### South Berwick Town Council Meeting January 23, 2024

Chair Mallory Cook called the meeting to order at 6:30pm. Councilors present included Jeff Minihan, Jessica Cyr (late arrival), and Melissa Costella. Town Manager Tim Pellerin and Assistant Town Manager Jennifer Janelle were also in attendance.

#### Executive Session 1MRSA 405.6A

On a motion by Mallory Cook, seconded by Melissa Costella, it was unanimously voted 3-0 to go into Executive Session 1MRSA 405.6A at 6:32pm.

On a motion by Mallory Cook, seconded by Jeff Minihan, it was unanimously voted 3-0 to come out of Executive Session 1MRSA 405.6A at 6:38pm.

### **Approval of Minutes**

1. Town Council 01-09-24: On a motion by Mallory Cook, seconded by Jeff Minihan, it was unanimously voted 3-0 to adopt the minutes as written.

#### Treasurer's Warrant

1. On a motion by Mallory Cook, seconded by Jeff Minihan, it was unanimously voted 3-0 to sign the warrant dated January 18, 2024, in the amount of \$297,564.83.

### **Reports & Presentations**

1. Tim Smith of Great Works Regional Land Trust presented a slideshow presentation to the council showing recent properties GWRLT has obtained and is working to obtain. Specifically referring to Map/Lots 006-014, 006-014-A, and 006-029-A. He also explained a budget and 2 ballot questions to redesignate funds to GWRLT to assist the purchase of land. The other question is to see if the town will accept the ownership of the land mentioned above. The questions were requested to be reviewed by the Towns Attorney for precise wording. The item is standing.

2. Town Manager, Tim Pellerin presented what was discussed during a meeting with Casella regarding the Transfer Station. They had a site review to assist with ideas to improve and better serve our residents. Tim explained how costly recycling can become and why, along with what Casella does with the recyclables that go to their facility. Tim also explained that we will need to review procedures and eventually need to decide if we want to continue to separate out all recyclables vs. single sort recycling but continue to keep cardboard separate. There are many factors going forward to consider about how we as a town will handle trash. Casella is the first of many companies to look into. This will be an ongoing agenda item.

3. Jessica Cyr reported a successful public workshop was held on 1/18/24 with about 75 people in attendance. There is a survey available on the town's webpage to provide background information and enable the community to support grants for repairs such as sidewalks. Following the results of the survey the committee will

continue to work with Wright Pierce, who is the towns consultants for the project. They are putting together a Public Workshop for the draft plan in May. The committee hopes to have a final plan by September. Melissa Costella urges others to get involved, it's important.

### **Public Comment**

1. Tamre Steinhauer 19 Hill Drive, wanted to know how the childcare provided during the Downtown Revitalization Public Workshop was funded and why it's not offered at all meetings. Tim explained that TIF funds is what was used and that those funds are voted on and need Town Council approval.

### **Unfinished Business**

1. On a motion by Mallory Cook seconded by Melissa Costella it was unanimously voted 4-0 to table the item until next council meeting on February 13, 2024.

#### **New Business**

1. On a motion by Mallory Cook, seconded by Jeff Minihan, it was unanimously voted 4-0 to appoint Tyanne Vasapoli as the Registrar of Voters effective 2/1/2024, with a term to expire 12/31/2024.

2. On a motion by Mallory Cook, seconded by Melissa Costella, it was unanimously voted 4-0 to appoint Tyanne Vasapoli as the Motor Vehicle Agent and Excise Tax Collector effective 2/1/2024.

3. On a motion by Mallory Cook, seconded by Melissa Costella, it was unanimously voted 4-0 to accept the 24/25 budget schedule.

4. Tim reviewed the status of the search for a new Town Clerk, he explained the applications received and about the interview process. Mr. Pellerin announced Tyanne Vasapoli, the current Deputy Clerk applied and was unanimously chosen to be the next Town Clerk by a board of nine. Tyanne was sworn in by Barbara Bennett as Interim Town Clerk effective 2/1/2024. An official ceremony to be sworn in as the Town Clerk will follow in the next couple weeks.

### Town Manager's Report

- Highway

- o 602 tons of salt used to date.
- o Dealing with ice spots around town we have used a lot of salt.
- o Hooper Sands Road is on hold, weather permitting.
- o Kevin Sarzynski has been hired.
- Police Department
- o 7 Arrests.
- o 11 Accidents.
- o 60 Traffic stops.

o Introduction of Erin McGann. Erin McGann from Sweetser was present at the meeting for introductions to the staff. She is working through the Police Department as the Town's Options Liaison. Her focus is substance abuse and mental health issues. She is here for staff and town's people. She says we can provide her contact information at any time to anyone who needs it. 207-468-5149 and email emcgann@sweetser.org.

- Fire Department

o 19 Calls and YTD is 24.

o The Fire Department was awarded a Volunteer Fire Assistance (VFA) grant from the Maine Forest Service to replace our aging forestry coats and gloves. The total cost of the project is \$7,522, of which 50% is covered by the grant, and 50% by the town. Our goal is to receive the 36 coats and gloves before the spring brush fire season arrives.

o On Saturday, January 20th, we responded to a 1st Alarm building fire at 118 Knight's Pond Road. The single-family residence was approximately 600' off the road, and the family was away for the weekend, delaying detection and report of the fire nearly three hours. There were no injuries, however the family's two dogs perished, and the house was a total loss. Chief saw the family this morning and they are doing well, all things considered. Response time 4 minutes for Chief. 9 minutes for first apparatus. 4 Mutual Aid responders. Loss of \$300,000.

- Code Enforcement
- o 2 Building Permits.
- o 2 Plumbing Permits.
- o 15 Inspections.
- o 5 Meetings.
- o Readdressing Liberty Street.
- Planning
- o Automotive Service final plan 2/7.
- o Samville Estates final plan 2/21.
- Library

o 2/14 Valentine's Day concert with Granite State Bell Ringers from 6-7. Free event. o Storybook Ball event is to be held Saturday February 24th from 4-6 pm. This year will be the first time for this event. Kids are encouraged to dress in costume (adults are welcome too as well!). There will be fairytale-themed games, crafts, and snacks.

- Recreation

o The first Community Night was this past Saturday at the Maine Mariners. It was successful with just under 40 people attending the game. Our next Community Night is at UNH on February 2nd, and we have about 44 people attending. o AARP tax appointments start next Friday, 2/9 and will be every Friday through 4/12. They are taking 20 appointments a day. This is a free service to anyone in the

community. The scheduling is well underway, and we expect it to be full within the next couple weeks.

- Seniors

o January 31st lunch is a football/Super Bowl themed lunch.

o The next planned trip is a St. Patrick's Day dinner show on March 13th in Daversport.

- Assessing

o Working on a permit inventory to make sure everything is ready for the permit pass in March.

o Brittany has worked on getting the property cards printed for the revaluation staff. This was a challenge due to limitations in Trio. This project will be completed this week.

- Town Clerk

o Kandice is doing well and adapting to the clerk's office just fine. Since starting she's applied to become a Notary Public and Marriage Officiant for the State of Maine and she has been approved.

o Elections are underway, starting with the upcoming primary March 5th. Absentee Ballot requests are being accepted and we will mail out the ballots once received. - Transfer Station

o Briella Ford- Administrative Assistant started 1/17.

o Cardboard baler has been fixed and is up and running. Still looking at other alternatives.

o Glass recycling is back with a designated spot for repurposing for landfill cover and road fill.

- Economic Development

o The Downtown Revitalization Workshop had about 75 people in attendance. Jeff did a great job. He divided the crowd into 8 or 9 groups to brainstorm and gather questions. Many topics of discussion that filled the whiteboard.

- Finance/HR & Benefits/Safety

o Assistant Town Manager Meetings: 11 Business Meetings and 43 Staff Meetings. o Employee Annual Reviews- completed.

o Friday, Jen finished up with FEMA in regard to the Christmas storm of 2022. This last piece will give an additional \$5800 and bring the storm total to \$220K. 75% gets reimbursed by FEMA, 15% MEMA, and 10% is the Town's responsibility.

o Kennebunk Savings Bank- all accounts interest will be going from 3.75% to 4.5% due to the Town's relationship.

o Working on completing Workers' Compensation Audit.

- Admin

o Town Manager Meetings: 8 Business Meetings and 35 Staff Meetings.

o 2nd Round of Budget meetings- 14 completed.

o Winter storm meetings with EMA and team staff.

o Employee Annual Reviews in process.

o Met with Casella on getting recycling education/materials and thoughts on Transfer Station setup.

o Met with 2 citizens on citizen complaints.

o Police Department Union contract draft updated. Negotiations scheduled on Wednesday 1/24.

o Town Hall tour with RFQP submission companies.

o Community Resilience Partnership- Grant SMPDC- charging stations.

o Town Clerk Oral Board.

o Eastern Trail Alliance Meeting with Tom McCullum and new Executive Director Chelsey Berlin.

o Barbara's Staff Retirement Party 1/22.

o Barbara's Retirement Party- 1/30 4-6 at the Community Center.

o Tim and Jen attended 2 lieutenant interviews at the Police Department. Follow-up interviews next Tuesday 1/30 at Town Hall.

o Entrance door broke when citizen entered, and the door arm fell and hit him in the head.

#### **Councilor Comments**

1. Jessica Cyr - Please don't forget to take the survey for the Downtown Revitalization. The last comprehensive plan meeting was 11/27/2023 there has been a lot of work done to update the outdated comp plan to better service our town and be eligible for possible grants. A plan is in place to hold public feedback session in April. Invites the community to stay up to date and join the meetings held on the fourth Monday of each month.

2. Jeff Minihan - Congratulations Barbara and Tyanne. Impressed at Downtown Revitalization turnout so far.

#### Adjournment

On a motion by Mallory Cook, seconded by Melissa Costella, it was unanimously voted 4-0 to adjourn the meeting at 8pm.

Attest:

Tyanne Vasapoli Town Clerk

## A / P Warrant

South Berwick 10:44 AM

### Bank: KENNEBUNK - Operating

02/08/2024 Page 1

Туре	Check	Amount	Date	Wrnt	Paye	e
P	47806	15,147.80	01/19/24	50	•	BUREAU OF MOTOR VEHICLES
P	47807	1,250.00	01/23/24	50		MAINE REVENUE SERVICES
P	47808	184.84	01/23/24	50		TREASURER STATE OF MAINE
P	47809	16,895.04	01/29/24	50		BUREAU OF MOTOR VEHICLES
P	47810	184.84	01/29/24	50	1176	TREASURER STATE OF MAINE
		745.00	01/25/24	50		MAINE REVENUE SERVICES
P	47811			50		BUREAU OF MOTOR VEHICLES
P	47812	10,736.80	02/06/24	50 50		
P	47813	174.84	02/06/24			TREASURER STATE OF MAINE
R	47814	764.90	02/08/24	50	0891	2-Way Communications Services, Inc.
R	47815	111.90	02/08/24	50		4 IMPRINT USA
R	47816	225.00	02/08/24	50		A TO Z ABILITIES, LLC
R	47817	101.80	02/08/24	50		ADVANTAGE TRUCK GROUP
R	47818	950.00	02/08/24	50		AFFORDABLE OFFICE SOLUTIONS
R	47819	46.09	02/08/24	50		ALLEGRA
R	47820	725.49	02/08/24	50		ALLIED EQUIPMENT LLC
R	47821	51,594.37	02/08/24	50		ANTHEM BLUE CROSS BLUE SHIELD
R	47822	18.48	02/08/24	50		ASHLINE, KERA
R	47823	1,183.57	02/08/24	50		AT&T MOBILITY
R	47824	3,826.92	02/08/24	50		ATLANTIC FUELS
R	47825	465.00	02/08/24	50		ATLANTIC RECYCLING EQUIPMENT LLC
R	47826	1,044.75	02/08/24	50		BAKER & TAYLOR
R	47827	996.00	02/08/24	50		BERNSTEIN, SHUR, SAWYER & NELSON
R	47828	93.89	02/08/24	50		BRENNTAG LUBRICANTS
R	47829	178.66	02/08/24	50		BUSINESS EQUIPMENT UNLIMITED
R	47830	124.85	02/08/24	50	0048	Capital One
R	47831	7,129.42	02/08/24	50	0183	CENTRAL MAINE POWER
R	47832	2,122.28	02/08/24	50	1026	CHADWICK-BAROSS
R	47833	524.06	02/08/24	50	1150	CHAPPELL TRACTOR
R	47834	723.09	02/08/24	50	1158	CINTAS CORP
R	47835	75.00	02/08/24	50	1223	CLAVETTE, DENISE
R	47836	380.00	02/08/24	50	0422	COLLINS SHEET METAL, INC.
R	47837	525.80	02/08/24	50	0142	COLONIAL LIFE & ACCIDENT INS.
R	47838	1,333.00	02/08/24	50		COMFORT SYSTEMS USA
R	47839	321.49	02/08/24	50	0181	CONSOLIDATED COMMUNICATIONS
R	47840	31.65	02/08/24	50		CONSUMER REPORTS
R	47841	436.00	02/08/24	50	1326	CROWN TROPHY 128 & 158 INC
R	47842	512.00	02/08/24	50		DEB & DUKE MONOGRAMMERS
R	47843	355.88	02/08/24	50		DEMCO
R	47844	1,158.00	02/08/24	50		DIRIGO SAFETY, LLC
R	47845	318.00	02/08/24	50		FADDEN CUSTOM PEST SERVICES LLC
R	47846	31.50	02/08/24	50		FARWELLS AUTO SERVICE
R	47847	206.00	02/08/24	50		FASTENER WAREHOUSE
R	47848	895.00	02/08/24	50		FBI-LEEDA
R	47849	1,395.00	02/08/24	50		FIRE TECH & SAFETY OF NE, INC
R	47850	125.46	02/08/24	50		FISHER AUTO PARTS, INC.
R	47851	693.80	02/08/24	50		FOSTER'S DAILY DEMOCRAT
R	47852	50.00	02/08/24	50		GALLAGHER, DENNIS
R	47853	2,100.00	02/08/24	50		GINO'S PLUMBING & HEATING
IX.	17000	£,100.00	02/00/27	00	0000	

