



Conservation Commission Agenda

Meeting Date: February 16, 2016, 6:00 PM

- I.** Approve Minutes of January 28, 2016 meeting

- II.** Sub Committee Reports
 - a. Parks Committee
 - b. LACFB Update

- III.** Open for Public Comments

- IV.** Old Business Items
 - a. Ordinance Action by Council
 - b. Status of Project Canopy and TD Bank Grant Applications
 - c. Parks Subcommittee Ordinance
 - d. Parks Subcommittee Website Recommendations
 - e. Barker Mill Dam – River Day

- V.** New Business Items
 - a. Partnering Opportunities
 - i. Lake Auburn Watershed Protection Commission
 - ii. Androscoggin Land Trust
 - iii. YMCA
 - iv. Recreation Director
 - v. Area State Parks
 - b. Website Links

- VI.** Other

- VII.** Adjourn

The Conservation Commission meets the third Tuesday of each Month in Auburn City Hall at 6:00 PM.
The Lewiston Auburn Community Forest Board meets the third Thursday of each month at 7:00 PM.
The Parks Subcommittee meets on the last Wednesday of the month in Auburn City Hall at 6:30 PM.

CITY OF AUBURN
CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Section 1. - Commission established.

A conservation commission is hereby established pursuant to 30-A M.R.S.A. §§ 3261-3263 to consist of seven (7) members and up to two (2) associate members appointed by the city council, all of whom shall be residents of the city. The terms of office shall be three (3) years except that initial appointments after the date of adoption of this Ordinance shall be such that the terms of no more than three (3) members shall expire in any single year. For that purpose, the city council shall initially appoint three members for terms of one year, two members for terms of two years, and two members for terms of three years, such that the terms of approximately one-third of the members shall expire each year. There shall be one (1) ~~ex-officio~~ advisory (non-voting) member of the board consisting of the City Manager or his/her designee.

Section 2. - Purpose.

The purpose of the conservation commission shall be to serve as a research, advisory and advocacy group on environmental and conservation issues relating to the city. Conservation for the purposes of this commission is defined as: "The protection, improvement and constructive utilization of natural, human, and financial resources in a thoughtful, wise, fact based manner seeking to ensure their highest social and economic benefits on a continuing or long term basis."

Section 3. - Qualifications.

All members of the commission shall be selected upon the basis of their knowledge of or interest in conservation, environmental science or related fields.

Section 4. - Powers and duties.

The commission:

- (a) Shall keep records of its meetings and activities and ~~make present~~ an annual report to the city council within 30 days after the end of the City's fiscal year;
- (b) ~~Shall~~ May conduct research, in conjunction with the planning board, into local land areas, which ~~shall~~ may be initiated by majority votes of both the commission and the planning board;
- (c) Shall seek to coordinate the activities of conservation bodies organized for similar purposes;

- (d) Shall keep an index of all open areas within the city [in coordination with the City GIS staff](#), whether publicly or privately owned, including open marshlands, swamps and other wetlands, for the purpose of obtaining information relating to the proper protection, development or use of those open areas. The commission may recommend to the city council or to any Board

of the city or to any body politic or public agency of the state a program for the better protection, development or use of such open areas, which may include the acquisition of conservation easements;

(e) May advertise, prepare, print and distribute books, maps, charts, plans and pamphlets which it considers necessary, if municipal appropriations provide financial resources to do so;

(f) Shall assist staff in the preparation of park and trail plans, the identification of new sites to be added to the park system, recommendations on designation of open space areas, and grant assistance;

(g) Shall assist with coordinate applications for grants from the Federal or State governments, or private sources, to improve conservation assets for the city including parks, trail and the community forest.

(h) Shall undertake any other conservation or environmental activity referred to it by the city council.

(i) May recommend to the city council the acceptance of gifts in the municipality's name for any of the commission's purposes.

~~(j) Shall develop a plan for and provide advice to city staff and agencies regarding the management of the community forest including the anticipated impact of proposed development;~~

~~(k) Shall raise community awareness regarding the importance of the community forest;~~

~~(l) May raise funds to establish a community forest trust fund;~~

(m) Shall adopt by-laws to govern the internal affairs of the commission; and

(n) May perform such other functions as are permitted by this Code.

(o) Provide advisory opinions and recommendations to the City Council on matters before the Conservation Commission.

~~(p)~~ (p) Encourage the City of Auburn and its citizens to participate in the conservation of our natural resources through reducing impacts to resources, reusing and protecting natural features, and recycling products to the extent practical. Encourage management of the City's natural resources to prevent exploitation, destruction, or neglect.

Section 5. - Officers, meetings and records.

(a) The members shall annually elect from their membership a chair ~~person~~, treasurer, a vice- chair ~~person~~ and a secretary. ~~Officers shall serve two year terms.~~

(b) All meetings of the commission shall be open to the public, and notice, ~~if required by law~~, should be provided to the public about such meetings.

(c) Minutes shall be kept of all meetings.

Section 6. – Committees

(a) Establishment: The chairperson may appoint special committees for purposes and terms approved by the Conservation Commission.

~~(a)(b)~~ The commission may appoint special committees for purposes and terms approved by the Conservation Commission.

~~(b)(c)~~ Lewiston-Auburn Community Forest Board: The Lewiston-Auburn Community Forest Board will be a standing subcommittee of the Auburn Conservation Commission. The purpose of the Community Forest Board is to plan for and provide advice to city staff and the conservation commission regarding the management of the community forest. The Conservation Commission shall designate ~~two members to serve a conservation commission member to serve as a liason onto~~ the Lewiston-Auburn Community Forest Board. The Conservation Commission shall appoint four (4) Auburn citizens to the Lewiston-Auburn Community Forest Board. Applicants for the LACFB shall be presented to the Conservation Commission through the City’s volunteer application process. The Lewiston-Auburn Community Forest Board shall develop and implement a Community Forest Program that enhances, preserves, protects, and maintains the community Forest. Primary activities are to:

- Advocate for the community forest;
- Develop a plan for and provide advice on the management of the public sector portion of the community forest;
- Educate the communities about the community forest and how to care for it;
- Raise funds, including grants, and establish a Community Forest Trust;
- Develop and advise on policy changes for approval by the City Councils;
- Advise and consult on community forest issues and projects
- Communicate and coordinate with City staff, Planning Boards, and other community programs to avoid duplications of efforts and to combine resources to meet goals.
- Shall develop a plan for and provide advice to city staff and agencies regarding the management of the community forest including the anticipated impact of proposed development;
- Shall raise community awareness regarding the importance of the community forest;
- May raise funds to establish a community forest trust fund;
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Section 7. - Limits of authority.

Nothing contained within this section shall supersede the provisions of the Charter or contrary provisions of the Code. No powers and duties which may be exercised by conservation commissions under state statute which are not explicitly provided in this article may be exercised by the commission created herein.

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City of Auburn
Public Woodlot Management Ordinance
Conservation Commission draft 1.28.16

Section 1 – Preamble.

The City of Auburn hereby adopts the following public wood lot management ordinance in order to regulate the forest management on public lands within the city, including properties used by various individual departments.

Section 2 – Authority.

This ordinance is enacted pursuant to the Home Rule Authority granted to the city in accordance with the provisions of 30-A M.R.S.A. §3001.

Section 3 – Definitions.

- 3.1 **Best Management Practices (BMPs)** - voluntary outcome-based guidelines established by Maine Forest Service to maintain water quality and minimize sedimentation of water courses
- 3.2 **Community Forest**- The sum of 1. Street trees within or upon the limits of any city road, public right of way or any highway within the meaning of 30-A.M.R.S.A. §3281; 2. Public trees included as part of landscaping at public buildings or parks; 3. Public woodlots i.e. parcels which include forested acres which provide or have potential to provide wildlife habitat, forest products, recreation, educational opportunities and other amenities.
- 3.3 **Designated Representative**- individual identified as responsible for overseeing forest management activities related to a timber harvesting operation. Principal contact with the forester supervising the harvest operation.
- 3.4 **Forest Management Plan**- A site specific document written by a professional forester with input from the landowner which establishes direction and goals for the management of a forest land area. The plan will specify all silvicultural practices and activities that support the landowner objectives and minimizes adverse environmental impact. Forest management plans normally include a description of the land and forest, inventory information, and management prescriptions. Forest management plans are typically updated every ten years.
- 3.5 **Harvest Plan**- A document prepared by a professional forester describing activities involved in a timber harvest, including but not limited to: maps of access routes, cut locations, principle trails to be used to remove harvested material, water crossings, log landings; cutting prescriptions and controls; buffer zones; BMPs to be used; and special considerations sufficient to support the objectives of the Forest Management Plan, and provide direction to the qualified logging professional conducting the operation under supervision of the forester.
- 3.6 **Professional Forester**- An individual qualified and licensed to practice forestry in the State of Maine. (Forest management in Maine is limited to licensed professional foresters.)
- 3.7 **Public Trees**-All trees located upon any public property owned by the city, including public property currently used by any individual departments.
- 3.8 **Public Woodlot** – The portion of the community forest not including street trees within or upon the limits of any city road, public right of way, or any highway within the meaning of 30-A M.R.S.A. §3281 and public trees included as part of landscaping at public buildings or parks. Public woodlots are parcels which include forested acres which provide or have potential to provide wildlife habitat, forest products, recreation, educational opportunities and other amenities.
- 3.9 **Qualified Logging Professional**- a logger trained according to Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI) Standard by an organization recognized by Maine’s Sustainable Forestry Initiative Implementation Committee, including Maine Certified Logging Professional (CLP).

- 3.10 **Stakeholder-** stakeholders include a range of persons, including city council, school committee, staff of individual city departments, adjacent landowners (abutters), and community members.
- 3.11 Any term or word of this ordinance which is not defined in this section shall have a meaning consistent with Title 30-A, M.R.S.A., to the extent that such term is defined in that Title; any terms that are not defined in that Title shall have a meaning consistent with common usage.

Section 4 – Development of a Forest Management Plan.

The city council or its' designated administrative board or staff member shall ensure that a forest management plan is written for any public woodlot(s) that are intended to be managed. The forest management plan shall be written by a professional forester with documented input from the individual department responsible for the management of the public woodlot and other stakeholders, in order to define management objectives to be addressed in the plan. The management plan should address multiple uses, including but not limited to biodiversity, control of invasive species, education activities, forest inventory, recreation, special places, timber harvesting, water quality, wildlife habitat, and any other appropriate considerations. The management plan should be updated every ten years and conform to the current stewardship guidelines as defined by the Maine Forest Service.

Section 5- Conducting a Harvest

- A). The city council or its' designated administrative board(s) shall approve any timber harvesting.
- B). The harvest will be supervised by a professional forester who shall provide regular written progress reports to the designated representative member of the individual department responsible for the public woodlot. The designated representative shall be empowered to suspend the operation if objectives are not being met.
- C). The harvest shall be conducted by qualified logging professionals.
- D). The harvest will be conducted according to a harvest plan, written by a professional forester and approved by the designated representative, that supports the objectives of the forest management plan and provides direction to the qualified logging professional conducting the operation. The harvest plan will include BMPs to safeguard water quality.
- E). Stakeholders, at minimum abutters, elected city officials, appropriate administrative board members and appropriate staff shall be notified 30 days prior to commencement of a harvest.
- F). Within 90 days of completion of a harvest, a review will be conducted including the forester, designated representative and appropriate stakeholders, in order to evaluate the operation's outcomes. A written review shall be prepared for the city council or its' designated administrative board.

Section 6 – Harvest revenues.

Net Revenues generated from any timber harvests shall allocated as follows:

- 20% to an account to be used to improve the community forest
- 20% to the Community Cords account
- 30% to an account for the support of the department managing the harvested woodlot i.e. Conservation Commission, Parks Department, School Department, etc.
- 30% to General Revenue

Exception. When deemed necessary by the city council, this provision may be waived by a super majority vote of the city council with five affirmative council votes, on a project basis.

Section 7 – Prohibition.

No person shall prune, plant, cut down, remove, or alter a public tree. See Section 7 below.

Section 8 - Guidelines for cutting or altering of public shade trees.

After a public hearing, the city council or its' designated administrative board shall have the authority to adopt, amend, or modify this ordinance. Thereafter, the city council or it's designated administrative board shall use those guidelines in making decisions pursuant to this ordinance.

Section 9 – Violations and penalties.

- a) Any violator of any provision of this article shall be subject to a civil penalty payable to the city. Each act of violation shall constitute a separate offense.
- b) Should any public tree be destroyed, the person causing the destruction shall also make restitution to the city in an amount equal to the cost to the city of removing the destroyed tree plus its replacement value.
- c) Whenever the municipal arborist determines there are reasonable grounds to believe there has been a violation of any provisions of this article, he/she may initiate enforcement proceedings in accordance with the citation system established in article VIII of chapter 2.
- d) In addition to the remedies set forth above, the municipal arborist, on behalf of the city, may seek an abatement of the violation, or injunctive relief, including an award of penalties and reasonable attorney fees, from the district court or the superior court.
- e) The court also may order a violator of this article to reimburse the city for the cost of any action that was necessary to correct violations of the ordinance. If the city is the prevailing party in an enforcement action, it shall be awarded reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

Section10 - Severability.

The provisions of this ordinance shall be severable. If any portion of this ordinance is held to be invalid, the remainder of this ordinance and its application thereof shall not be affected.



Program Summary

as of December 2015

Contact:

Mike St. Peter · CLP Director · St. Peter Safety Services
P.O. Box 557 · Jackman, Maine 04945 · 207/668-2851– 207-668-9077 (fax)
E-mail: clploggers@myfairpoint.net · Web site: www.clploggers.com

CLP Mission – Professional Growth

It is the mission of the CLP program to provide the best possible training and education to people working in the Maine logging industry. The program is equally committed to recognizing the skill and professionalism of those who meet and exceed the CLP standard. The successful CLP candidate will be prepared to work safely, productively, and in a manner that protects, enhances and sustains the forest. Our program will evolve to reflect changes in the forest products industry and will provide a means for continued professional growth.

CLP History

The CLP program offers professional training and certification for Maine loggers. The program was founded in 1991 as a combined effort of loggers, landowners, environmental specialists and safety consultants to establish a standard for professionalism in the Maine woods. An immediate goal of the program was to combat the high rate of logging accidents and the resulting Worker's Compensation costs for logging contractors.

Today, under the sponsorship of the Maine TREE Foundation, the program takes pride in the fact that the accident rate for loggers is less than what it was when the program began. As a result, mechanical certified loggers have earned a Workers Compensation rate less than that on non-CLPs. Equally as important, our participants have helped CLP meet its overall objective of cultivating skill, knowledge and pride in the Maine woods.

Required Course Work:

To be certified, candidates must attend a CLP sponsored four day (32 hours total) workshop (outlined below) and then pass a work-site evaluation. The workshop included three days of classroom instruction in first-aid/CPR, forest management and silviculture, safe and efficient wood harvesting, and business. The final day is devoted to on-site instruction and hands-on tree felling using the nationally recognized Game of Logging system or mechanical harvesting safety. Times devoted to each topic may vary depending on the needs of the class.

Day 1 (8 hours)

Introduction to CLP & SFI – 1.5 hrs.
Professional Code of Ethics - .5 hrs.
Introduction to Safe and Efficient Harvesting – 3 hrs.
Logging Safety rules, OSHA regulations –
Transportation Safety - .5 hrs.
Introduction to the Business of Logging –
Worker's Compensation - .5hrs.
Independent contractor status - .5 hrs.
Understanding insurance - .5 hrs.
Marketing and utilization - .5 hrs.
Tracking operating costs - .5 hrs.

Day 2 (8 hours)

First Aid and CPR – 8 hrs.
Evacuation plan
CPR and rescue breathing – 3 hrs.
First aid for loggers – 4.5 hrs.
Blood borne pathogen program - .25 hrs.
First aid kit inventory - .25 hrs.

Day 3 (8 hours)

Forest Management and Silviculture – 2.5 hrs.
Forest Ecology and Management Systems
Harvesting Laws
Conserving Fish and Wildlife – 1.5 hrs.
Water Quality and Logging – 1.5 hrs.
Best Management Practices
Water Quality Laws
Controlled Yarding – 2.0 hrs.
Safe skidding and mechanical harvesting
Cutting area layout exercise
Hazardous Material Training - .5 hrs.

Day 4 (8 hours)

Directional Felling – 7 hrs.
Level I Game of Logging
Certification Interview Form – 1 hrs.
or
Mechanical Harvesting Equipment Safety – 7 hrs
Certification interview form – 1 hr.



Program Summary

as of December 2015

Certification

To be certified, CLP candidates must pass an inspection at their work site. Evaluators interview each participant, observe their work practices, and then determine whether the logger adheres to the principles presented in class. The evaluators recommend either certification or non-certification to the CLP Board of Directors, which makes the final decision. If the initial interview does not result in certification, candidates are allowed as many follow-up interviews as necessary to meet CLP standards.

CLP candidates are offered certification in five separate categories:

- § Conventional – skidder and chainsaw operators
- § Mechanical – harvesting equipment operators
- § Contractor/Supervisor – employers and people who supervise loggers
- § Associate – people who have an interest in logging but who do not actively log or supervise loggers. This group includes foresters, truckers, and others who have a connection with the logging industry.
- § Apprentice – graduates of high school and post secondary wood harvesting programs who qualify for the apprentice program can earn certification once they have six months paid experience and pass the field interview.

