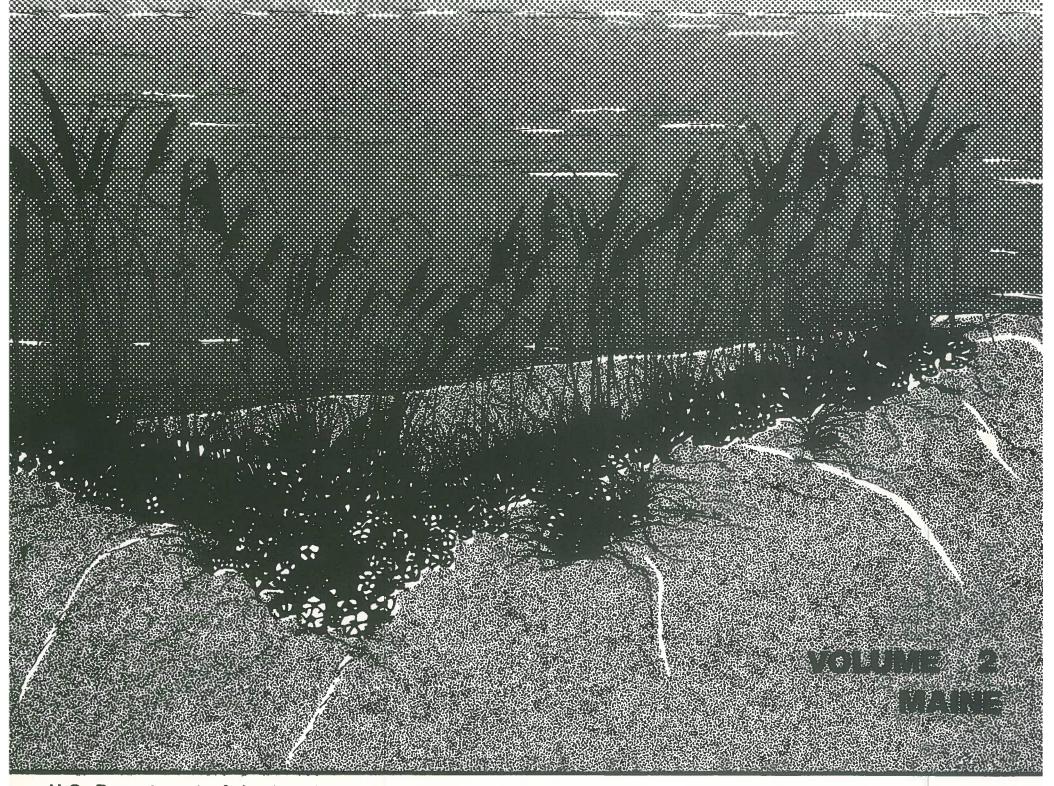
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# REPORT TO CONGRESS: COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM

Proposed Recommendations for Additions to or Deletions from the Coastal Barrier Resources System



U.S. Department of the Interior



February 1987

# REPORT TO CONGRESS: COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM

# VOLUME 2

Proposed Recommendations for Additions to or Deletions from the Coastal Barrier Resources System

#### MAINE

Mapped, edited, and published by the Coastal Barriers Study Group

United States Department of the Interior
William P. Horn, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

#### February 1987

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#### MAINE

#### INTRODUCTION

The Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA) of 1982 (Public Law 97-348) established the Coastal Barrier Resources System (CBRS), a system of undeveloped coastal barriers along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts. This atlas of coastal barriers in Maine has been prepared in accordance with Section 10 of CBRA (16 U.S.C. 3509), which states:

Sec. 10. Reports to Congress.

(a) In General.--Before the close of the 3-year period beginning on the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall prepare and submit to the Committees a report regarding the System.

(b) Consultation in Preparing Report.—The Secretary shall prepare the report required under subsection (a) in consultation with the Governors of the States in which System units are located and with the coastal zone management agencies of the States in which System units are located and after providing opportunity for, and considering, public comment.

(c) Report Content.--The report required under subsection (a) shall contain--

- (1) recommendations for the conservation of fish, wildlife, and other natural resources of the System based on an evaluation and comparison of all management alternatives, and combinations thereof, such as State and local actions (including management plans approved under the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.)), Federal actions (including acquisition for administration as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System), and initiatives by private organizations and individuals;
- (2) recommendations for additions to, or deletions from, the Coastal Barrier Resources System, and for modifications to the boundaries of System units;
  - (3) a summary of the comments received from the Governors of the States, State coastal zone management agencies, other government officials, and the public regarding the System; and

(4) an analysis of the effects, if any, that general revenue sharing grants made under section 102 of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Amendments of 1972 (31 U.S.C. 1221) have had on undeveloped coastal barriers.

This atlas of Maine includes delineations of the CBRS units designated by Congress in 1982 and delineations of proposed recommendations for additions and modifications to the CBRS that will be provided to Congress by the Department of the Interior following public review and comment.

Under the direction of the Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, this report has been prepared by the Coastal Barriers Study Group, a task force of professionals representing the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Geological Survey, and other Departmental offices.

#### **BACKGROUND**

Lying at the northeastern point of the conterminous United States, Maine contains 33,215 square miles, including 2,295 square miles of water, an area that accounts for nearly one-half of New England. It also has the longest shoreline in New England (3,400 miles) and is famed for its more than 3,000 coves, bays, fjords, and islands.

Maine's population is just over 1 million; 47 percent live in coastal towns. Much of the population is located in the major cities of Bangor, Waterville, Augusta, Lewiston, Auburn, and Portland, which are near the coast or on coastal rivers.

The natural resource base of Maine continues to be its extensive forest land and coastal environments. The primary resources are timber, sand, gravel, limestone, building stone, peat, shellfish, and oceanic fish.