#### South Berwick 10:44 AM

### A / P Warrant

Bank: KENNEBUNK - Operating

02/08/2024 Page 2

					•	•
Туре	Check	Amount	Date	Wrnt	Payee	
R	47854	1,686.75	02/08/24	50		GREAT WORKS INTERNET-GWI
R	47855	914.02	02/08/24	50		H.T. BERRY COMPANY, INC.
R	47856	125.00	02/08/24	50		HANDS TO HEART CPR COURSE
R	47857	1,589.60	02/08/24	50		Herc Rentals 187
R	47858	486.54	02/08/24	50		HOME DEPOT CREDIT SVCS
R	47859	125.00	02/08/24	50		HR MAINE CONSULTING
R	47860	600.00	02/08/24	50		HUSSEY EXCAVATION INC
R	47861	145.00	02/08/24	50		HUSSEY SEPTIC
R	47862	443.42	02/08/24	50		INGRAM LIBRARY SERVICES
R	47863	8,004.95	02/08/24	50		Innovative Surface Solutions
R	47864	75.00	02/08/24	50		JANELLE , JENNIFER
R	47865	2,063.00	02/08/24	50		MAINE DEPARTMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES AND
		_,	,		WILD L	
R	47866	50.00	02/08/24	50		MAINE MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION
R	47867	752,849.08	02/08/24	50		MAINE SAD 35
R	47868	25.00	02/08/24	50		MAINE WELFARE DIRECTORS ASSOCIATION
R	47869	75.00	02/08/24	50		MCCABE, JENI
R	47870	225.53	02/08/24	50		MICK BODYWORKS INC
R	47871	45.00	02/08/24	50		MOORE, PHIL
R	47872	30.82	02/08/24	50		MOREAU, DAWN
R	47873	48,231.98	02/08/24	50		MORTON SALT
R	47874	950.00	02/08/24	50		NEGM ELECTRIC, LLC
R	47875	846.31	02/08/24	50		NEW ENGLAND KENWORTH
R	47876	3.50	02/08/24	50		NH EZ-PASS CSC
R	47877	96.00	02/08/24	50		NORTHEAST HYDRAULICS INC
R	47878	76.41	02/08/24	50	0044	OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECH A/P
R	47879	25.68	02/08/24	50		O'REILLY FIRST CALL
V	47880	0.00	02/08/24	50	0088	P GAGNON & SONS INC
R	47881	6,483.08	02/08/24	50		P GAGNON & SONS INC
R	47882	75.00	02/08/24	50	1071	PELLERIN, TIMOTHY
R	47883	553.05	02/08/24	50		PERMA-LINE CORPORATION
R	47884	84.48	02/08/24	50	0089	PIKE INDUSTRIES INC
R	47885	2,175.25	02/08/24	50	0915	PINE STATE ELEVATOR COMPANY
R	47886	565.00	02/08/24	50	1328	POLLUCK, CRAIG
R	47887	75.00	02/08/24	50	0167	REDIMARKER, JAY
R	47888	180.00	02/08/24	50	0252	REDS SHOE BARN
R	47889	3,860.50	02/08/24	50	1133	REP ENTERPRISES GREENLAND
R	47890	988.20	02/08/24	50	0184	SOUTH BERWICK SEWER DISTRICT
R	47891	208.00	02/08/24	50		SOUTH BERWICK WATER DISTRICT
R	47892	185.00	02/08/24	50	0350	SOUTHERN MAINE DISTRICT 1 TRAINING COUNCIL
R	47893	1,552.00	02/08/24	50	0195	SOUTHERN MAINE PLANNING & DEVLOPMENT, INC
R	47894	115.15	02/08/24	50	0936	STAPLES-LIBRARY ACCOUNT
R	47895	50.00	02/08/24	50	0143	TREASURER OF STATE-CONCEALED FIREARMS
R	47896	165.00	02/08/24	50	1262	TREASURER, STATE OF NH
R	47897	589.00	02/08/24	50		TRIPLE "M" PLASTIC PRODUCTS, INC.
R	47898	900.00	02/08/24	50		WEES LLC
R	4789 <del>9</del>	789.25	02/08/24	50		WEX BANK
R	47900	5,979.52	02/08/24	50	1306	WRIGHT-PIERCE
		•				

			A / I	P Warra	nt		02/00/2024
South Berwick 10:44 AM Bank: I			Bank: KEN	INEBUNK -	02/08/2024 Page 3		
	Check 47901 <b>Total</b>	Amount 8,470.00 <b>983,044.33</b>	Date 02/08/24			e YORK AMBULANCE ASSN INC	
				Count			
			Checks		95		
			Voids		1		
Mallo	ry Cook		A				
			- T	OWN MAN	IAGER		

## **TOWN COUNCIL**

## Agenda Information Sheet

Meeting Date: February 13, 2024	Item #	Presentation		
Agenda Item: Mt. Agamenticus Update				
Department Head Recommendation:				
Robin Kerr will be presenting updates on the work that has Agamenticus.	been done	at Mt.		
Materials Provided: 2023 Stewardship Report, 2023 Outread Invasive Species Report.	ch Report,	, and the 2023		
Town Manager's Recommendation				
N/A				
Requested Action				
Informational Only.				
Vote				

# **Mt. Agamenticus Conservation Program**







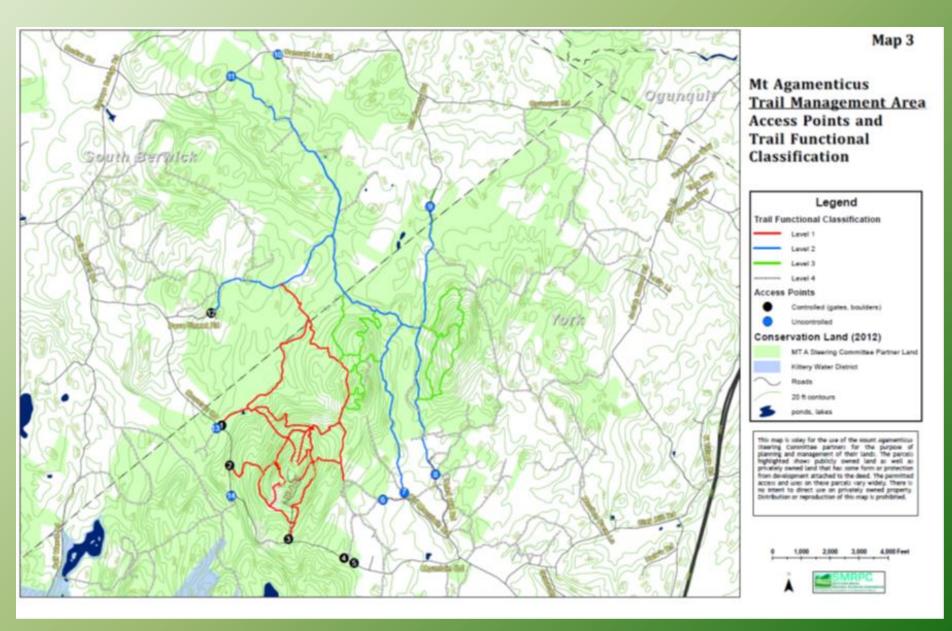












# Mt. A History



Grazing Pasture Land



ANTENNA ARRAY MOUNTED ON RADAR TOWER AT MT. AGAMENTICUS, MAINE

War Time



# **Community Conservation**

In April of 1975, the "Save Agamenticus" committee was formed in response to a development proposal (3000 residential units). The committee was hoping to establish the area as a wilderness area or a wildlife preserve. Private land was purchased with an emphasis on preserving the natural resources, water quality and maintaining the recreational resources of the area.

The Mount Agamenticus Steering Committee was established in 1999 to develop planning guidelines. State, local and non-profit landowners continue to work together protect Mount A's water, wildlife, and land.



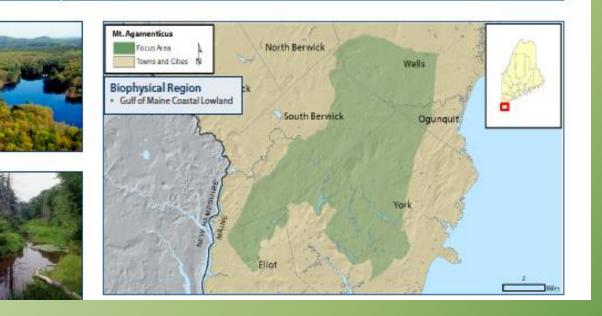
These landowners include:

- Town of York,
- Town of South Berwick,
- Great Works Regional Land Trust,
- York Land Trust
- Maine Dept. of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife,
- York Water District and,
- Kittery Water District\*

Beginning with HABITAT

### Focus Areas of Statewide Ecological Significance

## Mt. Agamenticus



#### WHY IS THIS AREA SIGNIFICANT?

The Mt. Agamenticus Focus Area comprises and is one of the largest remaining expanses of undeveloped forests in coastal New England. The uplands and wetlands around Mt. Agamenticus are inhabited by 12 animal species and 21 plant species that are considered rare in Maine. Many of these rare species are at the northern limit of their distribution range and are more abundant south of the Maine border. Similarly, some natural communities that occur in the Focus Area are restricted primarily to southern New England. The forest that extends northward from Mt. Agamenticus features Maine's only chestnut-oak woodland.

#### **OPPORTUNITIES FOR CONSERVATION**

- » Minimize fragmentation of habitat with development designs that optimize open space.
- » Continue using signs along roads to warn people about turtle crossings.
- » Use strategic open-space planning to maintain functional connections for wildlife among habitats.
- » Work with willing landowners to permanently protect remaining undeveloped areas.
- » Use forest management methods and design developments that protect vernal pools and the amphibians that depend on them.
- » Monitor for and remove invasive species.

#### Rare Animals

Spotted Turtle Wood Turtle Blanding's Turtle Brown Snake Ribbon Snake Northern Black Racer Spring Salamander New England Cottontail New England Bluet Ringed Boghaunter Dragonfly Swamp Darter Scarlet Bluet

#### Rare Plants

Wild Leek Slender Blue Flag Mountain Laurel Spicebush Broadbeech Fern Pale Green Orchis Chestnut Oak Tall Beak-rush Sassafras Swamp Saxifrage Featherfoil White Wood Aster Upright Bindweed Atlantic White-cedar Spotted Wintergreen Sweet Pepperbush Flowering Dogwood Eastern Joe-pye Weed Columbia Water-meal Alga-like Pondweed Smooth Winterberry Holly

#### **Rare and Exemplary Natural Communities**

Atlantic White Cedar Swamp Chestnut Oak Woodland Pocket Swamp Leatherleaf Bog Grassy Shrub Marsh Sandy Lake Bottom Pitch Pine Bog Red Maple Swamp White Oak-Red Oak Forest

#### Significant Wildlife Habitats

Inland Wading Bird & Waterfowl Habitat Deer Wintering Area Significant Vernal Pools

# -large expanse of unfragmented land



# -unique mixing zone provides for biodiversity



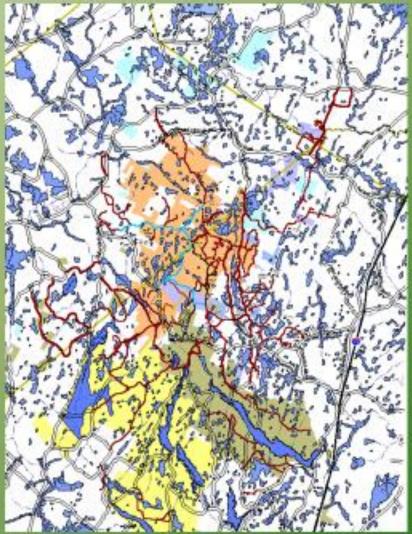






## 5 watersheds originate in Mount A Region





-high concentration of vernal pools and pocket wetlands, considered critical habitat

# Mount A is home to many wildlife species







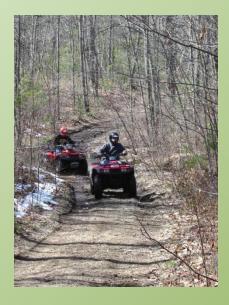
#### WILDLIFE NEEDS: Minimum Acreage Requirement For Supporting Wildlife in Maine

Acreage	Animals *
20-99	Porcupine, beaver, weasel, woodchuck, and hare
100-499	Deer, goshawk, Blanding's Turtle and turkey
500-1,000	Mink, ovenbird, hermit thrush, and red tailed hawk
1,000-2,500	Moose, black throated blue warbler, and northern parula
2,500 plus	Bobcat, fisher, coyote, and black bear

(\*Figures adapted from the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife and Maine Audobon Society)



## -Also a year round regional amenity for the public









# 30 years of neglect





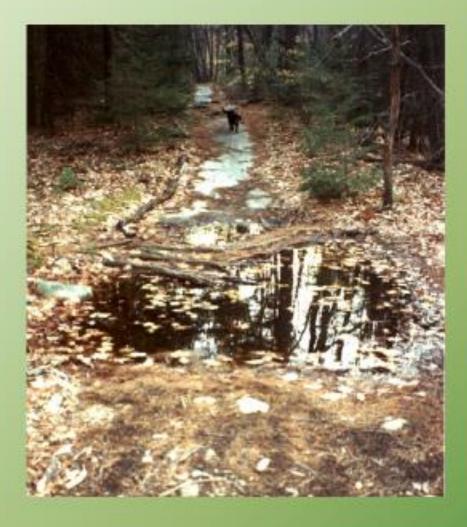


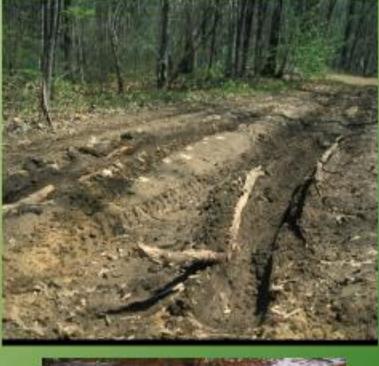




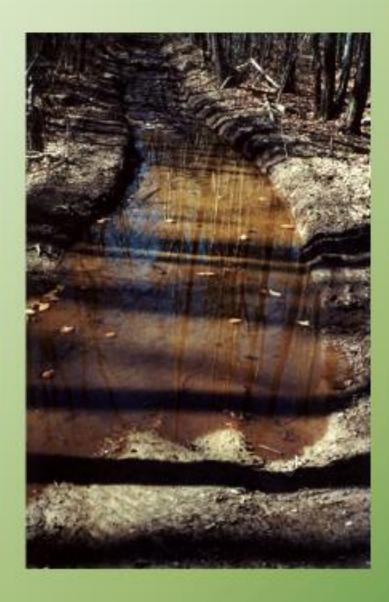


# We all have an impact













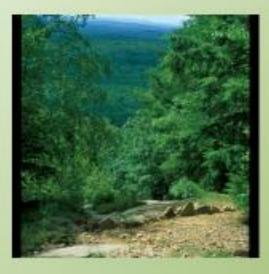
# Ongoing Community Conservation

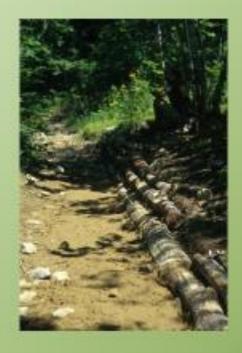
**Trail and Resource Management since 2000** 















