9.2%.

Figure P-11 - Comparison of Years of School Completed For People 25 and Over

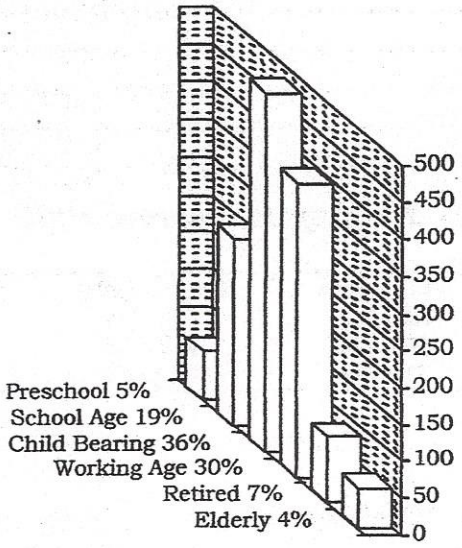
Educational Attainment Ages 25 and Over	Washington #	Washington %	Knox County %	State of Maine %
0-8 years of primary school	55	5.9	3.5	5.4
1-3 years of high school	120	12.8	9.0	9.2
4 years of high school	357	38.1	36.4	36.2
1-3 years of college	204	21.7	18.9	19.0
4 or more years of college	202	21.5	32.1	30.1
Total	938			

Source: 2000 US Census

Figure P-12 - 2000 Population Breakdown

Town of Washington, Maine

Population Breakdown — 2000 Census



Public Opinion

In the summer of 2001, a Public Opinion Survey was distributed to all taxpayers of the Town and returned by 24% of the year-round residents and 12% of seasonal or non-residents. Selected[1] results are listed in Figure P-13.

Figure P-13 - Selected Results of the 2001 Town Survey

OVER NEXT DECADE	Expand	Maintain	Reduce
Small Business Development	68.2%	30.1%	1.7%
Park/Recreation Development	65.7%	31.1%	3.1%
Agricultural Development	64.7%	33.5%	1.8%
Residential Development	36.2%	58.1%	5.7%
Commercial Development	31.6%	45.1%	23.3%
Industrial Development	19.2%	37.9%	42.9%
CURRENT LAND USE	**Expand**	**Maintain**	**Reduce**
Home Occupations	53.7%	44.3%	2.0%
Residential	38.8%	57.7%	3.5%
Light Industry	28.7%	56.2%	15.1%
Commercial	22.0%	54.3%	23.7%
Subdivisions	13.6%	47.0%	39.5%
Heavy Industry	11.3%	25.7%	63.0%
Mining	11.7%	25.8%	62.5%
SERVICES NEEDED	**Need**	**Don't Need**	**Undecided**
Help at Home	63.8%	14.2%	22.0%
Day Care	47.6%	25.1%	27.2%
Community Web Page	41.2%	35.5%	23.3%
Community Email/Fax list	33.9%	39.1%	26.9%
Bus/Taxi	22.6%	51.4%	26.0%

[1] Complete results are available at the Washington Town Office.

RESOURCE PROTECTION	Protect	Expand	Maintain
Ground Water Sources	68.1%	9.9%	22.0%
Wetlands/Wildlife Habitat	65.5%	11.9%	22.7%
Historic/Archaeological Sites	67.2%	7.2%	25.6%
Natural & Scenic Areas	59.2%	16.8%	23.9%
Undeveloped Shoreline	58.8%	15.6%	25.6%
Farm/Forest Land	51.4%	22.3%	26.3%
Public Access to Shores	47.0%	20.9%	32.1%
Open Space/Recreational	41.3%	28.7%	30.0%
Gravel/Old Town roads	40.1%	9.0%	51.0%

The survey also revealed a strong feeling in town in favor of the following:

- Single-family residences 91%
- Assisted living housing 55%
- Enacting new ordinances 79%
  - Mineral Extraction 62%
  - Junk Control 60%
- Improving the Land Use Ordinance 60%
- Improving the Comprehensive Plan 50%
- Restricting mining to a specific area 76%
- Allowing Small Scale Mining in the Farm and Forest 56%
- Not allowing Large Scale Mining in the Farm & Forest 80%
- Not allowing Commercial or Industrial in the Farm & Forest 79%

A profile of the respondents to the survey follows:

- Majority of respondents are males and females age 36-65.
- Family income is at the $25-50,000 level.
- Lived in town an average of 29.5 years.
- Majority are retired or self-employed.
- Majority do not belong to any Town organizations.
- Majority do not attend Town Meeting.

Housing

Introduction

The quality and availability of housing is of vital importance to a town. It provides shelter for its residents, and it supplies the major portion of the municipal tax base. No less important is the availability of affordable housing, which enables a community to accommodate a healthy mix of ages and incomes.

The section that follows describes the Town of Washington's housing stock from three perspectives. The first part provides a general description of Washington's current housing stock and shows its growth from 1980. The second part compares Washington's housing stock to the region. The third part describes the availability of affordable housing in Washington.

Profile of Housing Characteristics

The 1990 Housing Subcommittee Windshield Survey indicated that approximately 84.4% of residences were single family houses and 13.7% were mobile homes. In 2004 these figures had only changed slightly, single family dwellings at 80.1% and mobile homes at 15.6%

Housing

Figure H-1 - Type of Dwelling

	1980	1990	2004
TOTAL DWELLINGS	469	556	755
Year Round	411	444	605
Seasonal	58	112	150
Mobile Homes	7	76	118
One Family	460	477	667
Two+ Family	1	2	18
Group Home	1	1	1
Mixed Uses	10	11	30

Figure H-2 - Age of Housing

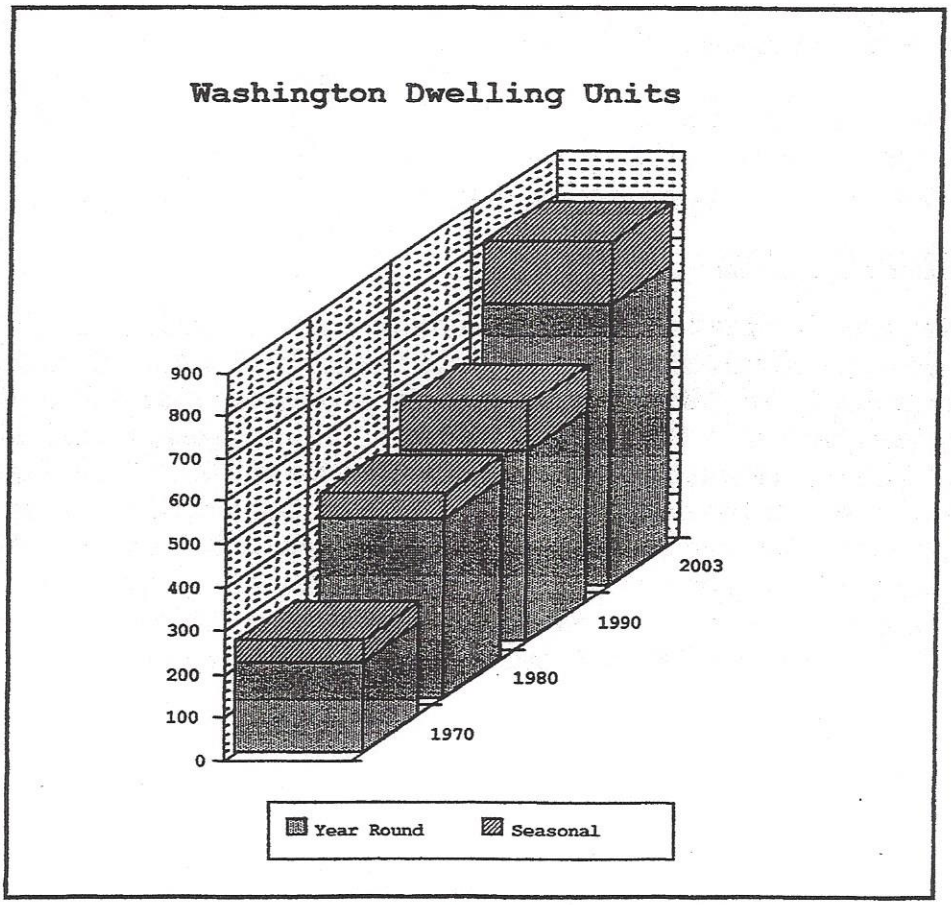
Before 1940 80
1940-1980 257
1981-2003 465

Figure H-3 - Net Units Added

	Houses	Mobile/Seasonal
1992	8	0
1993	4	4
1994	3	2
1995	2	1
1996	5	3
1997	7	3
1998	6	7
1999	3	5
2000	6	6
2001	6	5
2002	4	8
TOTALS	54	44

Washington has undergone a steady increase of residential housing from 1970 to the present (see Figures H-3 and H-4). The rate of growth between 1980 and 1990 was 18.6%; between 1991 and 2003 it was 44.2%. The vacancy rate in 1980 was 15.6% but has dropped and remained nearly constant at 4.9% in 1990 and 4.5% in 2003, a very low figure. This reflects the critical housing shortage in Midcoast Maine.

Figure H-4 - Washington Dwelling Units 1970-2003



Regional Comparisons

The Town of Washington is showing explosive growth when compared to Knox County, Waldo County and the State of Maine (see Figure H-5). In total dwelling units, Washington increased 41.5% between 1980 and 2003 while Knox County changed by 24.4%, Waldo County 28.8% and the State 23.1%.

Figure H-5 - Housing Stock Changes

	1980	2004	Difference	%
Washington	469	755	286	37.9%
Knox County	16,330	21,612	5,282	24.4%
Waldo County	13,464	18,904	5,440	28.8%
State of Maine	501,093	651,901	150,808	23.1%

Figure H-6 – Town of Washington 2000 – 2004 Housing Stock Changes

	Seasonal	Residential	Total
2000 –	52	518	570
2004 –	150	605	755
Housing Starts 2000 – 2004			
	98	87	185
% Increase	65.3%	14.4%	24.5%

Figure H-7 - Housing Costs

	1990	2003
Under $50,000	163	286
$50,000 to $100,000	314	368
Over $100,000	65	67

Housing Affordability

The housing affordability index figure indicates that the median family in Washington was able to buy the median priced house until 2002. Because of a dip in income in 2002, the Affordability Index slipped below 1; an Index of less than 1 is unaffordable, more than 1 is affordable. In this 3-year period the median price of homes skyrocketed from $60,000 to $106,000. These figures reflect the trend towards the construction of much higher-priced housing compared with the immediate period. Some people believe this trend is indicative of the investments people are making in real estate rather than the stock market, as was the case during much of the nineties before the recent losses in the market. At the same time, median incomes have declined as well.

Figure H-8 -Affordability Index

YEAR	INDEX	MEDIAN INCOME	MEDIAN HOME VALUE	MEDIAN INCOME CAN AFFORD	INCOME NEEDED	WAGE BY HOUR
2000	1.66	$35,492	$60,000	$99,559	$21,389	$10.28
2001	1.20	$36,897	$86,250	$103,350	$30,792	$14.80
2002	0.93	$34,858	$106,000	$99,012	$37,318	$17.94

Source: Claritas by indicated year/2000 Census and Statewide Multiple Listing Service (MREIS)

Figure H-9 - Washington 2001 Community Survey Income Results

Of 206 respondents to the question	Number	Percentage
Under $10,000	13	6.3%
$10,000 to $25,000	49	23.8%
$25,000 to $50,000	82	39.8%
Over $50,000	62	30.1%

Affordable Housing is considered to cost less than 30% of one's income. Comparing these figures to H-8, only a small proportion (30.1%) of the people can afford housing at present levels in Washington.

Conclusion

Situated midway between Rockland and Augusta, with a favorable tax rate in comparison to neighboring towns, Washington is a boom town in terms of residential housing. The Town is one of the fastest growing communities in Midcoast Maine. Income levels compare favorably with other areas. However, housing costs are rising faster than incomes and there is a shortage of housing.

Public Facilities & Services

Introduction

The section that follows provides an inventory of the Town of Washington's public facilities and services. Included are inventories of town services, facilities, equipment, schools, as well as an analysis of their general condition and serviceability. Also included are inventories of health care facilities, emergency services, cemeteries, and utilities. Map and lot number references in this section refer to the *Town of Washington Tax Maps*, located at the town office.

Services & Facilities

Town Government

The Town of Washington is governed by the annual Town Meeting; three selectmen are elected annually for staggered three year terms to carry out the wishes of the voters, usually on the last Friday in March. Also elected are the Town Clerk/Tax Collector, Road Commissioner, two Directors to MSAD 40 (each for a three year term), Treasurer (for a one year term) and Moderator (for the duration of the meeting or until resignation). Town Meeting is held following the elections, usually the next day. The voters of the town make decisions on spending and other public concerns at the meeting. The selectmen later appoint the following:

- Animal Control Officer
- Board of Appeals
- Code Enforcement Officer
- Emergency Management Coordinator
- Conservation Committee
- Deputy Town Clerk/Tax Collector
- Deputy Treasurer
- Health Officer
- Planning Board
- Plumbing Inspector

Formerly the town had a constable but that position has not been filled for a number of years due to insurance problems.

The Planning Board meets regularly to consider applications for development under the Cell Tower, Land Use, Mining, Site Plan and Subdivision Ordinances[1]. Members of the Board serve five year staggered terms. Building Permits are required in Washington and restrictions to development are regulated by the Districting Plan in the Land Use Ordinance[2].

A Dog Ordinance has recently been enacted.

---

[1] See *Ordinances* at the end of this section.

[2] See the Land Use Section.

In addition, a number of ad hoc committees have been appointed by the selectmen in the recent past; the Budget Committee, Recreation Committee and the Comprehensive Plan Committee are currently active.

Washington Town Office (Map 5, Lot 73)

The Town Office is located in the same building as the Gibbs Library and Bryant Meeting Room. The office houses the officers of the town, their files, a copy machine and, in a fireproof room, the historic records and documents of Washington. Licenses may be purchased, taxes paid and the town's maps, ordinances and other materials may be inspected here. The Town Clerk maintains regular office hours of Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 9 AM to 1 PM and Monday evening from 6 to 8 PM. The Town Treasurer, Code Enforcement Officer, and First Selectman have their offices here; Selectmen meet weekly; Planning Board every 1st and 3rd Monday at 7 PM. The Appeals Board also holds bimonthly meetings.

Washington Fire Station/Washington Fire Department (Map 5, Lot 73)

Built in 1988, the Fire Station houses the Town Fire Equipment. The building is used as a base for fire and rescue, civil defense and other emergency operations in town. Community groups such as snowmobile club, and the ATV group use the meeting room. The Truck Bay is used for large meetings, such as public hearings and fundraising, with the Library lawn sale, and Fire Department suppers. An upgrade of the kitchen was recently completed through donations of time and material, and with other expenses paid by the WFD Auxiliary.

The Fire Station roof was replaced in 1999 because of Manufacturer's defects, at no cost to the Town. An emergency generator and addition was added in 2000, and provides emergency power to both the Fire Station and library. This assures the continued heating of these buildings in case of a widespread power outage, and provides a base of operations and emergency shelter as necessary.

The fire department is alerted through the Knox County Communication Center, with about 20 volunteers carrying fire-alerting pagers. The system allows members to receive emergency notification throughout Knox and adjoining counties. A backup system is in place, with radio paging capability located in the Fire Station

In 2004, a 16 x 60 addition was built onto the side of the fire station. This provides storage for spare hose and equipment, and will also house the spare fire engine (Engine 2) as long as necessary. Space freed up by this addition will provide a better work bench area, to include a washing machine for firefighting gear.

The Fire Department operates as a Volunteer Fire Company (as defined by state law), led by a town appointed Fire Chief. The Town owns all the equipment listed in the attached table, as well as all other equipment located on the trucks, and all equipment stored in the fire station.

Washington is a member of the Knox County Mutual Aid Association, and also has Mutual Aid agreements with the towns of Liberty, Jefferson, and Somerville. In

addition to the standard 'on call' mutual aid, there is an 'automatic' mutual aid agreement with Union, Jefferson and Somerville. This means that those towns will automatically respond with designated equipment to a structure fire in Washington. This agreement works both ways, and Washington can automatically be called to respond to those towns as well.

The Washington Fire Department is a non-profit corporation founded to support the fire fighting capabilities of the town. The corporation sponsors fundraising to purchase equipment that is donated to the town, and provides support for the firefighters. The Board of Directors act as overseers of the Fire Department, making recommendations for the budget and long term goals, and nominating a Fire Chief when vacancy occurs. The WFD Auxiliary is a support and fundraising committee, providing fire safety materials each year for Fire Prevention Week activities, and providing funds for building maintenance, donating equipment to the Town, and generally supporting fire suppression activities.

Equipment maintenance, service and upgrading is a constant, ongoing process. Firefighting equipment and firefighter turnout gear is used for both training and firefighting, and is subject to wearing out. The Engines and Tankers are subject to some of the worst conditions of use, with long periods of idleness, interrupted by emergency calls. Firefighters are encouraged to operate equipment on a weekly basis, to both stay familiar with the trucks, and to keep the trucks in good operating condition.

Figure S-1 - Washington Fire Department Equipment Inventory/Updated 2004

Item	Capacity	Condition	Acquired/ Extent of Use	Target Date Replacement	Notes
Engine 1 1982 Ford Pierce	1,000 GPM pump, 750 gallons of water	good	New in 1982 35 calls per year plus training sessions	2012	This truck became the support engine in 2004
Engine 2 1972 Maxim	1,000 GPM, 500 gallons water	Fair to Good	Purchased in January 1990 20 calls per Yr plus training	2004	Reserve truck.
Engine 3 2004 Sterling/ Metalfab	1,250 GPM 1,000 gallons water	New	New February 2004		
Tanker 1 1990 Ford 8000	2250 gallons water, no pump	Good	Used 35,000 # chassis in 2000, with existing tank, 30 runs/yr.	Chassis or tank as necessary, 2020	35000$ chassis steel water tank
Tanker 2 1989 Ford 8000	2,500 Gals water, no pump	Good	Used chassis in 1999, with existing tank, 25 runs/yr.	Chassis or tank as necessary, 2020	52000# tandem automatic, steel water tank

1985 Ford E-One	40KW 3 phase generator; 18CFM 5500 PSI breathing air; extendable light tower; Carries tools, equipment and supplies	Good	Used; 35-40 runs per year.	None	Subject to call for haz-mat or large fires through Mutual Aid network.
Forestry, Military Surplus 5 ton 6x6	1200 gallons water, portable pumps and tools	Fair to Good	Lend/Lease from Dept. of Conservation, 5 to 10 runs per year	None	No cost lease from state, is subject to callout statewide.
(12) Scott 4.5 SCBA	Carbon Fiber 4,500 psi bottles. 30 Min rated	New	New in 2004 through Federal grant, donations and fundraising.	Replace bottles in 2019	Replacement as necessary to meet OSHA requirements.
(14) ISI Magnum SCBA	Standard 22.50psi tanks	Good	Donated, Upgraded in 1990/1991	Ongoing tank replacement	Will be traded in or donated.
MSA 3000 Thermal Imager		New	Purchased through grants, donations	2007	
(2) Gorham-Rupp Portable Pumps	250 GPM	Fair/Good	several times/yr	N/A	One is permanently mounted on Forestry Truck
Floating Pump	300 GPM	New	New in 2001	2020	
Indian tanks/ Backpacks	5 gallon	good	Tanks Unknown Backpacks 2000	ongoing	Backpacks purchased with Ice Storm Grant funds.
Forestry Hose Hand tools and equipment	5 Gallon	very good	Ice Storm Grant Equipment	Hose replacement as necessary	Forestry hose gets damaged by burn through

Union Ambulance

The Town of Washington is served by Union Ambulance for emergency medical services. This is a volunteer operation that serves Union, Washington, Appleton and half of Hope. During the day, there are members responding from the Union station. They have per-diem staff at the station from 5:00 am till 5:00pm Monday through Friday. In the evenings and on the weekends personnel respond from their homes. For the year 2002 the average response time for all calls in the coverage area was 13 minutes. Union Ambulance is also part of the Knox County Mutual Aid Association and has coverage for additional calls if the ambulance is already out on call.