The landscapes of Maine include mountains (Mt. Katahdin is the highest at 5,267 feet), deep forests in central and northern Maine, and picturesque coves and bays along the coast. Its wildlife is equally diverse, including animals no longer or rarely seen elsewhere in the Northeast. Sea birds and mammals are particularly numerous along the coast. The extensive estuary associated with the Kennebec River is unique among rivers on the Atlantic coast because the river supplies

enough sediment from inland sources to create barrier beaches--the Reid, Popham, and Small Point beach systems--at its mouth (Trudeau 1979).

The coastal area supports diverse industries including Maine's oldest and most traditional one-fishing. In 1975, fishing contributed \$249 million to the State's economy. Aquaculture is a growing industry and includes oyster, blue mussel, and lobster culture, along with hatcheries for salmon and trout. Farming continues along the coast, but has declined in recent years.

Recreation provides a major source of income for coastal communities. It is especially important along the easily accessible southeastern region between Kittery and Bar Harbor. An estimated 5.5 million people visit Maine yearly, and two-thirds of them go to the coastal region. Over 15 percent of all houses along the coast are seasonal homes. Nearly 77 percent of Maine's recreation-related employment occurs in the coastal zone.

Mineral development includes the quarrying of rock (the coastal mines of Stonington are most notable) for export, limestone for use in cement and fertilizer, and sand and gravel for fill. Oil is imported at Portland and Searsport, which have deep harbors. There is growing interest in developing additional deepwater ports along Maine's coast. Most manufacturing is done in York, Cumberland, Androscoggin, Sagadahoc, and Kennebec Counties.

#### COASTAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

#### Maine Coastal Resource Management

Maine's Coastal Program was established in 1969 and received Federal approval under the Coastal Zone Management Act (CZM) in 1978. The coastal zone includes islands, transitional and intertidal areas, salt marshes, wetlands, and beaches, and as required by the Act, extends seaward to the outer limit of the U.S. territorial sea. The coastal area also extends inland to those areas that may have a direct and significant impact on coastal waters. The State has passed 13 core laws addressing the coastal area. Though some of these laws were passed to meet the requirements of CZM, other factors, such as the following, have helped to define Maine's Coastal Program:

- an extensive inventory of natural resources including the development of over 200 maps;
- the use of political limits for the area, rather than physical or cultural features, to simplify implementation procedures and avoid inequities within a single town; and
- the use of the head of tide as a geographic and jurisdictional reference in a number of State laws.

The 13 core laws that make up the Maine Coastal Program are administered by various

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agencies within the State system. The laws are the basis of a strong regulatory program for the coastal zone. A description of each law follows:

- 1. The Protection and Improvement of Waters
  Act protects the quality of State waters
  by classifying them and requiring
  licenses for proposed discharges. It is
  administered by the Department of Environmental Protection.
- 2. The Alteration of Coastal Wetlands Act was passed in 1967 to protect the swamps, marshes, bogs, beaches, flats, and other wetlands bordering coastal waters by a permit system. It is administered by the Department of Environmental Protection.
- 3. The Shoreline Zoning and Subdivision Control Act requires municipalities to enact shoreland zoning for areas within 250 feet of water. It is administered by the Department of Environmental Protection.
- 4. The Land Use Regulation Act promotes principles of sound land use planning in unorganized areas. It is administered by the Land Use Regulation Commission.
- 5. The Land Subdivision Act requires municipalities to review subdivisions according to minimum State criteria. It is administered by the Municipal Planning Board and the Land Use Regulation Commission.
- 6. The <u>Site Location of Development Act</u> controls large projects through permit procedures. It is administered by the Department of Environmental Protection.
- 7. The Protection and Improvement of Air Act protects and enhances air quality by establishing standards and licensing proposed emissions. It is administered by the Department of Environmental Protection.
- 8. The Hazardous Waste, Septage, and Solid Waste Management Law promotes a coordinated statewide program regulating solid waste disposal. It is administered by the Department of Environmental Protection.
- 9. The Alteration of Rivers, Streams, and Brooks Act controls the alteration of flowing waters so that environmental quality is maintained. It is administered by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife.
- 10. The Oil Discharge Prevention and Pollution Control Act prevents, regulates, and expedites cleanup of oil spills; regulates the transfer and conveyance of oil; and sets up a fund for effective cleanup of spills. It is administered by the Department of Environmental Protection.
- 11. The Marine Resources Laws provide for the conservation of marine resources through regulations. It is administered by the Department of Marine Resources.

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- 12. The <u>Waterway Development and Conservation Act</u> regulates development of hydropower projects.
- 13. The Maine Rivers Act prohibits new dams and regulates development or redevelopment of existing dams on designated river segments.

#### Local Actions

In the private sector the Maine Coast Heritage Trust has been actively encouraging landowners to restrict voluntarily development on the coast, particularly on Parsons Beach and Jasper Beach in Machiasport.

The Maine Audubon Society worked with the State to develop regulations to protect sand dunes.

#### **EXISTING CBRS UNITS**

A brief description of each existing Coastal Barrier Resources System unit in Maine follows. Each unit is identified by its number, name, and the county in which it is located.

A01-Lubec Barriers (Washington). This unit consists of two main parts: a tombolo beach connecting West Quoddy Head State Park with the mainland, and a long, thin linear barrier spit which runs southward from South Lubec toward West Quoddy Head in Lubec Bay. An improved road crosses the tombolo to the state park. The spit has a sand road running its entire length and contains small dunes and strand vegetation. The spit protects a narrow bay and mudflat. The third part of this unit is a very thin spit running westward on West Quoddy Head just west of the Coast Guard Station on the north side. This unit is in the Town of Lubec.

A01A-Baileys Mistake (Washington). This unit consists of a very small bay barrier

protecting a small pond at the head of Baileys Mistake Bay, and a portion of shoreline around the north and east side of Baileys Mistake Bay.