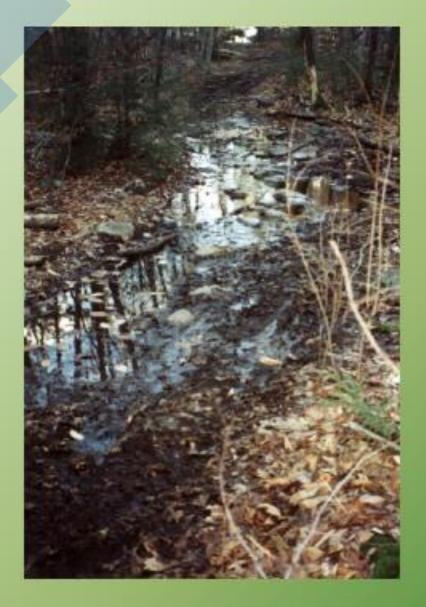




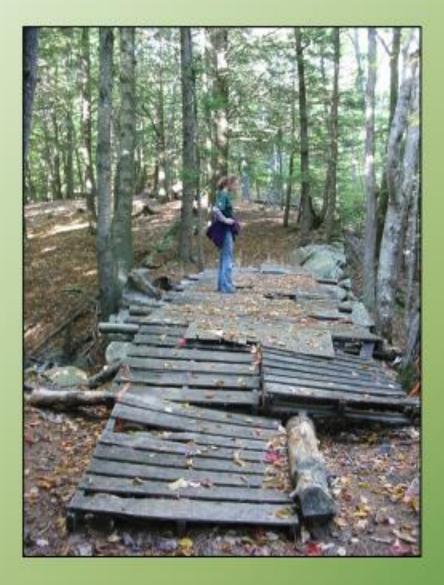


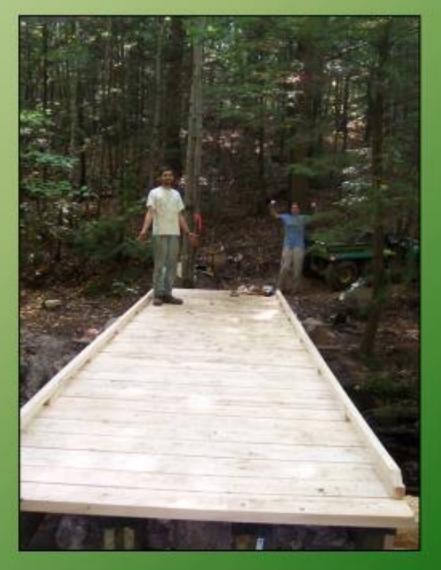


## Immediate Results



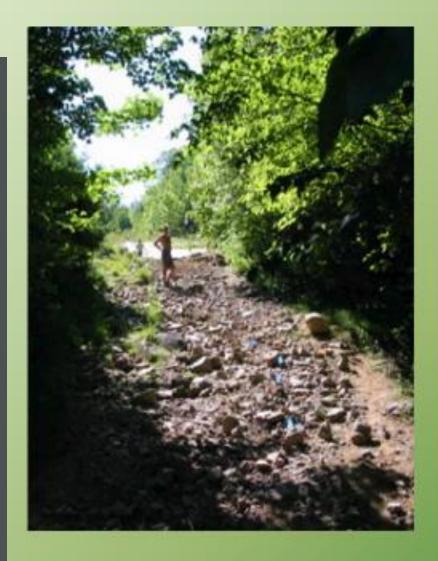


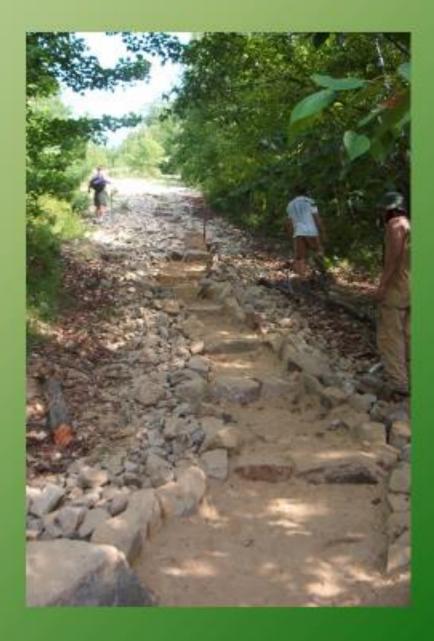


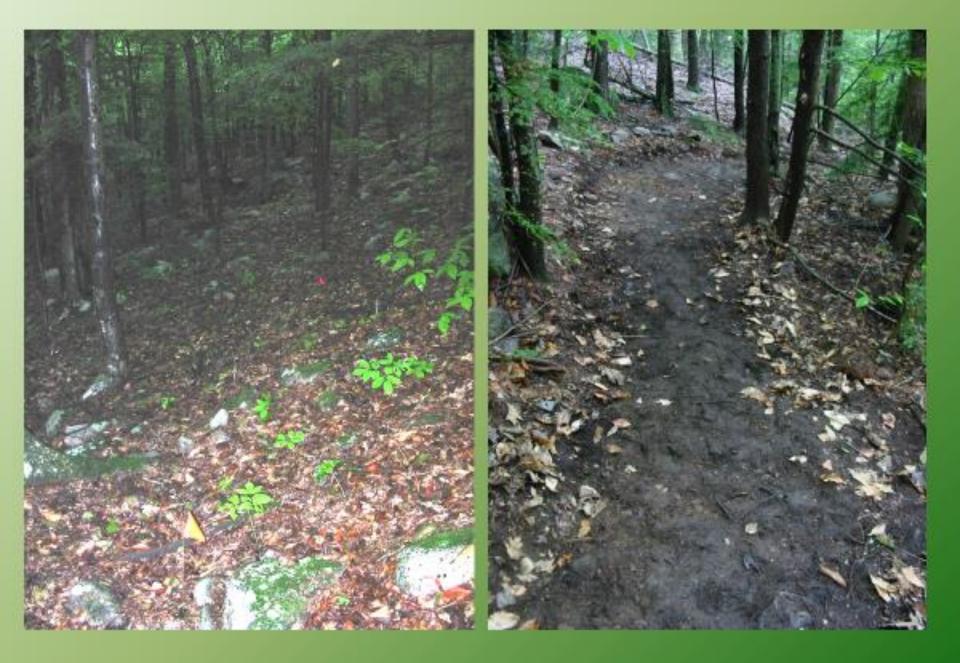












## Transformations











#### WELCOME TO THE BIG A UNIVERSAL ACCESS TRAIL

Enjoy this one mile winding nature path through the shrubs and open fields at the summit of Mount A. One-tenth mile markers will guide you along and also display interesting information about the natural environment.

#### Experience

The Big A trail improves access, opportunities and the quality of life for a wide range of visitors. Although still a natural gravel path with gentle slopes, it has been carefully designed to accommodate wheel chains and strollers, trail numers and birders, toddlers and seniors, whole families and classmates.

This extendinary hill top trail flows around the upper summit, gently slope down into the existem and westem shruklands, pases atomat unique took leatures and ledges. It clifes extendinary views of the sexional, hilard reserveix, and distant mouthain maps. This revolution with approximative strain strain strain strain strain strain strain strain strain and others quite resting area: within the dense vegetation making it easy to beel immersed in the outdoors.

Experience it for yourself, and make your own memorable nature connections!



#### Path Forward

Remarkable work takes place each year to improve the habitat and trails, connecting everyone to Hount A. Look for the following improvements in the future: accessible pionic tables and parking, an extension to the northern overlook, updated brochure and map detailing new trail alignments and essential annual maintenance.

You can help by joining a volunteer workday, becoming a Friend of Mount A, purchasing a Commemorative Bench (imited) or by making a financial contribution. Please reference www.agamenticus.org for more information on how you can assist. Your support will assure the area will continue to be a valuable resource into the future.





= Enjoy the unique natural features and shrubland wildlife. \* Learn more about various native flora and fauna found here

Take advantage of picnic and overlook areas that provide resting and viewing opportunities.

Made Possible

India travata trac Taba and a summa formation data is the calmination of many years of violating and painting. Unotating and batting. Then have berr many paper and years that low emails memory contribution to the painting. The We have been frequent of this, it was the main a Social Foundation. The second Social Associations that index the Meet in the Internet Second second







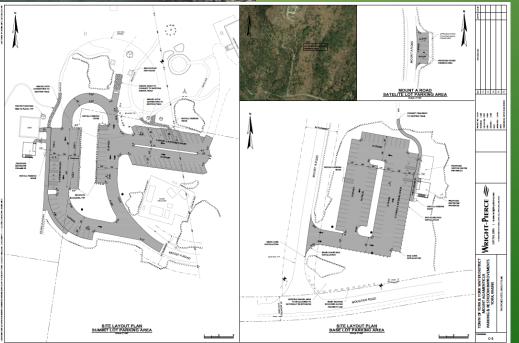
#### The Universal Trail Assessment Process (UTAP)

The Big A trail is a natural path built in accordance with the principles of universal design and to Architectural Barriers Act Accessible Standards (ABAAS). It meets the minimum technical provisions for tread width, max numing stapes, realing intervals, surface compaction and other requirements. The following information is provided to increase

trail exceeds a running slope of 8.33%. X

crushed ledge pack base and 11/2" crushed rock sub-base.





## Mount Agamenticus Conservation Program 2023 FIELD SEASON HIGHLIGHTS

PROJECT	QUANTITY	
Invasive Species Removal	88 hours	
Ring Trailhead Picnic Area	2 ADA tables, 10 tons of stone dust	
Two Boardwalks Replaced	110 linear feet	
Big A Trail Reconditioning	15 tons of stone dust	
Summit Shrubland Habitat Management	5 acres cut/chipped	
Trail Gravel Fill	25 tons	
Sensitive Habitat Surveyed and Managed for Invasive Plants	20 acres	
Visitor Use Surveys	Over 450 completed	
Unsanctioned Trail Closures	1.2 miles	
Trail Sign Update	20 new signs	
COMMUNITY WORKDAYS		
Community Workdays	8 days	
Work Day Volunteers	100 volunteers	
Work Day Hours	234	
ADOPT-A-TRAIL PROGRAM		
Total Participants	19 volunteers	
Adopter Visits to Trails	76 visits	
Trail Adopter Volunteer Hours	163	
VOLUNTEER TOTALS		
121 Volunteers	622 hours	













### Mount Agamenticus Conservation Program 2023 Outreach and Education Highlights

### Highlights

- Learning Lodge
  - The summit visitor center was open to the public every weekend from Memorial Day Weekend through mid-October, as well as on Fridays in July and October.
  - The Lodge provides a variety of intriguing resources and interactive displays for all ages.
    - Added this year. "Design a Garden" activity to teach visitors about pollinator syndromes.
  - Efforts were made to create a more comfortable, nostalgic atmosphere in the Lodge that honors the unique history of the building itself.





- Registered Groups
  - Worked with diverse groups to assist in planning visits to Mount A: hiking clubs, outdoor ceremonies, schools, scouts, summer camps, etc.
    - 35 registered groups with over 1,320 people.
      - 20 groups identified as schools or summer camps with 800+ students/campers visiting the Learning Lodge and 11 student groups participating in staff-led programs.

#### • Public Programming

 Led 22 public programs including bimonthly partner programs with the Center for Wildlife and both guided walks and indoor environmental education programs for York's Center for Active Living. Program staff were also joined by Great Works Regional Land Trust for our annual Three Hill Hike in November.



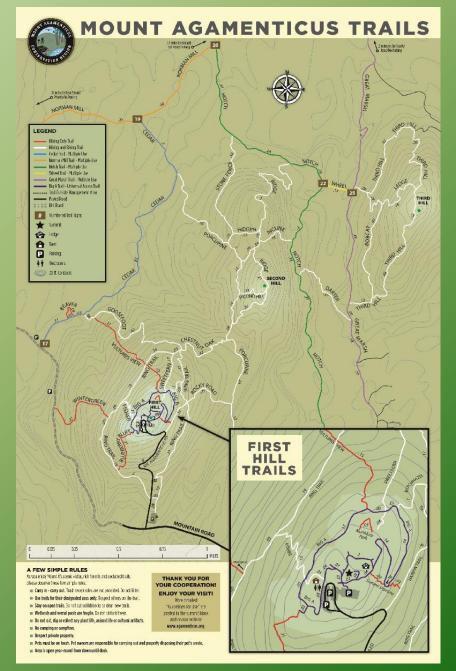


- Special Events
  - o <u>Imagine a Day Without Water</u>
    - Program staff worked with the York Water District, York Sewer District, and the York School Department to educate students from Coastal Ridge and Village Elementary Schools about water usage.

#### Big A 50K

- This volunteer-run trail race benefiting the Conservation Program returned for its 12<sup>th</sup> year, with just over 80 participants.
- o 7<sup>th</sup> Annual Trail Challenge
  - 104 participants in-person and virtually, 20+ volunteers
  - Mayor's Monarch Pledge
    - As part of the Town of York's commitment to the <u>Mayor's Monarch Pledge</u>, worked on initiatives to educate York residents about how to create and protect Monarch butterfly habitat.
      - Hosted 4 "seed bomb" workshops.
      - Presented to the Coastal Ridge Elementary School's "Green Team" with information on pollinator gardens.
      - Hosted native Milkweed seed collection and distribution efforts and distributed Milkweed plants to the community at no cost.

- Online Presence
  - Maintained <u>Agamenticus.org</u> website; developed content for and managed social media accounts and e-mail distribution list; produced press releases and other media with program listings, news, and updates.
  - Daily correspondence with visitors via online contact form and inquiries over social media accounts and phone.
  - Worked with the Friends of Mount Agamenticus 501(c)(3) to produce and distribute the <u>Summit View</u> newsletter and to promote fundraising and volunteer efforts.
  - Researched and contacted third-party/crowdsourced websites and apps to ensure information on Mount Agamenticus remains accurate and up to date.
- On-site Information, Interpretation, and Education
  - Installed and maintained seasonal StoryWalk.
  - Maintained educational and promotional content for kiosks and trail boxes, updated seasonally or as needed.
- Annual Visitor Use Survey
  - o 565 groups (over 1,200 visitors) were surveyed.
  - Information gathered to track trends and evaluate public opinion about the area. For a full survey report, please see Mount Agamenticus *Visitor Use Survey Results* 2023.
- Gift Shop
  - Gift Shop sales, both in-person and online, support outreach and education efforts in the Learning Lodge and beyond.
  - Care is made to select inventory that is in alignment with mission and vision, which includes a variety of sustainably and locally produced or printed items.
  - A seasonal "pop up" gift shop was open in November and December for holiday shopping.