Re-Certification

A one day re-certification course and field inspection is required within a year of the initial instruction and certification, and every other year thereafter for all categories except supervisor/contractor. Because of their added responsibility for the performance and safety of others, supervisor/contractor CLPs are encouraged to complete an additional day of job-site supervisor training within their first year. All CLPs are subject to periodic inspections and are kept abreast of program updates through newsletter, mailings, and an annual banquet.

Re-Certification Classes

Currently, CLP offers re-certification classes in Game of Logging Levels I – IV and Filing and Reduced Downtime for conventional loggers, Reducing Residual Stand Damage, Haz Mat and Jobsite Safety for mechanical loggers, Jobsite Evaluation and GPS & Layout classes for supervisor/contractors. CLP also approves outside workshops for re-certification in topics such as Best Management Practices, business management, estimating timber stand volume, and aesthetics. Candidates for re-certification may submit a request to the Board for approval of outside training classes they have attended or wish to attend. Conventional CLP candidates must complete Game of Logging levels I – III before any other training will count toward their re-certification.

Cost

The fee for the initial course and certification is \$545 per person, and \$150.00 for re-certification.

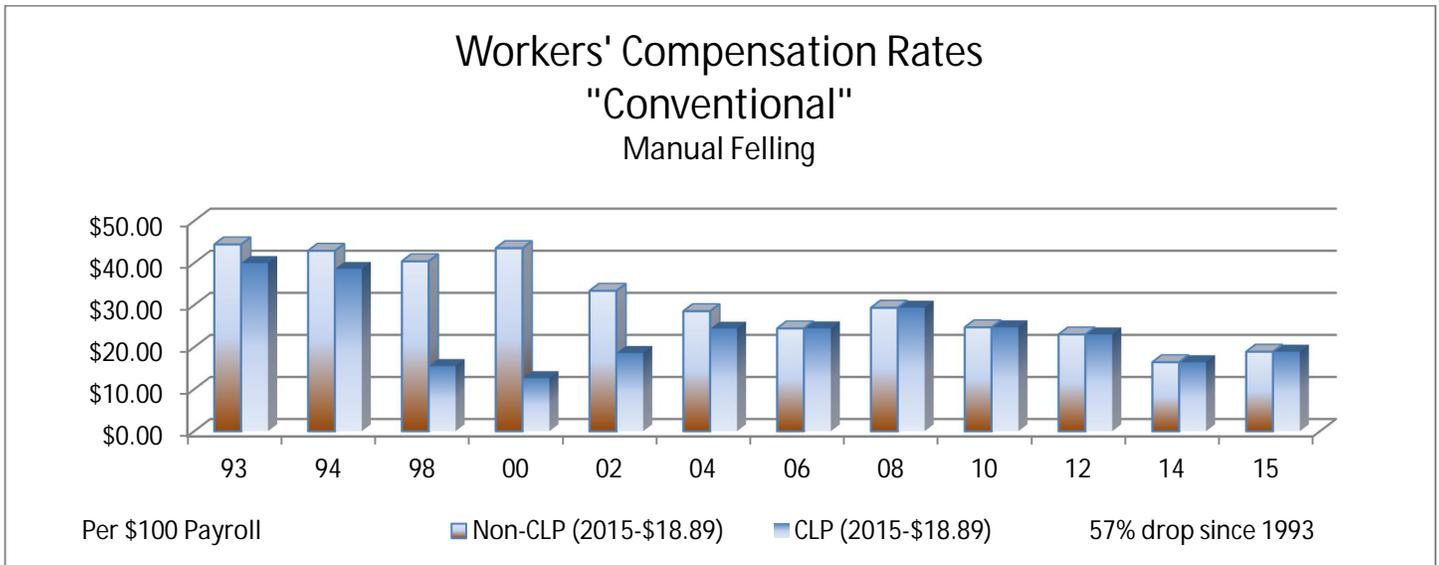
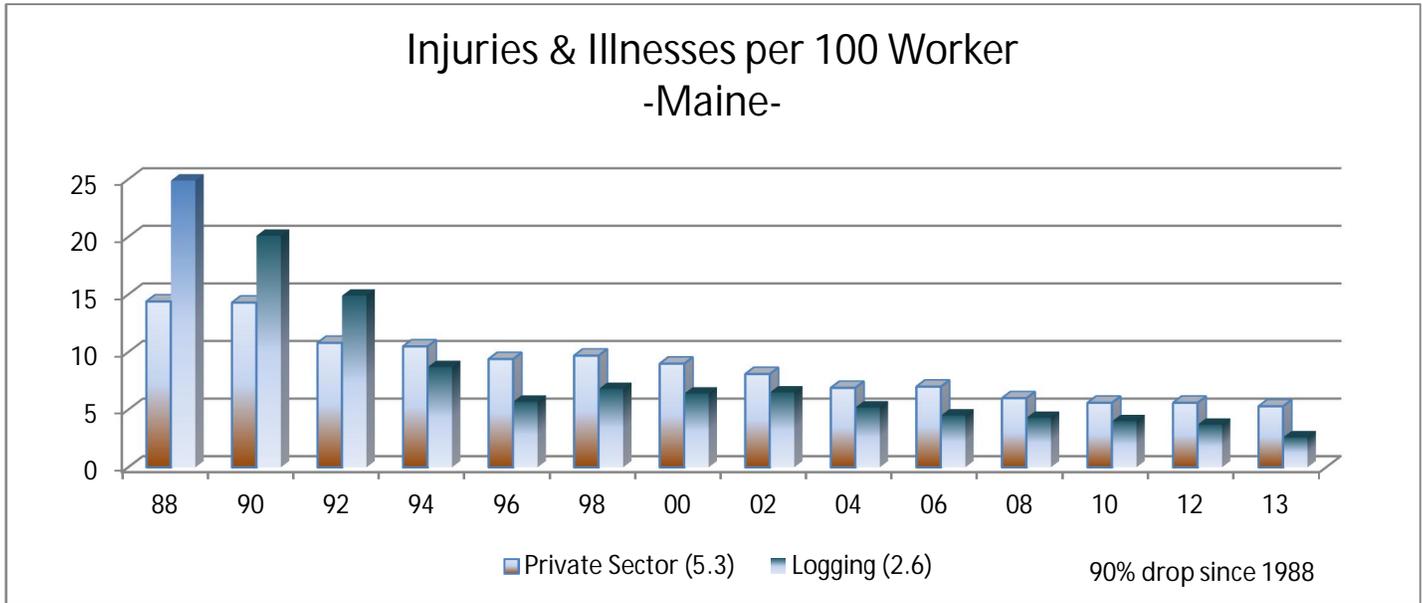
Training Summary:

Participants	Active CLPs	Total (Completed CLP Requirements for 2015)		* Total trained since 1991	Projected 2016	
		Certification	Re-certification		Cert	Recert
Logging Contractors	202	6	71	682	5	100
Logging Employees						
Mechanical	1007	149	348	2354	80	380
Conventional	178	17	64	2776	10	100
Others (Associates)	55	6	11	528	5	20
Total	1442	178	539	6340	100	600

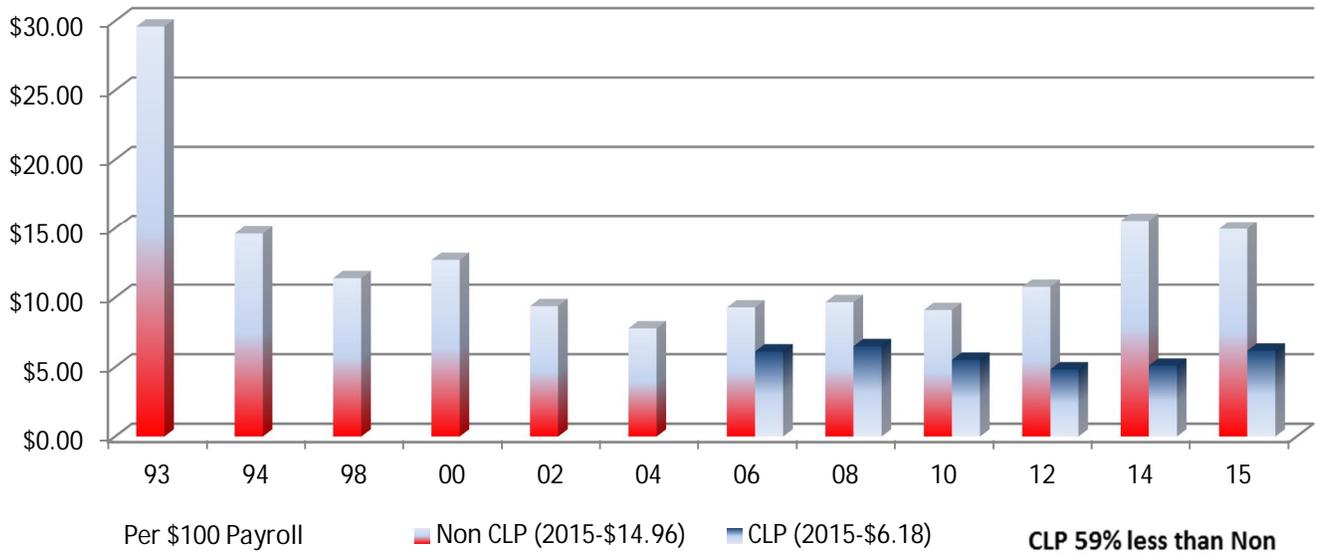
**The total number trained does not represent the number of people currently certified.*

Numbers Don't Lie

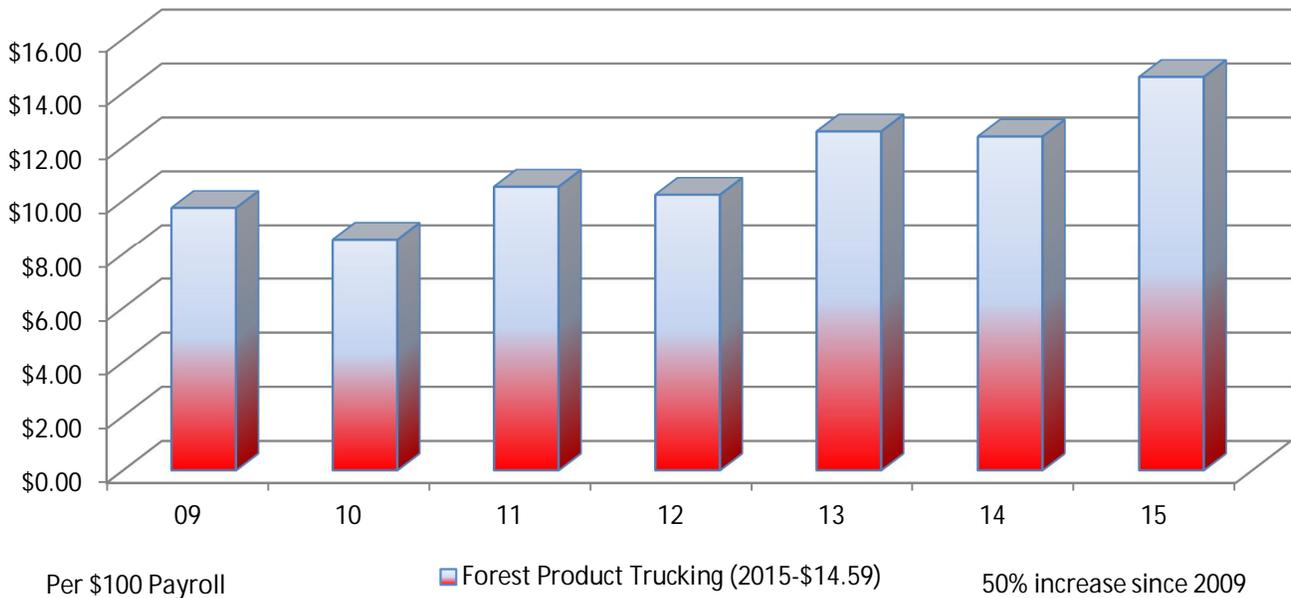
Figures from the Maine Department of Labor show a steady decline in the number of logging injuries and illnesses since the CLP program began in 1991. While several factors may have influenced this decline, the CLP program's emphasis on safety, and its requirement that CLPs maintain a high level of skill have played an undeniable role.



Workers' Compensation Rates "Mechanical"



Workers' Compensation Rates "Trucking"





SOUTHERN MAINE FORESTRY SERVICES, INC.

P.O. Box 910 • North Windham, Maine 04062

Timber Cruise Report

and

Forest Management Plan

Prepared for

The City of Auburn

Auburn, Maine

Prepared by:

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Charles N. Love, Jr.".

Charles N. Love, Jr.
Licensed Forester #3293
May 6, 2009

MAILING ADDRESS: City of Auburn
Auburn Hall
60 Court Street
Auburn, ME 04210
www.auburnmaine.org

DESCRIPTION

The property consists of 554 acres. 480 acres are productive forest land. Parcels are located on Mt. Apatite Road, Small Road, Mine Road, S. Main Street, Broad Street, Sherwood Drive, Forest Ave., Harris Street, Auburn Heights and Andrew Drive in the City of Auburn, Androscoggin County, Maine. The property is listed on the town tax assessor's Map 213; Lot 014, Map 250; Lot 095, Map 191; Lot 101; Map 200; Lot 028; Map 182; Lot 003; Map 240; Lot 322; Map 337; Lot 023.

The terrain is rolling to flat with occasional small wet areas. There are a few small brook crossings and some wet areas but no unusual restrictions or hazards exist for timber harvesting. The soils are moderately well drained. The soils provide good to excellent sites for tree growth and wildlife habitat.

Access is provided by Mt. Apatite Road, Small Road, Mine Road, S. Main Street, Broad Street, Sherwood Drive, Forest Ave., Harris Street, Auburn Heights

Ideally open areas will be used as staging areas and minor road improvements may have to be done to accommodate today's trucks.

FOREST HISTORY

During the late 1700's and 1800's, the entire property was used for agricultural purposes such as cropland, hayland and pasture. Evidence of this exists in form of stone walls and old wire fence. In the late 1800's to early 1900's, agricultural use of most of the land was abandoned. As time went on, mature forest developed. The applies especially to the more marginal pasture land, including gullies, drainage's and ledges.

Harvesting has taken place in different forms for many years. Most of this occurred prior to the city acquiring the land on the South main Street and Broad Street properties. Mt. Apatite has had some harvesting 10-15 years ago and 25-30 years prior to that in the northern part of the lot.

There is little evidence of harvesting over the school properties with the exception of trail work.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The goals of The City of Auburn are to conserve productive timberland. The city wishes to manage the property so as to maintain in perpetuity an aesthetic, productive woodland. Included in their goals are: improved forest growth and productivity, improved wildlife habitat, maintaining open space, and limited recreational potential. All of these goals are attainable with little or no detriment to each other.

PERTINENT LAWS AND REGULATIONS

Shoreland zoning; The Auburn Water District enforces shoreland zoning on any properties inside the Lake Auburn Watershed. Within 75 feet of any brooks, no more than 40% or less than 60 square feet of basal area can be harvested within 250 feet of a great pond within a ten year period. This law will have little or no impact on the goals or recommendations for the management of this property.

Clearcutting; Clearcuts of five acres in size or greater are regulated by the state of Maine. All areas where heavy cutting or overstory removals were conducted have abundant advanced regeneration present. An overstory removal of existing regeneration is not a clear-cut according to Maine state law. Therefore clear cutting regulations have no impact on the management goals or recommendations for this property.

Hiring a consulting forester to administer the sale of timber as recommended within the plan will ensure compliance with all Maine State laws. A copy of Maine State laws regulating timber harvesting are found in the appendix. The town ordinances should also be checked for possible new rules affecting the harvest of timber before doing so.

NON-TIMBER RESOURCES

Endangered species/ Exemplary Communities; No endangered species were identified during the inspection of this property.

Fish and wildlife Habitats; Specific wildlife habitat management recommendations are found in each stand description. The forest management recommendations within this plan will positively affect the stream quality by maintaining and enhancing a vigorous stable forest along the streams.

Water Quality and Wetlands; Extreme care should be taken when working next to wetlands. Pre designating all skid trails and working when soils are dry or frozen will minimize impact.

Recreation; Recreation is a very important use of the property. Maintaining agricultural, educational and recreational programs are part of the long term goals. Several trails are located on the property. The trails and property are open to the public.

Aesthetics; Managing the property for timber maintains a vigorous healthy stand of timber with multiple age classes which helps maintain aesthetics. Actively managing the forest for the production of forest products in close proximity to a residential neighborhood demonstrates responsible management is compatible with recreation and aesthetics.

TIMBER INVENTORY PROCEDURE

The maps drawn for this plan were developed using information from several sources. Roads and streams were taken from our data base. Property lines were digitized from the town tax maps. Aerial photos were used to identify prominent stand types. Stand type lines were taken from field maps produced while inventorying the timber.

Variable plot or point sampling was the method used for this timber inventory. Point sampling measures the relative density of trees rather than the actual number of trees on a fixed area (fixed

area sampling). Point sampling assumes that there is an equal stocking expressed as basal area (square feet of stump area) for each tree measured regardless of size. Since large trees have more basal area large trees are more intensively sampled than small trees. Point sampling is desirable because larger more valuable trees are more intensively sampled and it is relatively quick and efficient to use.

Inventory samples were systematically spaced on a grid 300 feet by 300 feet apart on Mt. Apatite. Each sample represents approximately 2.07 acres. All other properties were sampled at a spacing of 200 feet by 200 feet. Each sample represents approximately .92 acres. All stands visually estimated to have commercial round wood volume exceeding five cords per acre were inventoried. Those stands estimated to have less volume than that were walked through to evaluate stand conditions.