A03-Jasper (Washington). This unit is also known as "Howard Cove Beach." It is a bay head barrier located between Seashore Mountain and Howard Mountain at the head of Howard Cove in the Town of Machiasport.

A03B-Starboard (Washington). This unit is a small spit jutting into Starboard Cove just south of the Village of Starboard in the Town of Machiasport. It includes a tidal flat and shoreline to the west of the spit. A light-duty road runs out to the spit and a sand road crosses the tidal flat.

A03C-Popplestone Beach/Roque Island (Washington). There are two parts to this unit. One is a beach around the western side of Roque Island Harbor. The second is a short bay barrier called Popplestone Beach which protects a small pond. Both sections are in the Town of Jonesport.

A05A-Seven Hundred Acre Island (Waldo). This unit contains two thin bay barriers and associated salt marshes on either side of the south end of Seven Hundred Acre Island in Penobscot Bay in Isleboro.

A05B-Head Beach (Sagadahoc). This unit consists of a sand/cobble beach called "Head Beach" which connects Hermit Island to the western side of Cape Small in Phippsburg. Also included are tidal flats and low-lying portions on the south side of Hermit Island.

A05C-Jenks Landing/Waldo Point (Cumberland). This unit consists of two parts on the north and south sides of Johnson Cove on Great Chebeague Island in Casco Bay.

A06-Cape Elizabeth (Cumberland). Two subunits make up this unit in the Town of Cape Elizabeth. The eastern subunit consists of

#### CBRS UNITS IN MAINE ESTABLISHED BY CONGRESS, 1982

Unit Name	Unit ID Code	County	Shoreline Length (miles)	Area (acres)
Lubec Barriers	A01	Washington	0.3	338.8
Baileys Mistake	A01A	Washington	1.5	29.8
Jasper	A03	Washington	0.2	59.8
Starboard	A03B	Washington	0.2	27.2
Popplestone Beach/		3		
Roque Island	A03C	Washington	1.8	34.9
Seven Hundred		3		
Acre Island	A05A	Waldo	1.2	102.1
Head Beach	A05B	Sagadahoc	0.7	125.6
Jenks Landing/				
Waldo Point	A05C	Cumberland	0.8	48.4
Cape Elizabeth	A06	Cumberland	0.8	42.7
Scarborough Beach	A07	Cumberland	0.8	97.5
Crescent Surf	A08	York	1.1	69.2
Seapoint	A09	York	0.6	69.4
Totals:			10.0	1,045.4

a small cape behind Richmond Island protecting a small pond and wetland. The western subunit contains a bay barrier, just east of the Cod Rocks, that protects a pond and marsh system.

A07-Scarborough Beach (Cumberland). This is a bay barrier protecting Massacre Pond and its associated marshes. Lands adjacent to both ends of the beach have residential developments, but the barrier itself is sparsely developed. Access to the area is primarily by two light-duty, paved roads. The beach is used for recreation by local residents. The area includes a freshwater pond, wetlands, and a barrier beach. It is located in the Town of Scarborough.

A08-Crescent Surf (York). There are two spits in this unit, both in the Town of Kennebunk: one extends east from a headland called Parsons Beach; the other, called Crescent Surf, extends westward. An upland peninsula lies between the two spits. The eastern spit borders on the Monson River Division and the western on the Upper Wells Division of the Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge. This area has a rocky intertidal region, a tidal creek/salt marsh ecosystem, and a pitch pine forest. Present development consists of at least four buildings which are serviced by private, lightduty roads. One road enters the northern end of the unit and runs south along the barrier. The second road meets the first about halfway along its length. The beach is used for recreation by local residents.

A09-Seapoint (York). This unit consists of two connected beaches on either side of a rocky headland called Seapoint; the northern beach is Seapoint Beach, and the southern is Crescent Beach. The unit is located in the Town of Kittery. Seapoint has a cobble beach backed by a storm ridge which has been modified by bulldozing for a road that is now closed. There is a freshwater marsh behind the barrier. Seapoint Beach receives moderate use by local residents. Access to the beach is by boat or by footpath down a dirt road closed to vehicles.

#### PROPOSED ADDITIONS AND MODIFICATIONS

This section identifies proposed recommendations for additions to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. The Secretary of the Interior, as directed by Section 10 of the Coastal Barrier Resources Act, will make his final recommendations to the Congress after a 90-day public comment period. The following proposed recommendations have been developed in response to public, State and Federal agency, and Congressional comments on the Coastal Barrier Draft Inventory developed by the Study Group. The inventory maps were available for public comment between March 4, 1985, and September 30, 1985. The process and criteria used in the inventory were described on March 4, 1985, in the Federal Register (Vol. 50, No. 42).

The State of Maine reviewed these documents and favors addition of all areas in the inventory, with the exception of ME-13, Stockton Harbor, because the area is subtidal and has no land above the high-tide line.

The Department received 4 other comments concerning Maine. All of these favored the CBRS expansion.

The Department of the Interior proposes to recommend that all undeveloped, unprotected coastal barriers and associated aquatic habitat identified in the inventory be added to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. The inclusion of additional associated aquatic habitat in AO8 (Crescent Surf) and of inholdings in A09 (Seapoint) is also recom-The Department agrees with the mended. State that ME-13 should be deleted from the inventory. A table presenting the Department's current position on each unit identified in the inventory follows this discussion.

Public comment on the proposed recommendations is solicited.

Comments should be directed to:

The Coastal Barriers Study Group Department of the Interior National Park Service P.O. Box 37127 Washington, DC 20013-7127.

#### REFERENCE

Ecology of barrier Trudeau, P.M. 1979. beaches in south central Maine. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Massachusetts, Amherst. 389 pp.