The service presently has 6 Paramedics, 4 Intermediates and 10 Basic EMTs, as well as 6 drivers. Union Ambulance is licensed at the Intermediate level and permitted at

the Paramedic level. This service is fully equipped with advanced life support. The service took delivery of a new ambulance in June 2003. The equipment is constantly being upgraded to meet new guidelines as technology changes.

The service meets at the Union Fire Station Training room on the first and third Tuesdays of each month at 7 pm. The first meeting is a business meeting and the second is generally for training. Additionally, Union Ambulance encourages and assists with training in all skill levels and upgrading to the next level. There is a fund started by the citizens of Washington in memory of Phillip Scribner (the Scribner Scholarship) to assist Washington residents financially to obtain EMT licensure. Interested citizens should contact the Ambulance Director of the Town of Union.

The ambulance is dispatched by a 911 call to the Knox County Dispatch Center, who gathers necessary information, such as the location, situation and other details. The dispatcher will transmit a tone to the Union Ambulance members' radios to alert them of the emergency call. This repeater system, along with the new radios the service has purchased has greatly improved the reception and transmission of the radio traffic between the members, Ambulance and the Dispatch center. The ambulance is dispatched from Union and can be in most areas of town within 10 to 15 minutes. The re is presently one licensed responder in Washington equipped with first aid kit, oxygen and an AED to assist with patients in cardiac arrest. Union Ambulance provides emergency transport PenBay Medical center in Rockland, Maine General Medical center in Augusta, Miles Memorial Hospital in Damariscotta and Waldo County General Hospital in Belfast, depending on patient preference, or to the closest appropriate medical facility able to deliver the care the patient needs for that particular emergency. Ambulance personnel also have the option of requesting LifeFlight for helicopter transport of patient if needed to bring that patient to a facility better equipped to deal with the specific situation is determined by the on scene ambulance personnel. .The Town of Washington is assessed a fee from the Town of Union each year to assist with operation of the Ambulance service. For the year 2003-2004, the assessment is $5,500.

If you have an interest in learning how to provide pre-hospital emergency care and participating in this service to our community, call 785-5000 (Mid Coast Emergency Medical Services office) or 785-3803. Union Ambulance welcomes anyone who is interested in joining, to come to one of the monthly meetings more help is always appreciated providing proper and timely care for the citizens of our coverage area.

Police Protection & Civil Defense

The town is served by the Maine State Police, dispatched out of Augusta, and the Knox County Sheriff's Department, dispatched out of Rockland. Presently, the town has no local law enforcement officers. Washington has an Emergency Management Coordinator; currently Tom Johnston fills that role.

Public Works

The town currently owns a loader and 3 sanders, presently used only in emergency situations. Starting in 2003, the Road Commissioner is obligated to provide sanders.

loader. The sanders, a storage shed (Map 6, Lot 54A) owned by the town (having no other land with it except a right-of-way across the surrounding owner's property) on Route 105 in Razorville housing the town's snow fencing and mechanical equipment and a salt-storage shed at the Town pit (Map 7, Lot 1) are the sum total of Washington's Public Works Department. All road maintenance and sanding is done by the Road Commissioner; winter plowing is put out to bid.

The town owns the Washington Village Well that lies beneath the monument in the center of the village.

Stormwater management is handled by the Road Commissioner with culverts and ditches. There are no real public services or facilities for sewerage or water management other than as mentioned, above.

Solid Waste Disposal (Map 7, Lot 1)

Formal closing of the town landfill on Vanner Road was in 1997. This facility had not accepted waste since 1992 but had to meet state requirements to be officially closed. A grant helped fund the work needed to close the landfill.

The town is now part of a five town consortium that has developed the Tri County Waste Facility on Route 17 in Union which opened in 1992. Other towns in the consortium are Somerville, Liberty, Appleton, Palermo and Union. The transfer facility features recycling bins for newspaper, mixed paper, cans, glass, plastics and cardboard. Materials are accepted for recycling without a fee and most are sent to Lincoln County Recycling with whom TCSWMO has a contract. The facility has been recycling above 40% of total waste consistently. Some years it has reached the state goal of 50%. In addition there is a scale at the sight for truckloads of demolition. The demolition is transferred to the Norridgewock landfill. Trash must be disposed of in marked bags that are available for $1 each. Trash is hauled from the site to a burning facility in Orrington (Penobscot Energy Recovery Corporation or PERC). Approximately 1500 tons of this waste is collected annually from member towns. Many town residents deliver their own trash to the facility; several local businesses operate as haulers for trash and recyclables. The facility has room to expand to handle possible future markets for waste oil, electronics and other materials. Organic material has been composted at the site and endeavors like this can be expanded.

Beyond user fees, cost for development and operation of TCSWMO is divided between the six towns according to population. Washington's assessment is approximately 18% of the whole and is paid quarterly.

Schools

Prescott Memorial School/MSAD 40 (Map 7, Lot 54)

The Prescott Memorial School was built in 1954 with funds donated to the town by Will Prescott, in whose honor the school was named. Since then, the town joined Maine School Administrative District (MSAD) 40 and deeded the school property to it. Located on Route 220, just south of the Village, the school currently houses grades

K-6. In 1992 a major addition of 8,000 sq. ft. was built. A multi-purpose room, stage, kitchen, special-ed room, locker rooms, teacher work room, art space, storage room, two new classrooms and library were added to the existing seven classrooms. The population has been decreasing in recent years, currently there are 96 students. The current staff consists of a principal and eight teachers, four Educational Technicians and a School Secretary.

Washington is represented on the MSAD 40 Board of Directors by two citizens elected by the town's voters. The D. R. Gaul Junior High School on Route 17 in Union, built in 1986, is a 38,690 sq. ft. school that serves the Middle School Students of Washington (Grades 7-8). Current enrollment from this town is 41. Medomak Valley High School, Mank Town Road, Waldoboro, built in 1967; 105,000 sq. ft. serves our high school students, with enrollment of Washington Students currently 75.

Other Schools

There are several private schools in the area, such as the Montessori School in Rockport, Ashwood School in West Rockport K-8, and the Riley School in Glen Cove 7-12. The South Liberty Baptist Church has a school that serves some Washington students of grade school age; Coastal Christian School in Waldoboro also has a few. The Region 8 Vocational School in Rockland is utilized by some Washington high school students. There are some home schooling families in town. The University of Maine at Augusta with facilities in Augusta and in Thomaston serves college-age students as well as adult students of this town. Seminars are held in the area, particularly at the Samoset Resort in Rockland. The Penobscot School in Rockland specializes in Foreign Culture and Languages.

Health Care & Human Services

Washington has one Residential Care Facility for assisted living. Washington Manor Residential Care Facility is a non profit privately owned facility that currently houses 34 adult clients with disabilities in a newly renovated and expanded building on Route 105 in Razorville (Map 6, Lot 54). The major renovation to upgrade the facility was completed in 2003. This facility employs between 25 or more people, most from the Town of Washington.. Two vans are used to transport clients for appointments and other outings.

For animal care there are many veterinary facilities in neighboring towns.

Other Health & Human services:

American Red Cross
Boothbay Region Humane Society provides shelter and vaccinations for stray and injured animals; The Town's Animal Control Officer brings all stray cats and dogs directly to their shelter in No. Edgecomb (Phone: 882-9677).
Coastal Transport provides transportation to town and doctor's appointments.
Mid Coast Children's Services assists young children and their families.
Mid Coast Regional Planning Commission provides advice and consultation services on issues relating to planning

Waldoboro Family Medicine
Kno-Wal-Lin Home Health Care provides services for the elderly and infirm in their own home.
Meals on Wheels is supplied by Methodist Conference Home.
Coastal Community Action Program (C.C.A.P.);they sponsor RSVP, WIC Program, Headstart, TEFP, Home Weatherization and Fuel Assistance.
MSAD 40 provides 2 school nurses for the district.
Senior Spectrum (Central Maine Area Agency on Aging).
Sheepscott Valley Health Center provides sliding scale health care to area residents. They are located on Main Street, Coopers Mills.
Madge H. Walker Trust Fund provides free medical care at Waldo County General Hospital (Belfast) & Mid-Maine Medical Center (Waterville) for townspeople in need;
Washington Food Bank
provides donations of food and equipment for people in need. Donations are given by many area groups including neighboring towns, as far away as Rockland. The VFW Auxilary donates time and money to the Food Bank.
Washington Health Officer
Annual Rabies Clinic.

Washington Post Office (Map 18, Lot 37)

Built in 1975 privately and leased to the USPS, the Washington Post Office, a Level 13, Third Class Office serves 1,200 people with 1 part-time and 3 full-time employees. Mail is delivered through Post Office Boxes, General Delivery and Rural Delivery. The Washington Post Office serves all residents within town boundaries.

FairPoint New England (Map 6, Lot 85)

Local and long-distance telephone service is provided by FairPoint New England. They have a switching station on Route 220 just south of the Village, (next to the Maple Grove Cemetery) which is connected via fiber-optic cable to their main switch in Damariscotta. They offer an assortment of calling features as well as dial-up and DSL internet access.

Other Communications

Commercial and Public Television reception is available in town; channels 2 (WLBZ, NBC, Bangor), 5 (WABI, CBS, Bangor), 6 (WCSH, NBC, Portland), 7 (WVII, ABC, Bangor), 8 (WMTW, ABC, Portland), and 13 (WGME, CBS, Portland) for commercial TV and channels 10 (WCBB, PBS, Lewiston) and 12 (WMEB, MPBN, Bangor) for public TV. Currently the town is not served by cable TV. Many people have purchased satellite dish receivers in recent years, giving less incentive for cable companies to service Washington.

Washington is able to receive radio signals from Camden, Rockland, Augusta, Portland, and Bangor as well as other areas.

The Town of Washington is currently served by *The Courier Gazette* and *The Village Soup Times*. Both newspapers are published in Rockland. Additionally, some local news is reported in *The Free Press* (Rockland), *The Bangor Daily News* (Bangor), *The Kennebec Journal* (Augusta), and *The Portland Press Herald/Maine Sunday Telegram* (Portland).

Gibbs Library

The Gibbs Library was originally established in 1915 with a collection of books donated by Dr. Lucero J. Gibbs of Chicopee, Massachusetts, a Washington native and Civil War veteran. It was housed over the years in various locations around the village and finally found a permanent home in the village school when the Prescott School was built. The library burned however in 1961.

An insurance settlement, a gift from the Bryant family, and finally a bequest from Dr. Gibbs made up a sum of approximately $4000 which grew to over $30,000 during favorable interest years.

With this as seed money, the town meeting of 1990 voted to build a new library provided a grant was available to cover all costs. A building committee was formed, an architect was hired, his plan submitted and accepted. A Community Block Development Grant in the amount of $380,000 was made to cover building costs. A contract was awarded to build the library, as it exists today.

The Washington Library Association was formed to organize, administer, and finance the operation. Now in its twelfth year, the Gibbs Library serves as an outstanding example of volunteerism and community support. Except for utilities, all funding is the result of efforts by the library association. Volunteers, including the librarian handle the 21 hours a week that the library is open as well as other aspects of the operation.

In addition to the traditional library role of lending books, Gibbs has a large collection of books on tape, CDs, DVDs, videos, and provides public access to computers and the Internet. It also sponsors reading programs for children and adults, art shows and other programs of interest to the community.

Central Maine Power/Maine Electric Power Company

Electricity is provided to most of the town's residences and businesses by Central Maine Power Company. They own two lots in town, one at the extreme southern end of town (a transmission line; Map 1, Lot 12A) and one that crosses the town nearly in the center (another transmission line) that also has a Power Transformer Substation on it on Route 220 (Map 2, Lot 51) just south of Stickney Corner.

The Maine Electric Power Company owns two lots that comprise a transmission line through the northern part of town, Map 15, Lot 15 and Map 17, Lot 11. They provide no services directly to Washington.

Fuel Supplies

There are many suppliers of firewood in this town. Home Heating Oil and LP Gas is supplied by businesses located outside the town.

State of Maine (Map 3, Lots 13, 14, 16 & 17A)

The State of Maine Department of Transportation maintains a depot off Route 17 in the eastern part of Washington. Highway crews, sanding trucks and surveyors for the local state-maintained roads are dispatched through this depot.

Washington Village Church (Map 18, Lot 40)

Built in 1836 as the Methodist Meeting House, the Washington Village Church, an active nondenominational Church today, sponsors services, Sunday school and some social activities in town. The Ladies Guild is an active organization within the church (see the Cultural & Recreation section).

Cemeteries

Washington has a number of cemeteries that are maintained by the town. The history of the town published in 1976 by the Washington Historical Society listed every stone's inscription that was readable in every cemetery.

The Nelson Cemetery is the final resting place of three of the first settlers of Washington (there were four in all): Thomas Nelson (1757-1831); Alice Butterfield Nelson, his wife (1768-1852) and Randall Nelson, their son (1779-1871). They settled in this town in 1797, along with John Butterfield.
The cemeteries of Washington are:
Clark Cemetery, Clark Mountain near Hibberts Gore
Davis-Daggett Cemetery, (Map 1, Lot 18) Route 220/North Waldoboro Road
Grotton Farm Cemetery, (Map 15, Lot 6A) on Patrick Mountain
Hopkins Cemetery, (Map 9, Lot 57) Hopkins Road
Howard Cemetery, (Map 12, Lot 8F) Paint Mine Hill Road
Humes Cemetery, (Map 2, Lot 9) Route 17, Stickney Corner
Levenseller Cemetery, (Map 8, Lot 32) Route 126
Lights Cemetery, Hibbert or Jones Road (now called Gore Road)
Maple Grove Cemetery, (Map 18, Lot 3) Route 220, Washington Village
Marr Cemetery, (Map 6, Lot 32) Route 105, Razorville
McDowell Cemetery, (Map 20, Lot 17) Route 220 North
Mountain Cemetery, (Map 15, Lot 6A) Patrick Mountain
Nelson Cemetery, (Map 7, Lot 75) Route 220, Stickney Corner
Perry Cemetery, Skidmore Road
Pierpont Cemetery, (Map 14, Lot 23) Route 220 North
Rollins Cemetery, (Map 6, Lot 54A?) Route 105, Razorville

Storer Cemetery, (Map 1, Lot 23) Route 220/North Waldoboro Road
West Washington Cem., (Map 10, Lot 29; formerly Jackson Cem.) Rte 206

Of all these cemeteries, only a few have additional plots available to townspeople; Maple Grove, West Washington, Pierpont, Levenseller and Marr probably are the only ones. The town is negotiating the purchase of additional land for more plots adjoining the Maple Grove Cemetery.

Conclusion

The current facilities and services available seem to be adequate for the near future. Some additions will be needed: a state-mandated sand and salt shed. Existing ordinances need to be examined on an ongoing basis to assure consistency with the Comprehensive Plan.

Transportation

Introduction

A safe and reliable transportation system is of critical importance to town residents, as well as being a major factor in the development of future land use patterns. The section that follows describes the condition and present capacities of Washington's road system and analyzes its adequacy to provide safe and efficient means of transportation for town residents. A goal of this section is to plan for the efficient maintenance and improvement of our transportation facilities and services in order to accommodate anticipated development without placing a burden on residents.

Roads

The Town of Washington has 71 miles of highways and byways. Route 17 (5.78 miles) and Route 126 (2.37 miles) are State Highways, and are entirely maintained by the state. State Aid roads include Route 220 (8.46 miles), Route 105 (6.4 miles, and Route 206 (2.15 miles). State Aid Roads are subsidized by block grant which is used for maintenance and snow removal. The State Highways and State Aid Roads are considered the major arterial roads of the town.

The balance of the 45.7 miles are strictly town roads and are the sole responsibility of the town. Maintenance of these roads is a major town expense. Route 17 links the town with the Maine Turnpike and Interstate 95 at Augusta, or Gardiner approximately 21 miles to the west. In addition, Route 17 links the town with Route 1, approximately 18 miles to the east in Rockland. It is considered by the Department of Transportation to be a major state arterial highway. Routes 220 and 126 connect with other major highways to the north and south.

The public roads in town have all been names and posted since the mandated 911 Law was passed by the legislature. Standardized signs were purchased and posted in 1996. A committee was formed in the fire department to erect the signs. At that time all numbered fire roads were given names. See Figure T-3, Road Names.

The removal of snow from roads in town, except for Routes 17 and 126, is accomplished by a five-year contract put out for bid by the selectmen. Road sanding is voted on at the annual Town Meeting, and at the present time is the responsibility of the Road Commissioner, who is elected for a three-year term.

Figure T-1 - Road Lengths & Conditions

Name of Road	Road Length in Miles	Road Material
Collectors		
Route 17	5.78	Paved
Arterials		
Route 105	6.50	Paved
Route 126	2.37	Paved
Route 206	2.15	Paved

Route 220	8.46	Paved

Town Roads

Albert Jones Road	0.16	Gravel
Bill Luce Road	2.89	Paved
Bowman Road	0.41	Gravel
Bump Hill Road	0.40	Paved
Calderwood Road	2.12	Paved
Cattle Pound Road	0.06	Gravel
Crystal Lake Road	1.31	Paved
Dorman Road	0.85	Gravel
Dump Road (sand pile)	0.25	Gravel
Fitch Road	1.69	Gravel
Hopkins Road	1.82	Paved
Leigher Road	0.58	Paved
Lenfest Road	0.71	Gravel
McDowell Road	1.76	Paved
Medolark Road	0.50	Gravel
Mitchell Hill Road	0.12	Gravel
Mountain Road	3.05	Gravel/paved (1.5 miles)
Nelson Ridge Road (N)	0.90	Gravel
Nelson Ridge Road (S)	0.70	Gravel/Paved (.35 miles)
Old County Road	4.70	Gravel
Old Union Road	2.28	Paved
Prescott/Firs Road	3.00	Gravel
Public Landing Road	0.05	Gravel
Skidmore Road	1.47	Gravel
Sludge Pit Road	0.25	Gravel
Sprague Road	1.15	Gravel
Vanner Road	1.96	Paved
Youngs Hill Road	2.18	Paved

Only 36.44 miles of the local roads are maintained in the winter. Priorities for maintenance should depend on the number of homes served and school bus routes.

Traffic Commuting Patterns

Most Washington 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 Washington residents was 27.4 minutes in 1990 and 29.7 minutes in 2000.

Figure T-2 Commuting Methods of Washington Residents

	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Workers 16 years and older	524	100.0%	645	100.0%
Drove alone	371	70.8%	517	80.2%
Carpooled	70	13.4%	62	9.6%
Used Public Transportation (including taxis)	4	0.8%	0	0.0%
Used other means	14	2.7%	4	0.6%
Walked or worked at home	65	12.4%	62	9.6%

Source: Census

About 24% of the Washington residents who work, do in Washington. Almost 42% work outside of Washington but still in Knox County.