A 20 basal area factor (BAF) prism was used for this inventory. All trees six inches in diameter or larger were recorded by two inch diameter class. Merchantable height was recorded by the number of eight foot sticks of pulp to a four inch top or the number of eight foot logs based on the utilization standards for each species. Sample data was then calculated using Two Dogs brand software. All volumes are expressed in standard cords and thousand board feet (MBF), international scale. Desirable, young stems likely to produce high value sawlogs or veneer in the future are identified as growing stock, although their current value is that of pulpwood. This is to distinguish them from other stems of poorer quality that are likely to remain as pulpwood or other low value products.

Log utilization standards for standing trees

Species	Diameter in inches	Small end
Spruce and fir	8	6
White birch	8	7
Red oak	10	9
All other hardwoods	12	10
All other softwoods	10	8

TIMBER

For both the short and long term management, a combination of the shelterwood and selection methods of silviculture is recommended with a cutting cycle of 10 years. That is, on the average each area should be cut every ten years. A fairly short cutting cycle allows more of the potential mortality to be salvaged and also allows for more conservative thinning.

It should be pointed out that the recommendations are based on current conditions to attain the owner's current goals. Should conditions, such as markets, or as the landowner's needs change, the recommendations should be modified to reflect those changes. For example, it makes no sense to sell high valued timber when markets for that timber are weak. Waiting will have little effect on forest growth, but could greatly increase the income realized. Alternatively, should the owner's needs change, there is timber available for cutting. Cutting sooner than planned may not maximize the timber value, but may be the owner's best financial choice and can be done without damaging the long term productivity of the forest.

SILVICULTURAL SYSTEMS

Shelterwood

The shelterwood system is an even-age system of silviculture. That is, all of the trees in the forest stands are near the same age. In this system, the stands are thinned periodically until they are mature. Once mature, they are thinned in a manner that will encourage the establishment of seedlings of desirable species. These seedlings then develop under the "sheltering" overstory. As the seedlings develop, that sheltering overstory is removed in one or more harvest cuts.

By extending the removal period to two, three or more cutting cycles a forest managed by a shelterwood may take on the appearance of a forest managed under the selection system. The difference is somewhat academic, but does affect which trees are selected for cutting and when they are cut.

Selection

In the selection system, individual stems and groups of stems are selected for cutting. Thinning and harvest are combined in this system. Reproduction becomes established in openings created when groups are cut, and uneven or all-age forest stands result. If only small openings are made in the canopy, reproduction will be only of species that are tolerant of shade. Larger openings, at least as wide as the surrounding trees are tall, will allow some stems of intermediate and shade intolerant species to become established. A cutting cycle of ten years is recommended. In the most intensive applications of this system, precommercial thinning and weeding is conducted within groups of young stems. This is generally done following a commercial harvest and is restricted to those areas that do not have a competing overstory. The regeneration component in this forest is relatively young. Precommercial thinning is not likely to be needed as a cultural treatment within the time that this plan covers.

FOREST DESCRIPTION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Currently, the 480 forested are acres growing 87,514 board feet of sawtimber, and 164.3 cords of pulpwood and firewood per year. Looked at in a standard measure, the total merchantable growth is 339.3 cords per year, or .71 cords per acre, per year. The value of this growth is approximately \$27,059.88 which is \$56.37 per acre per year. These values are good for forests in this area. Management treatments that result in focussing growth on high value trees such as white pine and red oak will maintain or increase this high per acre value of the growth. A selection harvest removing weaker low quality trees will release or allow seedlings of desirable species to become established.

Map 213; Lot 014 - Mt. Apatite; 325 Acres

The forest can be considered to have four forest stands, one hardwood, one softwood and two mixedwood stand.

STAND I- HW3B- Hardwood sawtimber

Acres	Basal Area	Avg. DBH	Avg. Nmbr Trees/ac	Growth per acre	
				Board feet	Cords
204.0	77.2	10.2	137.2	154.9	0.25

Location: This stand occupies the majority of the lot and runs in a north south direction. It is irregular shaped stand with old wire fence, ribbon and scattered blazes identifying the boundary line.

Terrain and Soils: The terrain is rolling to flat. Soils are classified as Hollis and Sutton fine sandy loams and provide good to average sites for tree growth. This soil type is moderately well drained.

Access: Access for this stand is provided by Mt. Apatite Road, Mine Road or Small Road. Mt. Apatite Road allows access for the majority of the stand with the least amount of improvements required. Small Road may be required to use to access the northern area of the stand with very little improvements required. Timber from Stand I will be removed using established skid trails that pass through the stand to access the entire area. Two landings will have to be established to due the size of the stand and lot.

Composition and Quality: This stand is composed primarily of red oak, eastern white pine, red maple, white ash, white birch and beech. Scattered popple, hemlock and sugar maple are also present. The timber is of sawlog size and good to average quality. The stand is adequately stocked.

Regeneration: Regeneration is abundant and primarily composed of white ash, red maple, sugar maple, fir and white pine.

Recommendations: Some areas of this stand were harvested 10-15 years ago. There appears to also have been some harvesting 10-15 years prior to that. Neither harvest covered the entire stand. It is recommended that trees of poor quality, damaged, diseased or suppressed be harvested. As much beech and popple should be removed. This stand has more potential than what it is currently producing. Trees that should be left behind should consist of higher quality white pine, red oak, sugar maple and white ash. Any potential hazards should also be removed. This should be done under the supervision of a licensed forester. Areas that have advanced regeneration should be avoided. Through the use of whole tree chipping TSI (timber stand improvement) can also be done simultaneously. This is essentially a weeding of smaller diameter trees that are chipped and sold as biomass. The remaining timber should be allowed to grow another 10-12 years. This would involve removing approximately 20-30% of the stand volume and produce 800-1200 cords.

Volume Estimate:

Species	Board Feet	Cords
White pine	281,400	81.2
White Pine Pallet	26,600	
Red Oak, veneer	25,000	
Red Oak	288,800	
Sugar Maple	6,000	
Misc. Hardwood	41,800	1,254
White Ash	37,200	
White Birch	4,000	
Popple		34.4
Hemlock		114.8
Totals	710,800	1,484.4
per acre	3,484	7.2
Total cords per acre		14.1

STAND II- WPHWHE3B- Mixedwood Sawtimber

Acres	Basal Area	Avg. DBH	Avg. Nmbr Trees/ac	Growth per acre	
				Board feet	Cords
70.4	95.2	10.4	160.7	189.2	0.42

Location: This is an irregular shaped stand that lies north of Small Road. It is intersected by Stand I (see map) and runs in a east/west direction. There is old wire fence wall acting as the eastern boundary and a Small Road serves as its western boundary.

Terrain and Soils: The terrain is gently rolling to flat with scattered ledgy outcrops. There are some wet areas in this stand that can only be operated when the ground is very dry or frozen. Soils are classified as Hollis and Scantic very stony fine sandy loams. This soil type is moderately well drained.

Access: Access is provided by skid trails to be established that lead to either Mt. Apatite Road or Small Road.

Composition and Quality: This stand is primarily composed of white pine, red oak, white ash, and hemlock. The quality of the timber is fair to good. This stand is well stocked.

Regeneration: A light understory of white pine, red maple, hemlock, balsam fir, spruce, red oak and white pine makes up the regeneration.

Recommendations: It is recommended that trees of poor quality, damaged, diseased or suppressed be harvested. 60% of the hemlock should be removed. This stand would be more productive growing eastern white pine and red oak. Also, the majority of the mature red maple present has some form of rot and should be removed. Much of the white birch is mature and in

decline. This would leave behind the better quality white pine, red oak, white ash and sugar maple. This would involve removing 20-30% of the stand volume and produce 200-300 cords leaving a residual basal area of approximately 80 square feet per acre.

Volume Estimate:

Species	Board Feet	Cords
White pine	158,400	67
White Pine Pallet	6,600	
Red Oak, veneer	3,800	
Red Oak	84,600	
Sugar Maple	6,200	
Hemlock	18,600	200
White Ash	13,400	
Misc. Hardwood	9,600	464.8
White Birch	7,000	
Totals	308,200	731.8
per acre	4,378	10
Total cords per acre		18.8

STAND III-WP3B -Softwood sawtimber

Acres	Basal Area	Avg. DBH	Avg. Nmbr Trees/ac	Growth per acre	
				Board feet	Cords
6.2	88.0	10.9	135.1	266.8	0.32

Location: This small pine stand is located in two sperate areas in the westerly side of the lot (see stand map).

Terrain and Soils: The terrain is flat to rolling. There are scattered drainage's and wet areas in this stand. Soils are of the Höllis and Suffield series (see appendix), which provides good to average soils for timber.

Access: Access will be provided by establishing skid trails. Modifications may have to be made to accommodate today's logging equipment and access areas that were not harvested. This will help avoid wet areas and disturbing sensitive areas.

Composition and Quality: This stand is composed primarily of white pine. Red oak and red maple are also present. The pine is of sawlog size and good to average quality. The stand is well stocked.

Regeneration: The understory is made up of white pine, red spruce, balsam fir, hemlock, white ash, red oak makes up the regeneration. It is of sapling to pole size and good quality.

Recommendations: A selection system removing suppressed, damaged and low quality trees is recommended. There are scattered pockets of blowdown near the southern boundary line. The

area should be marked by a professional forester to avoid damage to younger seedlings and saplings. This harvest would produce 20-30 cords and reduce the basal area to approximately 75-80 sq.ft per acre.

Volume Estimate:

Species	Board Feet	Cords
White pine	24,600	12
White pine,pallet	2,400	
Red Oak	7,200	
Misc. hardwood	1,800	33
Totals	36,000	45
per acre	5,806	7.3
Total cords per acre		19

STAND IV - WP3B -Mixedwood sawtimber

Acres	Basal Area	Avg. DBH	Avg. Nmbr Trees/ac	Growth per acre	
				Board feet	Cords
43.9	101.0	12.6	147.4	301.3	0.38

Location: This is an irregular shaped stand that is located in the southern end of the parcel.

Terrain and Soils: The terrain is rolling with scattered wet areas. Soils are of Suffield and Scantic series (see appendix), all of which provide good to average soils for timber.

Access: Mt. Apatite Road will be the primary access road for this stand. A network of trails will need to be established to accommodate today's skidders. Many of the old trails will be used where possible. These trails will form a watershed type pattern feeding into a central landing.

Composition and Quality: This stand is composed primarily of white pine, red oak, white ash and scattered hardwoods. The timber is of sawlog size and of fair to good quality. The stand is well stocked.

Regeneration: Regeneration is abundant and is composed of white pine, balsam fir, hemlock, white birch, hemlock, red oak and red maple.

Recommendations: This stand would benefit from a selective harvest. There are lower quality trees that should be removed. Trees with disease or damage should also be removed. Also, trees that needed to provide access will also need to be removed. This would produce approximately 200-300 cords and a residual basal area of 75-80 square feet per acre.

Volume Estimate:

Species	Board Feet	Cords
White pine	192,000	22
White pine,pallet	4,200	
Red Oak, veneer	9,200	
Red Oak	64,000	
Sugar Maple	5,400	
White Ash	4,000	
Hemlock	3,000	88
Misc. hardwood	2,800	298.2
Totals	284,600	408.2
per acre	6,483	9.3
Total cords per acre		22.3

Note: These volumes and stumpage estimates are based on long term forest management harvesting under good market and weather conditions.

Estimated Total Value of standing timber -Mt. Apatite - \$410,893.65

Currently, the 21.4 acres is growing 7,235 board feet of sawtimber, and 16.1 cords of pulpwood and firewood per year. Looked at in a standard measure, the total merchantable growth is 30.6 cords per year, or 1.4 cords per acre, per year. The value of this growth is approximately \$2,041.30 which is \$95.38 per acre per year. These values are good for forests in this area. Management treatments that result in focussing growth on high value trees such as white pine and red oak will maintain or increase this high per acre value of the growth. A selection harvest removing weaker low quality trees will release or allow seedlings of desirable species to become established.

The forest can be considered to have two forest stands, one hardwood and one mixedwood stand.

Map 250-095; Pettengill Park - 21.4 Forested Acres

STAND I - HW3B - Hardwood Sawtimber

Acres	Basal Area	Avg. DBH	Avg. Nmbr Trees/ac	Growth per acre	
				Board feet	Cords
16.7	102.0	11.3	146.0	109.5	0.72

Location: This is an irregular shaped stand that covers the majority of the property. Stand II is smaller 1-2 acre mixedwood units that are spread out, the remaining acreage is all stand I. Boundary lines were extremely difficult to locate and not all have been identified. There are two iron pipes at the northern corners of the lot.

Terrain and Soils: The terrain is rolling with scattered wet areas and gullies. Soils are of Elmwood, Ninigret, Adams and Buxton series (see appendix), all of which provide good to average soils for timber.

Access: Pettengil Park Road will be the primary access road for this stand. A network of trails will need to be established to accommodate today's skidders. Many of the old trails will be used where possible. These trails will form a watershed type pattern feeding into a central landing located behind the northeast corner of the gym.

Composition and Quality: This stand is composed primarily of red oak, white ash, white birch, scattered white pine and popple. The timber is of sawlog size and of fair to good quality. The stand is adequately is well stocked.

Regeneration: Regeneration is abundant and is composed of white pine, red oak, white ash, white birch, hemlock, and red maple.

Recommendations: This stand would benefit from a light selective harvest. There are lower quality trees that should be removed. Trees with disease or damage should also be removed. The popple in this stand is mature and in some cases has started to decline. This would produce 90-120 cords and leave a residual basal area of approximately 75-80 square feet per acre. This would also benefit younger saplings.

Volume Estimate:

Species	Board Feet	Cords
White pine	2,400	
Red Oak, Veneer	5,200	
Red Oak	22,700	
White Ash	7,900	
White Birch	2,400	
Hemlock		15
Popple		77
Misc. Hardwood	2,200	152
Totals	42,800	244
per acre	2,563	14.6
Total cords per acre		19.7

STAND II - HEHWPO3B -Mixedwood sawtimber

Acres	Basal Area	Avg. DBH	Avg. Nmbr Trees/ac	Growth per acre	
				Board feet	Cords
4.7	113.3	12.1	141.2	131.0	0.94

Location: This stand is in small 1-2 acre units located in the northeastern section of the lot. There is one part of this stand located behind the southwestern side of the maintenance building. The remaining acres are in the northeast portion of the lot.

Terrain and Soils: The terrain is rolling with scattered areas and gullies. Soils are of Suffield, Buxton, Scantic and Hollis series (see appendix), all of which provide good to average soils for timber.

Access: Pettengil Park Road will be the primary access road for this stand. A network of trails will need to be established to accommodate today's skidders. Many of the old trails will be used where possible. These trails will form a watershed type pattern feeding into a central landing located behind the gym.

Composition and Quality: This stand is composed primarily of hemlock, popple, soft maple, red oak, white ash and white pine. The timber is of sawlog size and of fair to good quality. The stand is well stocked.

Regeneration: Regeneration is abundant and is composed of white pine, balsam fir, hemlock, white birch, hemlock, and red maple.

Recommendations: This stand would benefit from a light selective harvest. There are lower quality trees that should be removed. Trees with disease or damage should also be removed. The popple in this stand is mature and in some cases has started to decline. This would produce 30-40 cords and leave a residual basal area of approximately 75-80 square feet per acre. This would also benefit younger saplings.

Volume Estimate:

Species	Board Feet	Cords
White pine	6,000	8
White pine,pallet	800	
Red Oak	6,200	
White Ash	1,000	
Hemlock		26.3
Popple		32
Misc. hardwood		18.3
Totals	14,000	84.6
per acre	2,978	18
Total cords per acre		23.9

Note: These volumes and stumpage estimates are based on long term forest management harvesting under good market and weather conditions.

Estimated Total Value of standing timber -Pettengill Park - \$25,083.80

Map 191; Lot 101 - South Main Street - 24 Acres

Currently, the 21.4 acres is growing 1,606 board feet of sawtimber, and 5.2 cords of pulpwood and firewood per year. Looked at in a standard measure, the total merchantable growth is 8.4 cords per year, or .35 cords per acre, per year. The value of this growth is approximately \$472.57 which is \$19.69 per acre per year. These values are good for forests in this area. Management treatments that result in focussing growth on high value trees such as white pine and red oak will maintain or increase this high per acre value of the growth. A selection harvest removing weaker low quality trees will release or allow seedlings of desirable species to become established.

The forest can be considered to have two forest stands, both mixedwood stands.

STAND I-HWWP3C - Mixedwood sawtimber

Acres	Basal Area	Avg. DBH	Avg. Nmbr Trees/ac	Growth per acre	
				Board feet	Cords
21.1	46.2	11.6	63.2	76.1	0.25

Location: Stand II is smaller 1-2 acre mixedwood units that are spread out along the northeastern border, the remaining acreage is all stand I. Boundary lines were extremely difficult to locate and not all have been identified. A few corner pins suggest there have been surveys conducted on adjacent properties.

Terrain and Soils: The terrain is rolling with scattered wet areas. Soils are of Hollis, Hartland, and Belgrade series (see appendix), all of which provide good to average soils for timber.

Access: South Main Street will be the primary access road for this stand. There would have to be road improvements done to access this timber. This would include a culvert and several loads of gravel. There are some established skid trails that should be utilized in the future. These trails would feed into the landing area near South main Street.