# SUMMARY OF PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COASTAL BARRIERS IN MAINE

Unit ID Code <sup>a</sup>	Unit Name <sup>b</sup>	County	Congress. Dist.	Shoreline Length (miles)	Area (acres) <sup>e</sup>	Proposed Recommendation
ME-01	Carrying Place Cove	Washington	2	0.42	151	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
ME-02	Birch Point	Washington	2	0.24	12	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory

(continued)

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SUMMARY OF PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COASTAL BARRIERS IN MAINE (CONTINUED)

Unit ID Code <sup>a</sup>	Unit Name <sup>b</sup>	County	Congress. Dist.	Shoreline Length (miles)	Area (acres) <sup>e</sup>	Proposed Recommendation
A01	Lubec Barriers	Washington	2	0.30	339	No change to existing CBRS unit
A01A	Baileys Mistake	Washington	2	1.50	30	No change to existing CBRS unit
ME-03	Grassy Point	Washington	2			Federally protected (FWS); no further consideration
ME-04	Cross Island. Seal Cove	Washington	2	1.70	56	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
ME-05	Sprague Neck	Washington	2			Military (Navy); no further consideration
A03	Jasper	Washington	2	0.20	60	No change to existing CBRS unit; intervening headland prevents acceptance of State-recommended
						addition
A03B	Starboard	Washington	2	0.20	27	No change to existing CBRS unit
ME-06	Bare Cove	Washington	2	0.21	18	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
ME-07	Roque Bluffs	Washington	2	0.33	55	Add eastern segment to CBRS; western segment State protected-no further consideration
A03C	Popplestone Beach/ Roque Island	Washington	2	1.80	35	No change to existing CBRS unit
ME-08	Flake Point	Washington	2	0.31	25	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
ME-09	Petit Manan	Washington	2			Federally protected (FWS); no further consideration
ME-10	Over Point	Washington	2	0.32	20	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory

(continued)

Unit ID Code <sup>a</sup>	Unit_Name <sup>b</sup>	County	Congress. Dist.	Shoreline Length (miles) <sup>d</sup>	Area (acres) <sup>e</sup>	Proposed Recommendation
ME-11	Pond Island	Hancock	2	1.00	23	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
ME-12	Thrumcap	Hancock	2	0.77	60	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
ME-13	Stockton Harbor	Waldo	1	_	_	No barrier; no further consideration
A05A	Seven Hundred Acre Island	Waldo	1	1.20	102	No change to existing CBRS unit
ME-14	Nash Point	Knox	1	0.52	14	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
ME-15	Little River	Sagahadoc	1		_	State protected; no further consideration
ME-16	Hunnewell Beach	Sagahadoc	1	2.12	558	Add western segment to CBRS; eastern segment State protectedno further consideration
ME-17	Small Point Beach	Sagahadoc	1	1.03	374	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
A05B	Head Beach	Sagahadoc	1	0.70	126	No change to existing CBRS unit
A05C	Jenks Landing/ Waldo Point	Cumberland	1	0.80	48	No change to existing CBRS unit
ME-18	Stover Point	Cumberland	1	0.38	18	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
ME-19	Crescent Beach	Cumberland	1	-		State protected; no further consideration
A06	Cape Elizabeth	Cumberland	1	0.80	43	No change to existing CBRS unit
A07	Scarborough Beach	Cumberland	1	0.80	97	No change to existing CBRS unit
ME-20	Etherington Pond	York	1		-	Does not ful- fill 0.25-mile requirement; no further consideration

(continued)

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#### SUMMARY OF PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COASTAL BARRIERS IN MAINE (CONCLUDED)

ME-21 Rachel ME-22 Ogunqui ME-23 Phillips	t Surf York	1	2.22	(acres) <sup>e</sup>	Add new areas
ME-22 Ogunqui	3				(Crescent and Laudholm Beaches) to existing CBRS unit; no change from inventory
	Carson York	1			Federally protected (FWS); no further consideration
ME-23 Phillip	t Beach York	1	_		State protected; no further consideration
	s Cove York	1	0.65	39	Add to CBRS; no change from inventory
A09 Seapoin	t York	1	0.63	84	Add inholdings to existing CBRS unit; no change from inventory
Tota	al - CBRS as Propo	nsed	21. 15	2,784	
	sting CBRS	,3ca	10.0	1,045	
	Change in CBRS		+11.15	+1,739	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>UNIT ID CODE - State initials (ME) plus a number identify a proposed new unit. An existing unit is identified by the legal code letter (A) and number established by Congress in 1982.