Figure T-3 Working Places for Residents

	1990		2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Commuters	524	100.0%	645	100.0%
Work and reside in same town	157	30.0%	152	23.6%
Work in Knox County (outside Washington)	139	26.5%	277	42.9%
Work in Waldo County	12	2.3%	32	5.0%
Work in other Maine County	214	40.8%	181	28.1%
Work in other State	2	0.4%	3	0.5%

Source: Census

Traffic Volumes

Vehicles Miles Traveled (VMT) is a measure of total traffic volumes. From 1990 to 200, VMT increased 24.5% in Knox County. During the same period, the population increased only 9.1%. This indicates that people on average are driving more than they have in the past.

Traffic volumes within Washington have increased on most state roads from 1997 to 2001. The table below shows Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) counts for state roads in Washington. The volumes represent both through traffic and local activity. Seasonal variation, with peak volumes in the summer, is averaged in these figures. See the map titled Transportation Road Network for 2001 AADT information of major roads in Washington.

Figure T-4 Traffic Volumes

Roadway	Location Description	AADT in 1997	AADT in 2000	Change
Route 17	Route 17 east of Route 206	4,030	4,610	14.4%
Route 17	Route 17 east of Route 220	4,880	5,550	13.7%
Route 105	Route 105 east of Route 220	810	790	-2.5%
Route 126	Route 126 west of Route 220	1,020	1,070	4.9%
Route 220	Route 220 south of Route 17	2,000	2,410	20.0%

Source: Maine DOT

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 map titled Transportation Road Network for LOS information of major roads in Washington. 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 significant degradation in the LOS for town roads and most state roads within Washington. Route 17 has the lowest LOS: mostly B and minor portions C.

Safety

According to Maine DOT, from 1998 through 2002 there were 382 reported accidents in Washington. There were 1 fatality and 7 accidents with serious personal injuries. There were 33 accidents that involved minor injuries (in which a person had visible injuries, bruises, abrasions, swelling, etc.), and 45 accidents with injuries that were not visible (including momentary unconsciousness or complaint of pain). Most accidents, 296 involved property damage. The cause of most of these accidents was driver inattention, followed by crashes with deer. Maine DOT has noted high crash locations, where the actual accident rate exceeds the expected (average) accident rate at a given location, taking total traffic volume into account, along Route 220 in Washington from the Route 17 intersection to the Route 105 intersection, and then north along Route 220 to the McDowell Road intersection. See the map titled Transportation Road Network for high crash location information of major roads in Washington. Residents have expressed concern with safety in the following areas:

1. Within one-half mile of Stickney Corner (intersection of Route 220 and Route 17)
2. Within one-half mile of the Village (Intersection of Route 220 with Route 105, and with Old Union Road)
3. Route 220 from the Waldoboro line to the Village
4. All of Route 17
5. The intersection of Route 17 and Vanner Road

Access Management

Access Management is the planned location and design of driveways and entrances to public roads. Such planning reduces accidents and prolongs the useful life of arterial roadways. While arterial highways represent only 12% of the state-maintained highway system, they carry 62% of the statewide traffic volume. Maintaining posted speeds on this system helps people and products move faster, which enhances productivity, reduces congestion-related delays and environmental degradation. By preserving the capacity of the roads we have now, we reduce the need to build costly new highway capacity such as new travel lanes

and bypasses. 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 arterial corridors, and all other state and state-aid roads. Route 17 is classified mostly as a retrograde arterial, with portions classified as a mobility corridor. Retrograde arterials come under the strictest standards because of high current traffic volumes and accident rates along these stretches of roadway.

To maintain and improve traffic flow, 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 state roads.

Public Transportation

No public transportation is available in Washington. Concord Trailways offers coach service from Rockland and Waldoboro. Coastal Transportation offers services to income eligible persons. Air transportation: there is no airport in Washington. Primary regional airports include:

1. **Bangor International Airport** which provides national and international commercial passenger and freight services, as well as civil defense operations. The largest runway is 11,441 feet long. Car rental services are available.
2. **Knox County Regional Airport** which serves Rockland and Knox County with scheduled commercial service, air taxi and general aviation, and is owned by Knox County. The longest runway extends 5,000 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: 100LL JET-A.
3. **Augusta State Airport** which 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 5,000 feet. Fuel is available: 100LL Avgas and Jet A.
4. The newly expanded **Portland International Jetport** which provides national and international commercial and freight services. Car rental services and overnight accommodations are available.
5. The major airports in Boston, Massachusetts and Manchester New Hampshire which are also used by Washington residents.

Railroads

There are no rail lines in Washington but there is a rail line running from Rockland to Brunswick on which runs freight and a seasonal tourism service. There will be future passenger and freight service from Brunswick to Portland and Brunswick to Augusta.

Pedestrian Ways

There are no sidewalks in the town of Washington.

Parking

Public parking is provided at the following facilities: VFW Hall, Post Office, Luce's Bargain Shoppe, Washington Fire House, Town Office/Gibbs Library, Evening Star Grange, Prescott Memorial School, and the West Washington and Stickney Corner businesses. Currently, there is usually sufficient parking at most of these facilities. One occasional problem area is the availability of parking at the landing on Washington Pond. This problem is particularly noticeable on a sunny summer day. Other areas that have an occasional parking problem include the Village, and especially around the Fire House during meetings. The parking area for the new fire pond has alleviated this problem somewhat.

Most commercial/industrial firms take responsibility for their public parking needs. Easy access is an important factor for a business and most businesses have taken care of any parking problems. Residential parking is the responsibility of each individual homeowner. The vast majority of homeowners park their vehicles off the street in a driveway or a garage. Currently there is no problem with the availability of on-street parking.

Ports and Marine Transport

Washington is not a coastal town. Rockland Harbor is the closest port in Knox County. It has a public landing and piers for vessels with a draft no greater than 13 feet and/or length no greater than 200 feet. Ferry service to North Haven, Vinalhaven, and Matinicus is provided from the Maine State Ferry Service Marine Terminal in Rockland. Ferry service to Islesboro is provided from a Maine State Ferry Service facility in Lincolnville Beach.

Maine DOT Six-Year Plan

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. For Washington, no project is listed in the Six-Year Plan.

Regional Transportation Advisory Committee

The Regional Transportation Advisory Committee (RTAC) process created by Maine DOT facilitates public participation during the formulation of transportation policy. RTACs are advisory committees consisting of citizens representing environmental, business, municipal, planning, and alternative forms of transportation, as well as members of the public. The purpose of the RTAC is to provide early and effective input into Maine DOT's plans and programs. The RTACs meet regularly and advise the Maine DOT on a number of issues including the Biennial Transportation Improvement Program (BTIP). 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. RTAC's work with Maine DOT and the Regional Planning Commissions to

programming document that defines potential projects for the next two years. Municipalities can suggest projects to be included in the BTIP for potential funding. RTAC's work with Maine DOT and the Regional Planning Commissions to develop regional advisory reports for each RTAC Region. The advisory reports outline each RTAC's objectives, goals, and strategies for improving transportation systems in their respective regions and the State. Washington is part of RTAC-Region 5, which encompasses communities from Brunswick to Winterport. In the 2002 Advisory Report, RTAC-5 set no priority recommendations for Washington;.

Goal:

1. To maintain and upgrade the town's road network without placing an undue burden on the town's resources.

Suggested goal: To maintain and improve traffic flows and improve safety, future land use ordinances should include or be in harmony with access management performance standards set in current state regulations for state and state aid roadways. (Planning Board).

Fiscal Capacity

Introduction

Planning for a municipality's future requires thoughtful consideration of its fiscal capacities. Understanding recent trends in town revenues, expenditures, and debts establishes a basis for balancing future needs against future expenses, and enables rational financial planning for capital expenditures.

The section that follows provides an inventory of Washington's revenues, expenditures, and debt from 1930 to the present. The accompanying analysis sheds light on Washington's ability to meet future needs through public expenditures and other fiscal policies.

Overview

Between 1990 and 2002, municipal revenues in Washington rose by 147%, from $696,135 in 1990 to $1,717,564 in 2002. During the same period, municipal expenditures rose by almost an equal amount: 146%, from $670,403 to $1,647,448. A high proportion of the town's revenues were derived from property taxes, 60.7%, which may be slightly lower than many Maine communities, but not significantly so.

Property tax rates increased significantly in Washington, from $10.63 per thousand in 1990 to $15.75 per thousand in 2002. At the same time, the Municipal Valuation also increased significantly from $41,051,007 to $67,863,867. This data illustrates the fairly large increase in taxes in this period, due to significant increases in Municipal, County and School assessments.

Trends

The period of 1990-2002 saw significant increases in municipal spending in all categories. The largest changes were in the SAD 40 Assessment, from $316,852 to $816,279 (+158%); Knox County Assessment, from $48,368 to $108,779 (+125%); Municipal Administration, from $71,714 to $136,414 (+90%); and Highways, from $153,615 to $222,223 (+45%).

In this period the percentage of unpaid taxes dropped from 22% in 1990 to 14% in 2002, the lowest rate in the period in question. The average rate between 1990 and 2002 is 18%.

The trend over this period was to bring the previously identified problems in overspending under control, although there are a few years showing some deficit spending. However, all of these shortfalls would have been more than made up if even a small percentage of overdue taxes were collected. One should note that some of these fluctions were caused by time delays in receipt and expenditure of major project grant monies. On average, these figures do not indicate any problem in the fiscal control of the Town's finances by the Selectmen.

In this period the Town received a major grant for the new Municipal Building and Library, a number of Small Community Grants for Septic Remediation and a pass-through grant for Washington Manor. We also financed a large generator, some land and development across from the Town Office and retired previous debts. Debt Service is now a more-or-less regular part of the budget.

Figure F-1 - Historic Cash Surplus/Shortfall Chart

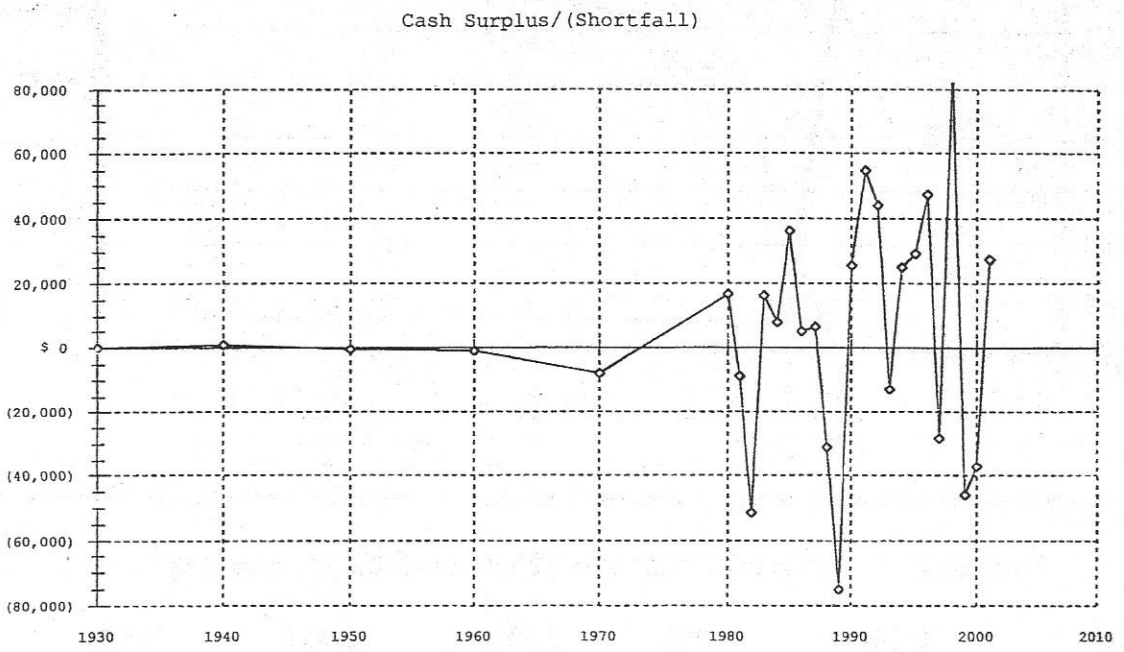


Figure F-2 - Historic Tax Rates and Valuations Chart

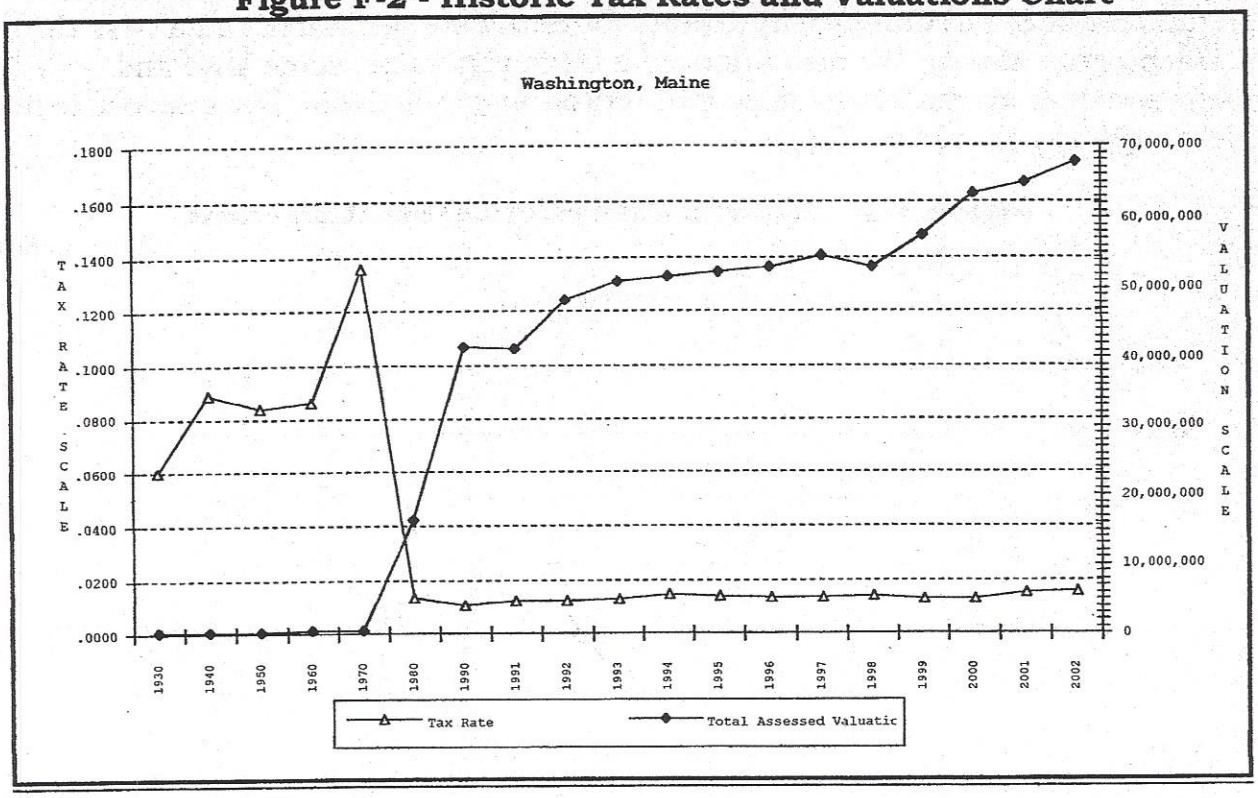


Figure F-3 - Historic Tax Revenues and Expenses Figures

REVENUES	**2004**	**2003**	**2002**	**2001**	**2000**	**1999**
Property Tax	1,258,314	1,149,968	1,041,847	973,805	812,232	725,807
Excise Tax	205,585	205,041	189,427	163,095	151,325	152,765
Revenue Sharing	93,716	87,709	79,997	71,720	80,912	72,416
Highway Block Grant	46,689	51,168	51,168	51,168	51,168	51,168
Interest, fees & other	143,706	88,873	92,323	87,856	95,128	83,014
Total	1,748,010	1,582759	1,454,762	1,347,644	1,190,765	1,085,170
EXPENSES						
SAD 40	981,351	893,489	816,279	724,569	696,701	654,974
Knox County	125,428	114,004	108,779	113,056	78,056	73, 594
Tri-County	33,445	42,545	32,073	30,672	28,132	26,194
Snow & Ice	107,130	101,621	91,559	85,000	82,036	69,972
Roads & Bridges	144,751	130,577	130,664	126,244	124,815	108,541
Fire & Safety	57,651	26,360	26,499	24,468	66,843	63,684
Administration	145,598	164,654	133,886	106,971	99,676	89,059
All other	73,415	36,794	38,982	25,153	49,560	44,924
Total	1,668,769	1,500,044	1,378,721	1,236,133	1,225,819	1,130942

