

- (5) Encourage owners of productive farm and forest land to enroll in the current use taxation programs.
- (6) Permit land use activities that support productive agriculture and forestry operations, such as roadside stands, greenhouses, firewood operations, sawmills, log buying yards, and pick-your-own operations.
- (7) Include agriculture, commercial forestry operations, and land conservation that supports them in local or regional economic development plans.

5. Marine Resources (if applicable)

A. State Goal and State Coastal Policies

- (1) To protect the State's marine resources industry, ports and harbors from incompatible development and to promote access to the shore for commercial fishermen and the public.
- (2) For coastal communities, the *Growth Management Act* requires that a local comprehensive plan address the state coastal management policies (38 M.R.S.A. §1801). These are:
 - a. To promote the maintenance, development, and revitalization of the State's ports and harbors for fishing, transportation and recreation;
 - b. To manage the marine environment and its related resources to preserve and improve the ecological integrity and diversity of marine communities and habitats, to expand our understanding of the productivity of the Gulf of Maine and coastal waters and to enhance the economic value of the State's renewable marine resources;
 - c. To support shoreline management that gives preference to water-dependent uses over other uses, that promotes public access to the shoreline and that considers the cumulative effects of development on coastal resources;
 - d. To discourage growth and new development in coastal areas where, because of coastal storms, flooding, landslides or sea-level rise, it is hazardous to human health and safety;
 - e. To encourage and support cooperative state and municipal management of coastal resources;
 - f. To protect and manage critical habitat and natural areas of state and national significance and maintain the scenic beauty and character of the coast even in areas where development occurs;
 - g. To expand the opportunities for outdoor recreation and to encourage appropriate coastal tourist activities and development;

- h. To restore and maintain the quality of our fresh, marine and estuarine waters to allow for the broadest possible diversity of public and private uses; and,
- i. To restore and maintain coastal air quality to protect the health of citizens and visitors and to protect enjoyment of the natural beauty and maritime characteristics of the Maine coast.

B. Analyses

To generate minimum analyses to address state goals, use Conditions and Trends data in Section 3.5(C) to answer the following questions.

- (1) Is coastal water quality being monitored on a regular basis?
- (2) Is there a local or regional plan in place to identify and eliminate pollution sources?
- (3) Has closing of clam or worm flats threatened the shellfishing industry, and are sources of contamination known? If so, are sources point (direct discharge) or nonpoint sources?
- (4) Are traditional water-dependent uses thriving or in decline? What are the factors affecting these uses? If current trends continue, what will the waterfront look like in 10 years?
- (5) Is there reasonable balance between water-dependent and other uses, and between commercial and recreational uses? If there have been recent conversions of uses, have they improved or worsened the balance?
- (6) How does local zoning treat land around working harbors?
- (7) Is there a local or regional harbor or bay management plan? If not, is one needed?
- (8) Are there local dredging needs? If so, how will they be addressed?
- (9) Is there adequate access, including parking, for commercial fishermen and members of the public? Are there opportunities for improved access?
- (10) Are important points of visual access identified and protected?

C. Conditions and Trends

Minimum data required to address Analyses:

- (1) The community's Comprehensive Planning Marine Resources Data Set prepared and provided to the community by the Department of Marine Resources, and the Office, or their designees.
- (2) A map and / or description of water-dependent uses.

- (3) A brief summary of current regulations influencing land use patterns on or near the shoreline.
- (4) A description of any local or regional harbor or bay management plans or planning efforts.
- (5) The location of facilities (wharves, boat ramps, pump-out stations, etc.), with a brief description of any regional or local plans to improve facilities.
- (6) A description or map showing public access points to the shore. Include a brief description of their use, capacity, physical condition, and plans to improve, expand, or acquire facilities such as parking or toilets.
- (7) A list of scenic resources along the shoreline, including current ownership (public or private) and any protections.

D. Policies

Minimum policies required to address state goals:

- (1) To protect, maintain and, where warranted, improve marine habitat and water quality.
- (2) To foster water-dependent land uses and balance them with other complementary land uses.
- (3) To maintain and, where warranted, improve harbor management and facilities.
- (4) To protect, maintain and, where warranted, improve physical and visual public access to the community's marine resources for all appropriate uses including fishing, recreation, and tourism.

E. Strategies

Minimum strategies required to address state goals:

- (1) Identify needs for additional recreational and commercial access (which includes parking, boat launches, docking space, fish piers, and swimming access).
- (2) Encourage owners of marine businesses and industries to participate in clean marina/boatyard programs.
- (3) Provide information about the Working Waterfront Access Pilot Program and current use taxation program to owners of waterfront land used to provide access to or support the conduct of commercial fishing activities.
- (4) Support implement of local and regional harbor and bay management plans.
- (5) If applicable, provide sufficient funding for and staffing of the harbormaster and/or harbor commission.

- (6) Work with local property owners, land trusts, and others to protect major points of physical and visual access to coastal waters, especially along public ways and in public parks.