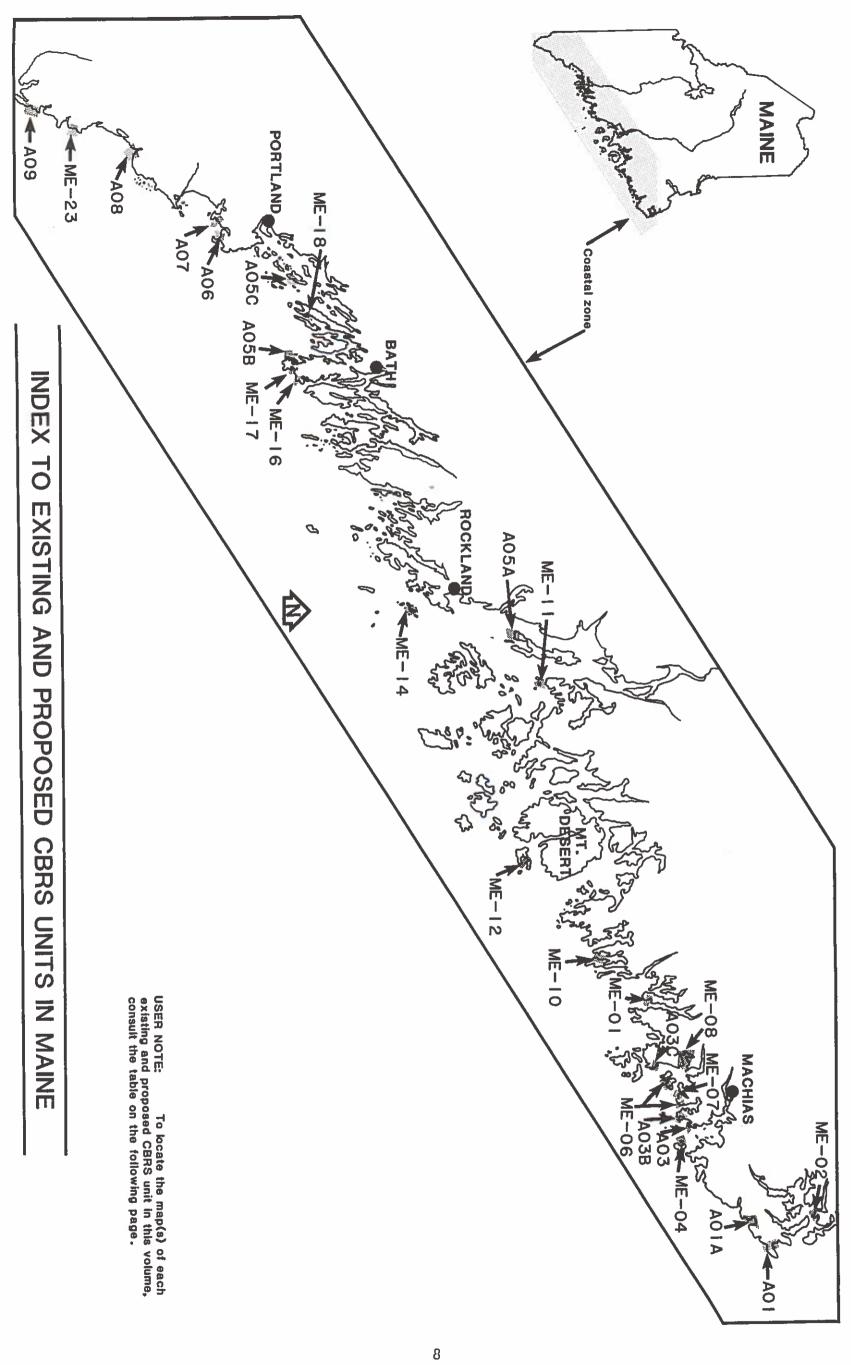
bUNIT NAME - For proposed new units, this is a provisional name based on a prominent local feature. For existing CBRS units, this is the legal name.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>rm C}$ CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT - U.S. Congressional District in which unit is located.

dSHORELINE LENGTH - For existing units with additions or deletions, this length is for the entire unit, as modified.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>e</sup>AREA - For existing units with additions or deletions, this area is for the entire unit, as modified.

fPROPOSED RECOMMENDATION - A brief explanation of the differences between the 1985 inventory and the recommendations proposed in this revised inventory. For more detailed explanations, please contact the Study Group. Abbreviations: FWS = Fish and Wildlife Service, NPS = National Park Service, CBRS = Coastal Barrier Resources System. Barriers no longer under consideration are not mapped in this atlas.



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# EXISTING AND PROPOSED CBRS UNITS AND THEIR LOCATION IN THIS VOLUME

Unit ID Code	Unit Name	USGS Topographic Map or Map Composite	Dago
code	OTT C Name	or map composite	Page
A01	Lubec Barriers	Lubec	11
A01A	Baileys Mistake	West Lubec	12
ME-01	Carrying Place Cove	Harrington	13
ME-02	Birch Point	Eastport	14
A03	Jasper	Machias	15
A03B	Starboard	Roque Bluffs	17
A03C	Popplestone Beach/Rogue Island	Jonesport	18
ME-04	Seal Cove	Cross Island	16
A05A	Seven Hundred Acre Island	Vinalhaven	22
A05B	Head Beach	Small Point	24
A05C	Jenks Landing/Waldo Point	South Harpswell	26
A06	Cape Elizabeth	Prouts Neck	27
ME-06	Bare Cove	Roque Bluffs	17
A07	Scarborough Beach	Prouts Neck	27
ME-07	Roque Bluffs	Roque Bluffs	17
80A	Crescent Surf	Wells	28
ME-08	Flake Point	Jonesport	18
A09	Seapoint	Kittery	30
ME-10	Over Point	Petit Manan	19
ME-11	Pond Island	Cape Rosier	21
ME-12	Thrumcap	Mt. Desert	20
ME-14	Nash Point	Hewett Island	23
ME-16	Hunnewell Beach	Small Point	24
ME-17	Small Point Beach	Small Point	24
ME-18	Stover Point	Orrs Island	25
ME-23	Phillips Cove	York Beach	29

# MAP KEY

	Existing CBRS units
	Proposed additions to or deletions from CBRS
ADD	Area recommended for addition to a CBRS unit
DELETE	Area recommended for deletion from the CBRS
EXCLUDED	Area excluded from an existing or proposed CBRS unit because it is developed or it is otherwise protected

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#### QUADRANGLE

LUBEC

MAINE

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 Dash lines depict approximate boundaries of existing units in the Coastal Barrier Resources System, for reference purposes only.