Figure F-4 – Historic Tax Revenues Chart

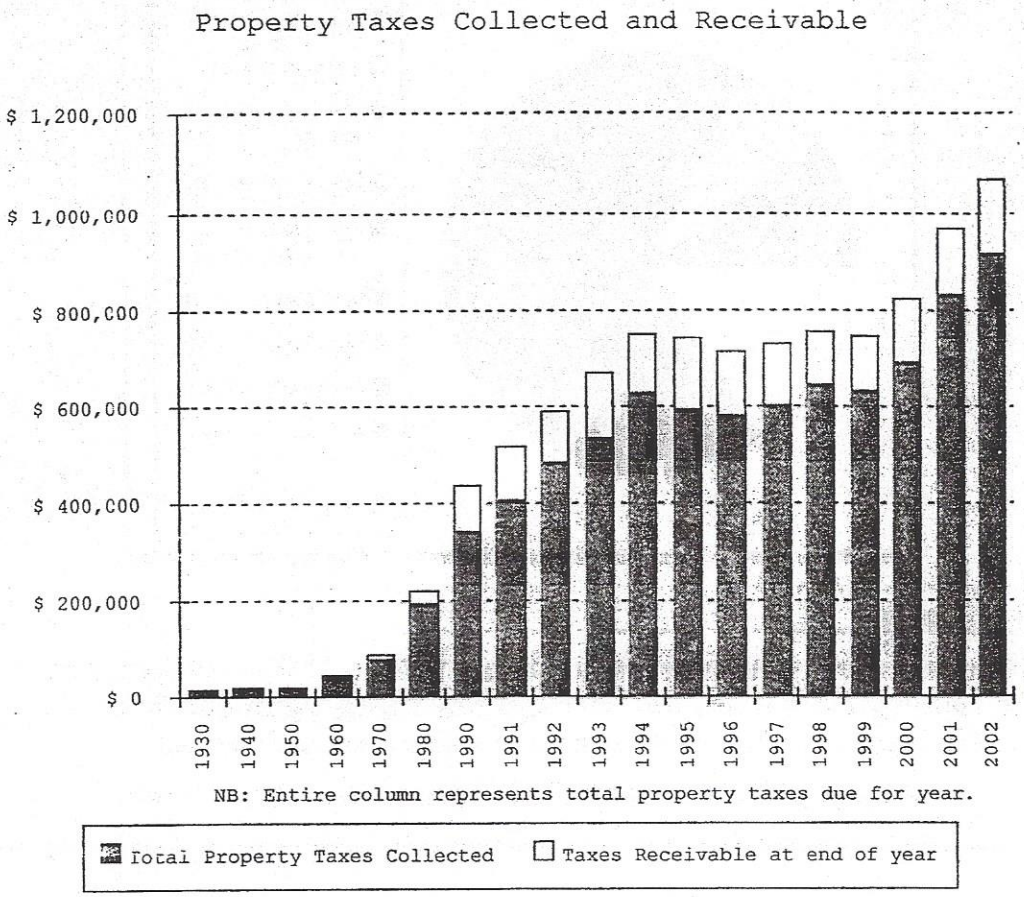


Figure F-5 – 2002 Revenues Chart

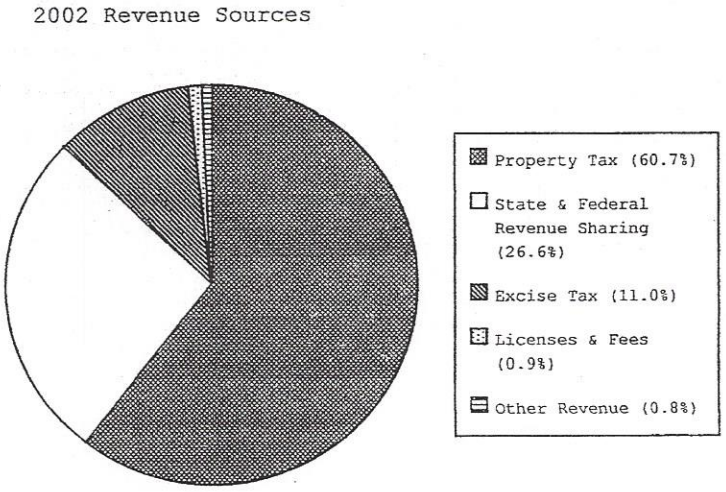
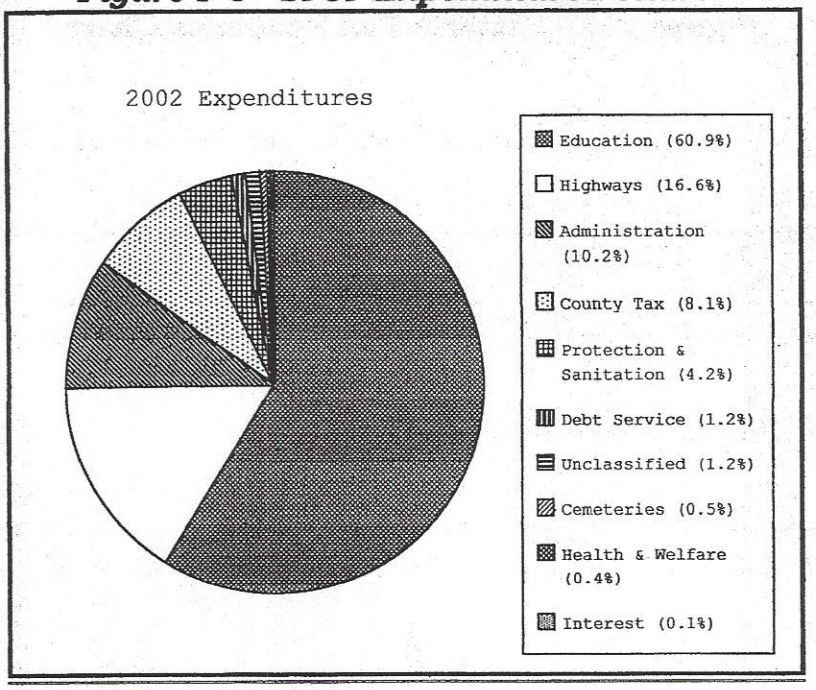


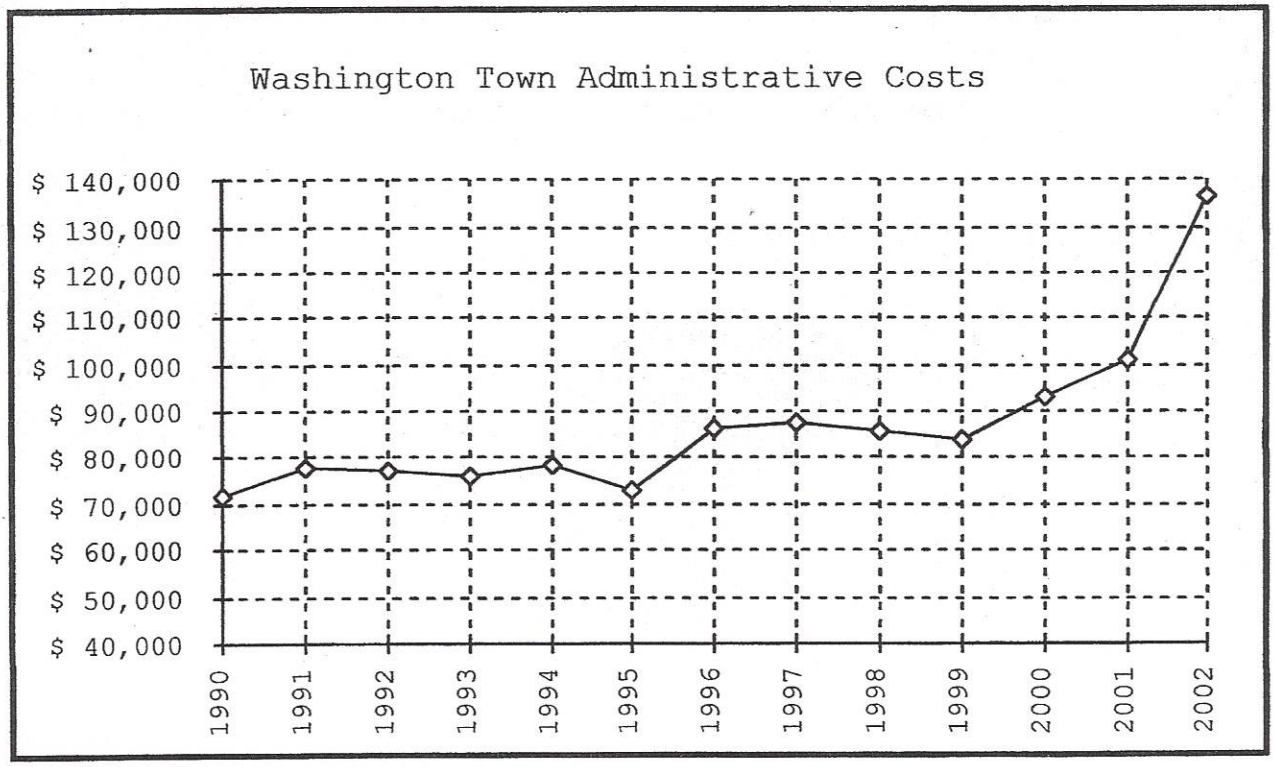
Figure F-6 - 1989 Expenditures Chart



Administrative Costs

General administrative costs held steady from 1990 to 1995 (averaging about $75,000), and again from 1996 to 1999 ($85,000 average) but rising significantly to about $136,000 in 2002. Figure F-6 depicts town administrative costs over the period.

Figure F-7 - 1980-89 Town Administrative Costs



Local Tax Burden

From 1990 to 2002, Washington's tax rate rose steadily from $10.63 to $15.75 per thousand, approximately a 48% jump.

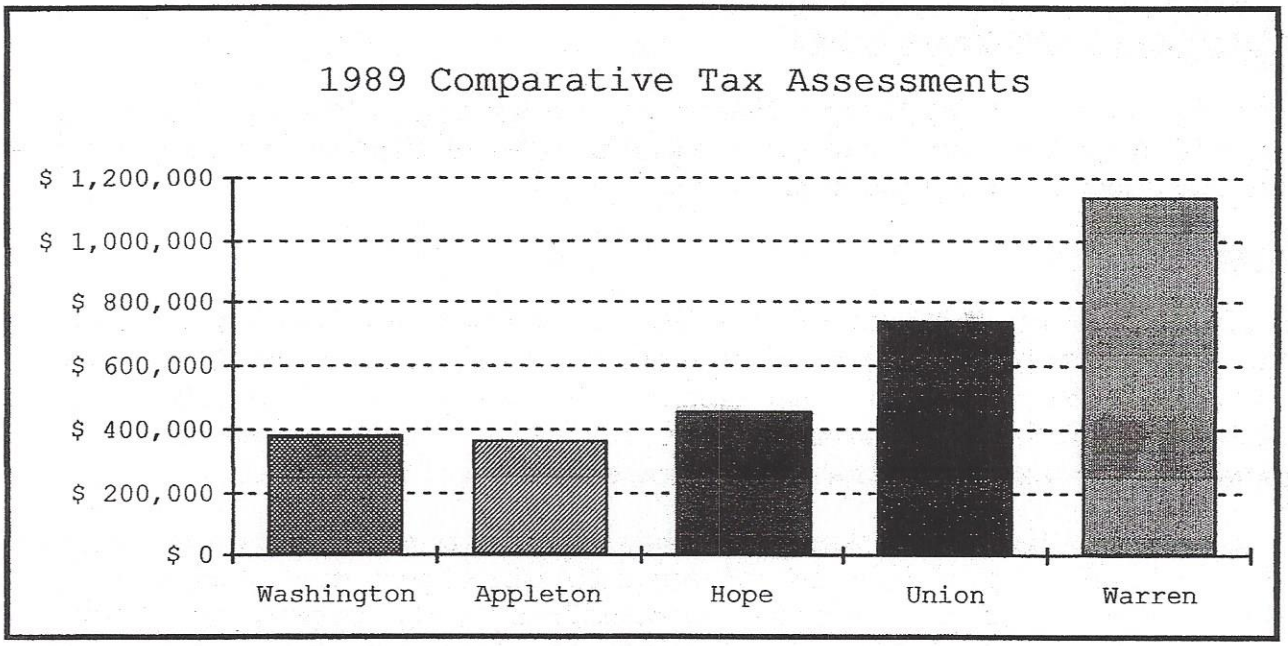
Comparative Taxes

Washington's 1989 tax rate of $9.44/M compares favorably with other area towns. The town's 1989 full value tax rate is lower than Appleton ($11.34/M), Hope ($10.25/M), Union ($11.82/M), and Warren ($12.15/M). Figures F-7, 8 and 9 depict Washington's tax rate compared to other area municipalities.

Figure F-8 - 1989 Comparative Property Tax Information

Municipality	Assessment	Full Value
Washington	384,508	9.44
Appleton	363,930	11.34
Hope	458,860	10.25
Union	747,767	11.82
Warren	1,139,737	12.15

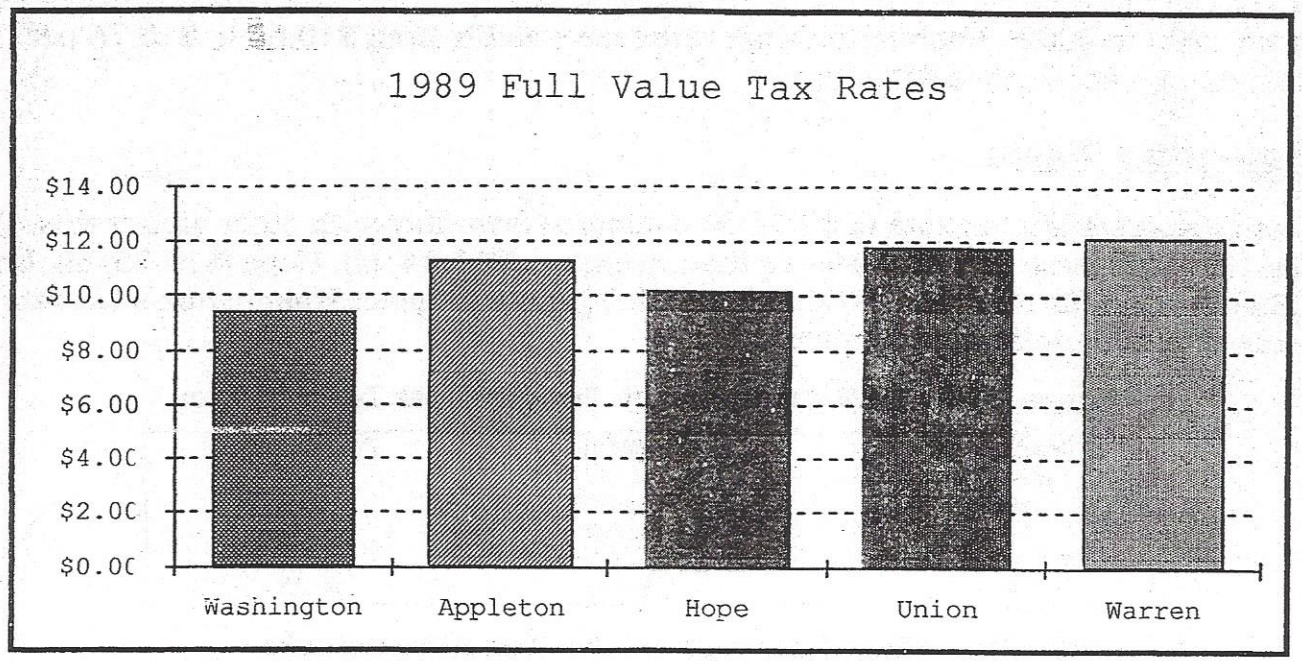
Figure F-9 - Regional Comparative Tax Assessments



Growth and Development

Washington has experienced continuing significant growth over the period 1990 to 2000, increasing in population from 1,185 to 1,345 over the period or 13.5%. The housing stock also increased significantly, increasing the overall valuation of both the Town in general and individual assessments. With increased growth comes extra burdens on public facilities.

Figure F-10 - Regional Full Value Tax Rates



Capital Expenses in the Years Ahead

Many things in the next few years will need creative funding; nothing in this plan will be funded without a specific vote at Town Meeting. The Town of Washington needs to review its Capital Investment Plan for the next decade.

Conclusion

Expenditures over which Washington has little control include education and county taxes. Increases are inevitable, given inflation and the state's fiscal crisis. The Highway Block Grant and excise tax have over the past covered the expenses of maintaining roads and bridges, although this has eroded slightly. This leaves licenses and fees, state revenue sharing and property taxes to pay for all other expenditures.

The only revenues the Town of Washington has any control over are the property taxes. Debt service to finance capital expenditures, any increases in personnel costs, and increasing school costs will most likely be supported by property tax revenues. A covered building over the sand and salt pile will be a major capital expenditure over the next five years. Adequate fees need to be utilized to pay for the expenses of the Planning Board, Board of Appeals and the Code Enforcement Officer.

Future major capital expenditures such as buildings would unquestionably put a serious burden on the town's taxpayers. It is hoped that before major projects begin the selectmen and appropriate committee members will explore all alternative funding sources such as Community Development Block Grants. There are citizens in town who are skilled in dealing with the red tape of grants. Regular operating expenditures will continue to increase over the years. It can be assumed that property taxes will increase at a similar rate.

Cultural & Recreation

Introduction

Outdoor recreation is an important part of the rural way of life for people in town. Recreational opportunities are available almost off the doorstep with extensive woodlands for hunting, Crystal Lake and Washington Pond for boating, waterskiing, fishing in summer and winter, several smaller ponds and miles of streams for fishing in summer, miles of trails for snowmobiling in winter, and quiet, scenic rural roads for walking and biking. The town does have some recreational facilities and the potential to develop additional ones.

Culturally, the town offers a number of civic and social organizations, an art gallery, and its location affords access to many museums, theatres, restaurants, etc. in the Mid-coast area. The map and lot numbers listed in this section refer to the *Town of Washington Tax Maps*, located at the Town Office.

Recreational Standards

Standards used by the Maine Bureau of Parks and Recreation for determining the adequacy of public recreational facilities to meet public demand and how they apply to the Town of Washington can be found in Figure R-1.

Inventory of Public Recreational Facilities and Lands

Nelson-Butterfield Park (Map 13, Lot 34)

The 7-acre Nelson-Butterfield Park is the most substantial recreational facility owned by the town. The site was acquired and developed in 1974 with the assistance of a Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Grant to the town. This site off the Crystal Lake Road near the north end of Crystal Lake offers a rough unimproved boat landing, a minimal beach area and woods. The Conservation Committee has attempted to maintain the park which has been vandalized over the years on a regular basis. Crystal Lake is a largely undeveloped 98 acre pond with fishing opportunities for warm water species as well as brown trout, which are stocked annually by IFW. Individual watercraft were banned by a town vote in 2001.

Facility	Standard	Washington	Existing	Need	Priority
Baseball Field	0.75/1,000 Residents (1)	1	1 at school	0	—
Basketball Court	0.5/1,000 Residents (1)	1	1 at school	0	—
Outdoor Tennis Court	0.5/1,000 Residents (1)	1	0	1	medium
Recreation Hall	0.1/1,000 Residents (1)	1	0	1	low
Picnic Tables	2/1,000 Residents	2	2	2 Village Park?	medium
Swimming Pool/Beach	1/15,000 Residents (1)	1	1-beach	Protect users	High
Boat Access	5 parking spaces/1,000 Residents (2)	5 spaces (Washington Pond) 5 Spaces (Crystal Pond)	5	0	—
Nature Trail	1 per municipality	1	1	1	Low
Cross-country Ski Trail	1 per municipality	1	Snow mobile trail (3)	0	—
Sled & Snow Play Area	1 per municipality	1	0	1	Low
Outdoor Ice Skating Area	1 per municipality	1	2 (4)	0	—
Walking/ Jogging Path	1 per municipality	1	Snowmobile Trails used for walking	0	—
Skate park	*1 per municipality*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*medium*
ATV Trail	*1per municipality*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*medium*
Soccer field	*1 per municipality*	*0*	*0*	*1*	*medium*

Notes:

(1) Maine Bureau of Parks and Recreation recommends a minimum of one per municipality. (National standards are based on the recreational needs of residents in municipalities larger than Washington. In general, one facility of each type listed above would be desirable for the town.)

(2) Five parking spaces per 1,000 residents is not a state standard, but reflects the actual mean number of parking spaces per 1,000 residents for 70 towns in the state with populations of over 2,500 people (1988 Maine Assessment and Policy Plan for Outdoor Recreation, Maine Bureau of Parks and Recreation).

(3) The Hill and Gully Riders Snowmobile Club does not object to cross-country skiers or hikers using the snowmobile trails. However, landowners may feel differently because they are not covered by the State Snowmobile Program's landowner liability insurance. If sued by a cross-country skier, they are nonetheless protected in large measure by the Landowner Liability Law.

(4) Two facilities in town offer potential for ice skating use. The Nelson-Butterfield Park on Crystal Lake could have a parking area plowed by the town and the ice plowed as well to make a skating area if existing use problems can be resolved;. The boat access facility off Route 105 on Washington Pond is usually plowed to provide parking for snowmobile users of the pond and a skating area could also be plowed. Funds have been appropriated for a fire pond to be dug on the Bill Luce Road, across from the Fire Department. It is a possible site for ice skating and other related activities.

Washington Pond Boat Launching Site (Map 19, Lot 12)

Built by the State of Maine and deeded to the Town of Washington, this site has parking for five vehicles and carry-on boat access to Washington Pond. Some boaters manage to launch small trailered boats at the unimproved gravel ramp. Located on Route 105 at the south end of the lake, the site has no staff and only a voluntary fishing summary questionnaire and box for facilities.

This site was acquired and developed in 1987 through a grant from the Maine Bureau of Parks and Recreation's Boating Facilities Program. This access site provides an opportunity for many people in town, who do not own land on the pond, to enjoy the 558 acres of recreational opportunities it affords. This access site is also used in winter by ice fishermen and snowmobilers. Washington Pond is stocked annually with brown trout by IFW and has a variety of other sportfish including white perch, yellow perch, smallmouth bass, and pickerel.