Composition and Quality: This stand is composed primarily of white pine, red oak, red maple, popple and white ash. The timber is of sawlog size and of average quality. The stand is under stocked.

Regeneration: Regeneration is abundant and is composed of white pine, red oak, white ash, white birch, hemlock, and red maple.

Recommendations: This lot was heavily cut 25-30 years ago. The majority of the merchantable trees were removed. Trees that were left were too small or of such low value they were passed over. There is excessive rutting. There could be some timber stand improvement done to improve the current condition and productivity. This would also release existing regeneration. The revenue from this harvest would be close too or slightly exceed the cost of the excavation work.

Volume Estimate:

Species	Board Feet	Cords
White pine	23,900	19.3
Red Oak, veneer	2,400	
White Ash	7,000	
Hemlock		6
Popple		11
Misc. hardwood		80
Totals	33,300	116.3
per acre	1,578.2	5.5
Total cords per acre		8.6

STAND II-WPROHE3B - Mixedwood sawtimber

Acres	Basal Area	Avg. DBH	Avg. Nmbr Trees/ac	Growth per acre	
				Board feet	Cords
2.9	83.3	10.5	138.0	181.0	0.36

Location: Stand II is located along the northern boundary line in small 1-2 acre patches.

Terrain and Soils: The terrain is rolling with scattered wet areas. Soils are of Hartland, Belgrade and Hollis series (see appendix), all of which provide good to average soils for timber.

Access: South Main Street will be the primary access road for this stand. There would have to be road improvements done to access this timber. This would include a culvert and several loads of gravel. There are some established skid trails that should be utilized in the future. These trails would feed into the landing area near South main Street.

Composition and Quality: This stand is composed primarily of red oak, white pine, hemlock and popple. The timber is of sawlog size and of good to excellent quality. The stand is well stocked.

Regeneration: Regeneration is abundant and is composed of white pine, red maple, white ash, white birch and popple.

Recommendations: This lot was heavily cut 25-30 years ago. The majority of the merchantable trees were removed. Trees that were left were too small or of such low value they were passed over. There is excessive rutting. There could be some timber stand improvement done to improve the current condition and productivity. This would also release existing regeneration. The revenue from this harvest would be close too or slightly exceed the cost of the excavation work.

Volume Estimate:

Species	Board Feet	Cords
White Pine	8,400	9.3
White Pine,pallet	2,100	
Popple		2.5
Misc. hardwood		10.6
Totals	10,500	22.4
per acre	3,621	7.7
Total cords per acre		14.9

Note: These volumes and stumpage estimates are based on long term forest management harvesting under good market and weather conditions.

Estimated Total Value of standing timber -S. Main Street - \$12,803.95

Map 182; Lot 003 - Broad Street - 17 Forested Acres

Currently, the 17 forested acres are growing 1,189 board feet of sawtimber, and 9.84 cords of pulpwood and firewood per year. Looked at in a standard measure, the total merchantable growth is 12.5 cords per year, or .72 cords per acre, per year. The value of this growth is approximately \$570.06 which is \$33.53 per acre per year. These values are good for forests in this area.

Management treatments that result in focussing growth on high value trees such as white pine and red oak will maintain or increase this high per acre value of the growth. A selection harvest removing weaker low quality trees will release or allow seedlings of desirable species to become established.

The forest can be considered to have two forest stands, one hardwood and one mixedwood stand.

STAND I-ROPO3B -Hardwood small sawtimber

Acres	Basal Area	Avg. DBH	Avg. Nmbr Trees/ac	Growth per acre	
				Board feet	Cords
15.1	88.0	9.4	183.1	78.7	0.63

Location: Stand II is smaller 1-2 acre mixedwood units that are spread out along the northeastern border, the remaining acreage is all stand I. Boundary lines were extremely difficult to locate and not all have been identified.

Terrain and Soils: The terrain is rolling with scattered gullies. Soils are of Buxton, Charlton and Hollis series (see appendix), all of which provide good to average soils for timber.

Access: Broad Street will be the primary access road for this stand. These trails should feed into a landing area in the western side of the lot adjacent to broad Street.

Composition and Quality: This stand is composed primarily of red oak, red maple, beech and popple. The timber is of small sawlog size and of good to fair quality. The stand is well stocked.

Regeneration: Regeneration is abundant and is composed of white pine, red oak, white ash, white birch, sugar maple, and red maple.

Recommendations: A selection system removing suppressed, damaged and low quality trees is recommended. The area should be marked by a professional forester to avoid damage to younger seedlings and saplings. Special care should be taken when working around sensitive areas. This harvest would produce 35-45 cords and reduce the basal area to approximately 75-80 sq.ft per acre.

Volume Estimate:

Species	Board Feet	Cords
Red Oak, veneer	20,750	
White Ash	3,330	
White Birch	1,440	
Hemlock		6
Popple		74
Misc. hardwood		116
Totals	25,520	196
per acre	1,690	13
Total cords per acre		16.4

STAND II-WPROHE3B - Mixedwood sawtimber

Acres	Basal Area	Avg. DBH	Avg. Nmbr Trees/ac	Growth per acre	
				Board feet	Cords
2.0	108.0	10.9	165.8	164.2	0.61

Location: Stand II is located along the western boundary line in small 1-2 acre patches with the exception of a half-acre patch in the northeastern corner.

Terrain and Soils: The terrain is rolling with scattered wet areas. Soils are of Buxton, Charlton Hollis series (see appendix), all of which provide good to average soils for timber.

Access: Broad Street will be the primary access road for this stand. These trails should feed into a landing area in the western side of the lot adjacent to broad Street.

Composition and Quality: This stand is composed primarily of red oak, white pine and red maple. The timber is of sawlog size and of good to excellent quality. The stand is well stocked.

Regeneration: Regeneration is abundant and is composed of white pine, red maple, white ash, hemlock and popple.

Recommendations: This lot was heavily cut 25-30 years ago. The majority of the merchantable trees were removed. Trees that were left were too small or of such low value they were passed over. There is excessive rutting. There could be some timber stand improvement done to improve the current condition and productivity. This would also release existing regeneration. The revenue from this harvest would be close too or slightly exceed the cost of the excavation work.

Volume Estimate:

Species	Board Feet	Cords
White Pine	5,520	
Red Oak	1,810	
Hemlock		22
Misc. hardwood		7
Totals	7,330	29
per acre	3,491	13.8
Total cords per acre		20.8

Note: These volumes and stumpage estimates are based on long term forest management harvesting under good market and weather conditions.

Estimated Total Value of standing timber -Broad Street - \$15,766.00

School properties

Map 200; Lot-028 - Sherwood Heights - 43 Forested Acres

Currently, the 43 forested acres are growing 12,337 board feet of sawtimber, and 24.9 cords of pulpwood and firewood per year. Looked at in a standard measure, the total merchantable growth is 49.5 cords per year, or 1.2 cords per acre, per year. The value of this growth is approximately \$3,234.34 which is \$75.23 per acre per year. These values are good for forests in this area. Management treatments that result in focussing growth on high value trees such as white pine and red oak will maintain or increase this high per acre value of the growth. A selection harvest removing weaker low quality trees will release or allow seedlings of desirable species to become established.

The forest can be considered to have two forest stands, one hardwood, and one softwood.

STAND I- HW3B- Hardwood sawtimber

Acres	Basal Area	Avg. DBH	Avg. Nmbr Trees/ac	Growth per acre	
				Board feet	Cords
32.7	87.0	11.3	126.0	94.9	0.58

Location: This stand occupies the majority of the lot and runs in a east west direction. It is irregular shaped stand with old wire fence, ribbon and scattered blazes identifying the boundary lines.

Terrain and Soils: The terrain is rolling to flat. Soils are classified as Hollis, Scantic, and Hartland fine sandy loams and provide good to average sites for tree growth. This soil type is moderately well drained.

Access: Access will require improvements to allow for today's trucks. A potential landing site would be behind right field behind the baseball field. There is a small strip of scrub between the school and the forest.

Composition and Quality: This stand is composed primarily of red oak, eastern white pine, red maple, white ash, white birch and beech. Scattered popple, hemlock and sugar maple are also present. The timber is of sawlog size and good to average quality. The stand is adequately stocked.

Regeneration: Regeneration is abundant and primarily composed of white ash, red maple, sugar maple, fir and white pine.

Recommendations: It is recommended a light selective harvest be done. Trees selected for harvest should be of low quality, damaged or have disease. Any safety hazards should also be removed. Any harvesting would ideally be done in the summer while students and staff are on vacation. This would produce 100-120 cords of mostly firewood grade hardwood. This would leave a residual stand basal area of approximately 70-80 square feet per acre.

Volume Estimate:

Species	Board Feet	Cords
White Pine	33,200	20
White Pine, pallet	2,600	
Red Oak, veneer	3,000	
Red Oak	23,600	
Sugar maple	1,400	
Soft maple	7,200	
White Ash	3,600	
Yellow Birch	1,400	
Hemlock		12
Popple		15
Misc. hardwood		400
Totals	76,000	447
per acre	2,498	13.7
Total cords per acre		18.7

STAND II- WP3B- Softwood sawtimber

Acres	Basal Area	Avg. DBH	Avg. Nmbr Trees/ac	Growth per acre	
				Board feet	Cords
10.5	125.9	12.7	143.6	413.4	0.57

Location: This stand occupies the majority of the lot and runs in a east west direction. It is irregular shaped stand with old wire fence, ribbon and scattered blazes identifying the boundary lines.

Terrain and Soils: The terrain is rolling to flat. Soils are classified as Hollis, Scantic, and Hartland fine sandy loams and provide good to average sites for tree growth. This soil type is moderately well drained.

Access: Access will require improvements to allow for today's trucks. A potential landing site would be behind right field behind the baseball field. There is a small strip of scrub between the school and the forest.

Composition and Quality: This stand is composed primarily of red oak, eastern white pine, red maple, white ash, white birch and beech. Scattered popple, hemlock and sugar maple are also present. The timber is of sawlog size and good to average quality. The stand is adequately stocked.

Regeneration: Regeneration is abundant and primarily composed of white ash, red maple, sugar maple, fir and white pine.

Recommendations: It is recommended a light selective harvest be done. Trees selected for harvest should be of low quality, damaged or have disease. Any safety hazards should also be removed. Any harvesting would ideally be done in the summer while students and staff are on vacation. This would produce 100-120 cords of mostly firewood grade hardwood. This would leave a residual stand basal area of approximately 70-80 square feet per acre.

Volume Estimate:

Species	Board Feet	Cords
White Pine	77,800	48
White Pine, pallet	5,200	
Red Oak	1,800	
White Ash	1,200	
White Birch	800	
Hemlock		12
Misc. hardwood	800	74
Totals	87,600	134
per acre	8,343	12.8
Total cords per acre		29.5

Note: These volumes and stumpage estimates are based on long term forest management harvesting under good market and weather conditions.

Estimated Total Value of standing timber -Sherwood heights - \$50,607.00

Map 337; Lot-023 - East Auburn Elementary School - 18.6 Forested Acres

Currently, the 18.6 forested acres are growing 9,571 board feet of sawtimber, and 6.1 cords of pulpwood and firewood per year. Looked at in a standard measure, the total merchantable growth is 25.24 cords per year, or 1.4 cords per acre, per year. The value of this growth is approximately \$2,336.61 which is \$125.62 per acre per year. These values are good for forests in this area. Management treatments that result in focussing growth on high value trees such as white pine and red oak will maintain or increase this high per acre value of the growth. A selection harvest

removing weaker low quality trees will release or allow seedlings of desirable species to become established.

The forest can be considered to have two forest stands, one hardwood and one softwood stand.

STAND I- WP3B- Softwood Sawtimber

Acres	Basal Area	Avg. DBH	Avg. Nmbr Trees/ac	Growth per acre	
				Board feet	Cords
6.1	112.5	14.5	97.0	450.0	0.37

Location: This is an irregular shaped stand that is centrally located on the property.

Terrain and Soils: The terrain is rolling to flat. Soils are classified as Scantic, Hollis and Belgrade fine sandy loams and provide good to average sites for tree growth. This soil type is moderately well drained.

Access: A potential landing site would be 80-100 feet north of the tennis court behind the parking lot. There is a small strip of scrub between the school lawn and the forest.

Composition and Quality: This stand is composed primarily of eastern white pine, red oak, white ash, red maple and beech. The timber is of sawlog size and good to average quality. The stand is adequately stocked.

Regeneration: Regeneration is abundant and primarily composed of white ash, red maple, red oak, sugar maple, fir and white pine.

Recommendations: It is recommended a light selective harvest be done. Trees selected for harvest should be of low quality, damaged or have disease. Any safety hazards should also be removed. Any harvesting would ideally be done in the summer while students and staff are on vacation. This would produce 40-50 cords and would leave a residual stand basal area of approximately 75-80 square feet per acre.

Volume Estimate:

Species	Board Feet	Cords
White Pine	44,740	12
White Pine, pallet	1,670	
Red Oak, veneer	1,150	
Red Oak	5,960	
Soft maple	2,170	
White Ash	2,960	
Misc. hardwood		40
Totals	58,650	52
per acre	9,615	8.2
Total cords per acre		27.4

STAND II- RO3B- Hardwood sawtimber

Acres	Basal Area	Avg. DBH	Avg. Nmbr Trees/ac	Growth per acre	
				Board feet	Cords
12.6	88.3	10.7	142.6	153.0	0.30

Location: This stand occupies the majority of the lot and runs in a north south direction. It is irregular shaped stand with old wire fence, ribbon and scattered blazes identifying the boundary lines.

Terrain and Soils: The terrain is rolling to flat. Soils are classified as Hollis, Scantic and Belgrade fine sandy loams and provide good to average sites for tree growth. This soil type is moderately well drained.

Access: A potential landing site would be 80-100 feet north of the tennis court behind the parking lot. There is a small strip of scrub between the school lawn and the forest.

Composition and Quality: This stand is composed primarily of red oak, eastern white pine, red maple, white ash, white birch and beech. The timber is of sawlog size and good to average quality. The stand is adequately stocked.

Regeneration: Regeneration is abundant and primarily composed of red oak, white ash, red maple, sugar maple and white pine.

Recommendations: It is recommended a light selective harvest be done. Trees selected for harvest should be of low quality, damaged or have disease. Any safety hazards should also be removed. Any harvesting would ideally be done in the summer while students and staff are on vacation. This would produce 30-40 cords of mostly firewood grade hardwood. This would leave a residual stand basal area of approximately 70-80 square feet per acre.

Volume Estimate:

Species	Board Feet	Cords
White Pine	7,890	4
White Pine, pallet	1,610	
Red Oak, veneer	3,120	
Red Oak	32,100	
White Ash		
Hard Maple	1,490	
Popple		5
Misc. hardwood	2,760	88
Totals	48,970	97
per acre	3,887	7.7
Total cords per acre		15.5

Note: These volumes and stumpage estimates are based on long term forest management harvesting under good market and weather conditions.

Estimated Total Value of standing timber -E.Auburn Elementary - \$32,714.50

Map 240; Lot-322 - Edward Little High School - 31 Forested Acres

Currently, the 31 forested acres are growing 5,556 board feet of sawtimber, and 8.6 cords of pulpwood and firewood per year. Looked at in a standard measure, the total merchantable growth is 19.7 cords per year, or .63 cords per acre, per year. The value of this growth is approximately \$1,891.81 which is \$61.03 per acre per year. These values are good for forests in this area.

Management treatments that result in focussing growth on high value trees such as white pine and red oak will maintain or increase this high per acre value of the growth. A selection harvest removing weaker low quality trees will release or allow seedlings of desirable species to become established.

The forest can be considered to have one forest stand, one hardwood.

STAND I- RO3B- Hardwood Sawtimber

Acres	Basal Area	Avg. DBH	Avg. Nmbr Trees/ac	Growth per acre	
				Board feet	Cords
31.0	99.1	10.5	164.2	179.2	0.28

Location: This is an irregular shaped stand that is centrally between the school and police station and runs parallel with Minot Ave.

Terrain and Soils: The terrain is rolling to flat. Soils are classified as Hartland, Hollis and charlton fine sandy loams and provide good to average sites for tree growth. This soil type is well drained.

Access: A potential landing site would be between the tennis court and soccer field south of the school.

Composition and Quality: This stand is composed primarily of red oak, white ash, red maple and beech. The timber is of sawlog size and good to average quality. The stand is adequately stocked.

Regeneration: Regeneration is abundant and primarily composed of white ash, red maple, red oak, sugar maple, beech and white pine.

Recommendations: It is recommended a light selective harvest be done. Trees selected for harvest should be of low quality, damaged or have disease. Any safety hazards should also be removed. Any harvesting would ideally be done in the summer while students and staff are on vacation. This would produce 180-200 cords and would leave a residual stand basal area of approximately 70-80 square feet per acre.

Volume Estimate:

Species	Board Feet	Cords
Red Oak, veneer	6,200	
Red Oak	120,920	
Sugar maple	1,970	
White Ash	18,800	
Misc. hardwood	7,710	210
Totals	155,600	210
per acre	5,019	6.8
Total cords per acre		16.8

Note: These volumes and stumpage estimates are based on long term forest management harvesting under good market and weather conditions.

Estimated Total Value of standing timber - ELHS - \$54,060.70

GENERAL MANAGEMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

The boundary lines are marked primarily with plastic flagging, stone walls or old fence. Most of the lines are well defined. They need to be blazed and painted.