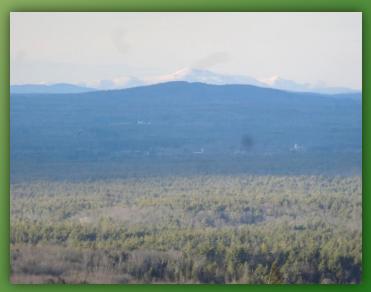




looking ahead...









## Mt. Agamenticus Public Access and Trail Plan

















This work ensures that water quality and wildlife habitat continue to be protected while visitor experience, safety, and awareness are improved within a sustainable trail network. It takes a lot of resources to take care of this land and a fully funded program is essential to our success.

As a result of this work, Mount Agamenticus has been transformed from a dilapidated old ski area into a valuable scenic and recreational destination while the ecological resources continue to be enhanced. Success can be attributed to labor intensive ground work, direct interaction with visitors, fundraising efforts, and partner support over the years.

THANK YOU!

# Balancing wildlife, water quality, and sustainable recreation

Robin Kerr, Conservation Coordinator 207-361-1102 rkerr@yorkmaine.org www.agamenticus.org



## Mount Agamenticus Conservation Program 2023 Stewardship Report

Ben Jankowski, Conservation Stewardship Coordinator

The 2023 field season began early, in the aftermath of a January ice storm that downed hundreds of trees and branches throughout Mount A's trail network. Volunteers and Staff joined forces to dedicate over 190 frigid hours cutting and clearing to re-open trails.

2023 is celebrated as a year of long-awaited progress at Mount A. What began as dust and debris from construction gave way to improved parking, storm water controls, and state of the art composting restroom facilities. Conservation staff worked diligently alongside contractors to detect and remove new invasive plants, install finishing details, and provide public outreach.

Record rainfall in early summer tested the durability of Mount A's trails, and field work centered around installing structures to improve water crossings, mitigate erosion and drain wet sections of trail. Noteworthy projects include two new ATV boardwalks and major gravel on Cedar, Notch, and Ring trails.

The continued success of the Conservation Program would not be possible without the invaluable support of volunteers and passionate staff. Those who dedicate time to care for Mount A have much to be proud of in 2023.

LD SEASON HIG		
QUANTITY		
88 hours		
2 ADA tables, 10 tons of stone dust		
110 linear feet		
15 tons of stone dust		
5 acres		
cut/chipped		
25 tons		
20 acres		
Over 450 completed		
1.2 miles		
20 new signs		
Trail Sign Update     20 new signs       COMMUNITY WORKDAYS		
8 days		
100 volunteers		
234		
Work Day Hours   234     ADOPT-A-TRAIL PROGRAM		
19 volunteers		
76 visits		
163		
VOLUNTEER TOTALS		
622 hours		

### FIELD SEASON HIGHLIGHTS



*Above*: Earth Day volunteers and Mount A staff sort trash collected at the bottom of Hedgehog Cliff.

*Below*: Trail Crew installing a new culvert on Hairpin Trail.



*Below:* A favorite project involved Crew and volunteers constructing an entirely new a 55-foot multi use boardwalk on Cedar Trail.



Community Workdays are open to the public, and hosted monthly, each with a specific hands-on focus. Projects include: shrubland habitat management, native plant bed rehabilitation, trash cleanups, trail maintenance workshops, boardwalk construction, invasive plant removal, and assisting with events and trail races. Properly caring for the Region's 4,400 protected acres and 40 miles of trail is a year-round, ever-expanding, effort and community participation is the essence of our success.



SPECIAL THANKS TO OUR PARTNERS IN CONSERVATION! York Water District, York Land Trust, Great Works Regional Land Trust, Kittery Water District, Town of South Berwick, The Friends of Mount Agamenticus, and Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife

If you are interested in getting involved, please contact Ben Jankowski, Conservation Stewardship Coordinator, at bjankowski@yorkmaine.org



#### Mount Agamenticus Conservation Program 2023 Outreach and Education Report

Naomi Densmore, Outreach and Education Coordinator



Through immersive experiences, the Mount Agamenticus Conservation Program aims to promote responsible use of the area, instill a greater appreciation, love, and respect for the environment and inspire future advocates for protecting our natural resources.

The following report highlights annual and ongoing outreach and environmental education designed to help visitors understand the unique resources located here and the importance of responsible low-impact recreation as they set out to explore the area. Visitation has continued to increase, prompting much-needed infrastructure improvements. With these changes, visitor expectations have begun to shift. Community collaboration and a wider range of outreach efforts remains crucial to meeting those expectations while staying aligned with the Program's mission.



Educational displays in the Learning Lodge.

#### Highlights

- Learning Lodge
  - The summit visitor center was open to the public every weekend from Memorial Day Weekend through mid-October, as well as on Fridays in July and October.
  - The Lodge provides a variety of intriguing resources and interactive displays for all ages.
    - Added this year: "Design a Garden" activity to teach visitors about pollinator syndromes.
  - Efforts were made this year to create a more comfortable, nostalgic atmosphere in the Lodge that honors the unique history of the building itself and invites visitation.

#### • Registered Groups

- Worked with diverse groups to assist in planning visits to Mount A: hiking clubs, outdoor ceremonies, schools, scouts, summer camps, etc.
  - 35 registered groups with over 1,320 people.
    - 20 groups identified as schools or summer camps with 800+ students/campers visiting the Learning Lodge and 11 student groups participating in staff-led programs.



The Summit Project honored fallen Maine service members with a circle ceremony on the Northface Path.

- Public Programming
  - Led 22 public programs including bimonthly partner programs with the Center for Wildlife and both guided walks and indoor environmental education programs for York's Center for Active Living. Program staff were also joined by Great Works Regional Land Trust for our annual Three Hill Hike in November.



A CAL hike out to Folly Pond at York Water District in June.

- Special Events
  - o <u>Imagine a Day Without Water</u>
    - Program staff worked with the York Water District, York Sewer District, and the York School Department to educate K-1 students from Village Elementary School about water usage.
  - o <u>Big A 50K</u>
    - This volunteer-run trail race benefiting the Conservation Program returned for its 12<sup>th</sup> year, with just over 80 participants.
  - o 7th Annual Trail Challenge
    - 104 participants in-person and virtually, 20+ volunteers.
  - Mayor's Monarch Pledge
    - As part of the Town of York's commitment to the <u>Mayor's Monarch</u> <u>Pledge</u>, worked on initiatives to educate York residents about how to create and protect Monarch butterfly habitat.
      - Hosted 4 "seed bomb" workshops.
      - Presented to the Coastal Ridge Elementary School's "Green Team" with information on pollinator gardens.
      - Hosted native Milkweed seed collection and distribution efforts and distributed Milkweed plants to the community at no cost.



The first "seed bomb" workshop was at the York Parks and Recreation Springtime Surprises event in April.

- Online Presence
  - Maintained <u>Agamenticus.org</u> website; developed content for and managed social media accounts and e-mail distribution list; produced press releases and other media with program listings, news, and updates.
  - Daily correspondence with visitors via online contact form and inquiries over social media accounts and phone.

- Worked with the Friends of Mount Agamenticus 501(c)(3) to produce and distribute the <u>Summit View</u> newsletter and to promote fundraising and volunteer efforts.
- Researched and contacted third-party/crowdsourced websites and apps to ensure information on Mount Agamenticus remains accurate and up to date.



The Friends of Mount Agamenticus held their first fundraising raffle in 2023.

- On-site Information, Interpretation, and Education
  - o Installed and maintained seasonal StoryWalk.
  - Maintained educational and promotional content for kiosks and trail boxes, updated seasonally or as needed.
  - o Updated trail map and brochure to reflect parking and restroom upgrades.
- Annual Visitor Use Survey
  - o 565 groups (over 1,200 visitors) were surveyed.
  - Information gathered to track trends and evaluate public opinion about the area.
     For a full survey report, please see Mount Agamenticus Visitor Use Survey Results 2023.
- Gift Shop
  - Gift Shop sales, both in-person and online, support outreach and education efforts in the Learning Lodge and beyond.
  - Care is made to select inventory that is in alignment with mission and vision, which includes a variety of sustainably and locally produced or printed items.
  - A seasonal "pop up" gift shop was open in November and December for holiday shopping.

# Mount Agamenticus Invasive Species Report 2023

Kaily Rich and Wynn Thompson

Black Locust6 Robinia pseudoacacia - Mulched plant beds at both the summit and the base	<b>Gray Willow 19</b> Salix cinerea - Overflow gate, Fire tower fence, Cedar gate, start of Sweet fern trail (one plant each site)
<b>Brown Knapweed7</b> <i>Centaurea jacea</i> - Perimeter of parking lot in front of barn	Japanese Barberry
<b>Bull Thistle</b>	infestation
- Right of barn/Fisher trail, Big A south bridge meadow north of lodge	Japanese Knotweed 21 Fallopia japonica - Trail down the road, opposite of Wintergreen
Burning Bush	<b>Leafy Spurge 23</b> Euphorbia esula - Along road next to cell tower driveway
across from the stairs Canada Thistle	<b>Lesser Burdock 24</b> Arctium minus - Shrubland around barn, plant beds near lodge
<i>Cirsium arvense</i> - Northwest of marker 0.6 Big A Trail	Morrow's Honeysuckle 25 Lonicera morrowii
<b>Chinese Mustard 11</b> Brassica juncea - Grassy areas in/around summit, base, and Ring	- Cedar - near man-made pond - Shrubland southeast of lodge
East parking lots	<b>Multiflora Rose 27</b> <i>Rosa multiflora</i> - Corner of Old Mtn Rd (private?)
<b>Climbing Nightshade 12</b> Solanum dulcamara - West of barn along Fisher and Big A Trail - Shrubland behind barn	<ul> <li>South of summit staircase, and across the road from the cell tower</li> <li>Off Cedar trail, on the edge of the atlantic white cedar swamp</li> </ul>
<b>Common Tansy 13</b> <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> - Mulched plant bed near YWD tower	Oriental Bittersweet
<b>Common Reed 14</b> <i>Phragmites australis</i> - Corner of Mtn View Rd (private)	lodge entrance, north side of YWD tower fence - All base locations
- Red maple swamp off Cedar Cypress Spurge	Ragged Robin
Euphorbia cyparissias - Around very summit utility pole	Reed Canary Grass 31
Garlic Mustard 16 Alliaria petiolata	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i> - Shrubland around barn, sunset overlook
- South side of barn	Spotted Knapweed

<b>Glossy Buckthorn 17</b> <i>Frangula alnus</i> - All shrubland areas, along road, barn perimeter,	- Perimeter of parking lot in front of barn/ shrubland around barn
fenced area by outhouses, towers and summit clear cut - Throughout woods along Cedar - Second Hill summit	Yellow Rocket

## **Invasives By Location**

#### <u>Summit</u>

#### Sunset Overlook

**Burning Bush** – fire tower/cell tower area **Reed Canary Grass** – shrubland around barn, sunset overlook, Big A near cell tower

#### <u>Lawn</u>

**Cypress Spurge** – around summit utility pole **Oriental Bittersweet** - around fence next to outhouses & downhill

#### <u>Shrubland</u>

**Burning Bush**- shrubland opposite of the stairs of the summit viewing platform **Glossy Buckthorn** – around summit clearing and on old ski trails.

Multiflora Rose – around the summit staircase?

**Oriental Bittersweet** – Big A near cell tower **Reed Canary Grass** – shrubland around barn, sunset overlook, Big A near cell tower

#### <u>Barn</u>

Brown Knapweed - margins of parking lot in front of barn/general barn area Burdock - margins of parking lot in front of barn/general barn area Climbing nightshade – shrubland behind barn Garlic mustard – shrubland around barn Reed Canary Grass – shrubland around barn Spotted Knapweed – margins of parking lot in front of barn/general barn area Yellow Rocket – shrubland around barn

#### <u>Road</u>

**Leafy Spurge** – next to YWD cell tower **Morrow's Honeysuckle** – next to YWD cell tower

**Glossy Buckthorn** - next to YWD cell tower **Oriental bittersweet** – north of YWD cell tower

#### <u>Base</u>

Access Point Adjacent to Wintergreen

**Oriental Bittersweet-** alongside the road, in front of the large boulders

#### <u>Cedar</u>

**Buckthorn** – off trail, throughout (big one off trail across from 1<sup>st</sup> Beaver Tr. entrance) **Barberry** – off trail just before Goosefoot intersection

**Oriental Bittersweet** – areas adjacent to Cedar/Goosefoot intersection clearing

#### <u>YWD Gate on Mountain Road</u> Buckthorn Oriental Bittersweet

<u>Corner of Old Mountain Road</u> Multiflora Rose (big one)

<u>Mountain road past entrance up mtn</u> Japanese Knotweed – first multiple use access point

<u>Cedar/Red Maple Swamp:</u> Japanese Barberry Multiflora Rose Phragmites

## **Summit Invasive Map**



- A Black Locust
- ▲ Bull Thistle
- **A** Burdock
- $\triangle$  Burning Bush
- $\triangle$  Climbing Nightshade
- ▲ Common Tansy
- ▲ Cypress Spurge
- ▲ Garlic Mustard
- Leafy Spurge
   Morrow's Honeysuckle
- $\triangle$  Oriental Bittersweet
- A Ragged Robin
- $\triangle$  Reed Canary Grass
- $\triangle$  Spotted Knapweed

#### **Black Locust**

#### Robinia pseudoacacia

**Plant Origin:** Black locust is native to North America, with its historic native range being constrained to the Appalachian Mountains and Ozarks. It has been widely cultivated as a result of its many ornamental and practical uses.

**Plant Information:** Black locust is a fast growing tree that matures to 50-100 feet tall. The leaves of the black locust are opposite and composite and each leaf is composed of 7-19 leaflets. The leaflets are oval or elliptical in shape.

**Threats to Native Habitats:** Black locust often becomes invasive due to high seed production. It also has a fast growth rate and often forms colonies which allows it to outcompete native species. It transfers large quantities of nitrogen to the soil around it which can be harmful to native species that are adapted to a limited amount of nitrogen.

**Location:** Black locust has been found in the mulched plant beds/filled areas at both the summit and the base.

Native Veg Distribution: Surrounding

Invasive Plant Distribution: Scattered single plants

Maturity of Plants: Vegetative

**Treatment:** Hand pulling can be used to remove seedlings but may not be effective once underground creeping rhizomes have developed. Herbicidal use is generally required to control mature black locust.

#### **Treatment Areas:**

**2023:** All known black locust seedlings were removed from the new mulched plant beds/ filled areas at the summit and the base.

**Disposal:** Place pulled plants into a black trash bag and leave the bag in the barn or sun to dry.

Tools Used: Trowel, small weeder

Future Treatment: Continue to monitor known sites for any new growth.