Washington Village Park (Map 18, Lot 11)

The town owns several other parcels of land that have no developed recreational facilities. Washington Village Park, established in 1976 at the junction of Routes 105 and 220 in the village, consists of 3 small lots north of Route 105 bordering Little Medomak Brook. Created by cleaning up a former garage, this park, located in the village where the Little Medomak runs through town, is a quiet picnic-type site with a welcoming sign to Washington Village. The Conservation Committee has laid the groundwork for a newly designed park with grant money from a Gateway DOT Grant for 2002. The grant will pay for rock, lumber, concrete and other materials. The new design for the park is pictured on the 2002 town report. There are additional small lots bordering the park belonging to the town that could be developed further. Total acreage is less than two acres.

Washington Village Fire Pond (Map 18, Lot 21)

In 2003, the town constructed a 100' by 100' pond with 1/2 million gallon capacity on recently purchased property directly across the Bill Luce Road from the Town Office complex. Its primary use will be as a fire pond, but the area has great potential as a recreation area. The fire pond will serve a critical need for water in case of fire in the village area.

Directly across the street from the Washington Village Park is an old mill site that is town-owned. Several years ago the Washington Fire Department worked on re-damming it so as to create a fire pond, but ran into some difficulty with permits and cost estimates. The project was abandoned.

Prescott Memorial School (Map 7, Lot 54)

The multi-purpose room at Prescott Memorial School serves as a gym and is used by townspeople (when classes are not in session) for such activities as basketball, volleyball, karate and aerobic exercise programs and for community suppers. The baseball field at the school is used by the Town Little League, Minor league Team, T-ball team and Girl's Softball Team. Other private fields in town have been made

available for use by townspeople when needed. The playground behind the school has been updated over the last three years, using money raised by the PTA, funds allocated from the town budget and money from an MBNA grant.

The nature trail located between the school and the Little Medomak Brook is maintained by volunteers and used by the school and community as a hiking trail and outdoor study area.

Clyde Sukeforth Field

The Little League Field is located at the Prescott Memorial School (Map 7, Lot 54) and is jointly maintained by SAD #40 and the Washington Little League. The field was named for Clyde Sukeforth at a ceremony at which he was in attendance in 1996. Mr. Sukeforth, a native Washingtonian was a major league player, scout and manager who was instrumental in Jackie Robinson's breaking the color barrio in the major leagues in 1947. Mr. Sukeforth passed away at age 96 in 2001.

Nearby State Recreational Facilities

These include Camden Hills State Park in Camden which offers hiking, snowmobile trails, and camping; Lake St. George State Park in Liberty which offers swimming, camping, boat launching facilities, and snowmobile trails; Damariscotta State Park in Jefferson which offers swimming; and Frye Mountain Game Reserve in the Towns of Knox and Montville, which has trails for hiking. The Georges River Scenic Byway and Highlands has been developed by the St. Georges River Land Trust. It is a combination of scenic byway and hiking trails through the rural and farm land of the St. George watershed. A parking area on Route 17 in Hope gives hikers access to the trails.

Inventory of Private Recreational Facilities and Lands

Two private recreational facilities in town, Med-O-Lark and Wakonda summer camps, are located on Washington Pond.

Medomak Camps

(Map 5, Lots 1 & 2)

Medomak Camp occupies over 240 acres of field and forest and over a mile of shoreline on Washington Pond. The ancestors of Frank Poland who instilled in him a love of the area first settled the land. As headmaster of a boy's school in Dover, New Hampshire, Mr. Poland decided to take the decaying family farm of his youth and turn it into Medomak Camp. His first summer at this new endeavor he had 12 boys for 10 weeks to this camp for city boys. Frank Poland ran the camp until his death, its' heritage was that of a camp that built character and was supplemental to home, church and school. The original farm now encompassed and additional farm for the Cub camp. In 1963 Dick Larsen, a coach from Sudbury, Massachusetts purchased the camp and turned the Cub camp into Medokawanda Camp for girls and continued the legacy begun by Med-O-Lark (the

original sister camp to Medomak). Both camps had extensive camping and adventure programs as well as sports, water sports, tennis, drama and nature activities. Generations of boys attended Medomak and the women of Med-O-Lark and Medokawanda also began their generational stories. When Dick Larsen sold the camp to the Church of the Nazarene they brought with them their camp name of Wakonda and held camp from 1979 to 1994.

In 1994 a Medokawanda alumna, Holly Stone and her husband George bought the camp from the church and began returning the tone and nature, and name to Medomak Camp. The camp reopened as Medomak Camp for Families & Adults, hosting campers who range in age from newborns to over 90. Parents and children join with counselors in activities such as arts & crafts, tennis, gymnastics, theater, archery, sailing, canoeing, kayaking and swimming for week-long sessions. The three distinct camp sites once known as Cub, Junior and Senior camp have now become The Family Camp, The Summer Camp (a non-profit camp for low income and foster home girls aged 8-12) and in 2003 The Retreat Center opened for adults learning and exploring artistic and environmental endeavors.

Camp Med-O-Lark (Map 6, Lots 31, 40 & 41)

Originally Camp Wetona for girls, and associated with Medomak Camp, Med-O-Lark has been a private, coeducational camp since 1974. Med-O-Lark summer camp is on the south shore of Washington Pond and includes 23 acres and approximately 2,300 feet of shoreline with a 100 foot long sand beach and two docks for small boats.

The camp focuses on teaching creative and performing arts to teenagers aged eleven to sixteen from all over the United States and sponsors campers from several foreign countries. Staff members are recruited from all over the world. The camp offers opportunities for horseback riding, trips to other areas of Maine, swimming and boating, hosts a variety of professional performers, and involves campers in activities in town.

Washington Advent Christian Camp Meeting Association. (Map 5, Lots 38 & 40)

Founded by Elder George F. Weeks in 1883 as a retreat for religious contemplation and social activities. Originally the members pitched tents for accommodations and a large tent for services and sermons. Later a boarding house and cottages were built.

The Association, Inc. owns approximately 60 to 70 acres on the McDowell and Dorman Road where they conduct summer recreation and religious programs. They have three boys' and two girls' cabins and several other buildings including a chapel and dining hall. There are approximately 35 privately owned cabins on the property. There are facilities for sports activities. The campground is used two weeks a year with approximately 50 youth attending the first week session and approximately 100 adults and children attending the second, one-week family session. Participation in either session is open to the general public.

Meeting Halls

The Veterans of Foreign Wars (VFW) & Auxiliary in 1956 purchased the old Razorville Schoolhouse on Route 105 (Map 6, Lot 44), which they refurbished and made into an excellent meeting place. It is available for use by private groups. The VFW sponsors Beano which takes place every Saturday night at 7:30 p.m. in this building. They also have a rifle range off Route 17 (Map 9, Lot 9). The Masonic Hall (Map 18, Lot 33), Grange Hall (Map 18, Lot 32) and the Village Church (Map 18, Lot 40) are other local meeting halls that are used for recreational purposes. The Gibbs Library Bryant Room, Firehouse Meeting Room, Fire Station garage and Prescott School Gym all have been used for public meetings in recent years.

Snowmobile Trails

Many private landowners have committed their support for trails on their land. The Hill and Gully Riders Snowmobile Club maintains approximately 42 miles of trail with 7-8 draggers for snowmobile, cross country skiing and hiking use in Washington and the surrounding communities. ATV's are not allowed on these trails. By working for good relations with land owners, they have created a network of trails that ties into larger regional trail networks (see Figure R-2). They maintain the bridges in Washington and one in Union. As the use of snowmobiles increases so does the use of the trails.

The state's snowmobile program provides liability insurance for landowners who allow the public to use trails on their land, in the event that a law suit is brought by a snowmobiler. However, the insurance does not cover liability for other users like cross-country skiers. The Legislature passed a Landowner Liability Law that exempts landowners from liability if someone is injured while recreating on their property, provided that they are not charging a fee for access or use of the property. The insurance is considered an added measure of protection beyond that provided by the law.

All Terrain Vehicles (ATV) are not allowed on Snowmobile trails. The use of ATV's on these trails has become an increasing problem over the last several years. This issue is being addressed at the state level.

Out of Town Recreational Resources

Many recreational opportunities are available outside of town in surrounding towns and the region. There are cinemas in Rockland, Camden, Augusta, and Waterville, as well as concerts and performances in many places, including the Waldo Theatre (Waldoboro), Camden Opera House, Rockport Opera House, the Roundtop Center for the Arts (Damariscotta), the Chocolate Church (Bath), Augusta Civic Center (Augusta), Maine Center for the Arts (Orono), Cumberland County Civic Center (Portland), the State Theater and the Merrill Auditorium (Portland). Museums include the Matthew's Museum (Union). This facility has many Washington artifacts, including an original one-room schoolhouse. The Farnsworth Art Museum (Rockland), the Shore Village Museum (Rockland), Owl's

Head Transportation Museum (Owl's Head), Maine State Museum (Augusta), Maine Maritime Museum (Bath), Waldoboro Historical Society Museum (Waldoboro), Searsport Marine Museum (Searsport), also serve the community. The Downtown Gallery, located in the old shoe store in downtown Washington is among the many art galleries in the area. Restaurants abound in the mid-coast area.

Attending agricultural and county fairs is an important recreational pastime for Washington residents in the summer months: Union Fair, Windsor Fair, and the Common Ground Country Fair (in Unity) are the closest and probably the ones most attended by townspeople. The Maine Organic Farmers and Gardeners Association sponsors year round workshops and demonstrations on a variety of topics pertaining to sustainable agriculture.

Inventory of Cultural Facilities & Services

Organizations

Washington Historical Society

The WHS is a voluntary organization formed in 1975, incorporated in 1976 to preserve and maintain the history of the town. In 1975 & 1976 they performed the cemetery survey and published a town history, *Welcome to Washington Village formerly Putnam est. 1811.* The records are stored in the Bryant Room of the Gibbs Library. They have a committee that has been investigating restoration of the old town hall through a grant. They hope to be able to complete restoration and renovations in order to better house their growing collection of historic artifacts and documents and to open a part of this building as a town museum. In recent summers the building has been leased to Med-o-Lark Camp and is used by the camp for their drama program.

Veterans of Foreign Wars & Auxiliary (Map 6, Lot 44)

The Farrar-Ross Post No. 9437, VFW and its Ladies Auxiliary are very active in Washington, having been established after World War II and named for two Washington men who lost their lives in that conflict (Hebert Farrar and Ernest Ross). In 1956 they purchased the old Razorville Schoolhouse, which they refurbished and made it into an excellent meeting place, which is made available to many Washington organizations. The VFW provides services to veterans, donations and services to town charities and commemoration each Memorial Day of Washington's veterans by placing on graves flags supplied by the town. They have been co-sponsors of the town's anniversary celebrations (1961 and 1986) and provide patriotic ceremonial services from time to time as required in Washington. Plans are under way for the bicentennial celebration in 2011 which will include recovery of the time capsule placed under the village park sign in 1976.

The Ladies Auxiliary, reestablished in 1962, presently has over fifty members.. They assist with the work of the VFW, and provide volunteers for fund raising and service to veteran's hospitals. Their programs include scholarships, community activities, rehabilitation programs, working with veterans and their families, cancer program, safety, legislative, hospital, public relations. They sponsor, youth activities, Keep America Beautiful program, Buddy Poppy program and the National Home for Children. In addition to their regular meetings, the VFW sponsors Beano every Saturday night, 7:30 PM, at their hall. They have a rifle range off Route 17 (Map 9, Lot 9).

Evening Star Grange No. 183 & Junior Grange (Map 18, Lot 32)

The Grange (officially known as The Order of Patrons of Husbandry) was organized in Washington in 1875. The Grange is a fraternal organization with a rich history and a highly visible community presence in town as well as in the United States. The organization is a perfect example of a grass root, bottom-up group. The Grange has the historical distinction of being one of the first national organizations besides church, which sought membership, and involvement of everyone in the family. Grange members have an equal voice and an equal vote at meetings regardless of their age, sex or position with the Grange. The Grange promotes agriculture, community service, and many other interests in town. One of the oldest buildings in town, it is currently undergoing restoring the foundation and other needed repairs. Evening Star Junior Grange #335 closed in 2002 because of lack of interest.

The Grange co-sponsors the Minnie B. Weaver Scholarship, which is awarded annually to a Washington student graduating from Medomak Valley High School, SAD 40.

Ladies' Guild

Organized in 1916, the Ladies' Guild is involved with sponsorship of, contributions to and assistance to a variety of community projects. They sponsor the Annual Washington Strawberry Festival held in July at the Village Church in Washington..

Hill & Gully Riders Snowmobile Club

This club, with about 35 members from Washington and the surrounding communities, maintains approximately 42 miles of trail in the winter for snowmobile and cross country skiing use in Washington and the surrounding communities. They have agreements with landowners that allow for cross-country skiing and hiking use on trails in the town, as well as snowmobiles; ATV's are not allowed. By working for good relations with landowners, they have created a network of trails that ties into larger regional trail networks (see Figure R-2). The state provides insurance for snowmobiles but not skiers.

As a non-profit organization, the Hill and Gully Riders donate their revenues from registrations, state grant monies, and their annual fund-raising "Snow Fest". The

Hill & Gully Riders meet at the Washington Fire Department twice monthly in the winter and once monthly in the summer. Money has been donated to local organizations such as the Fire Department and Food Bank. They have their own club scholarship program.

ATV Club

At present an ATV club is organizing in town. There are clubs in neighboring towns.

Parent Teacher Association

The PTA is an active group based at the Prescott Memorial School that works with children and teachers at school and supports school activities such as field trips. In recent years the PTA has been quite active, initiating the updating of the playground, bringing in a drama group that works with the students for a full week, culminating in a performance for the community on Friday night. Some of the money raised by the PTA is donated for scholarships to graduating seniors. Other fund raising events sponsored by PTA include community Spaghetti and Soup Suppers

Mount Olivet Masonic Lodge No. 203, A. F. & A. M.
Fon-du-Lac Chapter No. 147, Order of the Eastern Star Lodge (Map 18, Lot 33)

Established in 1898, the Mt. Olivet Masonic Lodge lost its building in a fire in 1913. Shortly after that, the present building, formerly the Congregational Church was secured and moved onto its present site. Due to the aging membership and lack of interest in fraternal organizations as a whole, membership decreased steadily for a number of years. Since the early 1990s, the membership has started to grow again and many improvements to the Lodge building have been made. The heating system went from wood to oil fired, indoor plumbing was installed in 1993, electrical wiring has been updated, vinyl siding on the south and west side in 1999, floor joists and carrying timbers were replaced in 2002, and many improvements to the upstairs rooms also.

Mount Olivet Lodge attributes its' success in recent years to its increased visibility through public service programs such as its annual scholarship award and to the strength and the perseverance of its' loyal members.

The Fon-du-Lac Chapter Order of the Eastern Star was founded in 1907. They gave up their charter in 1975 and joined with the Wiwurna Chapter No. 34 in Waldoboro.

Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cub Scouts, Brownies

Girl Scouts and Brownies presently have their own active groups in Washington. They meet regularly and work on service projects, take group trips and get

together with scouts in other communities. Cub Scout and Boy Scout troops are presently headquartered in Union.

Washington Little League

The town Little League Baseball Team is part of the Knox Suburban League, which includes neighboring towns, all east of Washington. Home games are played at the Clyde Sukeforth Field at Prescott Memorial School. This field is also used for the Girl's Softball team, which also is part of a Knox Suburban League, the Washington Minor League Team and the t-ball team. The Knox Suburban League is affiliated with the national Little League and is regulated and insured through that organization. Under the rules, coaches and umpires volunteer their time. The Little League and Farm Teams receive some money from the town through the Recreation Committee and raise the rest through dues, donations, bottle drives and other fund raising activities. Money is needed for league dues and insurance, equipment, uniforms and field maintenance. The Recreation Committee erected a small building next to the field in 1996. It is used for equipment storage and as a food stand during games.

Old Town Hall (Map 6, Lot 47A)

Formerly the Freewill Baptist Church, this building on Route 105 in Razorville served as the Town Hall of Washington for many years. A famous photo that was taken by Kosti Ruohomma showing Archy Lenfest reading a paper to a Town Meeting was taken in this hall. This photo can be found in the centerfold of "America's Americans" by John Steinbeck and was published in the "Ladies Home Journal." The Washington Historical Society is struggling to acquire the funds to repair the building so that it may serve the town as a museum. The building is more than 100 years old. In recent years the building has been used in the summers by Med O lark Camp for its drama program.

Razorville Chapel (Map 6, Lot 36)

Originally a school house located further up Young's Hill Road, the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor Chapel was moved to its present site on Young's Hill Road near Route 105 in 1895. The building is available for Services and local weddings.

VFW Hall (Map 6, Lot 44)

Originally the Razorville School, the main part of this building was erected in 1895.

Washington Village Church (Map 18, Lot 40)

Built in 1836 as the Methodist Meeting House. See the Public Facilities & Services section.

Old Humes Place (Map 7, Lot 21)

Built in 1811, the old Humes Place is the oldest building in Washington still standing. Located on Calderwood Road, this building has seen better days and is currently used as a storage barn.

Willard Ware's Place (Map 18, Lot 6)

Located on Route 220 just south of the village, Willard Ware's Place was for many years the location of the Washington Telephone Company.

Site of the Cattle Pound (Map 18, Lot 2? or Lot 5?)

Although the exact site of the old Cattle Pound has not been proven, it is thought to be on the top of the hill west of the village where Route 105 comes up. The pound was authorized on April 16, 1842 to be built "of the following dimensions: Interior diameter to be 30 ft., walls 6 ft. high, 4 ft. thick at the bottom and 2 ft. thick at the top, made of suitable stones laid in a workmanship manner with gate 6 ft. high, 4 ft. wide, well hung with iron hinges, top of wall well bound with long flat stones with iron staple hasp lock and key to fasten gate." The price was $31.50! More research needs to be done to establish its exact location.

Washington Village Monument (no map and lot number)

Located in the center of the village (at the triangle formed by the Junction of Routes 220, 105 and the Old Union Road) and dedicated at the Centennial Celebration in 1911, the original monument commemorates the sons of Washington who served in the Civil War. Adjacent to this is a newer monument, dedicated at the Sesquicentennial Celebration in 1961, commemorating WWI & WWII soldiers.

Paint Mine (Map 12, Lot 3)

Although the exact location of the old Paint Mine is not certain, it is recorded as being near the old Howard Place off Old County Road. A piece of property sold there recently is noted as being "the Paint Mine Lot." In the 1850s and later, this site was a source of red and yellow ochre used in local barn paints. Since red ochre is not commonly found in the geologic strata of this area, especially not in a powdered form as recorded taken from the Paint Mine, this site is potentially a "Red Paint People" archeological site similar to those found in Union and Warren. This site has never been examined for this possibility.

Nelson Cemetery (Map 7, Lot 75)

Burial place for three of the town's four original settlers (Thomas, Alice Butterfield and Randall Nelson). In reasonable condition, this cemetery yard has received little notice from the townspeople over the years.

Mill Sites

The first mill in Washington was built about 1812 by David Shattuck and Eliza Clark on Davis Stream in back of what is now Merle Vanner's Farm. Although there were some times when this mill was not functioning, it existed until 1945, when it was torn down. Also on Davis Stream at one time or another were "The Old Plug Mill," the Farrar Brothers Mill, and Shattucks Mill.

The first mill was built in the village by William Starrett (in fact, the village was once known as "Starretts Mills" and "Washington Mills") on the Little Medomak. This mill later became the Lincoln Mill. Other mills active on the Little Medomak were: the Doe Mill, Sprague's Mills (there were two), Gray and Sprague's Mill, Farrar's Mill, Jones' Cider Mill, Rust & Rider Mill, Means Mill, Whitemore Mill, and the Blackington Mill. On Jackson Stream was the Bowman Mill (and Brickyard). On Patrick Mountain was the Hysler Mill.