EROSION CONTROL

The soils found on this lot all have slight to moderate erosion hazard ratings. A few practices should be carried out to keep erosion to a minimum. Trails used for harvesting or hiking should have water bars placed, as needed, on slopes to direct water flow off the trail onto undisturbed forest soils. Log landings and other large areas of exposed soil should be seeded with a "conservation mix" type seed. Harvesting should take place only when the soil is frozen or dry.

WATER QUALITY ISSUES

There are some scattered brooks and wet areas where caution should be used when crossing. Best management practices would minimize any possible impact to the brook. There are areas in a resource protection zone that would be subject to harvesting restrictions required by the Department of Environmental Protection and enforced by local code enforcement officer.

AESTHETIC QUALITY

This property has several unique features that make it aesthetically pleasing. Walking trails, scenic areas, campsites combined with a high quality and healthy forest make this property rich in aesthetic qualities. Old skid trails also provide many recreational opportunities for outdoor enthusiasts.

FOREST HEALTH

There were no significant disease or insect problems observed during the field inspection of this property.

RECREATION

A network of existing trails can be used for walking, cross country skiing and snow shoeing, etc. Current trails can be enhanced and improved to access areas used by hunters and other sportsman. Any future development will be based around educational and recreational based programs.

WILDLIFE

There is evidence of use by many species of wildlife. Those species now using the property include white tail deer, fox, chickadees, downy woodpeckers, and many other birds. This use appears to be light to moderate at the present time.

The silvicultural recommendations for this property will also benefit many species of wildlife. The recommendations will maintain a diversity of habitat and will allow herbaceous and low growing woody plants to maintain themselves in reach of ground dwelling wildlife.

The following recommendations will improve wildlife habitat and will have a minimal effect on the production of timber.

1. Leave large den trees and dead snags.
2. Leave some large crowned oak and beech for the mast they produce, and some stems of other species important to wildlife including hophornbeam, cherry, apple and striped maple.
3. Maintain landings and roads open and seed these areas with "conservation mix." This will benefit those species that use openings and edges between forest and openings.
4. The upland zone between the meadow and pond and upland forest is an important wildlife habitat. Silvicultural treatment in these areas should be conservative to maintain this habitat. Any harvesting that will remove a significant percentage of the stocking should be done with the goal of improving a specific habitat feature.

RECOMMENDED CULTURAL PRACTICES BY STAND AND TIME PERIOD

Time period	Stands	Recommendations
2009-2011	Entire Property	Maintain boundary lines by blazing and painting line trees. Improvement cut, removing low quality, damaged or suppressed trees and applying silvicultural treatments as needed.
2011-2020	Entire property	Examine property periodically, but if the above work is done this should be a period of little activity, other than trees growing.
2020-2022	Entire property	Maintain boundary lines and trails. Stands should be examined during this period. When stocking has increased enough, a commercial improvement cut will be needed during this time period. This plan should be updated at the end of the period.

APPENDIX A: Management analysis table.

Mgmt Unit	Acres	Site Quality	Cover Type	Description	Management Objective	Management Activity
Mt. Apatite Map 213; Lot 014 Stand I	204	Good site index	Hardwood	Red oak with scattered hemlock, red maple & w. birch	Improve growth of Red oak and scattered white pine	Improvement cut, in 1-2 years removing low quality and damaged trees.
Stand II	70.4	Good site index	Mixedwood	White pine, hemlock, red oak & scattered misc. hardwoods	Improve growth of white pine & red oak crop trees	Improvement cut, in 1-3 years removing low quality and damaged trees.
Stand III	6.2	Good site index	Softwood	White pine, and hemlock & scattered misc. hwd	Improve growth of white pine.	Light Improvement cut in 1-2 years, removing low quality and damaged trees
Stand IV	43.9		Mixedwood	White pine, hemlock, red & spruce	Improve growth of	Light Improvement cut in 1-2

		Good site index			white pine and red oak	years, removing low quality and damaged trees
Pettengill Park Map 250; Lot 095 Stand I	16.7	Good site index	Hardwood	Red Oak, red maple & other scattered misc. hwds	Improve growth of red oak, white ash and younger saplings.	Light Improvement cut in 1-2 years, removing low quality and damaged trees
Stand II	4.7	Good site index	Mixedwood	White pine, and hemlock & scattered misc. hwds	Improve growth of white pine.	Light Improvement cut in 1-2 years, removing low quality and damaged trees
S.Main St. Map 191; Lot 101 Stand I	21.1	Good site index	Mixedwood	White pine, and hemlock & scattered misc. hwds	Improve growth of white pine and red oak.	Light Improvement cut in 1-2 years, removing low quality and damaged trees
Stand II	2.9	Good site index	Mixedwood	White pine & scattered misc. hwds	Improve growth of white pine & red oak.	Light Improvement cut in 1-2 years, removing low quality and damaged trees
Broad St. Map 182; Lot 003 Stand I	15.1	Good site index	Hardwood	Red oak, and popple & scattered hemlock	Improve growth of red oak.	Light Improvement cut in 1-2 years, removing low quality and damaged trees
						Light Improvement cut in 1-2

Stand II	2	Good site index	Mixedwood	White pine, hemlock & scattered misc. hwd	Improve growth of white pine & red oak.	years, removing low quality and damaged trees
Sherwood Heights Map 200; Lot 028 Stand I	32.7	Good site index	Hardwood	Red Oak & scattered misc. hwd	Improve growth of red oak.	Light Improvement cut in 1-2 years, removing low quality and damaged trees
Stand II	10.5	Good site index	Softwood	White pine & scattered misc. hwd	Improve growth of white pine & red oak.	Light Improvement cut in 1-2 years, removing low quality and damaged trees
E. Auburn Map 200; Lot 028 Stand I	6.1	Good site index	Softwood	White Pine & scattered misc. hwd	Improve growth of white pine.	Light Improvement cut in 1-2 years, removing low quality and damaged trees
Stand II	12.6	Good site index	Hardwood	Red Oak, white pine & scattered misc. hwd	Improve growth of white pine & red oak.	Light Improvement cut in 1-2 years, removing low quality and damaged trees
ELHS Map 240; Lot 322	31	Good site index	Hardwood	Red Oak & scattered misc. hwd	Improve growth of red oak.	Light Improvement cut in 1-2 years, removing low quality and damaged trees

APPENDIX B: Total stand volumes winter 2009

Species	Board Feet	Cords
White pine	866,300	235
White Pine Pallet	53,800	
Red oak, veneer	59,100	
Red oak, sawtimber	680,320	
White Ash	100,400	
White birch	15,800	
Red Maple	11,800	
Yellow Birch	1,400	
Sugar maple	22,470	
Popple		250
Hemlock	21,400	478
Misc. hardwood	69,310	3,246
Totals	1,902,100	4,209
per acre	3,962	8.9
Total cords per acre		16.8

Note: These volumes and stumpage estimates are based on long term forest management harvesting under good market and weather conditions.

APPENDIX C: Recent stumpage range and most likely stumpage value - 2009

Species	Range Recent Price	Expected Value
White pine sawtimber	\$85.00 to \$290.00 per MBF	\$230.00 per MBF
White pine pallet	\$25.00 to \$100.00 per MBF	\$50.00 per MBF
White pine pulpwood	\$5.00 to \$10.00 per cord	\$10.75 per cord
Red oak sawtimber	\$100.00 to \$450 per MBF	\$350.00 per MBF
Red oak veneer	\$500 to \$1200 per MBF	\$600.00 per MBF
Hard maple	\$75.00 to \$200 per MBF	\$275.00 per MBF
Red maple	\$75.00 to \$200 per MBF	\$80.00 per MBF
Hemlock sawtimber	\$25.00 to \$85.00 per MBF	\$60.00 per MBF
Spruce & Fir sawtimber	\$60.00 to \$250.00 per MBF	\$150.00 per MBF
Hemlock pulpwood	\$5.00 to \$36.00 per cord	\$25.00 per cord
White Ash	\$80.00 to \$210 per MBF	\$100.00 per MBF
Yellow birch sawtimber	\$75.00 to \$450.00 per MBF	\$100.00 per MBF
White birch sawtimber	\$50.00 to \$250.00 per MBF	\$110.00 per MBF
Hardwood pallet	\$25.00 to \$100.00 per MBF	\$45.00 per MBF
Hardwood pulp	\$5.00 to \$12.00 per cord	\$17.00 per cord
Firewood	\$10.00 to \$30.00 per cord	\$25.00 per cord
Spruce & fir pulp	\$5.00 to \$22.00 per cord	\$19.35 per cord

Estimated Value of Standing Timber: \$ 601, 929. 60

APPENDIX D: Soils as taken from the Androscoggin County Soils Survey.

HOLLIS SERIES

The Hollis series consist of shallow, somewhat excessively drained, gently sloping to steep, moderately coarse textured soils. There are ledge outcrops found throughout these soils. These soils formed in glacial till. Hollis soils have from 3% to 35% slopes.

Hollis soils are rated fair for tree growth and have a slight hazard ratings for erosion. Due to shallow depth to bedrock there is a moderate hazard of windthrow. On the steeper slopes there are moderate limitations to the use of heavy equipment.

BUXTON SERIES

The Buxton series consists of deep, moderately well drained soils that formed in marine or lacustrine deposits of silt and clay over bedrock, glacial till, or sand and gravel. These soils occupy low knolls and the perimeter of wet flats.

These soils are rated as good sites for tree growth. These soils have a high hazard rating for erosion and windthrow. There are severe seasonal limitations on equipment use. The soils provide good habitat for woodland wildlife.

SCANTIC SERIES

The Scantic series consists of deep, nearly level, poorly drained soils. These formed in silt and clay deposited by ponded water.

These soils are rated as poor sites for tree growth due to excessive wetness. This wetness also causes severe limitations on equipment usage and a high hazard for windthrow.

LEICESTER SERIES

The Leicester consists of deep, poorly drained soil that formed in sandy loam glacial till. These soils occur along upland drainage ways and in the bottom of depressions. This soil has a high water table for about six months out of the year.

These soils provide only fair to poor sites for tree growth, however, excessive wetness usually restricts tree growth. Erosion hazard is slight, equipment limitation is high and windthrow hazard severe on these soils.

WALPOLE SERIES

The Walpole series consists of deep, nearly level, poorly drained to somewhat poorly drained, moderately coarse textured to coarse textured soils. These soils formed in glacial outwash sediment. These soils are excessively wet throughout most of the year.

These soils provide fair to good sites for most all tree species, Equipment limitations and windthrow hazard are severe. It is well suited to habitat for wetland wildlife.

SUTTON SERIES

The sutton series consists of deep, moderately well drained soils that formed in glacial tills. These soils are found on the lower part of long slopes and in slight depressions on hills and ridges.

These provide fair to good sites for tree growth. Rooting depth is limited by a hardpan or high water table. There are slight hazard ratings for erosion, equipment use and windthrow.

ADAMS SERIES

The Adams series consists of deep, excessively drained, gently sloping soils. They are found on plains and deltas usually irregular in shape of 3 to 100 acres.

These soils provide good sites for white and red pine growth as well as red oak. These soils have slight hazard ratings for soil erosion, windthrow and moderate ratings for heavy equipment use. Adams soils provide poor habitat for woodland wildlife.

BELGRADE SERIES

The Belgrade series consists of deep, level to undulating, medium textured, moderately well drained soils. These soils formed in sediments and are found on terraces adjacent to streams, rivers and natural drainage ways.

These soils are rated as excellent sites for tree growth. These soils have slight hazard ratings for erosion, limitations on equipment use, as well as windthrow. The soils provide good habitat for woodland wildlife.

ELMWOOD SERIES

The Elmwood series consists of deep, nearly level to undulating, moderately well drained soils. These soils formed in moderately coarse textured sediment of glaciofluvial origin that overlies fine textured and moderately textured sediment of marine and lacustrine origin. These soils occupy terraces adjacent to streams and rivers in the central lowlands and in the coastal areas.

These soils are rated as excellent sites for tree growth. These soils have a slight hazard rating for erosion, equipment use, and windthrow. The soils provide good habitat for open and woodland wildlife.

HARTLAND SERIES

The Hartland series consists of deep, well-drained soils that formed in stratified sediments. Their texture is that of a fine sandy loam or a silt loam.

These soils are rated as good sites for tree growth. These soils have moderate to severe hazard of erosion. There are slight limitations on equipment use, and a low windthrow hazard. The soils provide good habitat for woodland wildlife.

HINCKLEY SERIES

The Hinckley series consists of deep, excessively drained, gently sloping to strongly sloping, moderately coarse to coarse textured soils. These soils formed in glacial outwash deposits on terraces and eskers.

Erosion hazard is slight. Little if any equipment limitations, and windthrow hazard is also slight. They provide a fair site index for white pine, spruce-fir and northern hardwoods.

NINIGRET SERIES

The ninigret series consists of deep moderately well drained, nearly level or gently sloping soils. These soils are found on outwash terraces and sand plains.

These soils provide good sites for tree growth. Limitations to the use of equipment are moderate due to seasonal wetness. Hazard of erosion is slight as is danger of windthrow. These soils provide good habitat for woodland wildlife.

MELROSE SERIES

The Melrose series consists of deep, moderately sloping well-drained soils that formed in coarse textured sediments of glacio-fluvial origin over fine textured marine sediments. These soils are on terraces next to streams and rivers. Slopes range from 0 to 15 percent.

These soils provide good sites for forest growth. They have slight hazard ratings for soil erosion and windthrow, with moderate ratings for heavy equipment use. Melrose soils provide good habitat for woodland wildlife.

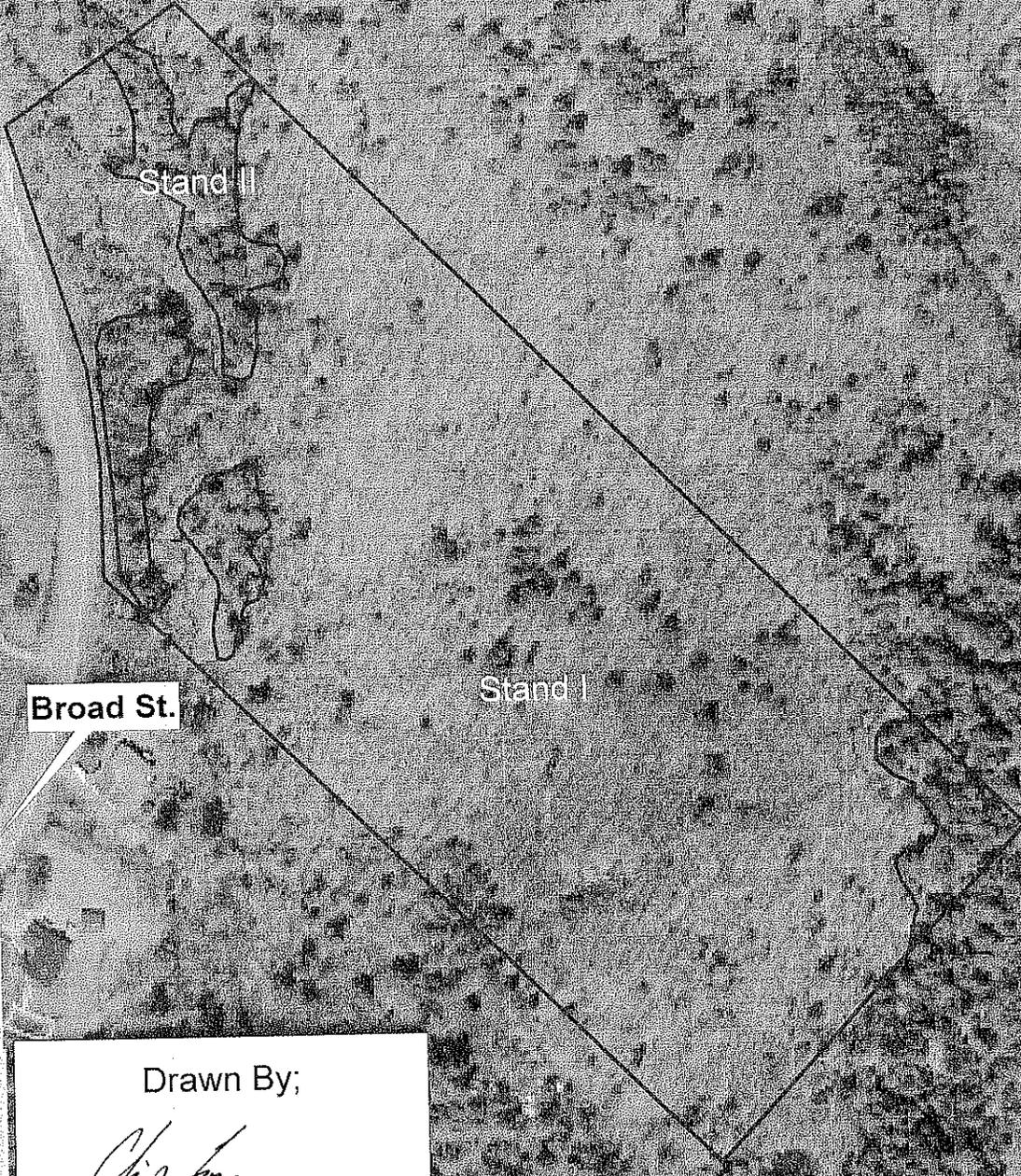
CHARLTON SERIES

The Charlton series consists of deep, well-drained soils that formed in glacial till. These soils are found on the tops and sides of ridges.