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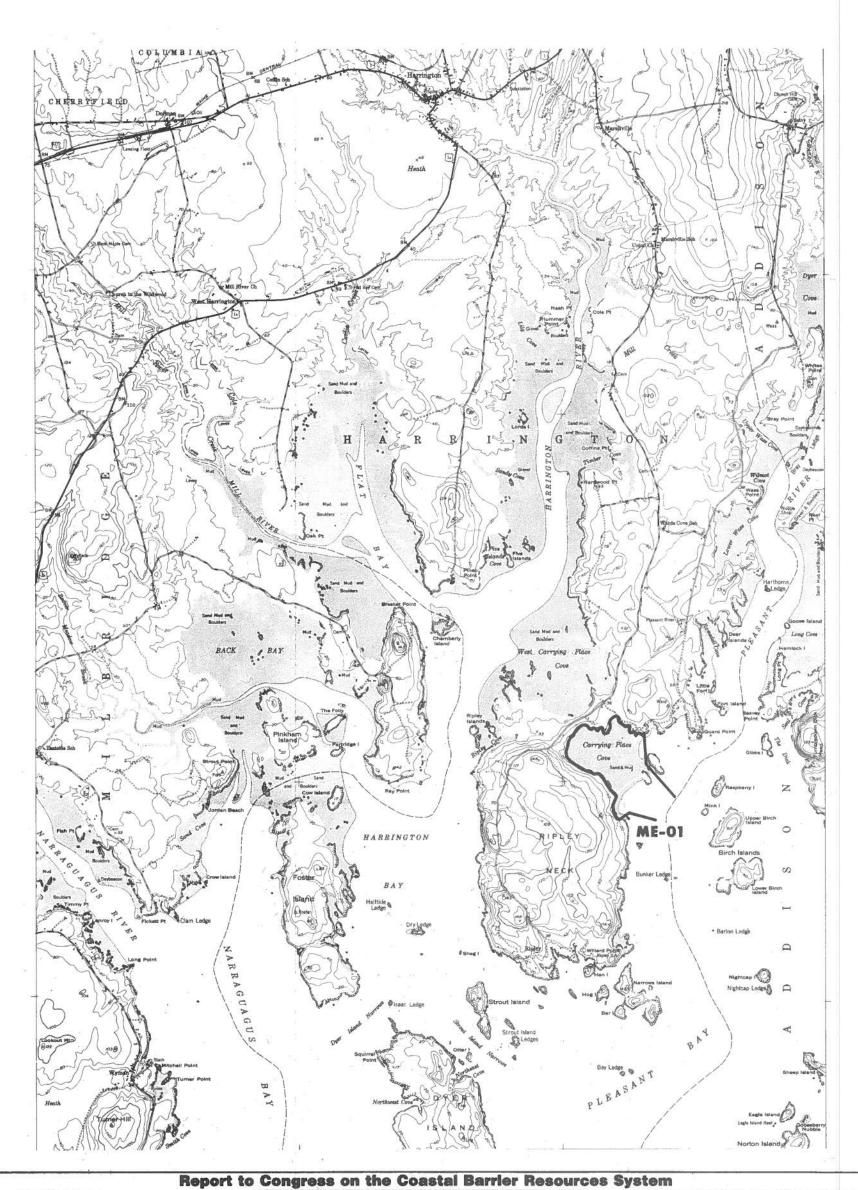
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#### QUADRANGLE HARRINGTON