More work needs to be done to accurately locate some of these sites.

Masonic Hall (Map 18, Lot 33)

Originally built in 1820 as the Congregational Meeting House (the first church in Washington), this building was moved in 1914 from its original spot across from the Maple Grove Cemetery to the center of the village to replace the Masonic Hall that was built in 1898 and destroyed by fire in 1913.

Grange Hall (Map 18, Lot 32)

Built in 1898 to replace an earlier hall destroyed by fire, the Evening Star Grange Hall was the site of the "Washington Fair," a three-day agricultural exposition held summers from 1898 through 1911. Also the "North Knox County Fair" was held there, which was an annual fair held on a rotating basis in all the towns of northern Knox County. In 2003, a new foundation was poured, thus assuring the building's stability for many years to come.

Staples Law Office (Map 18, Lot 23)

The building opposite the Washington Village Park, most recently used as a residence and an ice cream stand, once housed the Law Offices of L. M. Staples (1840-1921), for many years a leader of the town. It was probably built about 1870. The lower story held a millinery shop from at least 1888 through the time of the Centennial.

Other Potential Sites

In the 1930's, when the Vanner Road was being straightened and paved, many Native American artifacts were taken out of the excavations, particularly near the site of the dump. Much more research needs to be done in this area.

Increasing Cultural Opportunities

The Town of Washington has many organizations and civic groups that provide opportunities for the townspeople to meet and socialize. It is fortunate that there are also several facilities that are used as meeting places; the Grange Hall, the VFW Hall, the Masonic Hall, the Prescott Memorial School, the Bryant Room of the Gibbs Library and the Village Church.

As far as the town's historic sites go, they need to be registered as historically valuable so that they may be preserved for the future. It is hoped that a new district can be added to the Land Use Ordinance, an Historic District, that will comprise the voluntarily-listed historic properties of Washington and protect them for the future.

Increasing Recreational Opportunities

The Town would benefit from more outdoor public recreation facilities such as a skating pond, basketball court and perhaps a tennis court. The recently purchased area across from the town office may be looked at for development of these facilities. A soccer field at Prescott School would help a youth soccer program get underway. The town may want to consider exploring improved access to Washington Pond for boating and swimming.

Local Economy

Introduction

The purpose of this section is to identify the Town of Washington's economic characteristics. Washington's economy is viewed from three main perspectives: labor force characteristics, employer characteristics, and retail sales characteristics. Each of these general areas is compared with regional economic conditions.

Employers

According to the 2000 US Census, Washington's workers are employed as follows: Private Wage & Salary jobs, 62.8%; Government jobs, 17.8%; Self-employed, 19.0% (down from 31.9% in 1990); and unpaid family workers, 0.5%. This is a major shift from the past, indicating far less home employment than previously.

Occupations

The 2000 figures on the types of occupations held by residents of Washington as compared with Knox County and the State of Maine are shown in Figure E-1. Washington had 30.7% (up from 9.9% in 1990) of its job holders in the category of professional occupations, while Knox County had 29.7% and Maine had 31.5%.

Washington had fewer people that were in service occupations or sales and office occupations compared to the county and state. Washington, like Knox County, had more people employed as farmers, in the fishing industry or in forestry, all of which are jobs that depend on a healthy and abundant natural environment. It also has a higher percentage in the construction, extraction and maintenance field.

Since 1990, there has been an increase in government employees and big increases in private employment. The number of self-employed workers decreased. See Figure E-3, Class of Worker.

Industry

In 2000, 24.8% of Washington residents worked in educational, health and social services, as compared to 22.9% in 1980. Manufacturing and retail trade figures have declined slightly since 1980.

Figure E-1 - Occupations - Employed Persons 16 Years and Over 2000

	Washington		Knox County	Maine
	#	%	%	%
Management, professional & related occupations	202	30.7	29.7	31.5
Service occupations	85	12.9	15.4	15.3
Sales and office occupations	146	22.2	25.3	25.9
Farming, forestry & fishing	25	3.8	5.0	1.7
Construction, extraction and maintenance	106	16.1	11.1	10.3
Production, transportation and material moving	94	14.3	13.4	15.3

People in professional and related services have greatly increased from 22.9% in 1980 to 30.7% in 2000. In public administration, 8.6% of Washington's workers were employed in this field as compared to 6.1% for Knox County and 5.4% for Maine.

Several employment sectors have experienced growth from a level of no employment. There were no residents in finance, insurance and real estate in 1970, but 10 people or 3.4% were in that industry in 1980 and 7 people or 1.2% in 1990; up to 30 people or 4.6% of the 2000 workforce. This is similar to the transportation sector, in which the level of employment went from none in 1970 to 9 people or 3% in 1980 to 18 people or 3% in 1990 and to 32 people or 4.9% in 2000. In addition, there were no Washington residents recorded as working in construction in 1970, but in 1980 25 people or 8.6% were in that industry; in 1990 there were 40 people, which represented 6.2% ; by 2000 that figure had risen to 70, representing 10.6% of the workforce.

Surprisingly, there was a listed increase from 4 people to 18 in the agriculture, forestry and fisheries group from 1970 to 1980, and a big jump to 47 people in 1990 but this declined to 39 people in 2000.

Those in Washington in the educational and health service profession rated in at 24.8% which was higher than Knox County at 20.4%, or the state at 23.2%.

Figure E-2 - Industry - Count of Employed Persons 16 Years & Over

2000	Washington		Knox Co.	Maine
	#	%	%	%
Agriculture, forestry, fishing & hunting, mining	39	5.9	6.0	2.6
Construction	70	10.6	7.9	6.9
Manufacturing	66	10.0	10.5	14.2
Wholesale trade	16	2.4	3.6	3.4
Retail trade	87	13.2	13.6	13.5
Transportation & warehousing, and utilities	32	4.9	3.2	4.3
Information	11	1.7	3.0	2.5
Finance, insurance, real estate, rental & leasing	30	4.6	7.1	6.2
Professional, scientific, management, administrative, waste management services	35	5.3	6.3	6.9
Educational, health and social services	163	24.8	20.4	23.2
Arts, entertainment, recreation, accommodation & food services	29	4.4	8.5	7.1
Other services (except public administration)	31	4.7	5.3	4.7
Public administration	49	7.4	4.5	4.5

Figure E-3 - Class of Worker - Employed Persons 16 Years & Over

WASHINGTON

Class	1980	1990	2000	2000 %	Knox %	Maine %
Private wage & salary worker	164	297	413	62.8	69.1	75.9
Government worker	75	60	117	17.8	14.0	14.5
Self-employed worker	51	161	125	19.0	16.5	9.3
Unpaid family worker	2	2	3	0.5	0.01	0.3

Sources: Census Data

Unemployment

The amount of unemployment has varied significantly since 1970. In that year the U.S. Census listed Washington's unemployment rate at 4.3%; in 1980 the census reported 15.4% unemployment; in 1990 unemployment stood at 1.6% and in 2000 it was 3.3%.

Figure E-4 - Labor Force Status - Count of Persons 16 Years & Over

Washington		1970	1980	1990	2000
civilian labor force:	# employed	270	283	595	658
	# unemployed	12	53	13	35
	% unemployed	4.3%	15.4%	1.6%	3.3%

Income

Washington residents' incomes continue to be lower than income levels for Knox County, Waldo County, and the State of Maine. The industry sectors that traditionally pay better, such as manufacturing and resource-based industries, have generally been on the decline.

Figure E-5 - Comparative Income Characteristics

	Washington	Knox County	Maine
1999 Median Household	$ 35,432	$ 36,774	$ 37,240
1999 < Median Family	$ 40,486	$ 43,819	$ 45,179
Per Capita Income, 1987	$ 7,165	$ 9,724	$ 13,210
Per Capita Income, 1999	$ 15,488	$ 19,981	$ 19,533

Figure E-6 - Family Income Levels In 1979

Income Level	% of Families
less than $10,000	4.0%
$10,000- $14,999	6.3%
$15,000- $24,999	9.1%
$25,000- $34,999	19.1%
$35,000- $49,999	31.6%
$50,000- $74,999	20.8%
$75,000- $99,999	7.1%
$100,000- $149,999	0.3%
$150,000- $199,999	1.7%
over $200,000	0%

Sales Data Applicable to Washington

Figure E-7 indicates that Washington's retail sector has seen healthy growth throughout the last six year period for which there are data. NEED UPDATED SALES DATA

Figure E-7 - Total Consumer Taxable Retail Sales (in thousands of dollars)

	Washington	Rockland Ec.Sum Area	Augusta Ec. Sum Area	Belfast Ec. Sum Area	State of Maine
1984	1,190	93,158	273,732	44,848	5,090,708
1985	1,500	100,014	305,323	49,939	5,709,977
1986	2,060	133,356	342,271	50,022	6,362,236
1987	2,190	133,758	385,292	67,466	7,179,076
1988	2,600	150,953	420,899	79,825	7,815,359
1989	2,900	160,687	401,522	78,466	7,736,592
chng '84-88	+118.5%	+62.0%	+53.8%	+78.0%	+53.5%
chng '84-89	+143.7%	+72.5%	+46.7%	+57.1%	+35.5%
chng '88-89	+ 11.5%	+ 6.4%	- 4.8%	- 1.7%	- 1.0%

Source: Maine Bureau of Taxation

Means of Transportation & Travel Time To Work

In 2000, the census reported that 62 residents worked in Washington. Most workers commuted to work alone in a passenger car, truck or van and that the mean travel time was just under a half-hour. See Figure E-8.

Figure E-8 - Commuting to Work 2000

Workers 16 and over	Washington	Knox Co.	Maine
Drove alone	80.2%	74.6%	78.6%
Car pooled	9.6%	11.1%	11.3%
Public trans (inc. Taxi)	0.0%	0.4%	0.8%
Walked	2.0%	5.5%	4.0%
Other means	0.6%	1.3%	0.9%
Worked at home	7.6%	7.1%	4.4%
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	29.7	18.9	22.7

Commercial Services Located in Washington

Following is an incomplete list of businesses and services located in the Town of Washington:

Americas' Wood Co. (hardwood lumber)
Bartlett's Used Cars
Bartlett, Gerald, Logging
Bartlett, Wade, Enterprises
Black Locust Farm (goats)
Bowers, James, CPA
Brann, C.J. & Son Used Cars
Brick Stove Works
(fireplaces & Russian fire stoves)
C&S One Stop
Calderwood Consulting/
Vexman Antique Flag Appraisal
Cichowski, David, Builder
Country Cupboard Takeout
Country Curls
Creamer, Erlon, Builder
Curtis, Matthew, Carpenter
Da-Sher Christmas Trees
Daniels Welding Shop
Davis Stream Tree Farm
Downtown Gallery
Evergreen Flower Shop
Fenn Photographs
Grinnell's Chainsaw
Ilmi Johanna Gift Shop
Irenic Farm (reflexologist)
J & L Compost
Lane Construction
Lifetouch National Photo Studio
Lilac Shed Antiques
Linscott's Inc.
Luce's Bargin Shop

M & M Construction
Marks, Robert, Esq., Attorney at Law
Marriner's Inc.
Meadow Mist Farm
(hydroponic veggies/sheep)
Med-O-Lark Camp
Medomak Camp
Medomak River Trading Post
Medomak Valley Farm
Miller Wood Products
Nanney's Farm (sheep)
Ocean, Kathleen, Massage Therapist
Pea Green Card Co.
Pierpont Trucking
Pitcher's Pit
Poor Richard's Antiques
Redcloud Kennel
Reliable Cleaning Systems
Second Hand Shop
Silver Eagle Towing
Silvia's Market
Sleighbell Farm (goats and cheese)
Snyder Landscaping
Stoneworks
Studer, David,
Site Evaluator/Planner/Analyst
Three County Redemption Center
Tucker, Charles, Builder
Turffs Auto Body Shop
Vigue Brothers
Village Salon
Washington Auto Parts
Washington Manor
Washington Monument Co.
Washington Redemption Center

Taxable Sales (in thousands of dollars) for the Town of Washington

Total Sales	2000	2001	2002	2003	Change (Rounded)
Consumer	3745.5	4017.0	4585.3	4582.2	22.3%
Total Taxable	3968.1	4201.5	4818.8	4756.2	19.9%

Source: Maine Revenue Services

Ten-Year Comprehensive Plan Summary

Land Use

Mining activities continue to be an important asset to the Town. (See Pages 15 -16)

Residential housing is experiencing accelerated growth. Since 1990 housing has increased by 47%. Since 2000 housing has increased by 31%. (See p. 16)

The large percentage of non-residential land continues to demonstrate the significance of wildlife habitat and forest harvesting activities. (See pages 13-14)

Natural Resources

Washington Pond and Crystal Lake are two of the Town's most important natural resources. (See pages 21-22)

Blueberry cultivation, forestry, and mineral extraction continue to provide income. (See pages 15, 16, and 26)

Population

Population is increasing rapidly. (See Page 33)

Housing

Housing is showing vigorous growth, while affordable housing is decreasing proportionately. (See pages 16 and 42)

Public Facilities and Services

The Town of Washington has facilities and services to support its citizens' needs such as a well-trained volunteer fire department, a shared ambulance service, a shared solid waste disposal site, a Post Office, a modern library which includes computer and Internet services, a primary school for grades K - 6, and appropriate ordinances to keep the Town operating smoothly. (See pages 44 - 54)

Transportation

Washington encompasses 71 miles of highway and smaller roads. All roads are named and posted. Snow removal is awarded in five-year contracts. (See page 57) There is ample parking. (See page 61)

Fiscal Capacity

Municipal Revenues and municipal expenditures have risen in tandem over the years. (See page 67) The Town's tax rate is one of the lowest in the State of Maine and compares favorably with that of its neighbors. (See pages 68-69)

Cultural and Recreation

The Nelson Butterfield park abutting Crystal Lake provides a beach, swimming, picnic tables, a hand carry boat launch, and cooking grills. (See page 72)

Washington Pond features a hand carry boat launch, fishing, and water recreation. (See page 74)

A village park has been added next to Little Medomak Brook in the center of town.

The Hill and Gully Riders Snowmobile Club maintains over 42 miles of trail.

The Washington Historical Society, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its Auxiliary, the Evening Star Grange, the Ladies Guild, the Parent Teacher Association, the Boy and Girl Scout organizations, the Mount Olivet Masonic Lodge, plus the Gibbs Library book discussion group and bi-monthly art exhibits provide a large pool of cultural and recreational offerings. (See pages 78-79-80)

Local Economy

At present the town's economic base is dispersed throughout the community, with most small businesses employing five or fewer people. A substantial growth in low impact industry would increase the town's tax base and provide employment. (See page 89)

Conclusion

An overview of the business list suggests that over the last 10 years, the number of business in town has increased. Well over one-half of these are in home industries, and one-half are in the town's Rural/Commercial District. Overall, businesses that employ more than five people are rare and "industrial-commercial" activities in general are few, though they represent a large activity in Town. At present the town's economic base is dispersed throughout the town. Not much change is predicted in this pattern, although the town could encourage a low-impact larger industry to build in its Rural/Commercial District on an appropriate site and thereby substantially increase its tax base.

Appendices

Appendix I - Comprehensive Plan Committee

Henry Chapman, Chairman and Secretary

Richard Bouchard

Sandra H. Bourrie

Susan T. Calderwood

Francis A. Campbell

Norman B. Casas

Ann N. Farley

Elliot K. Hale

David B. Martucci

Steven H. Ocean

Joanne W. Pogue

Dorothy A. Sainio

Carol L. Sloane

Wendell W. Ware

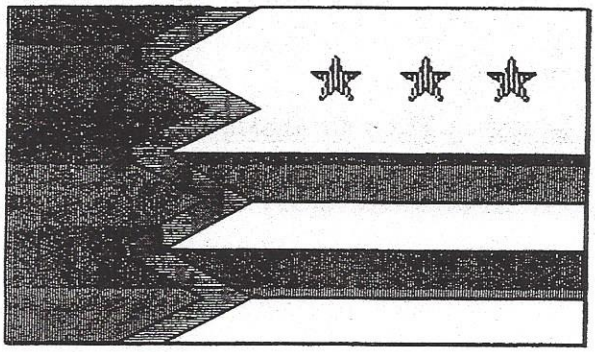
Cynthia White

Contributing guests:

Liane Chapman

Rosie Curtis.

Appendix II



Official Flag of the Town of WASHINGTON, MAINE

Adopted March 30, 1984

The red panel at the hoist represents the early history of the area. The local aboriginals were known as the "Red Paint People" because of the red ochre they used in their ceremonies, which was once mined on Patrick Mountain.

The dark blue zigzag represents the rivers and streams that flow through the town and upon which the early inhabitants depended.

The three stars and two bars, all red on white, are taken from the shield of George Washington's Coat of Arms, recalling the town's namesake.

Taken together, the red-white-blue echo the colors found in the Flag of the United States.

The flag has overall proportions of 2:3.

Designed by David B. Martucci of Washington, Maine January 27, 1979.

Appendix III - Historic Background

The Town of Washington, Maine is located in the northwestern corner of Knox County about 20 miles east of Augusta and 20 miles west of Rockland. Historically, part of it was in the Kennebec Proprietorship, and General Samuel Waldo claimed portions of it in the 1740s. Ephraim Ballard, while attempting in 1795 to survey the easternmost boundary of the Kennebec or Plymouth Proprietorship (the so-called "Ballard" or "Plymouth Line", which still exists today in a number of places as lot lines), was surprised by squatters just south of Patrick Mountain and forced to abandon his survey. In 1797, the first recorded European families settled within the bounds of what would later become Washington; Thomas Nelson, his wife Alice Butterfield Nelson, their son Randal Nelson and John Butterfield. It is recorded that Randal Nelson built the first log cabin in this town in 1798; John Butterfield the first frame house in 1802. Randal married a woman named Ruth and together they raised ten daughters and five sons; John Butterfield married a Miss Dodge from Jefferson; they raised four children, the first of whom, Isaac, born January 12, 1800, was the first European baby recorded born in town.

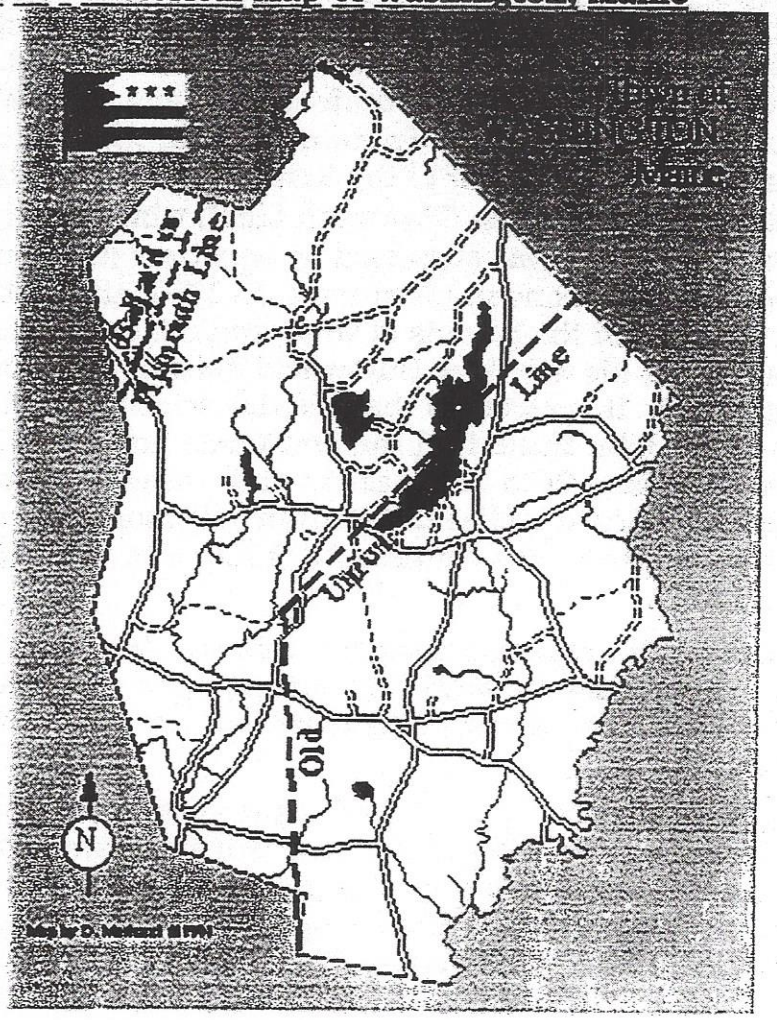
From the earliest times of European settlement, this town's resources provided water power and raw materials for the mills that sprung up in all sections. There are numerous sites still visible today and many more that are not. (See the Historic Sites section.)