#### **Brown Knapweed**

Centaurea jacea

**Plant Origin:** This species is native to Europe and it is unclear when it was introduced to the United States.

**Plant Information:** Brown knapweed is a perennial plant in the Aster family. It has multiple upright, reddish stems that are 1-4 feet tall. Basal leaves are up to 6 inches long and taper at both ends. The leaves on the stem are lance shaped, hairy, and shallowly-lobed. They have pink/purple flowers that grow from the end of a branch and resemble small pineapples.

Threats to Native Habitats: This plant has the potential to rapidly spread

**Location:** Brown knapweed has been found in both the grassy and shrubland areas surrounding the barn.

Native Veg Distribution: Surrounding

Invasive Plant Distribution: Scattered, single plants

Maturity of Plants: Flowering

**Treatment:** Manual removal/ hand-pulling. Make sure to do this before flower and seed development. Remove the entire root if possible.

**Treatment Area:** During the 2023 field season, brown knapweed plants were pulled in the shrubland and grassy areas surrounding the barn.

**Disposal:** Put all pulled plants into a black trash bag and leave to dry in the barn.

Tools Used: Trowel, small weeder

**Future Treatment:** In future field seasons, the crew should carefully scan the barn/field area and pull any knapweed, several times throughout the season.





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#### <u>Bull Thistle</u>

Cirsium vulgare

**Plant Origin:** Bull thistle is native to most parts of Europe, Western Asia, and northwestern Africa. It is believed to have been introduced to the U.S. during colonial times, and is now found in all 50 states.

**Plant Information:** Bull thistle is a biennial in the Aster family. It has prickly white hairs and thorns on both the top and bottom of its leaves as well as along the stem. It produces a purple spiny flower head.

**Threats to Native Habitats:** Bull thistle is highly competitive and will very quickly invade an area, forcing out native species and reducing diversity. It also contributes to soil erosion.

**Location:** Bull thistle has been located at several sites around the summit. It has been found in the area to the right of the barn along **Fisher trail**, and farther down on Big A. In addition, several were found at the intersection of the **overlook and Big A** as well as the intersection of **Sweet Fern and Big A**. **Native Veg Distribution:** Surrounding

Invasive Plant Distribution: Scattered single plants and large clusters

Maturity of Plant: Flowering

**Treatment:** Manual removal of plants by hand. This should ideally be done before flowering to prevent seed production and spread.

**Suggested Treatment:** Monitor known sites, if plants begin flowering seed heads should be clipped and disposed of and/or remove the entire plant.

**Suggested Disposal:** If flowers/seeds are not present, pulled plants can be left on site. If flowers/seeds are present then pulled plants must be removed and bagged.







#### **Burning Bush**

Euonymus alatus

**Plant Origin:** Originally from Asia, burning bush was first introduced to the U.S. around 1860 as an ornamental plant. It can now be found in the area stretching from New England to northern Florida, the Gulf Coast, and Illinois.

**Plant Information:** Burning bush is a deciduous shrub with opposite elliptical leaves and distinctive ridges forming bars along the stems (winged stems). Leaves turn bright red in the fall and red/purple fruits disperse seeds,

**Threats to Native Habitats:** The dense growth of burning bush threatens natural ecosystems and outcompetes native plant species. This shrub forms a "seed shadow" beneath the parent plant, allowing it to spread rapidly.

**Location:** There is one burning bush located off of **Big A near the cell tower**, and close to where Morrow's honeysuckle was found in the past. It has also been found in the shrubland beside the summit viewing platform.

Native Veg Distribution: Surrounding

Invasive Plant Distribution: Single bushes

Maturity of Plants: Vegetative

Treatment: Hand pulling/manual

**Treatment Area:** Burning bush was pulled and bagged by staff during the 2023 field season in the forested area behind the fire tower. A plant was also located and pulled in the shrubland across from the viewing platform stairs.

Disposal: Black bag, then left to dry in the barn

Tools Used: Pulaski, clippers

**Future Treatment:** Continue to monitor any new growth in known areas and pull before the plants disperse seeds (early summer).







#### <u>Canada Thistle</u>

Cirsium arvense

**Plant Origin:** Canada thistle is native to southeastern Europe and the eastern Mediterranean area. It was most likely introduced to North America in the 1600s as a contaminant in crop seed or in ship's ballast.

**Plant Information:** Canada thistle is a creeping perennial herb in the Aster family. Its leaves are alternate, lance shaped, irregularly lobed, and have spiny/toothed edges. The flowers of this plant are purple to pink in color and grow from the end of the stems in clusters. The flowers begin to develop in late June and bloom between July and August.

**Threats to Native Habitats:** Canada thistle spreads rapidly due to its extensive root system. It also can form monocultures which allows it to outcompete native species, reducing native biodiversity in the process.

**Location:** In previous seasons Canada thistle has been found around the barn and to the left of the barn.

Native Veg Distribution: Surrounding

Invasive Plant Distribution: Single plants

Maturity of Plants: Flowering

**Treatment:** Hand pulling is effective for controlling small populations. All of the root system should be removed or it can resprout.

**Treatment Area:** During the 2023 field season, canada thistle was pulled in the shrubland near the entrance of fisher trail, next to the barn.

**Disposal:** Pulled plants should be placed in black trash bags and put into the barn to dry.

Tools Used: Loppers, shovel

Future Treatment: Continue to monitor known sites for any new growth/plants.







#### **Chinese Mustard**

Brassica juncea

**Plant Origin:** Chinese mustard, also known as brown mustard, is native to southern and eastern Asia. It has been cultivated for food in Europe and Asia for hundreds of years but has since become naturalized in fields, roadsides, and other disturbed areas as a weed.

**Plant Information:** Chinese mustard is an annual herb in the cruciferous family. It typically has pinnately lobed leaves with irregular edges. Chinese mustard produces small, bright yellow flowers with four petals that are arranged in clusters. It can also be identified by its pungent, mustard-like smell that is emitted from a crushed leaf or seed.

**Threats to Native Habitats:** *Brassica juncea* can release chemicals that inhibit the growth of other plants, known as allelopathy. The aggressive growth of Chinese mustard can also lead to habitat disruption which alters ecosystems and displaces native species.

Location: Grassy areas in/around the summit, base, and Ring East parking lots.

Native Veg Distribution: Surrounding

**Invasive Plant Distribution:** 

Maturity of Plants: Vegetative/flowering

**Treatment:** Manual removal. Hand pulling or digging out the plants can be effective, especially for smaller infestations. Remove the entire root system to prevent regrowth.

**Treatment Area:** During the 2023 field season, chinese mustard was found in the grassy areas in/around the summit, base, and Ring East parking lots.

**Disposal:** Plants and roots should be placed in a black trash bag and left to dry in the barn.

Tools Used: Trowel, shovel, small weeder

Future Treatment: Monitor known sites for any new growth.







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#### **<u>Climbing Nightshade:</u>**

Solanum dulcamara

**Plant Origin:** Climbing nightshade is native to Europe, Northern Africa, and Central Asia. It was first introduced to North America as a result of it being cultivated by early settlers. Climbing nightshade can now be found throughout the United States and Canada.

**Plant Information:** Climbing nightshade is a perennial sprawling vine in the potato family (*Solanaceae*). It can often be found winding around the trunks of trees and shrubs in wetland areas or sprawling along the ground. The base of climbing nightshade is woody and the above ground branches are herbaceous, dying back each year. Its leaves are simple and alternate, coming to a point at the top. The leaves can also be recognized by the two opposite lobes at their base.

**Threats to Native Habitats:** Climbing nightshade has the ability to grow over trees and shrubs, changing the community structure of native plant species and preventing the establishment of new plants. It also spreads easily to new locations via birds that have eaten the berries and by fragments of root/stem moving in soil or water.

**Location:** Climbing nightshade has been found throughout the shrubland that is behind the barn.

Native Veg Distribution: Surrounding

Invasive Plant Distribution: Scattered

Maturity of Plants: Vegetative/fruiting

**Treatment:** Manual removal. Hand pull the stem closest to the ground and pull or dig up any remaining roots. (Wear gloves when handling climbing nightshade)

**Treatment Area:** During the 2023 field season, climbing nightshade was found and pulled in the shrubland area directly behind the barn.

**Disposal:** Plants and roots should be placed in a black trash bag and left to dry in the barn.

Tools Used: Small shovel, hand-cultivator

**Future Treatment:** Continue to monitor known locations as small root and stem fragments can resprout.







#### **Common Tansy**

Tanacetum vulgare

**Plant Origin:** Common tansy is native to Europe and Asia and was introduced to the U.S. for medicinal purposes in the 1600s. By 1785, common tansy was considered "naturalized" in the northeast. It now occurs nearly throughout the United States and Canada.

**Plant Information:** Common tansy is a perennial forb in the aster family. The leaves grow in an alternate pattern and are pinnately compound, with fern-like leaflets. Common tansy flowerheads are yellow and disk shaped, arranged in a flat-topped inflorescence at the top of the stem. The stems are slightly hairy and woody towards the base.

**Threats to Native Habitats:** As a result of common tansy's aggressive growth and establishment, it can form dense populations which can crowd out other native vegetation. Large populations of tansy may also negatively affect water flow and wildlife habitat.

**Location:** Common tansy has been located in areas where fill material/mulch was brought in during construction of the new parking lot. A large patch was found in the area of new mulch next to the YWD fence.

Native Veg Distribution: Surrounding

Invasive Plant Distribution: Scattered

Maturity of Plants: Vegetative/flowering

**Treatment:** Hand-pulling prior to flower and seed development (July-October). The removal of the entire rootstock is important as root segments can easily resprout.

Treatment Areas: Mulched plant bed located next to the YWD tower.

**Disposal:** Carefully bag and dispose of all flowering plants as they can form viable seeds even after they are pulled. Non-flowering plants can be left roots up on site to dry.

Tools Used: Small weeder

**Future Treatment:** Continue to monitor known sites and new mulched/filled areas for any new growth.





#### Common Reed

Phragmites

**Plant Origin:** Common reed originates from Europe and was accidentally introduced to the U.S. in either the late 1700s or early 1800s through ballast material. There is also a native strain of common reed, but the European one is much more aggressive.

**Plant Information:** Common reed is a tall wetland grass with long leaves and parallel venation. This perennial can grow up to 18 feet tall. Phragmites spread from stolons that grow horizontally from existing stems, or from rhizomes extending from their underground root system. These rhizomes create a thick mat from which new roots sprout. Once mature the seeds tops have a reddish purple color.

**Threats to Native Habitats:** Phragmites spread rapidly and form dense, tall thickets that are difficult for animals to navigate through. Due to their ability to take hold in disrupted wetland habitats, they eradicate wetlands that are necessary habitats for native fish and other wildlife species. Decomposing phragmites raise the surface level of salt marshes, creating higher and drier areas that are unable to handle salt water flooding. This phenomenon affects the salinity of the water and thus alters the natural ecosystem, excluding native salt marsh species. A high concentration of dried plant material also creates a fire hazard.

**Location:** Common reed has been found on the left side of **Mt. View Road**. The plants spread over the entire clearing, from the street sign to the edge of the surrounding woods. Three patches of phragmites have also been documented in the **red maple swamp** that is located off of Cedar trail.

Native Veg Distribution: absent

Invasive Plant Distribution: scattered plants/monoculture

Maturity of Plants: Vegetative

**Treatment:** In October of 2023, MDIFW treated the phragmites population in the red maple swamp. Glyphosate was used and cut stems were bagged and removed from the site.

**Suggested Treatment:** Either pull the entire plant or cut off the seed tops in early spring before flowering begins.



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## Cypress Spurge

Euphorbia cyparissias

**Plant Origin:** Cypress spurge is native to Eurasia and was first introduced to the U.S. in the 1860s as an ornamental plant. It is now currently found in 42 states in the U.S.

**Plant Information:** Cypress spurge has many linear leaves arranged in whorls around the woody stem. The taproot may reach lengths of 10 feet. Flowers are small and yellow, turning to red in the late summer months. Leafy spurge can be identified by the white sap that is released upon breaking the stem.

**Threats to Native Habitats:** The thick growth of cypress spurge allows it to outcompete native vegetation. Cypress spurge contains toxic latex that can irritate the skin, eyes, mouth, and intestinal tracts in humans. It is also potentially toxic to cattle and horses. Grazers tend to avoid it.

**Location:** Cypress spurge has been located on the summit near the **utility pole** as well as scattered on the hill by the garden beds and picnic tables.

Summit Lawn Location: N43°13.406 W070°41.534

Native Veg Distribution: Surrounding

Invasive Plant Distribution: Several small, isolated, scattered plants

Maturity of Plants: Vegetative

Treatment: Pulled entire plant and roots out

Tools Used: Small weeder

**Future Treatment:** Continue to monitor and pull plants, try not to mow over known areas as this often spreads seeds and increases the density of the plants.



#### **Garlic Mustard**

Alliaria petiolata

**Plant Origin:** Garlic mustard is originally from Europe and Asia. It was introduced to North America in the mid 1800s as a kitchen garden herb and salad green. It has now become an invasive species across the northeast, midwest, and northwest of the United States.

**Plant Information:** Garlic mustard has a biennial life cycle, it takes two years to fully mature and produce seeds. First year plants are low rosettes with leaves that are kidney shaped and scalloped. Second year plants have alternating leaves that are triangular in shape and become gradually smaller towards the top. Leaves emit a garlic odor when crushed.

**Threats to Native Habitats:** It has the potential to form dense stands which results in a decrease in native vegetation. It has also been found that garlic mustard's roots release chemicals that can inhibit the growth of neighboring plants.

**Location:** Garlic mustard has been found around the native plant gardens and also in areas where fill material was brought in during the construction of the parking lot. It has also been located in the shrubland behind the barn and the shrubland surrounding the upper part of Fisher trail.

Native Veg Distribution: Surrounding

Invasive Plant Distribution: Single plants, clusters

Maturity of Plants: Vegetative/flowering

**Treatment:** Manual removal by hand. Hand-pulling should be performed before seeds are formed.

**Treatment Area:** In the 2023 field season, plants were removed from the south side of the barn and in areas that were seeded during the parking lot construction.

**Disposal:** Put pulled plants in a black trash bag and leave in the barn to dry.

Tools Used: Small weeder

Future Treatment: Continue to monitor known sites for any new growth.





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#### **Glossy Buckthorn**

Frangula alnus

**Plant Origin:** Glossy buckthorn is originally native to Europe and Western Asia and was first introduced to the U.S. in the early 1800s as an ornamental plant. It is currently found in the Northeastern, Midwestern, and Western parts of the U.S.

**Plant Information:** Glossy buckthorn can be distinguished by its shiny alternating obovate leaves and pinnate venation. These deciduous shrubs or trees can grow up to 20 feet tall. Flowers on glossy buckthorn are green-yellow in color and have five petals. (Flowers of common buckthorn have four petals.) The buckthorn plant will produce drupes when they reach seed-bearing age. Glossy buckthorn can be distinguished from the native alder-leaved buckthorn by the complete, smooth leaf edges in comparison with the serrate ends of alder-leaved buckthorn leaves. The roots of buckthorn are identifiable by their reddish color.