MAINE

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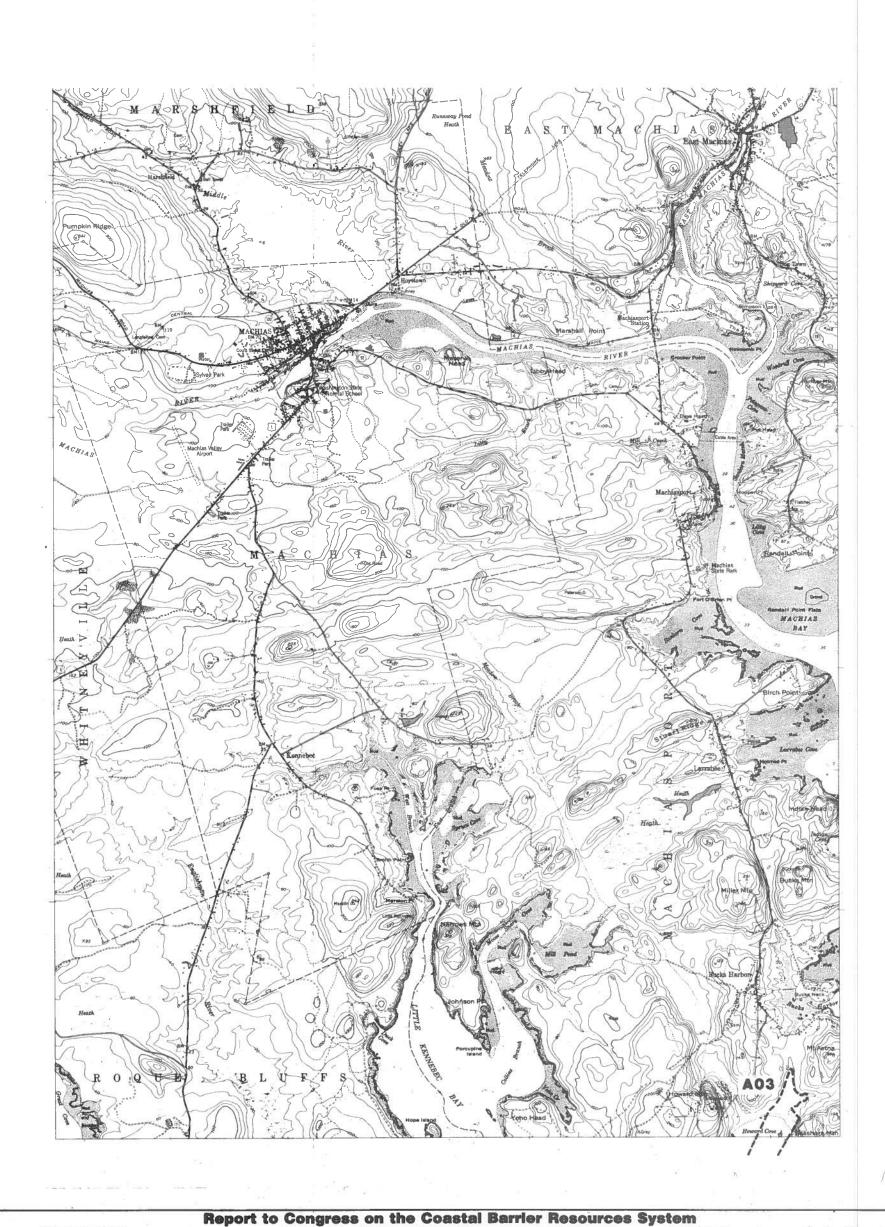
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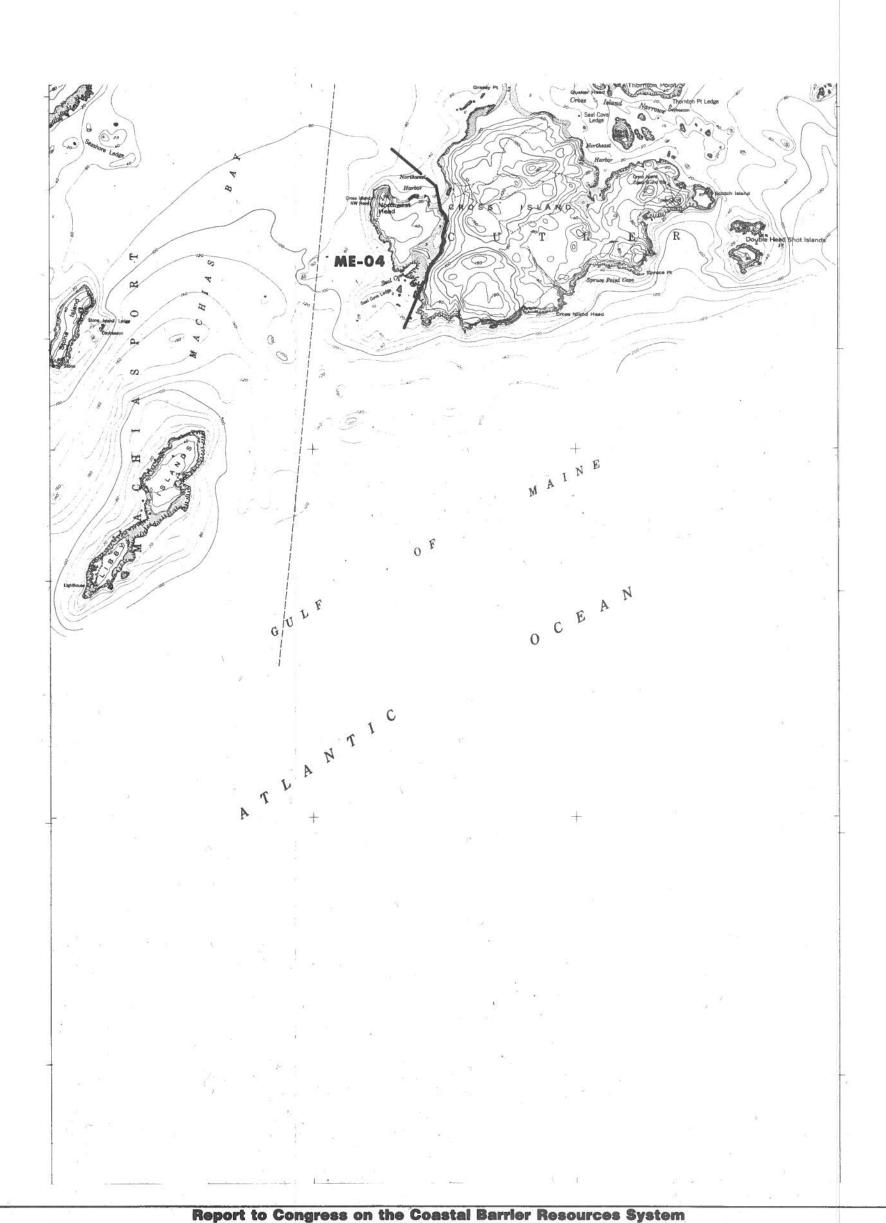
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# QUADRANGLE

**CROSS ISLAND** 

MAINE

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Base Map is the U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 scale quadrangle.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DONALD P. HODEL, SECRETARY