On February 27, 1811, the Great and General Court at Boston incorporated this town as Putnam, named after the Revolutionary War hero Israel Putnam of Connecticut. Then a part of Lincoln County, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, it was formed from parts of Union, the Kennebec Proprietorship and adjacent gores (see Appendix III, *Historical Map of Washington*). The first town officers were: Joseph Rust, moderator; William Starrett, clerk; John Dearing, constable; William Starrett, Joseph Rust and Captain Mark Hatch, selectmen and assessors; and Charles G. Patrick, treasurer. Putnam fielded a militia company of 63 men under Captain James Daggett that saw action at Belfast, Maine during the War of 1812.

Sometime in 1811, a frame house was built by the Humes Family near Stickney Corner; it still stands today, although feebly. In 1820 Maine was separated from Massachusetts; Major Mark Hatch was one of the delegates for the new state. In this year the Congregational Meeting House (now the Masonic Hall) was built. It is recorded that two stores, a tannery, three grist mills, three sawmills and twelve schools (with 645 scholars) existed in Putnam in that year. On January 31, 1823 the State of Maine Legislature approved changing the name of the town to Washington, after our beloved Revolutionary War Hero and First President, General George Washington.

The first cemetery was accepted by the town in 1826; first postmaster in 1828; first Town House in 1836; first stave mill recorded in 1843. By 1850 the town's population had peaked at 1,750. Knox County was created in 1860 from parts of Lincoln (which Washington was part of) and Waldo counties. The town celebrates its founding periodically: Centennial in 1911; Sesquicentennial in 1961 and the 175th Anniversary in 1986. In 1984 the town adopted its own flag.

Appendix IV - Historical Map of Washington, Maine



Note:

The "Ballard" or "Plymouth Line" denoted the eastern limits of the Kennebec or Plymouth Proprietorship and was laid out in this area in 1795 by Ephraim Ballard. The "Old Union Line" denoted the western limits of the Waldo Patent, later owned by Major-General Henry Knox. In between were unclaimed areas, usually referred to as "gores." Hibbert's Gore, just to the north-west of Washington is a remnant of this time and was formed by errors in the surveying of the Washington-Somerville boundary by each respective town; Hibbert's Gore was formed between the areas where the surveys did not match up.

Appendix V - 2004 Maps of Washington, Maine

Following are several one-sided, fold out pages that comprise the following maps prepared especially for this plan:

- Map 1 - Planimetric
- Map 2 - Topographic
- Map 3 - Composite Parcel
- Map 4 - Soils
- Map 5 - Water Resources
- Map 6 - Summary of Constraints
- Map 7 - Current Districting

These maps graphically illustrate some of the data contained in the Inventory & Analysis section and can be used for planning, etc. They are reductions of the full size wall maps that can be consulted at the Town Office.

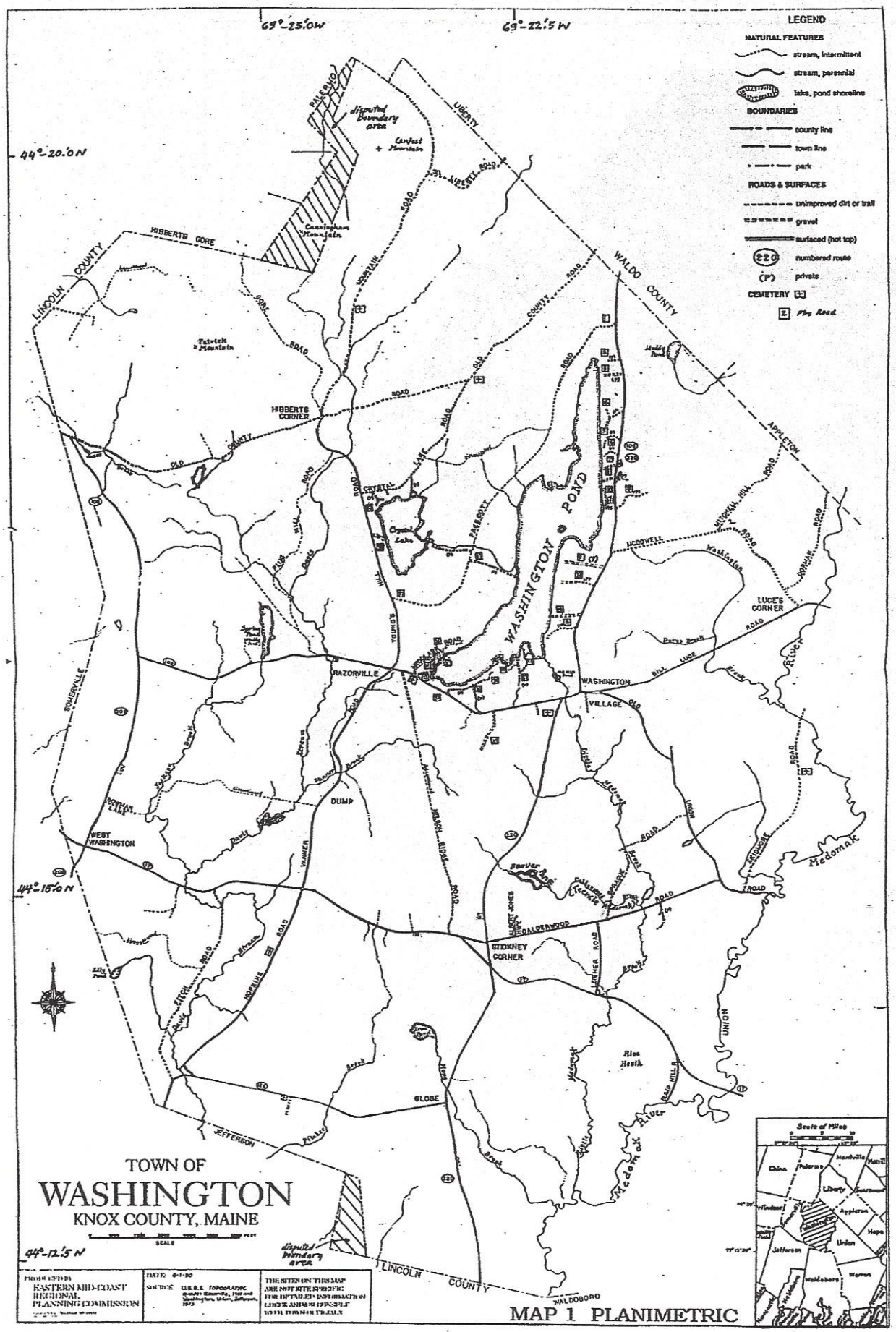
The Planimetric is the base map for all the others and it shows the roads, rivers & streams and points of interest. The Topographic Map shows the different elevations in Washington by each 20' contour line. The Composite Parcel map shows all the parcel or lot lines of all properties in town. The Soils, Summary of Constraints and Current Districting Maps are described below. The Water Resources Map shows all rivers, streams, lakes, ponds, wetlands, aquifers, watersheds, and gravel pits.

There are also several special color maps that are a part of this plan but could not be included in this copy due to cost:

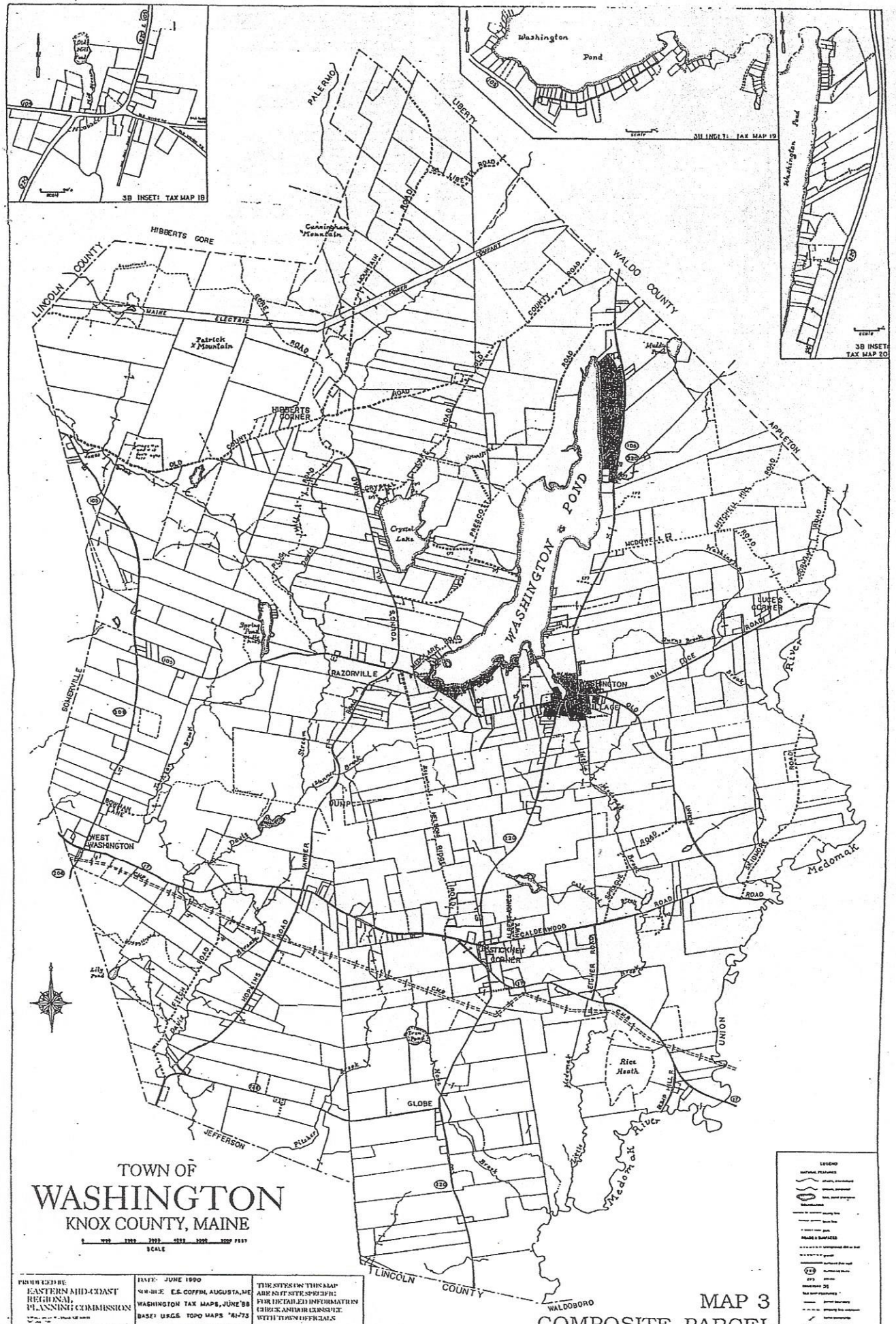
- Map 2 - Topographic
- Map 3a - Land Use
- Map 4 - Soils (Phase One)
- Map 4a - Soils (Phase Two)
- Map 6 - Summary of Constraints
- Map 7 - Current Districting

The Topographic Map colors the different elevations in Washington by each 100' contour line. The Land Use Map charts in color, agricultural & forest lands as well as gravel pits and developed lands; it also shows dwellings as colored dots representing occupied year-round, occupied seasonal, occupied mobile homes and

vacant. The Soils Maps are very interesting; Phase One shows the different soils types in color by types and Phase Two colors them by development potential. The Summary of Constraints Map shows wetlands, streams, lakes & ponds, watersheds, steep areas, deer wintering yards, and aquifers as well as scenic vistas, view sheds and corridors. The Current Districting Map charts the districts of the town as established by the 1988 Land Use Ordinance and is the first map to clearly show the Conservation District. These maps are also housed in the Town Office and are available for consultation.


69°-25.0W
69°-22.5 W
44°-20.0N
44°-15.0 N
44°-12.5 N
LEGEND
NATURAL FEATURES
stream, intermittent
stream, perennial
lake, pond shoreline
BOUNDARIES
county line
town line
park
ROADS & SURFACES
unimproved dirt or trail
gravel
surfaced (hot top)
numbered route
(P) private
CEMETERY
Fire Road
WASHINGTON POND
RAZORVILLE
WASHINGTON VILLAGE
WEST WASHINGTON
HIBBERTS CORNER
LUCE'S CORNER
STICKNEY CORNER
GLOBE
DUMP
Patrick Mountain
Crystal Lake
Rice Heath
Medomak River
LINCOLN COUNTY
WALDO COUNTY
APPLETON
WALDOBORO
JEFFERSON
UNION
disputed boundary area
Scale of Miles
TOWN OF
WASHINGTON
KNOX COUNTY, MAINE
SCALE
PREPARED BY EASTERN MID-COAST REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
DATE 6-1-90
SOURCE U.S.G.S. TOPOGRAPHIC
THE SITES ON THIS MAP ARE NOT SITE SPECIFIC FOR DETAILED INFORMATION CHECK ANNUAL UPDATE WITH TOWN CLERK
MAP 1 PLANIMETRIC


PALERMO
LINCOLN COUNTY
ROBERTS CORNER
WALDO COUNTY
WASHINGTON POND
Crystal Lake
LUCE'S CORNER
WASHINGTON VILLAGE
Medomak
STRUDWICK CORNER
JEFFERSON
Medomak River
LINCOLN COUNTY
WALDOBORO
TOWN OF
WASHINGTON
KNOX COUNTY, MAINE
SCALE
PREPARED BY:
EASTERN MID-COAST REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
DATE: 9-25-90
SOURCE: U.S.G.S. TOPOGRAPHIC
THE SITES ON THIS MAP ARE NOT SITE SPECIFIC FOR DETAILED INFORMATION CHECK AND/OR CONSULT WITH TOWN OFFICIALS.
MAP 2
TOPOGRAPHIC


3B INSET: TAX MAP 18
Washington Pond
3B INSET: TAX MAP 19
3B INSET: TAX MAP 20
PALERMO
LIBERTY
HIBBERTS GORE
LINCOLN COUNTY
WALDO COUNTY
APPLETON
Cunningham Mountain
Patrick Mountain
HIBBERTS CORNER
Crystal Lake
WASHINGTON POND
RAZORVILLE
WASHINGTON
VILLAGE
LUCE'S CORNER
ROUNDVILLE
WEST WASHINGTON
GUMP
CALDERWOOD
CHASTICKVEY CORNER
Rice Heath
GLOBE
JEFFERSON
LINCOLN COUNTY
WALDOBORO
Medomak River
Bog Brook
Billy Dice Brook
Pitcher Brook
Hopkins Brook
Crystal Brook
Mudhole Pond
Rice Heath
TOWN OF
WASHINGTON
KNOX COUNTY, MAINE
SCALE
PRODUCED BY: EASTERN MID-COAST REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
DATE: JUNE 1990
SOURCE: E.S. COFFIN, AUGUSTA, ME; WASHINGTON TAX MAPS, JUNE '88; BASE: USGS TOPO MAPS '61-73
THE SITES ON THIS MAP ARE NOT SITE SPECIFIC. FOR DETAILED INFORMATION CHECK AND/OR CONSULT WITH TOWN OFFICIALS
MAP 3
COMPOSITE PARCEL

SOIL LEGEND

first letter, always a capital, is the initial letter of the soil name. The second letter small letter. The third letter, B, C, D, or E, is the slope class. Most symbols without er for slope class are for nearly level soils but these are for units containing allaneous areas.

- AdB Adams loamy fine sand, 3 to 8 percent slopes
- AdC Adams loamy fine sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes
- AdD Adams loamy fine sand, 15 to 25 percent slopes
- AgA Allagash fine sandy loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes
- AgB Allagash fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
- AgC Allagash fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

- Be Beaches
- Bg Biddeford mucky peat
- BoB Boothbay silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
- BoC Boothbay silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
- BoD2 Boothbay silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded
- Bp Borosaprists, ponded
- BrB Brayton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes
- BtB Brayton very stony fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes
- BuB Buxton silt loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
- BuC Buxton silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
- BuD2 Buxton silt loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded
- Ch Charles silt loam

- Dp Dumps-Pits complex

- EgB Eldridge fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes

82 — MaB Madawaska fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
84 — MrB Marlow fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
71 — MrC Marlow fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
36 — MrD Marlow fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes
82 — MsB Marlow very stony fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
89 — MsC Marlow very stony fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
29 — MsD Marlow very stony fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes
84 — MtB Marlow-Berkshire fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes

71 — MtC Marlow-Berkshire fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes
82 — MwB Marlow-Berkshire very stony fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes
89 — MwC Marlow-Berkshire very stony fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes
29 — MwD Marlow-Berkshire very stony fine sandy loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes
75 — MxB Masardis gravelly fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
82 — MyC Masardis gravelly fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
9 — MyD Masardis gravelly fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes
9 — My Medomak silt loam

9 — Ne Naumburg loamy sand

84 — PaB Paru fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
71 — PaC Paru fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
82 — PbB Paru very stony fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
89 — PbC Paru very stony fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
— Pg Pits, gravel and sand

100 — HaB Hermon fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes
87 — HeC Hermon fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
98 — HtB Hermon very stony fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes
85 — HtC Hermon very stony fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes
44 — HtD Hermon very stony fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes
94 — HuB Hermon extremely bouldery fine sandy loam, 3 to 8 percent slopes
81 — HuC Hermon extremely bouldery fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes

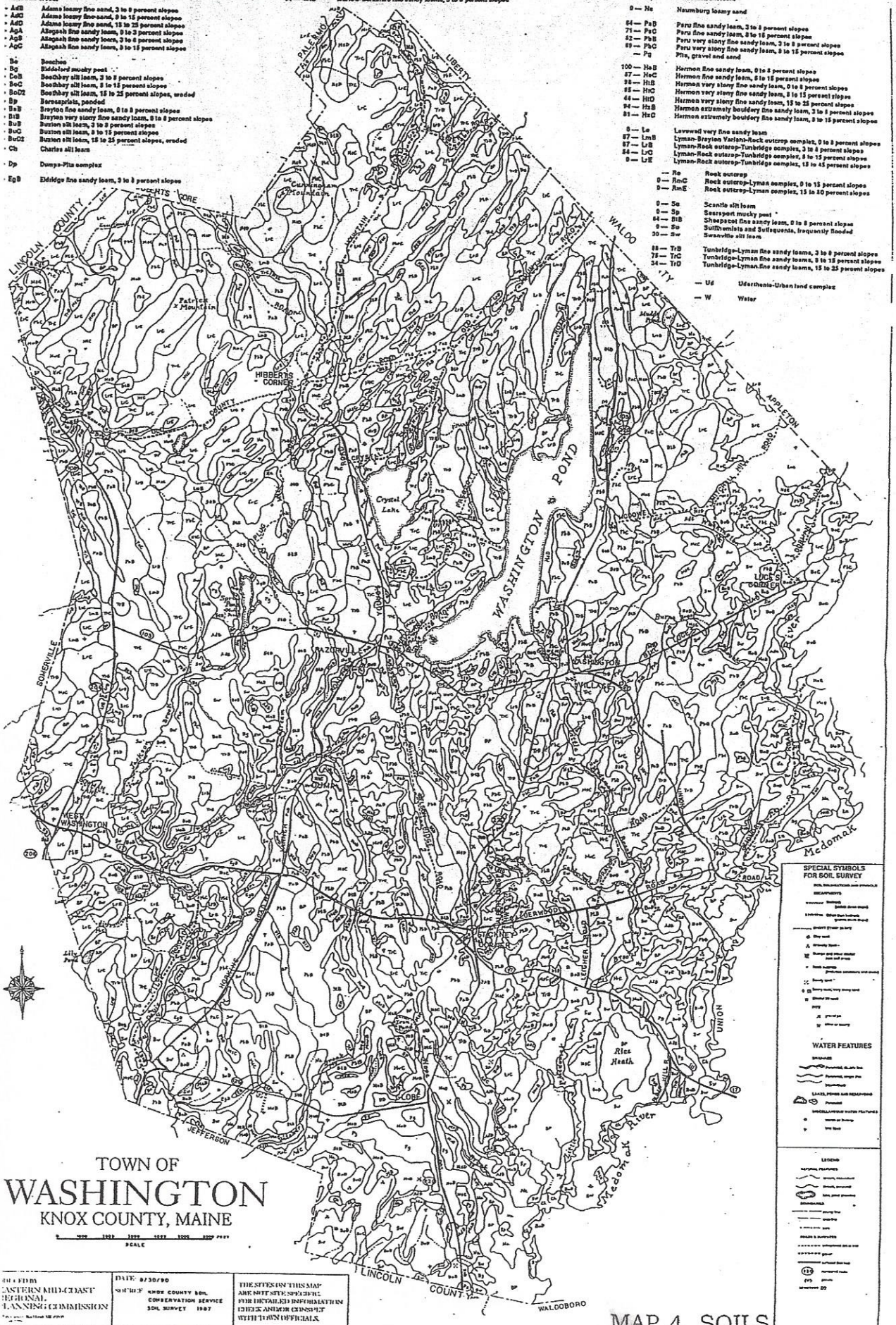
8 — Le Lyonsdale very fine sandy loam
87 — LmB Lyman-Brayton Variant-Rock outcrop complex, 0 to 8 percent slopes
87 — LrB Lyman-Rock outcrop-Tunbridge complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes
84 — LrC Lyman-Rock outcrop-Tunbridge complex, 8 to 15 percent slopes
9 — LrE Lyman-Rock outcrop-Tunbridge complex, 15 to 45 percent slopes

— Ro Rock outcrop
9 — RnC Rock outcrop-Lyman complex, 0 to 15 percent slopes
9 — RnE Rock outcrop-Lyman complex, 15 to 30 percent slopes

9 — Sa Scantic silt loam
9 — Sp Searsport mucky peat
84 — SrB Sheepscot fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes
9 — Su Suffolmists and Sulfaquents, frequently flooded
30 — Sw Swanville silt loam

88 — TrB Tunbridge-Lyman fine sandy loams, 3 to 8 percent slopes
75 — TrC Tunbridge-Lyman fine sandy loams, 8 to 15 percent slopes
34 — TrD Tunbridge-Lyman fine sandy loams, 15 to 25 percent slopes

— Ud Udorthents-Urban land complex
— W Water



SPECIAL SYMBOLS FOR SOIL SURVEY

WATER FEATURES

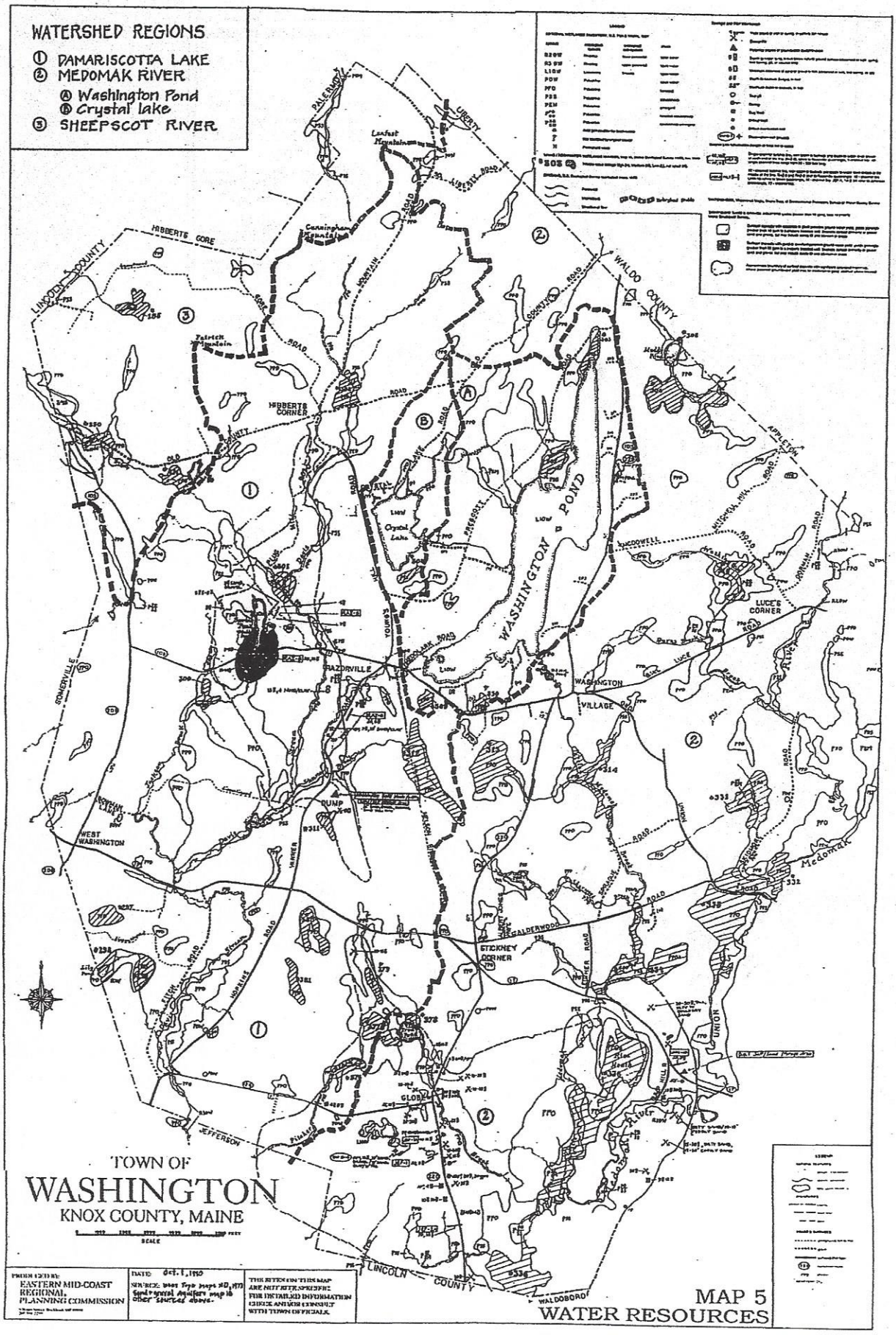
LEGEND

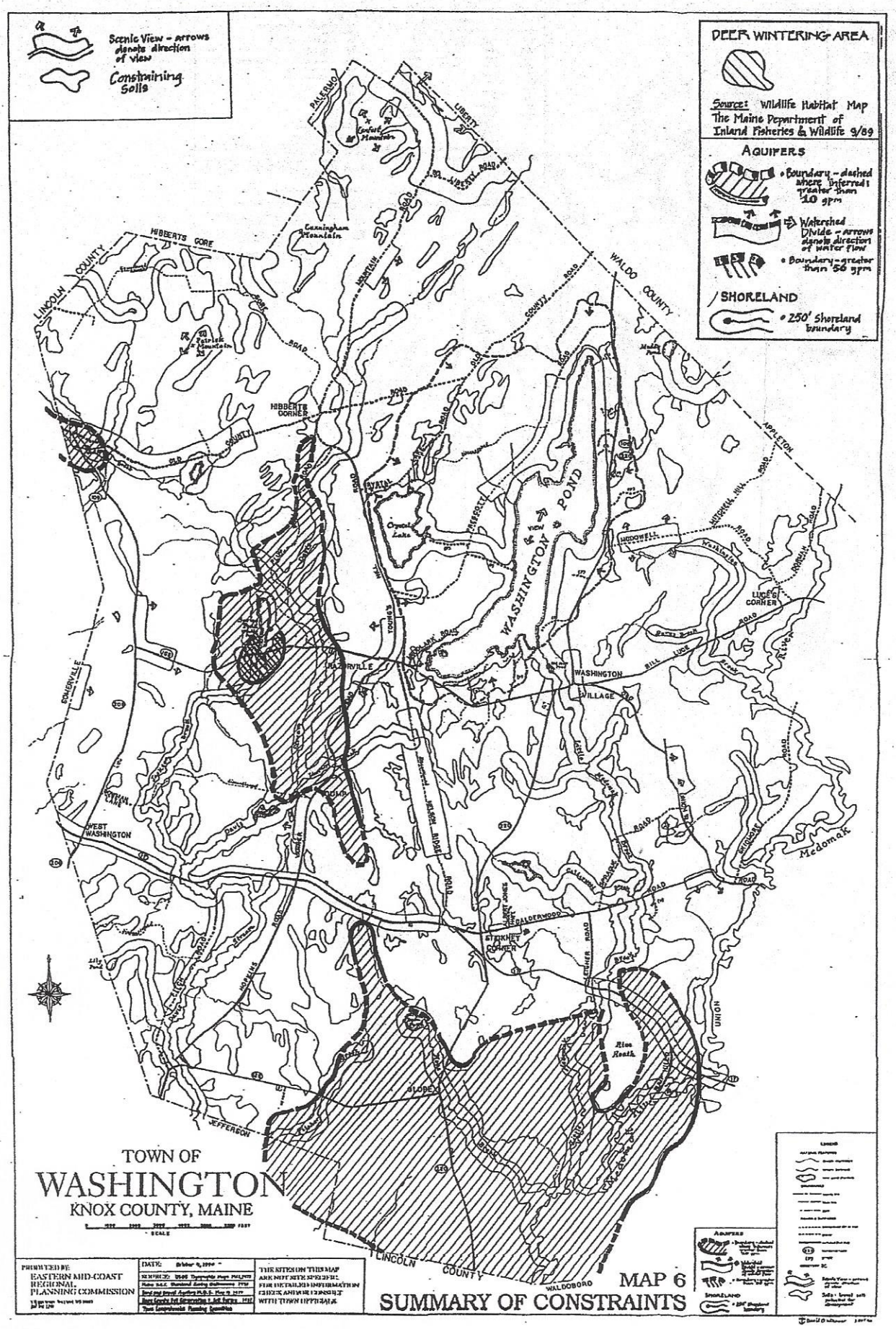
TOWN OF WASHINGTON
KNOX COUNTY, MAINE

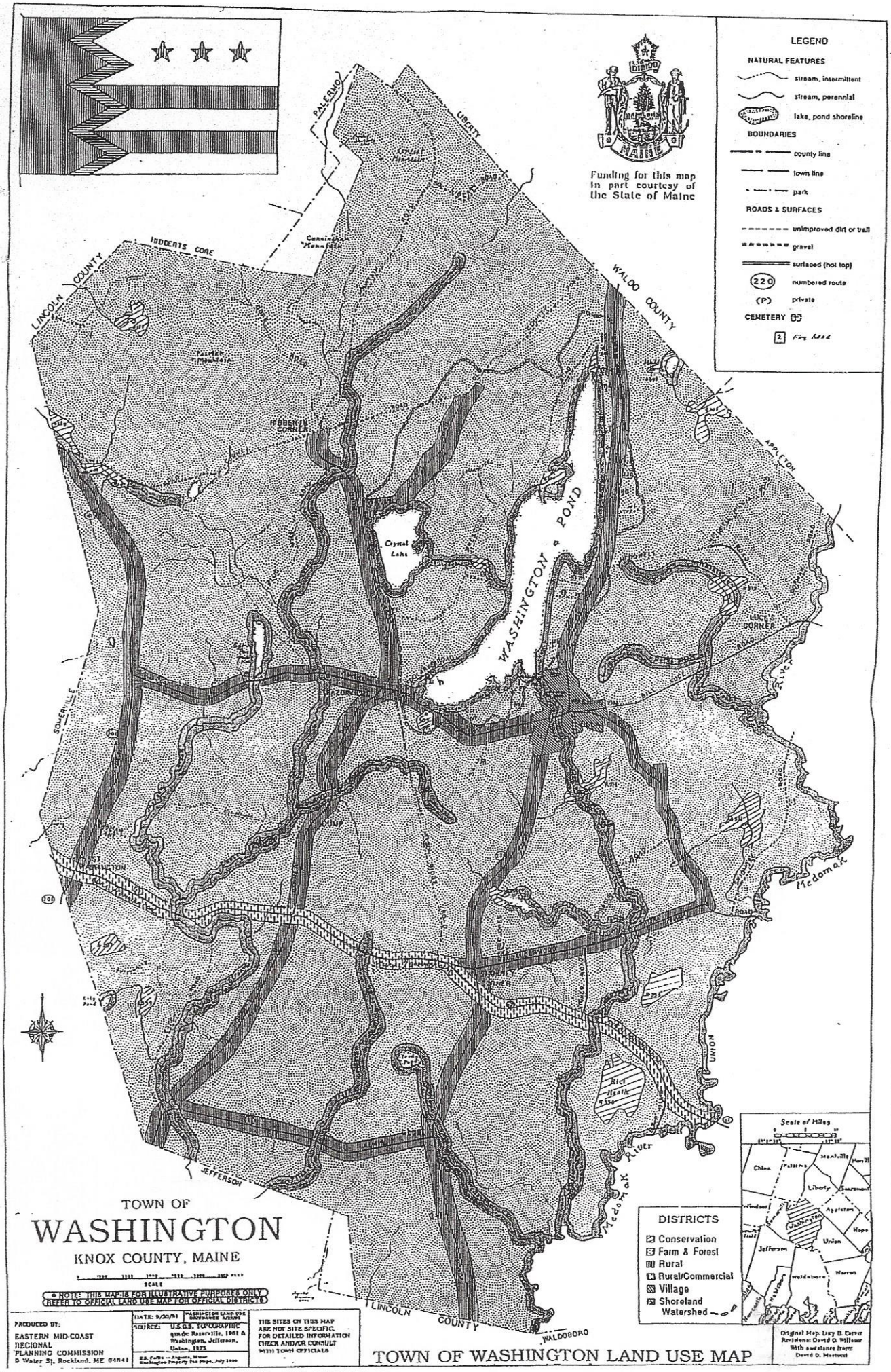
SCALE

EASTERN MID-COAST REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION	DATE: 8/30/90 SOURCE: KNOX COUNTY SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE SOIL SURVEY 1987	THE SITES ON THIS MAP ARE NOT SITE SPECIFIC. FOR DETAILED INFORMATION CHECK AND/OR CONSULT WITH TOWN OFFICIALS.

MAP 4 SOILS


WATERSHED REGIONS
① DAMARISCOTTA LAKE
② MEDOMAK RIVER
Ⓐ Washington Pond
Ⓑ Crystal lake
③ SHEEPSCOT RIVER
WASHINGTON POND
TOWN OF
WASHINGTON
KNOX COUNTY, MAINE
MAP 5
WATER RESOURCES
PREPARED BY:
EASTERN MID-COAST REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
DATE: Oct. 1, 1990
SOURCE: USGS Topo maps NO, NW and general Aquifers map & other sources above.
THE INFORMATION ON THIS MAP ARE NOT SITE-SPECIFIC FOR DETAILED INFORMATION CHECK AND/OR CONSULT WITH TOWN OFFICIALS.


Scenic View - arrows denote direction of view
Constraining Soils
DEER WINTERING AREA
Source: Wildlife Habitat Map The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife 9/89
AQUIFERS
• Boundary - dashed where inferred greater than 10 gpm
Watershed Divide - arrows denote direction of water flow
• Boundary - greater than 50 gpm
SHORELAND
• 250' Shoreland boundary
WASHINGTON POND
Cunningham Mountain
Patrick Mountain
Crystal Lake
Round Pond
Rice Reath
Medomak
LINCOLN COUNTY
WALDO COUNTY
KNOX COUNTY
PALERMO
LIBERTY
HIBBERTS GORE
HIBBERTS CORNER
APPLETON
WASHINGTON VILLAGE
WEST WASHINGTON
LUCE'S CORNER
STICKNEY CORNER
UNION
JEFFERSON
WALDOBORO
TOWN OF
WASHINGTON
KNOX COUNTY, MAINE
SCALE
PREPARED BY:
EASTERN MID-COAST REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION
DATE:
SOURCE:
THE SITES ON THIS MAP ARE NOT SITE SPECIFIC. FOR DETAILED INFORMATION CHECK AND/OR CONSULT WITH TOWN OFFICIALS.
MAP 6
SUMMARY OF CONSTRAINTS


LEGEND
NATURAL FEATURES
stream, intermittent
stream, perennial
lake, pond shoreline
BOUNDARIES
county line
town line
park
ROADS & SURFACES
unimproved dirt or trail
gravel
surfaced (hot top)
220 numbered route
(P) private
CEMETERY
Funding for this map in part courtesy of the State of Maine
MAINE
1820
LINCOLN COUNTY
WALDO COUNTY
KNOX COUNTY
PALERMO
LIBERTY
IRONDALE CORNER
Crystal Mountain
Cunningham Mountain
Tolman Mountain
Crystal Lake
WASHINGTON POND
ZORICH
HOBBS CORNER
ULICE'S CORNER
APPLETON
SOMERVILLE
WEST WASHINGTON
JEFFERSON
UNION
WALDOBORO
Medomak River
Rice Heath
Scale of Miles
DISTRICTS
Conservation
Farm & Forest
Rural
Rural/Commercial
Village
Shoreland Watershed
TOWN OF
WASHINGTON
KNOX COUNTY, MAINE
SCALE
NOTE: THIS MAP IS FOR ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES ONLY
REFER TO OFFICIAL LAND USE MAP FOR OFFICIAL DISTRICTS
PRODUCED BY:
EASTERN MID-COAST
REGIONAL
PLANNING COMMISSION
DATE: 9/20/91
WASHINGTON LAND USE ORDINANCE 5/1/91
SOURCE: U.S.G.S. TOPOGRAPHIC
quadrangle Rosenville, 1981 &
Washington, Jefferson,
Union, 1975
THIS SITES ON THIS MAP
ARE NOT SITE SPECIFIC.
FOR DETAILED INFORMATION
CHECK AND/OR CONSULT
WITH TOWN OFFICIALS
TOWN OF WASHINGTON LAND USE MAP
Original Map: Lucy B. Carter
Revisions: David O. Willauer
With assistance from:
David D. Marriott