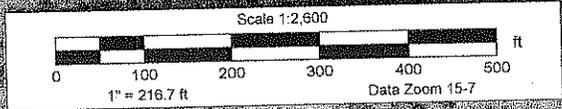
These soils are rated as good to excellent sites for tree growth. These soils have a moderate hazard rating for erosion and slight hazard of windthrow. There are seasonal limitations on equipment use. The soils provide fair habitat for woodland wildlife.



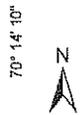
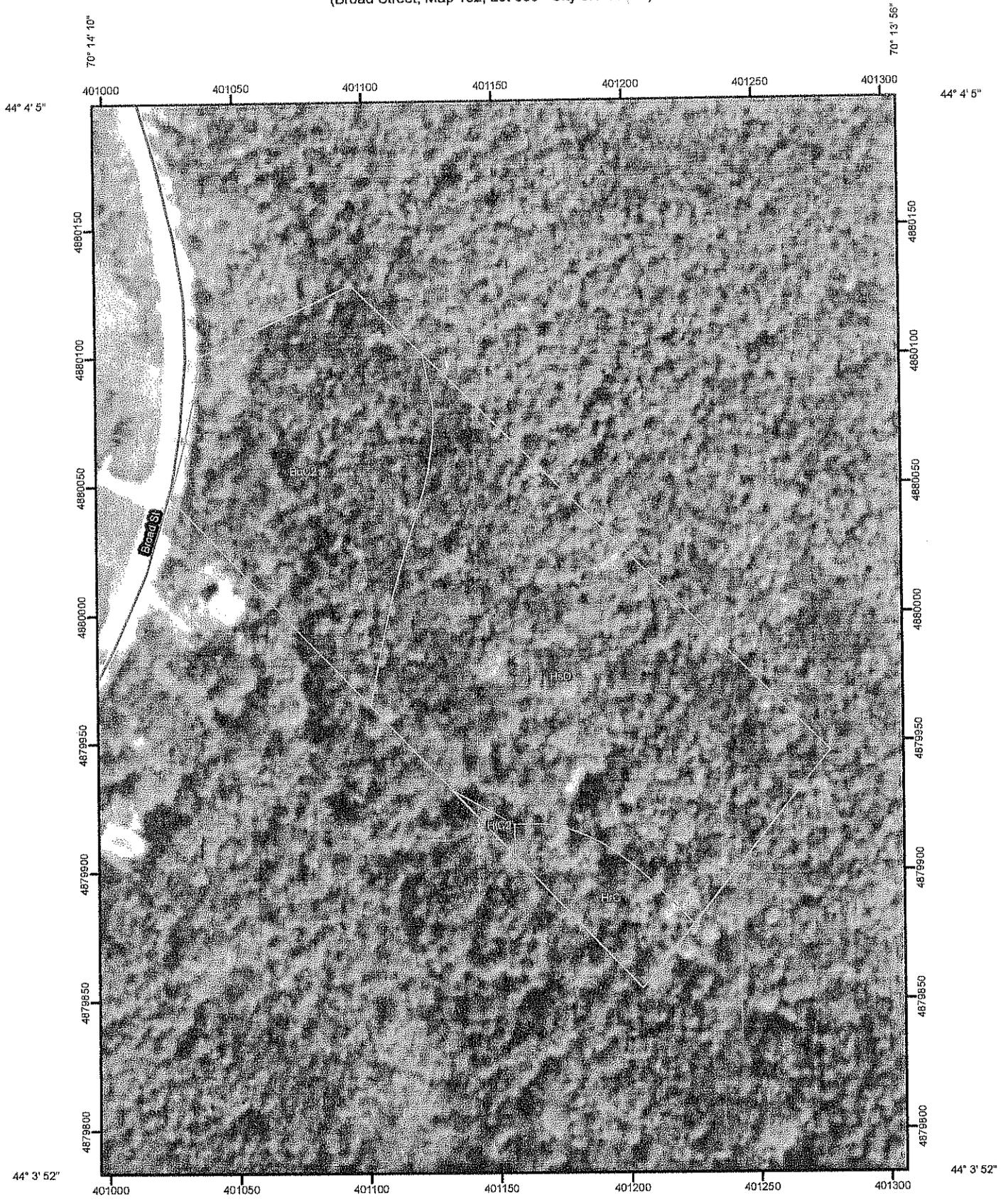
Broad Street
 City of Auburn; Androscoggin County; State of Maine
 Tax map; 182; Lot 003
 Stand & Base Map
 Not a legal survey



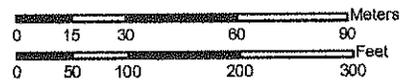
Drawn By;
Chip Love
 Chip Love - LPF #3293
 May 4, 2009



Soil Map—Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties, Maine
 (Broad Street; Map 182; Lot 003 - City of Auburn)



Map Scale: 1:1,990 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.



MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:1,980 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.
The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,840.
Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
Coordinate System: UTM Zone 19N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties, Maine
Survey Area Data: Version 12, Jan 9, 2009

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 4/29/1998

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

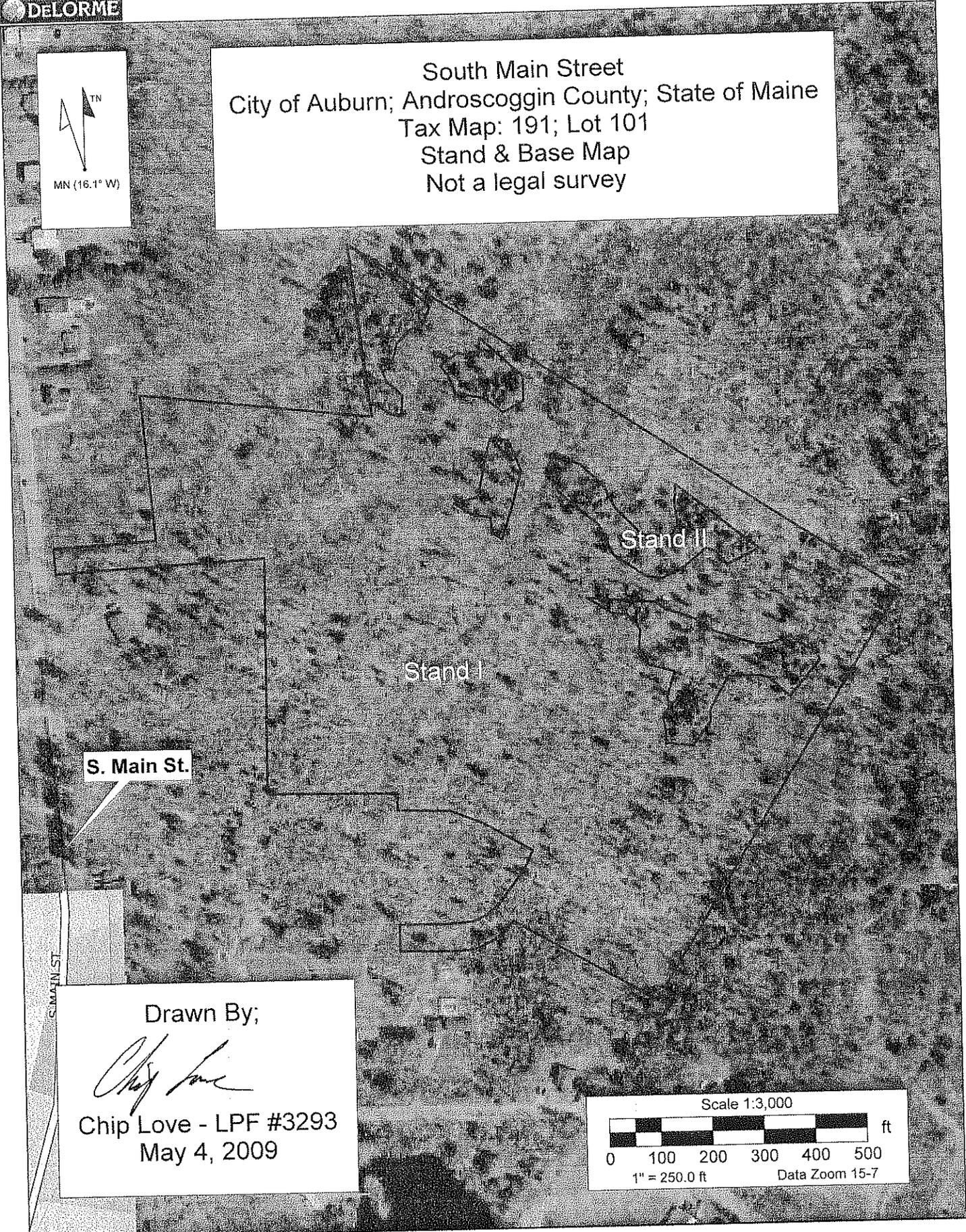
MAP LEGEND

	Area of Interest (AOI)		Very Stony Spot
	Soils		Wet Spot
	Soil Map Units		Other
Special Point Features			
	Blowout		Special Line Features
	Borrow Pit		Gully
	Clay Spot		Short Steep Slope
	Closed Depression		Other
	Gravel Pit		Political Features
	Gravelly Spot		Cities
	Landfill		Water Features
	Lava Flow		Oceans
	Marsh or swamp		Streams and Canals
	Mine or Quarry		Transportation
	Miscellaneous Water		Rails
	Perennial Water		Interstate Highways
	Rock Outcrop		US Routes
	Saline Spot		Major Roads
	Sandy Spot		Local Roads
	Severely Eroded Spot		
	Sinkhole		
	Slide or Slip		
	Sodic Spot		
	Spoil Area		
	Stony Spot		

Map Unit Legend

Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties, Maine (ME606)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BuC2	Buxton silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	2.5	33.1%
HfC2	Hartland very fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	0.0	0.5%
HrC	Hollis fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	0.5	6.7%
HsD	Hollis very rocky fine sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes	4.5	59.7%
Totals for Area of Interest		7.6	100.0%

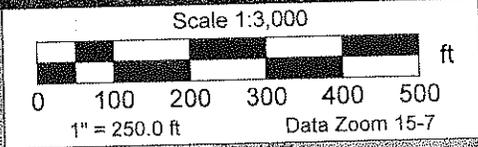
South Main Street
City of Auburn; Androscoggin County; State of Maine
Tax Map: 191; Lot 101
Stand & Base Map
Not a legal survey



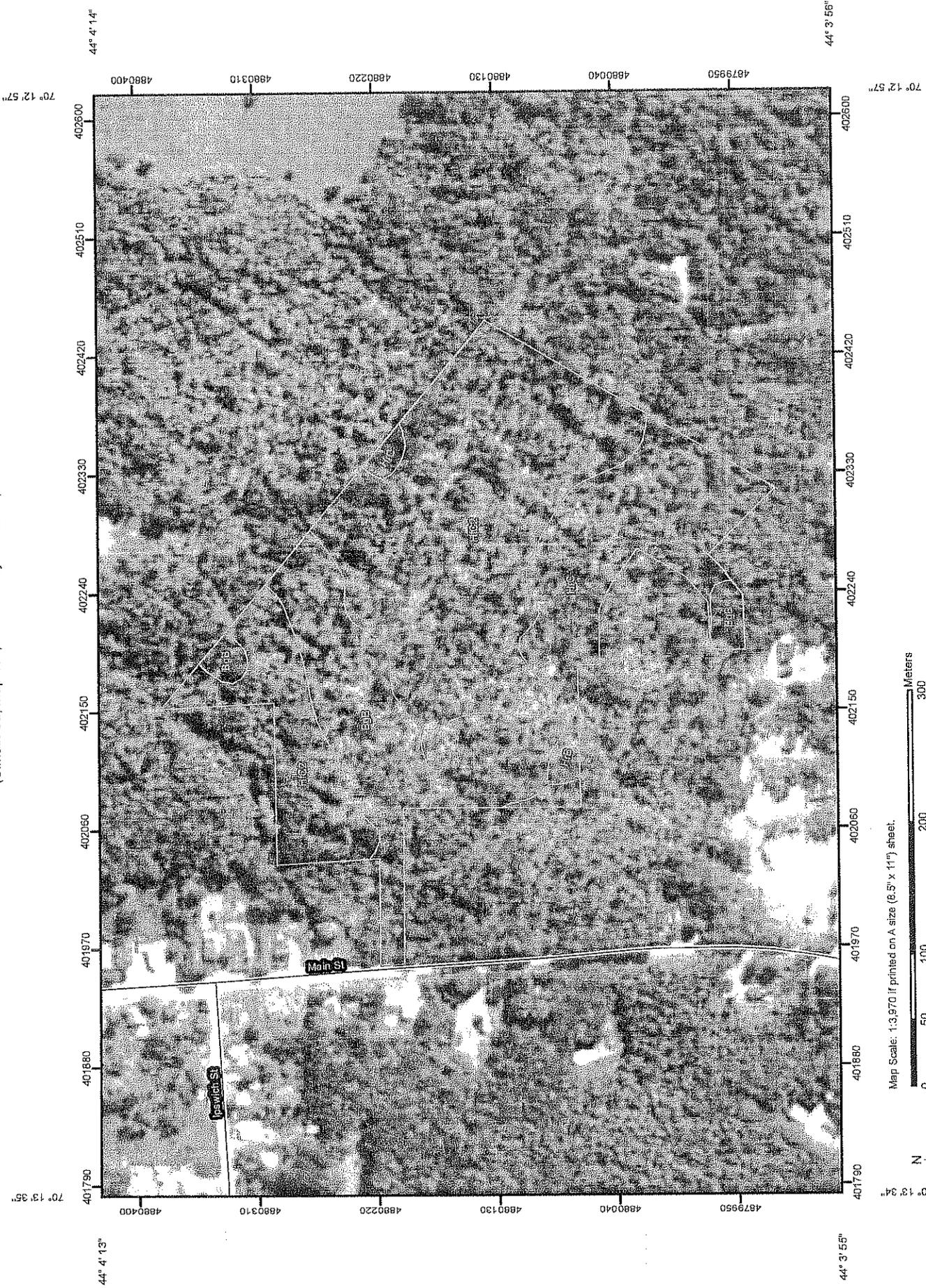
S. Main St.

Drawn By;

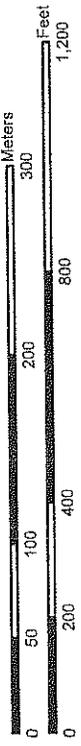
Chip Love - LPF #3293
May 4, 2009



Soil Map—Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties, Maine
(S. Main St.; Map 191; Lot 101 - City of Auburn)



Map Scale: 1:3,970 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.



MAP LEGEND

- Area of Interest (AOI)
 - Area of Interest (AOI)
 - Soil Map Units
- Soils
 - Special Point Features
 - Blowout
 - Borrow Pit
 - Clay Spot
 - Closed Depression
 - Gravel Pit
 - Gravelly Spot
 - Landfill
 - Lava Flow
 - Marsh or swamp
 - Mine or Quarry
 - Miscellaneous Water
 - Perennial Water
 - Rock Outcrop
 - Saline Spot
 - Sandy Spot
 - Severely Eroded Spot
 - Sinkhole
 - Slide or Slip
 - Sodic Spot
 - Spoil Area
 - Stony Spot
- Special Line Features
 - Gully
 - Short Steep Slope
 - Other
- Political Features
 - Cities
- Water Features
 - Oceans
 - Streams and Canals
- Transportation
 - Rails
 - Interstate Highways
 - US Routes
 - Major Roads
 - Local Roads

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:3,970 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.
 The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,840.
 Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.
 Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 19N NAD83
 This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.
 Soil Survey Area: Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties, Maine
 Survey Area Data: Version 12, Jan 8, 2009
 Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 4/29/1998
 The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties, Maine (ME606)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BgB	Belgrade very fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	4.2	18.1%
HfC2	Hartland very fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	12.7	54.5%
HrB	Hollis fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	0.2	1.0%
HrC	Hollis fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	6.1	26.4%
Totals for Area of Interest		23.3	100.0%

Sherwood Heights School
 City of Auburn, Androscoggin County, State of Maine
 Tax Map: 200; Lot 028
 Stand & Base Map
 Not a legal survey

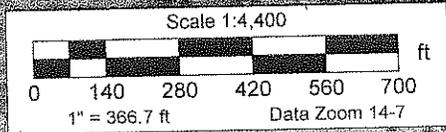


Broad St.

Sherwood Dr.