**Threats to Native Habitats:** Invasive buckthorn rapidly forms dense leaves, which shade out other native plants. These plants are able to propagate quickly due to their ability to thrive in many habitats and soil types, as well as the fast speed of seed dispersal by birds and other mammals that eat the drupes produced by buckthorn. Habitat degradation and loss of native species diversity occurs as a result of the rapid spread of invasive buckthorn.

**Location:** Glossy Buckthorn remains prevalent throughout the **entire mountain**. The infestation is concentrated throughout the open shrub land extending along the summit down to the tree line. Buckthorn trees have also been found in the previously disturbed area at the **bottom of the ski mountain** before the intersection of Cedar and Goosefoot. Buckthorn is primarily found in shrubland areas but has also been found in disturbed woodland areas. Small buckthorn plants have been found on **Third Hill** at the intersection of Third Hill Trail and Bobcat and on the **Second Hill summit** just off Ridge. In addition one buckthorn plant was located at the **YWD gate** on Mountain Road, and a couple small plants were found in the Cedar clearing area.

Cedar Trail Location (large tree): N43°13.751 W070°41.962

Cedar Trail Location (small tree): N43°13.799 W070°41.837 Cedar Trail/Goosefoot intersection: N43°13.760 W070°41.923

Third Hill Location: N43°13.85928 W070°40.44765

YWD Gate Location: N43°12.949 W070°41.216 Vulture's View/Sweet Fern Location: 43.22615°N 70.69127°W

#### Native Veg Distribution: Mixed and surrounding

Invasive Plant Distribution: Scattered single and dense plants

Maturity of Plants: Both vegetative and large mature plants with berries

**Treatment:** Hand pulling/manual. When possible, the entire plant must be removed along with all roots and drupes. Large plants that are not able to be pulled may be topped by cutting the stem to remove the top third of the crown before plants develop fruits.

#### **Treatment Areas:**

**2015:** Throughout the 2015 season, the trail crew and volunteer groups have addressed the buckthorn in the shrubland areas at the summit. Trail crew members have eradicated buckthorn at the Cedar trail locations and at the third hill location. In total, 37 bags have been pulled.

**2016:** Throughout the 2016 season, trail crew and volunteer groups have addressed the buckthorn in the shrubland areas at the summit.

**2017:** Throughout the 2017 season, trail crew and volunteers have addressed the buckthorn in the summit area and along Sweet Fern trail. In addition staff have pulled the buckthorn plant from the YWD gate location.

**2022 and 2023:** Throughout the 2022 and 2023 seasons, the conservation crew and volunteers topped large buckthorn plants and pulled small saplings off Cedar, near Vulture's View and Sweet Fern, and throughout the summit. In 2023, a previously undocumented patch of buckthorn was discovered near the Cedar-Goosefoot intersection immediately surrounding the American chestnuts. A patch was also discovered close to the old engine located at the man-made pond off of Cedar. A large patch of buckthorn was found and pulled between Vulture's View and Sweet Fern near the old water tank.

**Disposal:** Left to dry on the ground or hanging on a nearby branch in the area where it was pulled/cut.

Tools used: Loppers, clippers, Pulaski, pick mattock, weed wrench (for large bushes)

**Future Treatment:** Buckthorn continues to prevail throughout the summit. It will be necessary to closely monitor and pull buckthorn around the summit and all other known areas in successive seasons. It is best to start pulling early since seeds ripen from July-September.





#### **Gray Willow**

Salix cinerea L.

**Plant Origin:** Gray willow is native to Europe and Western Asia. It was introduced to the United States in the early twentieth century for riverbank stabilization and erosion prevention.

**Plant Information:** Gray willow is a small tree that can grow to a height of about 32 feet. Its leaves are shiny on the upper surface with soft gray hairs on their underside. Unlike most willows, the gray willow's leaves are oval rather than long and thin. This plant has catkins which arrive in early spring and develop into wooly seeds once pollinated.

**Threats to Native Habitats:** Gray willow is able to tolerate a wide range of soil types and pH levels. It also possesses a high growth rate which allows it to quickly overtake wetlands and riparian zones. Gray willow can quickly outcompete native vegetation by altering hydrology and creating dense thickets.

**Location:** In past seasons, Gray willow has been located near the overflow parking gate (pre-parking lot), the SE corner of the fire tower fence, and the Cedar trail gate.

Native Veg Distribution: Dominant

Invasive Plant Distribution: Single plants

Maturity of Plants: Vegetative or flowering

**Treatment:** Manual pulling of the roots and disposal of the entire plant. Stems that are left on the ground will regenerate into new plants. If cutting large plants, remove any new shoots that appear throughout the growing season.

**Treatment Area:** The overflow parking gate (pre-parking lot), the SE corner of the fire tower fence, and the Cedar trail gate.

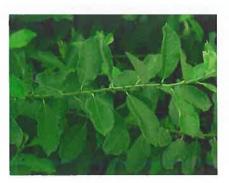
**Disposal:** collect all parts of the plant that were pulled and place them in a black trash bag. Put the bag in the barn to dry.

Tools Used: Weed wrench, shovel, pulaski, clippers

**Future Treatment:** Continue to monitor known sights for any new growth.







#### Japanese Barberry

Berberis thunbergii

**Plant Origin:** Japanese barberry is originally from Japan, and was first introduced to the U.S in 1875 as an ornamental plant. It is currently found in the eastern and Midwestern parts of the U.S.

**Plant Information:** Japanese barberry is a deciduous shrub containing small, alternating, obovate leaves. Sharp spines protrude at nodes along the stem which is reddish in color when young and turns grayer as the plant matures. Flowers are small and pale yellow, arranged in a hanging raceme formation. Bright red berries are produced in the fall.

**Threats to Native Habitats:** Invasive barberry produces seeds that are spread and germinate rapidly, allowing it to take over large areas of land. The dense growth of barberry prevents the growth of native species.

**Location:** Barberry has been found in the disturbed **Cedar/Goosefoot clearing** near the man-made pond. A large plant was located in the Red Maple swamp during the 2023 field season but was not pulled.

Cedar/Goosefoot Clearing Location: N43°13.734 W070°41.908

Red Maple Swamp Location: 43.23129°N 70.69582°W

Native Veg Distribution: Surrounding, dominant

Invasive Plant Distribution: Single bushes

Maturity of Plants: Vegetative

Treatment: Manual pulling of roots and disposal of entire plant.

**Treatment Area:** Two barberry bushes found in the Cedar/Goosefoot clearing were pulled by staff in the 2017 field season.

**Disposal:** Black bag, then left to dry in barn

Tools Used: Pulaski, clippers

**Future Treatment:** Continue to monitor known sites for any new growth, especially if the plants were pulled during or after flowering.



#### **Japanese Knotweed**

Fallopia japonica

**Plant Origin:** Japanese knotweed is native to Eastern Asia and was first introduced to the U.S. in the late 1800s originally as an ornamental plant, and later used for erosion control. It is now located in the majority of U.S. states and considered invasive in 39 of them.

**Plant Information:** Japanese knotweed is an herbaceous shrub like perennial with smooth upright stems and swollen joints surrounded by a membranous sheath. The alternating, pinnate simple leaves are usually 4-6 inches long with complete edges and a wide oval shape with a pointed tip. In the summer the plant produces small white-green flowers and winged fruits. The stalks of knotweed look similar to those of bamboo.

**Threats to Native Habitats:** Knotweed rapidly spreads from one area to another, shading out other plants with its broad leaves. Knotweed can grow up to 10 feet and is able to thrive in many diverse environments. Once established, it is very difficult to eradicate because of its ability to quickly resprout from its roots. If knotweed is left unchecked, it has been known to rapidly and aggressively alter native ecosystems.

**Location:** There is one known remaining knotweed site located down the **first multiple use access point** off of the dirt part of Mountain Road before the Wintergreen trail.

Mountain Road Location N43°13.239 W070°41.985

Native Veg Distribution: Surrounding

Invasive Plant Distribution: Monoculture

Maturity of Plants: Vegetative

Treatment: Hand pulling/manual

**Treatment Area:** The known knotweed site was addressed and all plants were pulled twice during this field season. It is important to pull and bag all roots, runners, and plant fragments as the knotweed will resprout from any roots carrying the plant's genetic material.

Disposal: Black bag, then left to dry in barn loft

Tools Used: Hand pick, Pulaski, clippers, trowel

**Future Treatment:** Due to disturbances by human activity, pulling the knotweed will be necessary in future seasons. The known sites should be monitored for other invasive plant species.



#### **Leafy Spurge**

Euphorbia esula

**Plant Origin:** Leafy spurge is native to central and southern Europe as well as parts of Asia. It was accidentally introduced to the U.S. in the early 1800s as a seed contaminant. It is now present in the majority of the U.S. except for in the South.

**Plant Information:** Leafy spurge is a perennial with oval-lance shaped leaves and small yellow flowers in clusters of threes. This invasive can be identified by a white sap released by the plant upon breaking the stem.

**Threats to Native Habitats:** Leafy spurge is a threat to native plant species because it releases toxins that prevent plants from growing underneath it. It also shades out other species, aggressively taking over land.

**Location:** Leafy spurge has been found along the **right of the access road** leading to the summit, diagonal to the gated entrance to the generator.

Access Road Location: N43°13.342 W070°41.525

Native Veg Distribution: Mixed

Invasive Plant Distribution: Scattered plants

Maturity of Plants: Vegetative and flowers

Treatment: Hand pulling/manual

**Treatment Area:** All of the leafy spurge was addressed and pulled from the one known location by staff in the 2017 field season. **2023:** Leafy spurge was found and pulled in its previous known location.

Disposal: Black bag, left to dry in the barn

Tools Used: trowel

**Future Treatment:** Continue to monitor known sites and pull any if found. Flowering begins mid-June so try and pull any plants before then to prevent seeds from spreading.







#### Lesser Burdock

Arctium minus

**Plant Origin:** Lesser burdock is originally from Europe, and is thought to have been introduced to the U.S. by early French and English colonists. It is now found in the majority of the U.S. except for in some areas along the southern border.

**Plant Information:** Lesser burdock, also known as common burdock, is a biennial in the aster family, typically identified by its prickly burs that sprout pink, purple, or white spiny flower heads in the second year of growth between July and October. In the first year of growth, burdock forms a basal rosette with large heart shaped leaves.

Threats to Native Habitat: Lesser burdock hosts root rot and powdery mildew.

Location: Burdock is located to the right and behind the barn, as well as along Fisher trail.

Fisher Trail Location: N43°13.396 W070°41.600

#### Native Veg Distribution: Surrounding

Invasive Plant Distribution: Large scattered plants (4-5ft tall)

Maturity of Plants: Flowering

**Treatment:** Hand pulling/manual

**Treatment Area:** Trail crew and volunteers pulled 8 bags of burdock from the barn and Fisher trail area in the 2017 field season.

**2023:** Several burdock plants were removed from the shrubland behind the barn and the fisher trail area.

**Future Treatment:** Several burdock plants still remain in the Fisher trail barn area so continue to closely monitor that area and pull any left over. In future seasons, try and pull before the plant begins flowering and producing seeds (late summer/mid-August).





#### **Morrow's Honeysuckle**

Lonicera morrowii

**Plant Origin:** Morrow's honeysuckle is originally from Japan and South Korea, and was first introduced to the U.S. in the 1800s as an ornamental plant as well as to help control soil erosion. Today it is most prevalent in the mid-Atlantic region, but has spread as far as Maine and Wisconsin.

**Plant Information:** Morrow's honeysuckle has elliptical leaves along a light brown stem, which is discernible by its hollow pith. In the spring, the shrub sprouts small white flowers followed by bright red berries. This invasive shrub can grow up to seven feet tall.

**Threats to Native Habitats:** The berries produced by morrow's honeysuckle allow the plant to rapidly propagate itself across open woodlands, fields, and roadsides. The dense vegetation formed by this invasive honeysuckle shades out native plants, altering the ecosystem. In addition the berries produced provide much less nutritional value for the animals that eat them than the berries of native plants.

**Location:** Morrow's honeysuckle has been identified in several locations at the summit. In the past two plants were located along **Big A by the cell tower**, and one plant was located **southeast of the lodge** in the shrubland in the 2017 season. There have also been bushes found in the **Cedar/Goosefoot clearing** by the man-made pond in past seasons.

Summit Lodge Location: N43°13.396 W070°41.505

Native Veg Distribution: dominant, surrounding Invasive Plant Distribution: single bush

Maturity of Plants: Vegetative, berries

Treatment: Hand pulling/manual

#### **Treatment Area:**

2015: The trail crew pulled 2 honeysuckle bushes near the cell tower and one bush from the south side of the fence surrounding the water tower.
2017: The one bush southeast of the lodge was pulled by staff.
2023: One small bush was found in the shrubland along the YWD tower fence, on the side that is facing the ocean.

Disposal: Black bag, left in the barn to dry

Tools Used: Clippers, Pulaski

**Future Treatment:** The best approach for future seasons will be to monitor the known areas early in the season (April-May) before the honeysuckle reaches seed-bearing stage, preventing the spread of the berries by birds. The sensitive area around the water tower and cell tower should also be carefully searched throughout the season. PULL IN SPRING/EARLY SUMMER before bushes begin producing red berries.







#### **Multiflora Rose**

Rosa multiflora

**Plant Origin:** Multiflora rose is originally from eastern Asia and was first introduced to the U.S. in the 1800s for ornamental purposes. Starting in the 1930s it was used to help prevent soil erosion and act as a natural barrier on highways and in pastures. It can now be found mainly in the eastern part of the U.S.

**Plant Information:** Multiflora rose is a perennial shrub with thorny arching stems and opposite serrate leaves. Small fragrant white flowers appear on the shrub in May, which later form red rose hips. Multiflora rose can be distinguished from other rose species by its fringed bracts ("hair" on stem) located at the node of the leaf stems.

**Threats to Native Habitats:** Multiflora rose shrubs grow in dense thickets that prevent native species from growing. This invasive plant can thrive in woodlands, prairies, fields, roadsides, savannahs, and disturbed sites. On average, one multiflora rose shrub produces a million seeds a year, which can remain dormant in the soil for up to twenty years.

**Location:** There is a multiflora rose location along the left corner of **Old Mountain Road**. In the past it has also been found along the summit staircase. In the 2023 field season, a multiflora rose plant was located on the edge of the Atlantic White Cedar swamp, directly off of the Cedar trail.