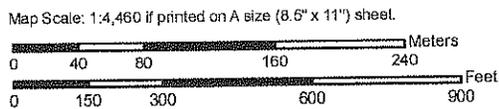
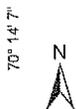
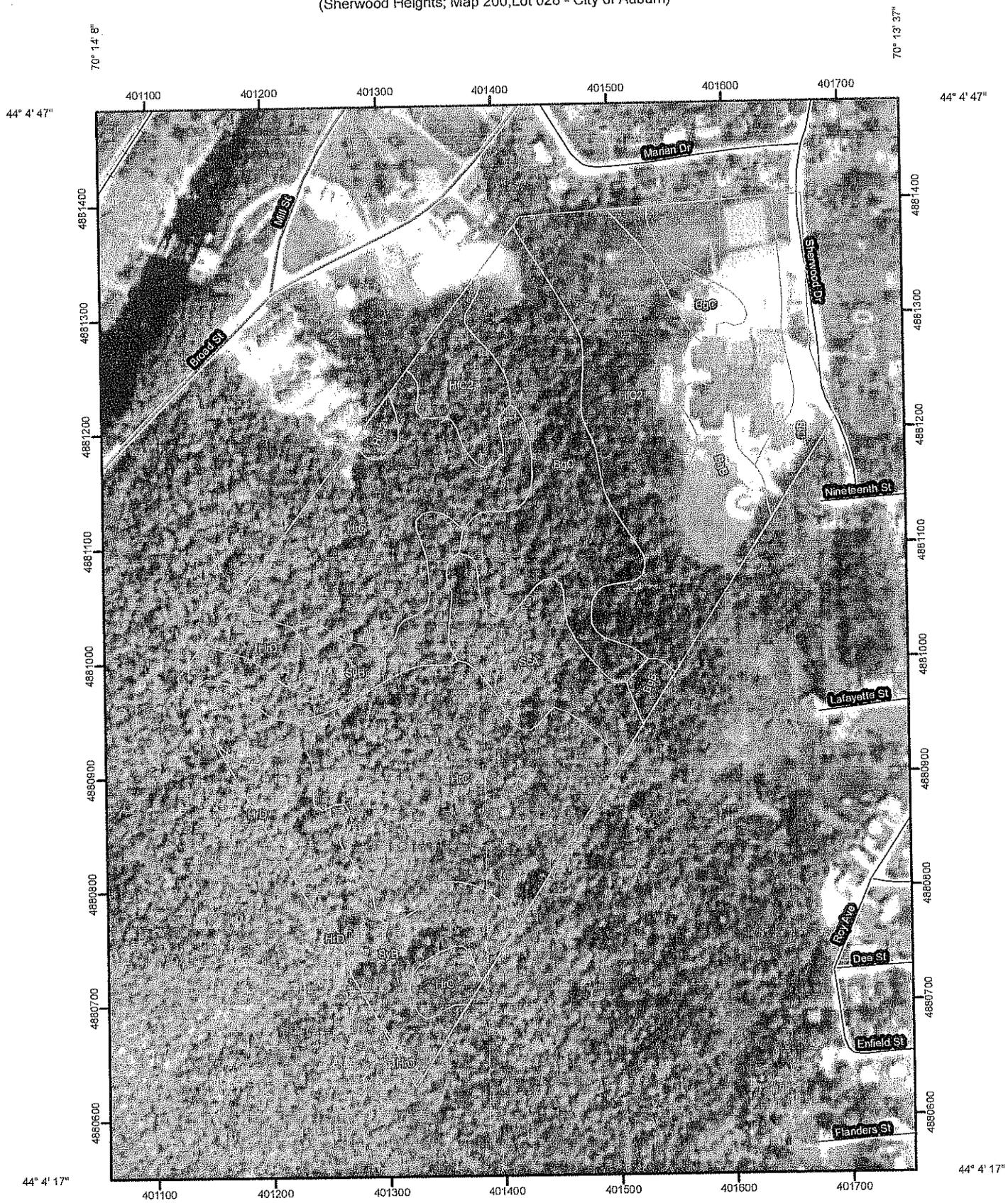
Stand II

Stand I



Drawn By;
Chip Love
 Chip Love - LPF #3293
 May 4, 2009

Soil Map—Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties, Maine
 (Sherwood Heights; Map 200; Lot 028 - City of Auburn)



MAP LEGEND

	Area of Interest (AOI)		Very Stony Spot
	Soils		Wet Spot
	Soil Map Units		Other
	Special Point Features	Special Line Features	
	Blowout		Gully
	Borrow Pit		Short Steep Slope
	Clay Spot		Other
	Closed Depression	Political Features	
	Gravel Pit		Cities
	Gravelly Spot	Water Features	
	Landfill		Oceans
	Lava Flow		Streams and Canals
	Marsh or swamp	Transportation	
	Mine or Quarry		Rails
	Miscellaneous Water		Interstate Highways
	Perennial Water		US Routes
	Rock Outcrop		Major Roads
	Saline Spot		Local Roads
	Sandy Spot		
	Severely Eroded Spot		
	Sinkhole		
	Slide or Slip		
	Sodic Spot		
	Spoil Area		
	Stony Spot		

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:4,460 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.
 The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,840.
 Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 19N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties, Maine
 Survey Area Data: Version 12, Jan 9, 2009

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 4/29/1998

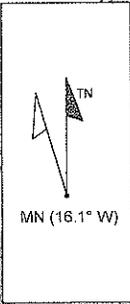
The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties, Maine (ME606)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BgB	Belgrade very fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	1.8	3.2%
BgC	Belgrade very fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	7.9	13.9%
CfB	Charlton fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	1.8	3.3%
HfC2	Hartland very fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	14.5	25.7%
HrC	Hollis fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	18.2	32.1%
HrD	Hollis fine sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes	1.1	1.9%
ScA	Scantic silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	3.3	5.9%
SyB	Sutton very stony loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	7.9	14.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		56.6	100.0%

GARFIELD RD

Mt. Apatite Park
City of Auburn, Androscoggin County, State of Maine
Tax Map:213; Lot 014
Stand & Base Map
Not a legal survey



Small Road

Garfield Road

Mine Road

Stand II

Stand II

Stand II

Stand I

Stand III

S-ST
B-ST
L-ST

MAP LEGEND

	Area of Interest (AOI)
	Soils
	Soil Map Units
Special Point Features	
	Blowout
	Borrow Pit
	Clay Spot
	Closed Depression
	Gravel Pit
	Gravelly Spot
	Landfill
	Lava Flow
	Marsh or swamp
	Mine or Quarry
	Miscellaneous Water
	Perennial Water
	Rock Outcrop
	Saline Spot
	Sandy Spot
	Severely Eroded Spot
	Sinkhole
	Slide or Slip
	Sodic Spot
	Spoil Area
	Stony Spot

	Very Stony Spot
	Wet Spot
	Other
Special Line Features	
	Gully
	Short Steep Slope
	Other
Political Features	
	Cities
Water Features	
	Oceans
	Streams and Canals
Transportation	
	Rails
	Interstate Highways
	US Routes
	Major Roads

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:11,700 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.
 The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,840.
 Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.
 Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 19N NAD83
 This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.
 Soil Survey Area: Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties, Maine
 Survey Area Data: Version 12, Jan 9, 2009
 Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 6/7/1997
 The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties, Maine (ME606)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
GP	Sand and gravel pits	11.2	3.6%
HrB	Hollis fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	16.3	5.2%
HrC	Hollis fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	51.5	16.4%
HrD	Hollis fine sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes	5.0	1.6%
HsC	Hollis very rocky fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	119.4	38.0%
HsD	Hollis very rocky fine sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes	81.9	26.1%
Le	Leicester very stony fine sandy loam	9.3	3.0%
SxC	Sutton loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	6.5	2.1%
SyB	Sutton very stony loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	13.0	4.2%
Wa	Walpole fine sandy loam	0.0	0.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		314.0	100.0%



Edward Little High School
 City of Auburn; Androscoggin County; State of Maine
 Tax map: 240; Lot 322
 Stand & Base Map
 Not a legal survey

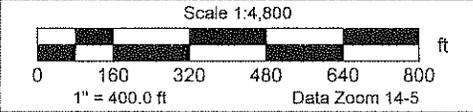
Court St.

Minot Ave

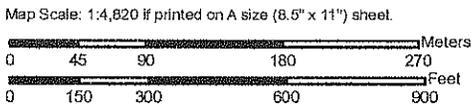
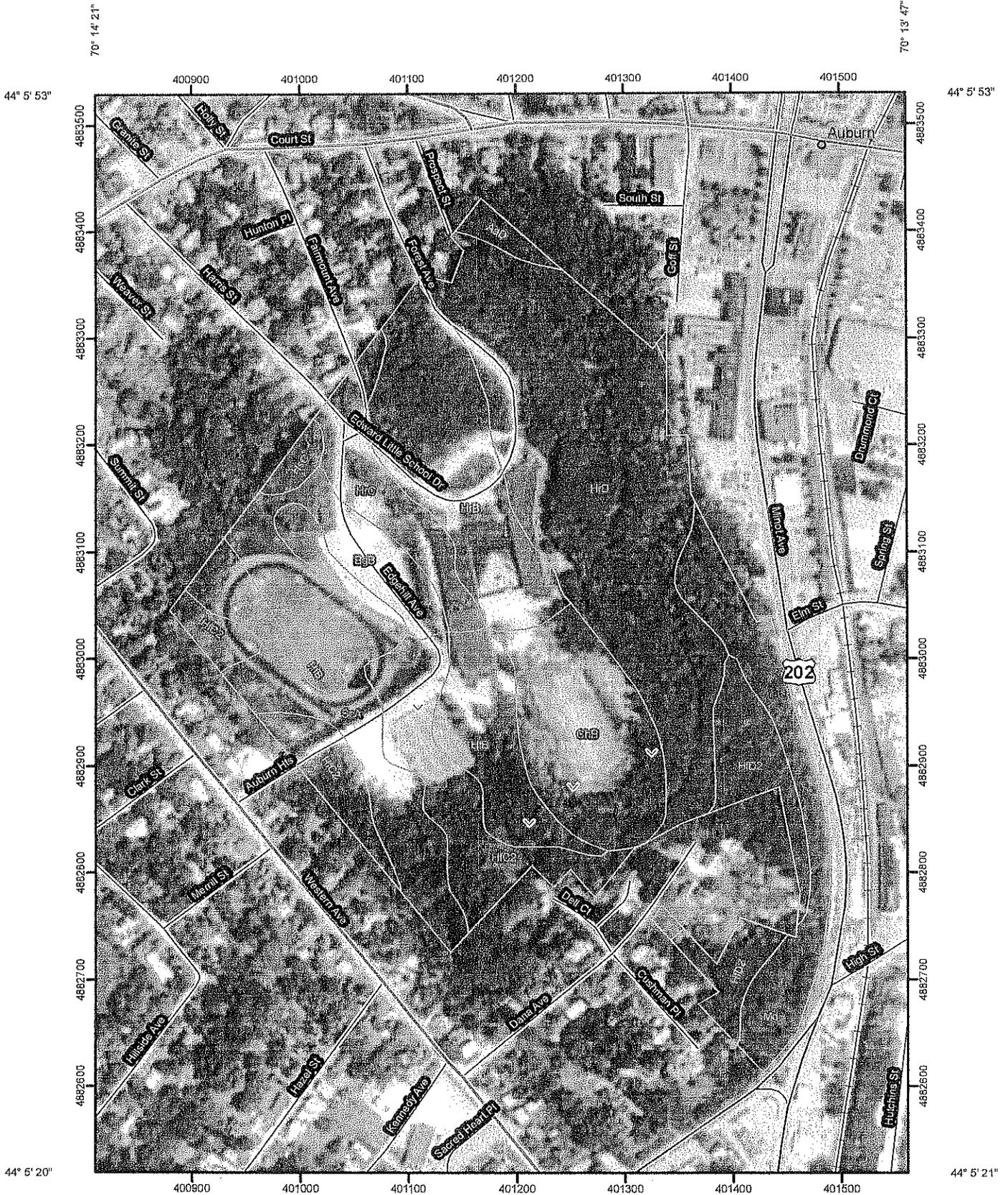
Stand 1

Drawn By;

 Chip Love - LPF #3293
 May 4, 2009



Soil Map—Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties, Maine
 (Edward Little High School; Map 240; Lot 322 - City of Auburn)



MAP LEGEND

- Area of Interest (AOI)
 - Area of Interest (AOI)
- Soils
 - Soil Map Units
- Special Point Features
 - Blowout
 - Borrow Pit
 - Clay Spot
 - Closed Depression
 - Gravel Pit
 - Gravelly Spot
 - Landfill
 - Lava Flow
 - Marsh or swamp
 - Mine or Quarry
 - Miscellaneous Water
 - Perennial Water
 - Rock Outcrop
 - Saline Spot
 - Sandy Spot
 - Severely Eroded Spot
 - Sinkhole
 - Slide or Slip
 - Sodic Spot
 - Spoil Area
 - Stony Spot
- Special Line Features
 - Gully
 - Short Steep Slope
 - Other
- Political Features
 - Cities
- Water Features
 - Oceans
 - Streams and Canals
- Transportation
 - Rails
 - Interstate Highways
 - US Routes
 - Major Roads
 - Local Roads
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:4,820 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.
 The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,840.
 Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 19N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties, Maine
 Survey Area Data: Version 12, Jan 9, 2009
 Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 4/29/1998

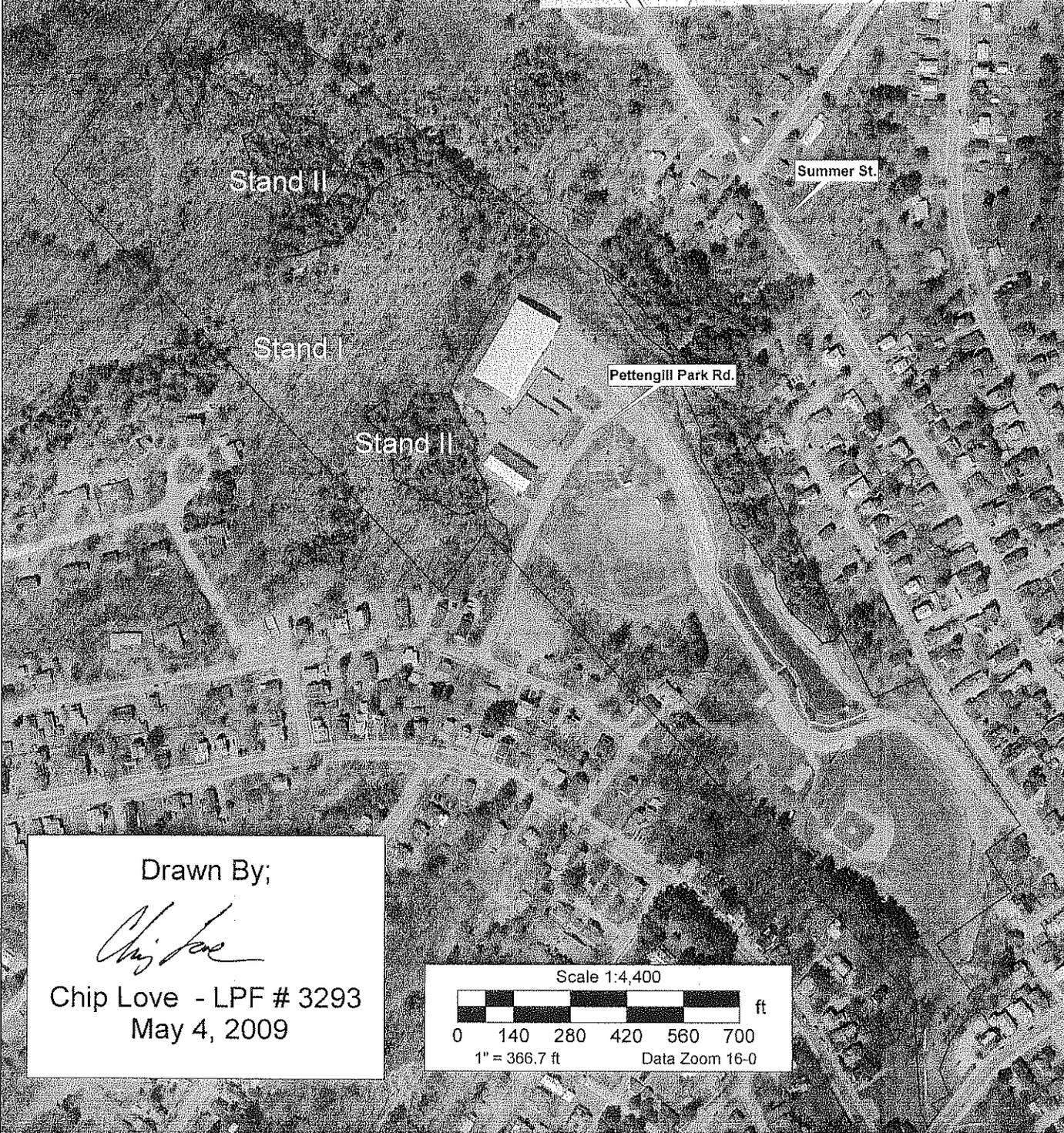
The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties, Maine (ME606)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AaD	Adams loamy sand, 15 to 30 percent slopes	0.5	0.9%
BgB	Belgrade very fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	3.3	5.4%
ChB	Charlton very stony fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	5.7	9.4%
HfB	Hartland very fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	3.7	6.2%
HfC2	Hartland very fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	6.6	10.9%
HfD2	Hartland very fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	3.2	5.2%
HrB	Hollis fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	6.6	11.0%
HrC	Hollis fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	2.9	4.8%
HrD	Hollis fine sandy loam, 15 to 45 percent slopes	16.1	26.6%
HsC	Hollis very rocky fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	0.5	0.8%
Md	Made land, loamy materials	4.5	7.5%
ScA	Scatic silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	6.8	11.3%
Totals for Area of Interest		60.4	100.0%

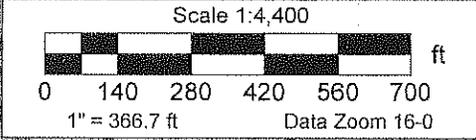


Pettengill Park
 City of Auburn, Androscoggin County, State of Maine
 Tax Map: 250; Lot 095
 Stand & Base Map
 Not a legal survey



Drawn By;

 Chip Love - LPF # 3293
 May 4, 2009



Data use subject to license.

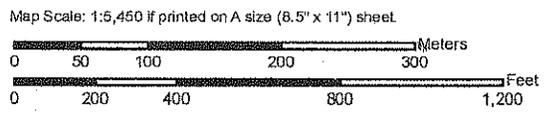
© DeLorme. XMap® 5.2 Professional.

www.delorme.com

Soil Map—Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties, Maine
 (Pettengill Park; Map 250; Lot 095 - City of Auburn)



70° 14' 32"



70° 13' 54"

MAP LEGEND

- Area of Interest (AOI)
 - Area of Interest (AOI)
 - Soils
 - Soil Map Units
- Special Point Features
 - Blowout
 - Borrow Pit
 - Clay Spot
 - Closed Depression
 - Gravel Pit
 - Gravelly Spot
 - Landfill
 - Lava Flow
 - Marsh or swamp
 - Mine or Quarry
 - Miscellaneous Water
 - Perennial Water
 - Rock Outcrop
 - Saline Spot
 - Sandy Spot
 - Severely Eroded Spot
 - Sinkhole
 - Slide or Slip
 - Sodic Spot
 - Spoil Area
 - Stony Spot
- Special Line Features
 - Gully
 - Short Steep Slope
 - Other
- Political Features
 - Cities
- Water Features
 - Oceans
 - Streams and Canals
- Transportation
 - Rails
 - Interstate Highways
 - US Routes
 - Major Roads
 - Local Roads

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:5,450 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.
 The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,840.
 Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 19N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties, Maine
 Survey Area Data: Version 12, Jan 9, 2009

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 4/29/1998

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties, Maine (ME606)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
AaC	Adams loamy sand, 8 to 15 percent slopes	0.0	0.0%
BgC	Belgrade very fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	2.8	7.0%
BuC2	Buxton silt loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	0.0	0.1%
EmC2	Elmwood fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes, eroded	4.5	11.4%
HfB	Hartland very fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	0.2	0.5%
HfD2	Hartland very fine sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	2.1	5.2%
HkD	Hinckley gravelly sandy loam, 15 to 25 percent slopes	0.6	1.4%
Md	Made land, loamy materials	18.7	47.4%
MeC	Melrose fine sandy loam, 8 to 20 percent slopes	2.4	6.2%
NgB	Ninigret fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	8.2	20.8%
Totals for Area of Interest		39.4	100.0%

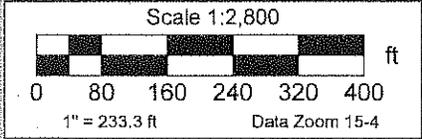


East Auburn School
City of Auburn, Androscoggin County, State of Maine
Tax Map: 337; Lot 023
Stand & Base Map
Not a legal survey

Andrew Drive



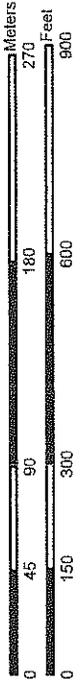
Drawn By;
Chip Love
Chip Love - LPF #3293
May 4, 2009



Soil Map—Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties, Maine
 (E. Auburn School; Map 337; Lot 023 - City of Auburn)



Map Scale: 1:3,270 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.



MAP LEGEND

- Area of Interest (AOI)
 - Area of Interest (AOI)
- Soils
 - Soil Map Units
- Special Point Features
 - Blowout
 - Borrow Pit
 - Clay Spot
 - Closed Depression
 - Gravel Pit
 - Gravelly Spot
 - Landfill
 - Lava Flow
 - Marsh or swamp
 - Mine or Quarry
 - Miscellaneous Water
 - Perennial Water
 - Rock Outcrop
 - Saline Spot
 - Sandy Spot
 - Severely Eroded Spot
 - Sinkhole
 - Slide or Slip
 - Sodic Spot
 - Spoil Area
 - Stony Spot
- Special Line Features
 - Gully
 - Short Steep Slope
 - Other
- Political Features
 - Cities
- Water Features
 - Oceans
 - Streams and Canals
- Transportation
 - Rails
 - Interstate Highways
 - US Routes
 - Major Roads
 - Local Roads

MAP INFORMATION

Map Scale: 1:3,270 if printed on A size (8.5" x 11") sheet.
 The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,840.
 Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for accurate map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
 Web Soil Survey URL: <http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov>
 Coordinate System: UTM Zone 19N NAD83

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties, Maine
 Survey Area Data: Version 12, Jan 9, 2009
 Date(s) aerial images were photographed: 5/1/1998

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Androscoggin and Sagadahoc Counties, Maine (ME606)			
Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BgB	Belgrade very fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	1.3	5.2%
BuB2	Buxton silt loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes, eroded	0.3	1.1%
EmB	Elmwood fine sandy loam, 2 to 8 percent slopes	0.8	3.1%
HrB	Hollis fine sandy loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	0.8	3.2%
HrC	Hollis fine sandy loam, 8 to 15 percent slopes	0.7	2.9%
ScA	Scantic silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes	12.4	49.3%
SyB	Sutton very stony loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes	8.8	35.2%
Totals for Area of Interest		25.1	100.0%



City of Auburn, Maine

"Maine's City of Opportunity"

Conservation Commission

PARKS SUBCOMMITTEE REPORT TO CONSERVATION COMMISSIONERS

Thursday, January 28, 2016

Minutes of our meetings-

We wish to continue to meet on the last Wednesday of each month

Work Plan-

We've not created a formal work plan for the coming year yet, variety of projects noted in minutes

Draft of changes to Ordinance for a Parks Advisory Board-

Current ordinance has a Parks & Recreation Advisory Board

Recommendations for changes to the City of Auburn Website

The website is a perfect vehicle to promote Auburn's parks

Spreadsheet of Auburn's parks-

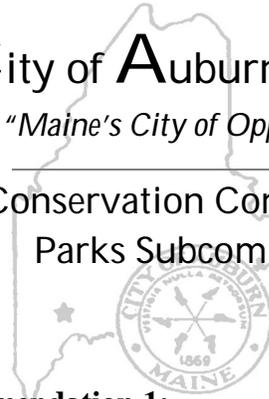
Compilation of information on all Auburn Parks

City of Auburn, Maine

"Maine's City of Opportunity"

Conservation Commission

Parks Subcommittee



City of Auburn Website - Recommendation 1:

One of the things the Parks-subcommittee looked at is how the City markets its parks on its website. The Internet is the possibly the first place a resident or potential visitor can find out about Auburn's parks. The first thing that the committee noticed is the fact that the information about the City's parks is located under a link called [Visiting](#). Using the word Visiting gives the impression that only people visiting Auburn would be interested in this link when in fact it has information that is very important to residents too.

The Parks Subcommittee recommends changing the link from the current name of [Visiting](#) to something that better identifies the fact that this information is also important to residents of our City.

Some suggestions are: *Points of Interest, Attractions, What to see & do, Adventures, Activities, Things to do, Culture, Events, Happenings Community/Culture, or Recreation/Leisure*

Attached are some examples of what the website might look like with an alternate name such as [Things to do/Events](#) (See pages 5, 6 and 7). The Park-Subcommittee recommends the words [Things to do/Places to see](#) to replace [Visiting](#).

City of Auburn Website - Recommendation 2:

The City employs a GIS manager, who is creating detailed GIS maps of the city, why is a version of Google Maps ([Map It](#)) the most prominent map link on the website? It does not show all of the City's parks and recreational opportunities. The Complete listing of GIS maps appear under the [MapAuburn](#) link on the City's website under the [Business](#) link. Although it is not under the scope of this committee we find it a disservice to the residents of our city that very useful GIS maps such as Bus routes, Taxi Zones, School Districts, and Voting Districts seem to be hidden under the [Business](#) link.

The Parks Subcommittee recommends that a direct link to the GIS map [Auburn Parks & Recreation](#) be located either on the top or the bottom of the [Public Parks](#) link. Clicking on the new recommended [Auburn Parks & Recreation](#) should open a new window or a new tab. This offers the website user the ability to tab back and forth between the list of parks and the map.

Attached is an example of what the website might look like with the recommended map link (page 8).

City of Auburn Website - Recommendation 3:

The link called [Bonney Park](#) on the [Public Parks](#) states the following: “The map below shows a parking area with convenient access to the Auburn Riverwalk (Bonney Park). The Rails-to-Trails Conservancy has generously provided map data for this trail - for informational purposes only.” There is currently NO link on this webpage to any trail map.

The Parks Subcommittee recommends that the City add the link to this web page or change the verbiage on the page so that it does not reference a non-existent map link. The missing link for the Rails-to-Trails Conservancy trail map is here:

<http://www.trailink.com/trail-maps/auburn-riverwalk.aspx>

City of Auburn Website - Recommendation 4:

The parks and recreation facilities on the [Auburn Parks & Recreation](#) GIS page has more parks listed than the [Public Parks](#) page.

[Auburn Parks & Recreation](#) GIS page lists 21 parks, ballfields, etc. ...

[Bonney Park](#)
[Chestnut Street Park](#)
[Drummond Street Park](#)
[Edward Little Park](#)
[Moulton Park](#)
[Pettengill Park](#)
[Raymond Park](#)
[Sullivan Square](#)
[Union Street Park](#)
[West Pitch Park](#)
North River Boat Launch
Festival Plaza
Riverwalk
Hasty Community Center
Lakeview Ballfields
Lake Grove Park & Beach
Tribou/ East Auburn Field
Tot Lot
Lake Grove Park & Beach
Little Androscoggin Park
Mt Apatite
Cleveland Field

[Public Parks](#) webpage lists 13 parks, ballfields, etc. ...

[Bonney Park](#)
[Chestnut Street Park](#)
[Drummond Street Park](#)
[Edward Little Park](#)
[Moulton Park](#)
[Pettengill Park](#)
[Raymond Park](#)
[Sullivan Square](#)
[Union Street Park](#)
[West Pitch Park](#)
Cleveland Park
Little Andy Park

Mount Apatite Park
Municipal Outlet Beach

There is also a discrepancy in some of the names on the 2 of the city's websites:

[Auburn Parks & Recreation \(GIS\)](#)

Lake Grove Park & Beach
Little Androscoggin Park
Mt Apatite
Cleveland Field

[Public Parks](#)

Municipal Outlet Beach
Little Andy Park
Mount Apatite Park
Cleveland Park

The following 8 parks, ballfields, etc. do not have a separate page on the [Public Parks](#) page...

North River Boat Launch
Festival Plaza
Riverwalk
Hasty Community Center
Lakeview Ballfields
Lake Grove Park & Beach (AKA *Municipal Outlet Beach*)
Tribou/ East Auburn Field
Tot Lot

The Parks Subcommittee recommends:

1: That in order to be consistent on all of its website pages when referring to the names of its parks, ballfields, etc. The following park names on the [Public Parks](#) page should be updated as follows:

Municipal Outlet Beach should be changed to Lake Grove Park & Beach

Little Andy Park should be changed to Little Androscoggin Park

Mount Apatite Park should be changed to Mt Apatite Park

Cleveland Park should be changed to Cleveland Field Park

2: That in order to be consistent on all of its website pages when referring to the names of its parks, ballfields, etc. The following park names on the [Auburn Parks & Recreation \(GIS\)](#) page should be updated as follows:

Mt Apatite should be changed to Mt Apatite Park

Cleveland Field should be changed to Cleveland Field Park

3: That Festival Plaza and Riverwalk each have a separate webpage located off the [Public Parks](#) page. The Parks subcommittee feels that these are important public spaces and the City should make more of an effort to market them on its website. It should also be noted that the Subcommittee feels that the current [Bonney Park](#) link is confusing it seems to imply that Riverwalk and [Bonney Park](#) are one in the same.



news

Holiday R
[MORE](#)

Holiday T
[MORE](#)

October :
[MORE](#)

[view all »](#)

Replace the words 'Visitors' with 'Things to do/Events'

things to do/events auburn

[Home](#) > [Things to do/Events](#) > Auburn

- Things to do/Events links
- [Annual Festivals](#)
- [Art & Culture](#)
- [Event Calendar](#)
- [Ingersoll Turf Facility](#)
- [Norway Savings Bank Arena](#)

Things to do/Events Auburn

In and around Auburn you'll find shopping, dining, recreational activities including parks, golf fishing and kayaking. Auburn is host to multiple festivals and events throughout the year including the Balloon Festival. From outdoor sports to arts and culture, Auburn offers visitors plenty to do all season.



Updated Visitors page with new title 'Things to do/Events'

auburnmaine.gov Connect Say It Request It Map It

Government Business Residents Visitors

government public parks

Home > Government > Public Parks

auburn parks

- Bonney Park
- Chestnut Street Park
- Cleveland Park
- Drummond Street Park
- Edward Little Park

Auburn Parks

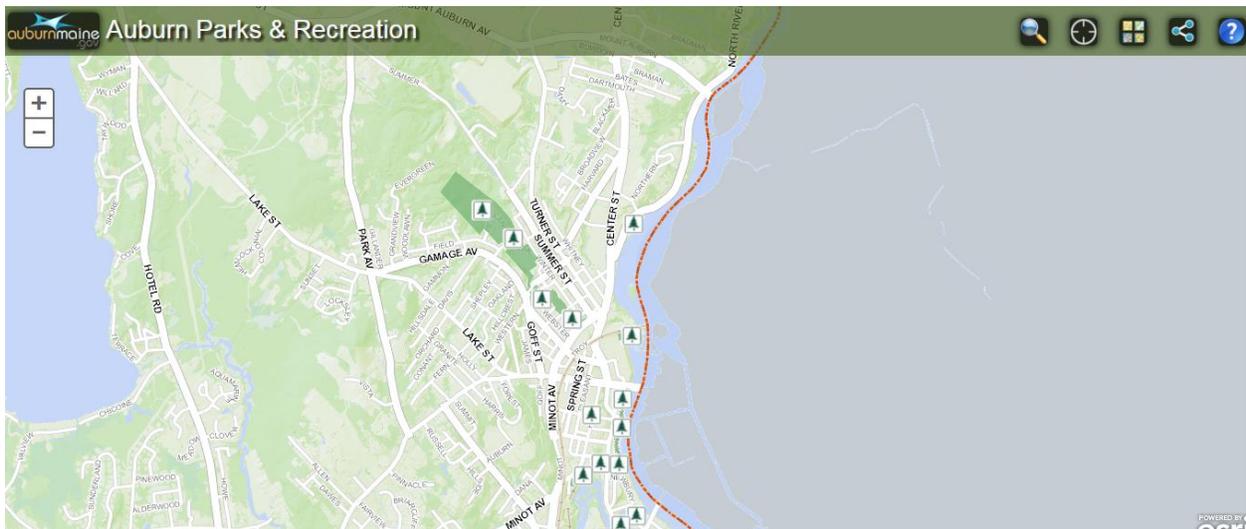
[Parks/Recreation locator map](#)

Parks

Parks in Auburn, Maine (see list to the left) includes open spaces and facilities, developed and maintained by the Public Services Department. Auburn offers many parks for citizens and visitors to visit. Many of our parks include playground equipment and of course, green space!

The Public Services Department manages many parks and green spaces covering more than 500 acres in the city. This extensive network of parks also includes connecting ponds and or rivers.

Updated Parks page with link to GIS map of Auburn’s parks.



The new Parks/Recreation locator map link will take the user to the GIS map of Auburn’s parks.

DIVISION 3. - PARKS ADVISORY BOARD

Sec. 2-454. - Established; membership.

- (a) There shall be a parks advisory board which oversees parks, cemeteries and open spaces, which shall be composed of five members and up to two alternate members. All except the ex officio member of the board shall be appointed by the conservation commission.
- (b) There shall be one (1) ex-officio member of the board consisting of the City Manager or his/her designee. The ex-officio member of the board will only vote in the event of a tie.
- (c) Of the seven appointed members, there shall be no more than two members from the same ward. A member shall forfeit his membership if he becomes a resident of a ward in which two members of the board already reside.
- (d) Serving as the ex officio member shall be the director of parks or his or her designee. The city shall provide minutes of the meeting.
- (e) Nothing in this article shall preclude the creation of standing subcommittees.

(Code 1967, § 18-3.1)

Sec. 2-455. - Term of members.

All appointed members of the parks and recreation advisory board shall serve staggered two-year terms from the date of their appointment and thereafter until their successors are appointed beginning with the effective date of this Code. Members of the board may be appointed to succeed themselves.

(Code 1967, § 18-3.3)

Sec. 2-456. - Officers; rules of procedure; vacancies.

The parks advisory board shall elect a chair, a vice-chair and such other officers as it may require. The board shall develop such rules to govern its meetings and operations as it deems advisable. Upon the death, incapacity or relocation from the city of any member, or if any member shall be absent without excuse for three consecutive meetings, the chair of the board shall advise the conservation commission that a vacancy exists and request the appointment of a replacement.

(Code 1967, § 18-3.4)

Sec. 2-457. - Duties.

The purpose of the parks advisory board shall be:

- (a) Create and maintain an inventory of parks, open spaces and cemeteries for the benefit of residents and visitors.
- (b) Facilitate park watch program.
- (c) Advise the city regarding the press, and the media, including social media for parks, cemeteries, and open spaces.

- (d) The review of existing programs of the parks department and the planning of revised, supplementary or new programs to meet the present and future needs of the city.
- (e) The coordination of existing programs and facilities of the parks department with those of volunteer and charitable organizations and those of other governmental units.
- (f) Developing recommendations for more efficient use of parks, cemeteries and open space personnel. Improving communication regarding the needs of the city between the people and the recreation department, the city council, and other city departments.
- (g) The investigation of federal, state and private programs for financial assistance and the development of recommendations regarding participation in such programs by the city.

(Code 1967, § 18-3.2)

Secs. 2-458—2-465. - Reserved.