Old Mtn. Road Location: N43°12.925 W070°40.211

Cedar Swamp Location: 43.23002°N 70.69721°W

Native Veg Distribution: Surrounding

Invasive Plant Distribution: Single dense plant

Maturity of Plants: Flowers

**Treatment:** In 2023, the multiflora rose found on the edge of the cedar swamp was pulled and bagged.

**Suggested Treatment:** If any are found they should be pulled as soon as possible, making sure to remove all roots.





#### **Oriental Bittersweet**

Celastrus orbiculatus

**Plant Origin:** Oriental bittersweet originated from East Asia and was introduced to the U.S. in the 1860s as an ornamental plant and to help with erosion control. It is currently found in the Northeastern and Midwestern parts of the U.S.

**Plant Information:** Oriental bittersweet, also known as Asiatic bittersweet, is a woody vine that wraps itself around trees and other supporting objects. The bittersweet vine can climb up to 60 feet. Young stems are green while larger, mature stems are a light brown color. Bittersweet's oblong leaves are alternating with serrated edges. Leaves are shiny green in the summer months, turning yellow in the fall. The flowers, usually appearing in May or June, are green-yellow with five petals.

**Threats to Native Habitats:** Oriental bittersweet aggressively climbs up native trees and shrubs, smothering, constricting, and even uprooting them. The dense leaves can also shade out other species. Due to its ability to hybridize with American bittersweet, oriental bittersweet can threaten native genetic biodiversity.

Location: Oriental bittersweet has been found in several disturbed areas along Mountain Road, Cedar Trail, as well as the summit. On the summit bittersweet was found both inside and next to the fence area by the outhouse, as well as to the right of the lodge in the garden beds. A large amount of bittersweet was located behind the water district gate on Mountain Road lining both sides of the trail and in the clearing to the right of the Cedar/Goosefoot intersection (disturbed site by the old ski lift). It has also been found along the rocks lining the parking lot on Mountain Road (access point adjacent to Wintergreen trail). Bittersweet sites include forest clearings and trailside locations with previous human disturbances.

Fence/Outhouse Location:	YWD Gate Location:
N43°13.403	N43°12.936
W070°41.568	W070°41.233

Cedar/Goosefoot Clearing Location: N43°13.732 W070°41.894

Native Veg Distribution: Mixed

Invasive Plant Distribution: Scattered plants

Maturity of Plants: Vegetative

**Treatment:** Cutting vines with clippers and manually pulling and disposing of roots. Vines hanging from trees can be left if they are not yet flowering.

#### **Treatment Areas:**

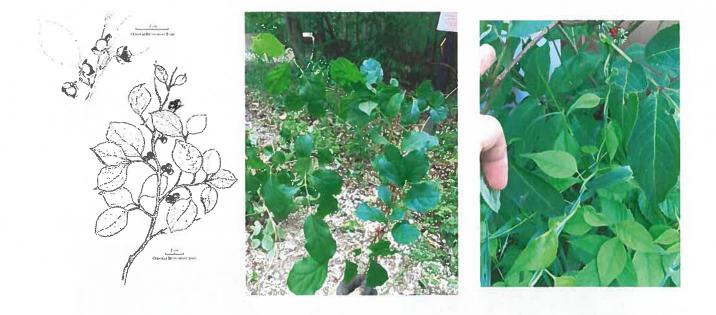
2015: Oriental bittersweet has been addressed at the summit fence location, the trail access point on Mountain Road (adjacent to wintergreen trail) and the ski lift clearing site.
2017: During the 2017 season oriental bittersweet was addressed at the summit, YWD gate, and the ski lift clearing site locations.

**2023:** Plants were pulled on the north side of the YWD tower fence and on the trail access point on Mountain Road (adjacent to wintergreen trail).

Disposal: Black bag, left on barn loft to die/dry out, then to landfill

Tools Used: clippers, Pulaski, pickmatic

**Future Treatment:** All known bittersweet locations should continue to be monitored in the future field seasons, especially in the old ski lift site, which was severely disturbed. In order to better contain and stop the bittersweet spread in the ski lift area, trail crew members should continue to pick up trash in the clearing location in future seasons. Buried bottles, cans, broken glass, and other debris have created a disrupted area for invasive plants to thrive while reducing the ability of native plants to grow there.



## Ragged Robin

Lychnis flos-cuculi

**Plant Origin:** Ragged robin is native to Europe and is thought to have been introduced either accidentally in the 1880s through ship ballast or as an ornamental plant. It is mainly found in the northeastern part of the U.S.

**Plant Information:** Ragged robin has thus far only been listed as invasive in Connecticut, but is on the rise in the northeast. This invasive wildflower spreads quickly and pushes out native species.

**Location:** Several ragged robin plants have been found near the intersection of Fisher trail and Big A with plants scattered going up the old trail.

Fisher Trail/Big A Location: N43°13.387 W070°41.629

Native Veg Distribution: Surrounding

Invasive Plant Distribution: Scattered

Maturity of Plants: Flowering

**Treatment:** Hand pulling

**Treatment Area:** The one known ragged robin site was addressed by staff during the 2023 field season.

**Disposal:** Black bag

Tools Used: trowel

**Future Treatment:** Continue to scan the known area for ragged robin in the future, but not a high priority.







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#### **Reed Canary Grass**

Phalaris arundinacea

**Plant Origin:** Reed canary grass is native to both Europe, Asia, and North America. The Eurasian of this plant however is far more aggressive than the one native to the U.S. and is now much more prevalent. It was originally introduced to the U.S. in the 1800s to help with erosion control, and is currently present in 43 states.

**Plant Information:** Reed canary grass is a perennial that typically grows in wet soil. Leaves are arranged in a basal rosette around the course stem, which can grow 6-8 feet tall. The seed clusters turn from green to a purple-ish color in full bloom before becoming straw colored when the seed finally forms.

**Threats to Native Habitats:** The extensive root system of reed canary grass allows it to quickly establish itself in wetland areas, where it densely grows, forcing out other vegetation. Seeds spread rapidly from a panicle at the top of the plant. This invasive species can also withstand drought which allows it to outcompete native plants.

**Location:** Reed canary grass is located throughout the summit. It is concentrated in clusters around the picnic table at **sunset overlook**, along the Big A trail, on the back side of the **barn**, and at the entrance to **Fisher trail** with patches extending along the area to the right of the trail.

Sunset Overlook Location: N43°13.414 W070°41.577

Native Veg Distribution: Mixed

Invasive Plant Distribution: Scattered single plants and clumps of plants.

Maturity of Plants: Seeds

Treatment: Snipping off seeds, hand pulling/manual

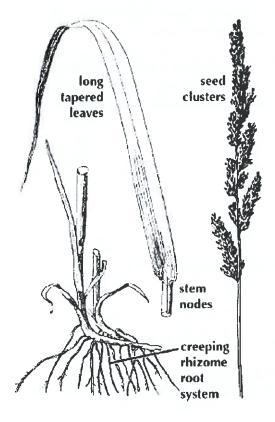
**Treatment Areas:** The sunset overlook and Big A reed canary grass locations were addressed in the 2017 season. The seeding tops were cut and bagged, stalks and roots were not pulled.

Disposal: Black bag, the left to dry in barn

Tools Used: Scissors

**Future Treatment:** The trail crew should carefully monitor the area and cut the tops of the grass as soon as it begins to produce seeds and before seeds begin to mature which occurs in early July.







#### **Spotted Knapweed**

Centaurea maculosa

**Plant Origin:** Spotted knapweed is native to Europe and was accidentally introduced to the U.S. in the late 1800s through contaminated seed or ballast. It has been reported to be in all of the continental United States except for Texas, Georgia, and Oklahoma.

**Plant Information:** Spotted knapweed is characterized by leaves arranged in a basal rosette, with short stalks bearing purple or pink flowers and alternating loved leaves. Brown leaf-like bracts can be found near the base of the flower. One large root goes straight down and smaller roots grow outward from the base of the stem, making extraction difficult without the stem breaking off at the soil.

**Threats to Native Habitats:** Spotted knapweed releases a toxin into the surrounding soil that prevents other plant species from growing. This excludes native plants from growing in the surrounding area, which increases soil degradation and run-off because the water holding capacity of the soil is greatly reduced.

**Location:** Spotted knapweed is concentrated at the summit along the **edge of the field** and the hill opposite the barn. (As far as Blueberry Bluff)

Barn Location: N43°13.391 W070°41.574

#### Native Veg Distribution: Surrounding

Invasive Plant Distribution: Scattered plants and clumps

Maturity of Plants: Flowering and vegetative

#### Treatment;

**2015:** All of the known knapweed was hand pulled by volunteers and trail crew members on June 27<sup>th</sup>, 2015.

2016: Knapweed all pulled by staff

**2017:** All knapweed was pulled in the surrounding barn area by staff

**2023:** Knapweed was found in the direct area surrounding the barn and was pulled upon discovery

Disposal: Black bag

Tools Used: Handpick, Dandelion puller, trowel (large plants)

**Future Treatment:** In future field seasons, the crew should carefully scan the barn/field area and pull any knapweed, several times throughout the season.





#### **Yellow Rocket**

Barbarea vulgaris

**Plant Origin:** This plant is native to Europe and Japan. It was most likely introduced to the United States from imported crop seeds, ship ballast, or imported plant material. It has now become a major weed pest throughout the United States.

**Plant Information:** Yellow rocket, or wintercress, is a biennial/perennial forb that is a member of the Brassicaceae (mustard) family. In its first year, the leaves of yellow rocket form a basal rosette and then become tall flowering stalks the next year. The leaves get progressively smaller as they go up the stem. The leaves are deeply lobed with 1-4 pairs of rounded lobes on the stalk. Yellow rocket has thin, pod-like fruit and flowers that grow in rounded clusters.

**Threats to Native Habitats:** Yellow rocket thrives in disturbed sites such as along roadsides, fields, and construction sites. It can form dense colonies and outcompete native plant species.

**Location:** Yellow rocket has been found in the shrubland around the barn and along the perimeter of the lower parking lot.

Native Veg Distribution: Surrounding

Invasive Plant Distribution: Single plants

Maturity of Plants: Vegetative/flowering

Treatment: Manual/hand removal

**Treatment Area:** Shrubland around the barn and along the perimeter of the lower parking lot.

Disposal: Black bag, left on barn loft to die/dry out, then to landfill

Tools Used: Trowel

Future Treatment: Continue to monitor known sites for any new growth.







IMAP INVASIVES: Imapinvasives.org/meimi/login

Username: chrboutin Password: buckthorn16

0r

Username: isamoroney Password: MountA2017

#### **Data Entry:**

Observation: Can be entered on smartphone or laptop. Addresses who, what, when, where, and photos of invasive species. Once the point is confirmed it cannot be edited.

Assessment: More detailed information of the invasive (area infested, percent covered, etc.)

Survey: Search for presence/absence of invasives (negative data)

Treatment: control effort details

Infestation management record: links together all records of a species in an area (under treatment, presumed extirpated, etc.)

The observation information is not just a point entered. Once it is confirmed, you will be able to enter polygon records not just a single point for infested areas.

To find Mount A data: click show my stats or search for either username in the observation table

# **TOWN COUNCIL**

# Agenda Information Sheet

Meeting Date: February 13, 2024	Item #	UB
Agenda Item: Chapter 130 Vehicles & Traffic		
Department Head Recommendation:		
Town Manager's Recommendation		
Town Attorney reviewed citizens questions and comments a accordingly.	ind made	minor changes
To adopt changes to the fines and penalties section made by	Attorney	
Requested Action		
Town Council to pass a motion to adopt changes.		
Vote		

Shall Section 130-33 of the Town of South Berwick Vehicles and Traffic Ordinance be amended as follows:

#### § 130-33. Violations and penalties.

**A.** Anyone issued a parking violation ticket from the Town of South Berwick will be assessed the following fine:

 For all violations except clearly marked handicapped/disability spots: \$20. Winter parking ban and all other improper parking charges not to include handicap parking:

> **\$50.00 per violation**. , after refusal to pay within 10 days the fine increases to \$75.00. If full payment is not received or postmarked within 14 calendar days from the date shown on the violation, the Town will send a letter to the violator and the imposed fine will increase to \$75.00. If full payment is not received or postmarked within 30 calendar days from the date of violation, the Town will send a follow-up letter to the violator, the Bureau of Motor Vehicles will be notified, and the violation may be referred to the District Court for prosecution. Letter sent after the ten day period, follow up letter after 30 days, then notify Bureau of Motor <u>Vehicles.</u>

(2) A fine of not less than \$200 and not-more than \$500 may be assessed for violations of clearly marked handicapped/disability spots. Handicap Parking violations:

\$200.00 per violation... If full payment is not received or postmarked within 14 calendar days from the date shown on the violation, the Town will send a letter to the violator and the imposed fine will increase to \$300.00. If full payment is not received or postmarked within 30 calendar days from the date of violation, the Town will send a follow-up letter to the violator, the Bureau of Motor Vehicles will be notified, and the violation may be referred to the District Court for prosecution. after refusal to pay within 10 days the fine increases to \$300.00. Letter sent to the violator after 10 days, follow up letter after 30 days, then notify Bureau of Motor Vehicles.

**B.** If said fine is not paid within <u>five 30</u> working <u>calendar</u> days of the violation, the violation may be referred to District Court for prosecution.

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(2) A fine of not less than \$200 and not more than \$500 may be assessed for violations of clearly marked handicapped/disability spots.

Handicap Parking violations:

<u>\$200.00 per violation.</u> If full payment is not received or postmarked within 14 calendar days from the date shown on the violation, the Town will send a letter to the violator and the imposed fine will increase to \$300.00. If full payment is not received or postmarked within 30 calendar days from the date of violation, the Town will send a follow-up letter to the violator, the Bureau of Motor Vehicles will be notified, and the violation may be referred to the District Court for prosecution.

**B.** If said fine is not paid within 30 calendar days of the violation, the violation may be referred to District Court for prosecution.

# **TOWN COUNCIL**

# Agenda Information Sheet

Meeting Date: February 13, 2024	Item #	NB
Agenda Item: Update on GWRLT/\$250,000 Warrant Question (	ГМ)	
Department Head Recommendation:		
Town Manager's Recommendation		
Open discussion with answer from the attorney. See attached.		
Requested Action		
Town Council to discuss and decide further action.		
Vote		

## Great Works Regional Land Trust/ Salmon Falls Tidal Waters Project

You'll see the draft language for the warrant article we discussed back in 2022 (I do not have a copy of the final warrant article, so please let me know if it differs in any way). As drafted, the article authorizes the appropriation of \$250,000 to assist the Great Works Regional Land Trust to purchase a particular piece of property of a defined number of acres on the Salmon Fals River tidal waters. If the Town wishes to instead give those funds to the GWRLT for other purposes, including the purchase of a different piece of property or for general operational purposes, the Town will need to vote to authorize such an expenditure through a new warrant article.

3. The Council discussed the proposed ballot questions for the November election regarding the Salmon Falls River Project. The Attorney drafted the language.

On a motion by Mr. James, seconded by Mr. Minihan, to place the following question on the November Election ballot, "To see if the Town will vote to appropriate \$250,000 from the Undesignated Fund to assist the Great Works Regional Land Trust Purchase 71 Acres of property on the Salmon Falls River Tidal Waters located at Map 6 Lots 14, 14A and 29A such property to be used for public uses, and the appropriation of such funds will not affect the current mil rate?"

On a motion by Mr. James, seconded by Mr. Minihan, it was unanimously voted to place the following question on the November Election ballot, "see if the Town will accept the ownership of land purchased by the Great Works Regional Land Trust on the Salmon Falls River Tidal waters, such property located at Map 6, Lots 14, 14A and 29A."

#### Tyanne Vasapoli

From:	Tin Smith <tinsmith53@gmail.com></tinsmith53@gmail.com>
Sent:	Thursday, February 1, 2024 12:35 PM
То:	Tim Pellerin
Cc:	Jennifer Janelle; Dawn Moreau
Subject:	Fwd: Pingree Announces Nearly \$400,000 to Protect, Preserve Coastal Maine Wetlands

Tim,

Below is the public announcement from Chellie Pingree's office on the National Coastal Wetland Conservation Grant program award. It is for the full amount that we requested. I have a call scheduled with the state program administrator on 2/9 to understand the process to release the funds.

Tin



Gabrielle Mannino | Deputy Press Secretary Congresswoman Chellie Pingree (D-Maine) 2354 Rayburn House Office Building Cell: 207-509-5904 Follow us: echelliepingree 🎔 🎯 🛟 🙆 D

From: Pingree Press Office <<u>PingreePress@mail.house.gov</u>>
Date: Wednesday, January 31, 2024 at 10:27 AM
To: Pingree Press Office <<u>PingreePress@mail.house.gov</u>>
Cc: Bonney, Victoria <<u>Victoria.Bonney@mail.house.gov</u>>
Subject: Pingree Announces Nearly \$400,000 to Protect, Preserve Coastal Maine Wetlands





## Pingree Announces Nearly \$400,000 to Protect, Preserve Coastal Maine Wetlands

The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife was awarded the federal grant to acquire 81.4 acres in York County on the Salmon Falls River, a tributary of the Piscataqua/Great Bay estuary system Contact: Victoria Bonney, 202-577-8541

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Maine First District Congresswoman Chellie Pingree, Ranking Member of the House Appropriations Interior and Environment Subcommittee, today announced a \$395,000 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) grant to support conservation efforts in Maine's Piscataqua/Great Bay estuary system. The <u>National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grant Program</u> funding will allow the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MDIFW), in partnership with the Great Works Regional Land Trust, to acquire 81.4 acres in York County on the Salmon Falls River. The Maine grant is among 12 projects across the country awarded funding today, totaling <u>\$10.2 million in seven coastal states</u> to protect, restore or enhance over 2,000 acres of coastal wetlands and adjacent upland habitats

"The Salmon Falls River has great ecological significance to Maine and New Hampshire's shared coastal estuary, which thousands of residents rely on for clean drinking water. In the face of increased polluted runoff, developmental pressures, and climate change, protecting and conserving wetlands like the Salmon Falls River is vital to ensuring the health and resilience of our environment and communities," **said Pingree.** "As Ranking Member of the Appropriations Subcommittee that oversees funding for the Fish and Wildlife Service, I am thrilled to see federal dollars supporting the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife and Great Works Regional Land Trust's critically important conservation efforts in Southern Maine."

"Coastal wetlands are important natural infrastructure systems protecting communities from the effects of climate change by mitigating the devastating impacts of storms, invasive species and sea-level rise," **said FWS Director Martha Williams.** "The National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants fund projects that help recover coastal-dependent species, enhance flood protection and water quality, provide economic benefits and increase outdoor recreational opportunities for our coastal communities."

"In 2023, we accomplished an incredible amount of work, including the most significant and ambitious projects we have ever undertaken. I have to thank our dedicated board and hard-working staff, as well as our grant partners, members, and individuals who donated to these projects and our collaboration with the town of South Berwick," **said Jordan Kelley, Executive Director Great Works Regional Land Trust.** "The FWS Grant/National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants Program provided us with the necessary funding support to acquire this ecologically significant property. Conserving land that supports the natural functions of the environment improves watershed health, habitat, and resilience in our changing world. Great Works Regional Land Trust is honored to receive these funds and carry on our vital work in conserving the best of southern Maine for everyone, forever."

The FWS annually awards grants of up to \$1 million to states and territories based on a national competition, which enables states to identify and address their highest conservation priorities in coastal areas. Since 1992, the Service has awarded more than \$500 million in grants under the program.

<u>Last June</u>, Pingree welcomed FWS Director Martha Williams to Maine for a tour of the Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge where they got a first-hand look at how the Refuge and FWS are working to protect native Maine shorebirds like saltmarsh sparrows and piping plovers.

As Chair of the House Appropriations Interior and Environment Subcommittee in the 117th Congress, <u>Pingree</u> <u>oversaw a significant funding increase</u> for the FWS, securing \$519 million for the National Wildlife Refuge System, \$15 million above the fiscal year 2021 enacted level.

###

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# **TOWN COUNCIL**

# Agenda Information Sheet

Meeting Date: February 13, 2024	Item #	NB	
Agenda Item: Update Property Tax Stabilization Program Funding	ng/LD646	(TM)	
Department Head Recommendation:			
Town Manager's Recommendation			
Open discussion about the proposed LD646 and amount of r we have not.	evenue re	ceived and shortfall	
Will present exact figures at the meeting.			
See attached.			
Requested Action			
Town Council to discuss.			
Vote			

# **PUBLIC HEARING ALERT**

## SUMMARY

The cost for reimbursing municipalities for the tax loss attributable to taxpayers' participation in the **Property Tax Stabilization Program has exceeded the amount appropriated by the Legislature in the last biennial budget.** As a result, tax assessors have been informed they will only receive 56% of the amount requested in their claim for reimbursement.

To cover this shortfall, bipartisan legislation has been introduced to cover the anticipated \$15M shortfall. This approach will ensure the remaining balance of the reimbursement payments is made in a timely manner.

Date	Tuesday, February 13, 2024	
Time	2:00PM	
Location	State House Room 228 (Committe on Appropriations and Financial Affairs)	
Торіс	LD 646, "An Act to Fully Reimburse Municipalities for Lost Revenue Under the Property Tax Stabilization for Senior Citizens Program"	
Bill Information	LD 646 was a "placeholder" concept draft carried over from the previous session of the 131st Legislature. It is being amended. The amendment replaces the original bill, changes the title and adds an emergency preamble and emergency clause. It transfers \$15,000,000 from the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund to the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Property Tax Stabilization program, Other Special Revenue Funds account to be used to fully reimburse municipalities for revenue lost under the program. The Property Tax Stabilization program was established pursuant to Public Law 2021, chapter 751 and amended by Public Law 2023, chapter 412, section S-10 to apply only to the property tax year beginning April 1, 2023.	
Testimony Submission	You can testify in-person, electronically via Zoom, or submit written testimony through the Legislature's online form or by email. Online submission form: <u>https://www.mainelegislature.org/testimony/</u> Email: <u>AFA@legislature.maine.gov</u>	

## LD 646 - PUBLIC HEARING

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES 2 STATE HOUSE STATION AUGUSTA, ME 04333-0002 (207) 287-1440

# Property Tax Stabilization Program Funding/LD646

Under 36 M.R.S. § 6281(5), the State may reimburse municipalities for up to 100% of the tax loss attributable to taxpayers' participation in the Property Tax Stabilization Program. The 131<sup>st</sup> Legislature appropriated \$15,000,000 in FY24 (PL23, c.17) for purposes of funding those reimbursements. To date, municipalities have submitted reimbursement claims totaling approximately \$26,500,000. Due to the shortfall in funding, Maine Revenue Services is in the process of issuing partial payments to each municipality that submitted a claim for reimbursement, and they will initially receive 56% of the amount requested. To cover the shortfall, Maine Revenue Services is requesting an additional \$15,000,000 in the supplemental budget bill, with the expectation that, once approved by the Legislature, the balance of the reimbursement payments would be made later this spring.

As a reminder, the Property Tax Stabilization Program only applies to the property tax year beginning April 1, 2023, and claims for reimbursement must have been submitted by November 1, 2023, or 30 days after the commitment of taxes, whichever is later.

Any questions may be directed to: <u>municipal.services@maine.gov</u>.

## APPROPRIATIONS AND FINANCIAL AFFAIRS Public Hearing 2:00 p.m. Tuesday, February 13, 2024 DRAFT PROPOSED COMMITTEE AMENDMENT

**L.D. 646**, "An Act to Provide Appropriations and Allocations for the Operations of State Government" (Concept Draft Carried over from 1<sup>st</sup> Special Session)

Amend the bill by striking out the title and substituting the following:

# "An Act to Fully Reimburse Municipalities for Lost Revenue Under the Property Tax Stabilization for Senior Citizens Program"

Amend the bill by inserting before enacting clause the following:

**Emergency preamble. Whereas,** acts and resolves of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and

**Whereas,** certain municipalities have not been fully reimbursed for lost revenue resulting from underfunding of the property tax stabilization program established pursuant to Public Law 2021, chapter 751 and amended by Public Law 2023, chapter 412, section S-10 to apply only to the property tax year beginning April 1, 2023.

Whereas, the lost revenue may have an immediate and material effect on municipalities and

Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature, these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,'

Amend the bill by striking out everything after the enacting clause and inserting the following:

Sec. 1. Transfer to the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Property Tax Stabilization Program. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, on or before March 1, 2024, the State Controller shall transfer \$15,000,000 from the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund to the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Property Tax Stabilization program, Other Special Revenue Funds account to fully reimburse municipalities for lost revenue under the Property Tax Stabilization program in the property tax year beginning April 1, 2023 only.

**Sec. 2. Appropriations and allocations.** The following appropriations and allocations are made.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF

#### Property Tax Stabilization Z368

Initiative: Provides a one-time allocation to fully reimburse municipalities for lost revenue under the property tax stabilization program established pursuant to Public Law 2021, chapter 751 as amended by Public Law 2023, chapter 412 sec. S-10.

OTHER SPECIAL REVENUE FUNDS	<b>2023-24</b>	<b>2024-25</b>
All Other	\$15.000.000	\$0
OTHER SPECIAL REVUENUE FUNDS TOTAL	\$15,000,000	\$0

**Emergency Clause.** In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this legislation takes effect when approved.

#### SUMMARY

#### SUMMARY

This amendment replaces the original bill, which was a concept draft changes the title and adds an emergency preamble and emergency clause. It transfers \$15,000,000 from the unappropriated surplus of the General Fund to the Department of Administrative and Financial Services, Property Tax Stabilization program, Other Special Revenue Funds account to be used to fully reimburse municipalities for revenue lost under the program. The Property Tax Stabilization program was established pursuant to Public Law 2021, chapter 751 and amended by Public Law 2023, chapter 412, section S-10 to apply only to the property tax year beginning April 1, 2023.

# **TOWN COUNCIL**

# Agenda Information Sheet

Meeting Date: February 13,2024	Item #	NB
Agenda Item: Update on Traffic Light Funding (TM)		
Department Head Recommendation:		
Town Manager's Recommendation		
Received the approved work plan last week from Maine DC See attached.	T for 2024	4-2025.
Requested Action		
Town Council -Informational/Discussion.		
Vote		

ID/Year	Municipality	Scope	Name	Description Tot	al Project Cost
028296.00 <b>2026</b> HCP 4	Shapleigh	Highway-Bridges Bridge Replacement	Route 11	Shapleigh Bridge (#3637) over Pump Box Brook. Located 0.07 of a mile south of Back Road.	\$3,500,000
WR 46395 <b>2024</b> HCP 4	Shapleigh	Drainage Maintenance	Route 11	Ditching on Route 11 in Shapleigh. Beginnin at the intersection of Route 109 and extending 4.71 miles north to the intersection of Jones Road.	-
023136.00 <b>2024</b> HCP 4	South Berwick	Highway-Bridges Bridge Improvements - PE Only	Route 101	Toll Bridge (#3017) over Salmon Falls River Located 0.27 of a mile northwest of Waterside Lane.	\$100,000
023645.00 <b>2026</b> HCP 4	South Berwick	Highway-Bridges Bridge Wearing Surface Replacement	Main Street	Salmon Falls Bridge (#5700) over Salmon Falls River. Located on the New Hampshire Maine state line.	\$1,000,000
028290.00 <b>2026</b> HCP 2	South Berwick	Highway-Bridges Bridge Painting	Route 4	Landing Bridge (#3027) over Salmon Falls River. Located on the New Hampshire-Main state line.	<sup>9</sup> \$800,000
028306.00 <b>2026</b> HCP 4	South Berwick	Highway-Bridges Bridge Painting	Main Street	Salmon Falls Bridge (#5700) over Salmon Falls River. Located 0.33 of a mile northwes of Route 236.	t \$500,000
028498.00 2024 HCP 2	South Berwick	Highway Construction/Rehabilitation Urban Highways Reconstruction - PE Only	Route 4	Beginning at Harold L. Dow Highway and extending north 0.20 of a mile to Portland Street. KACTS Sponsored.	\$520,000
024281.00 <b>2025</b> HCP 1	Waterboro	Highway Safety and Spot Improvements Rural Highways Large Culvert Replacement	Route 202	Large culvert (#46515) located 0.17 of a mile west of Old Alfred Road.	9 \$980,000
027118.00 <b>2026</b> HCP 1, 3	Waterboro	Highway Safety and Spot Improvements Rural Highways Install Or Replace Traffic Signals	Route 5/Route 202	Located at the the intersection of Route 202 and Route 5, Route 202 and Townhouse Road, and Route 202 and Goodwins Mills Road.	\$1,470,000
028240.00 <b>2026</b> HCP 4	Waterboro	Highway-Minor Spans Bridge Replacement	West Road	Brocks Bridge (#1282) over Carll Branch. Located 0.63 of a mile west of Route 4.	\$2,000,000

### TOWN COUNCIL

## Agenda Information Sheet

Meeting Date: 2/13/2024	NB #			
Agenda Item: TIF Monies				
Informational				
The workshop costs to entice more residents to come to the workshop and participate in the Downtown revitalization programing project.				
Town Manager's Recommendation:				
To approve up to \$225 in childcare costs and up to \$350 in food costs for each of the two workshops scheduled in the Wright Peirce Downtown Revitalization project to be funded by the TIF.				
Requested Action:				
To make a motion to approve up to \$225 in childcare costs and up to \$350 in food costs for each of the two workshops scheduled in the Wright Peirce Downtown Revitalization project to be funded by the TIF.				
Vote				