OR

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DONALD P. HODEL, SECRETARY



ROQ

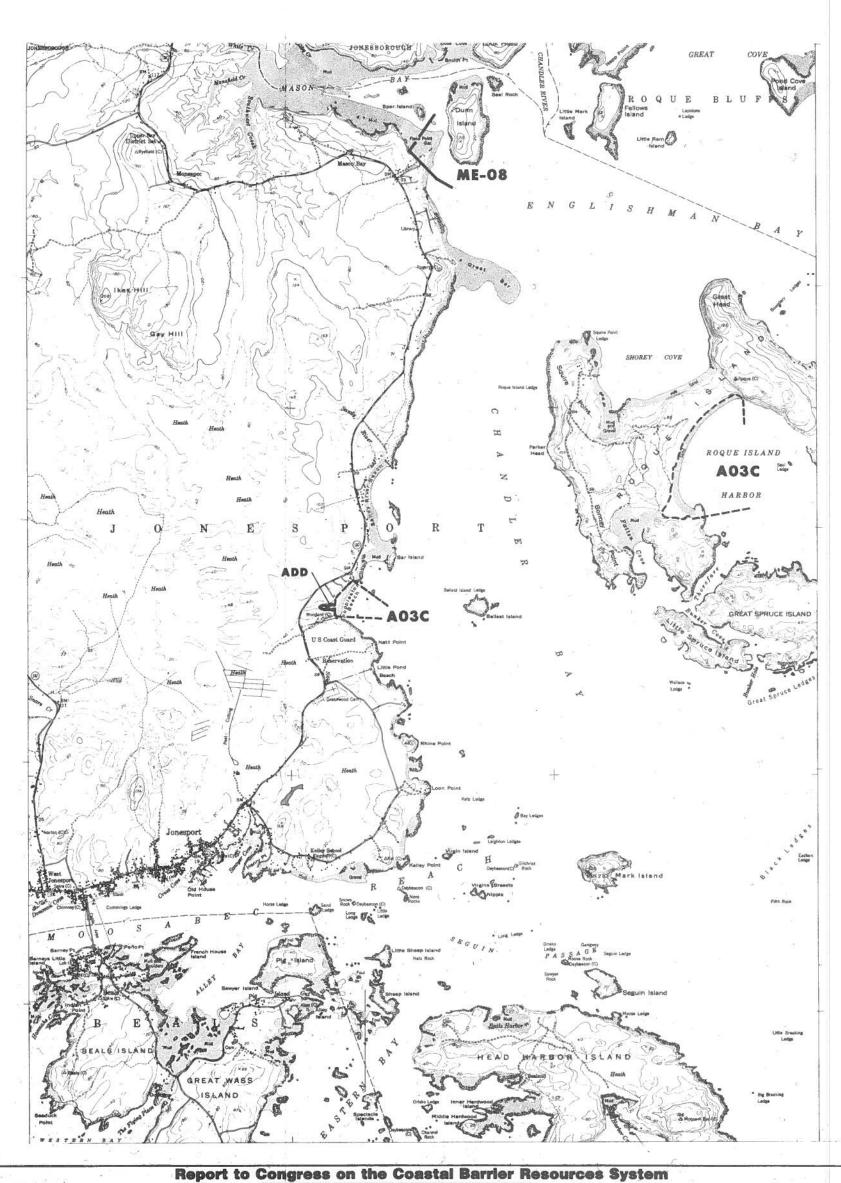
QUADRANGLE
ROQUE BLUFFS
MAINE

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#### QUADRANGLE

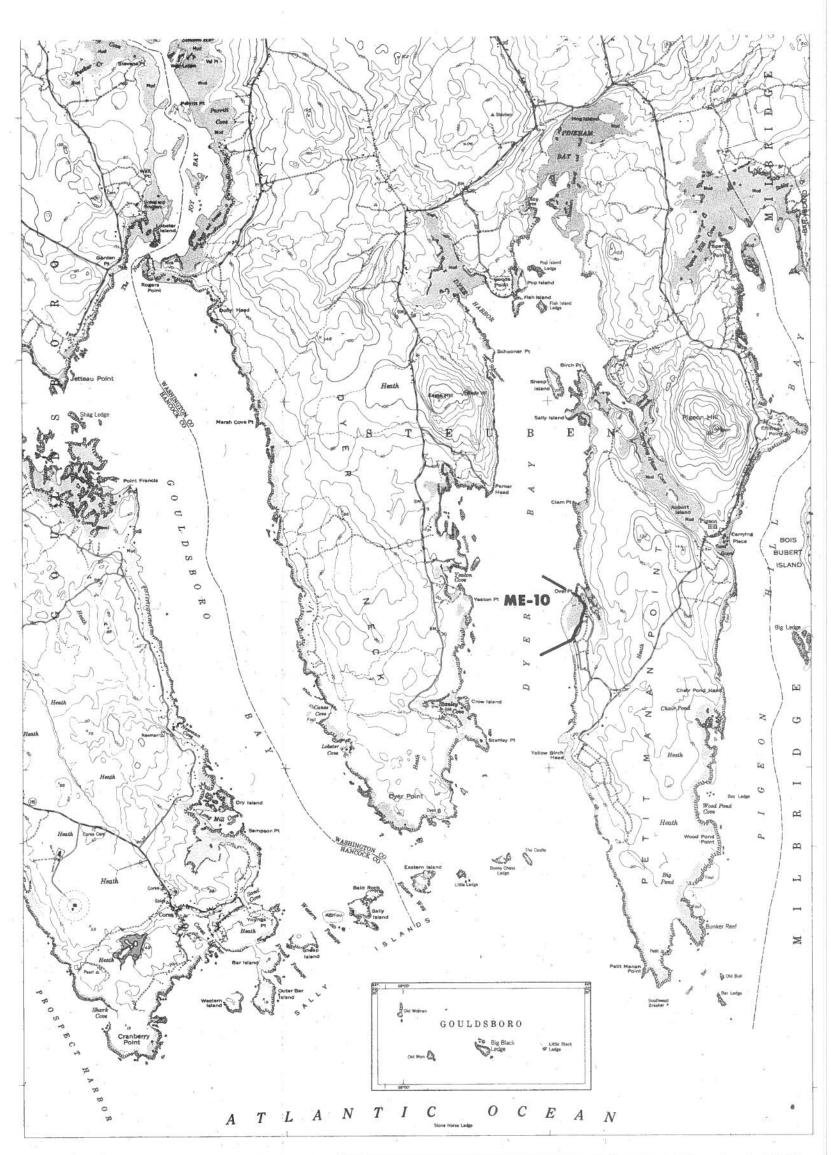
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1. 1/2 0 1 MILE 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET 1 5 0 1 KILOMETER Solid lines depict proposed recommendations for additions or deletions to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)

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Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR DONALD P. HODEL, SECRETARY



QUADRANĞLE
PETIT MANAN
MAINE

1/2 0 1 MILE

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 8000 7000 FEET

1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

 Solid lines depict proposed recommendations for additions or deletions to the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)

 Dash lines depict approximate boundaries of existing units in the Coastal Barrier Resources System, for reference purposes only.

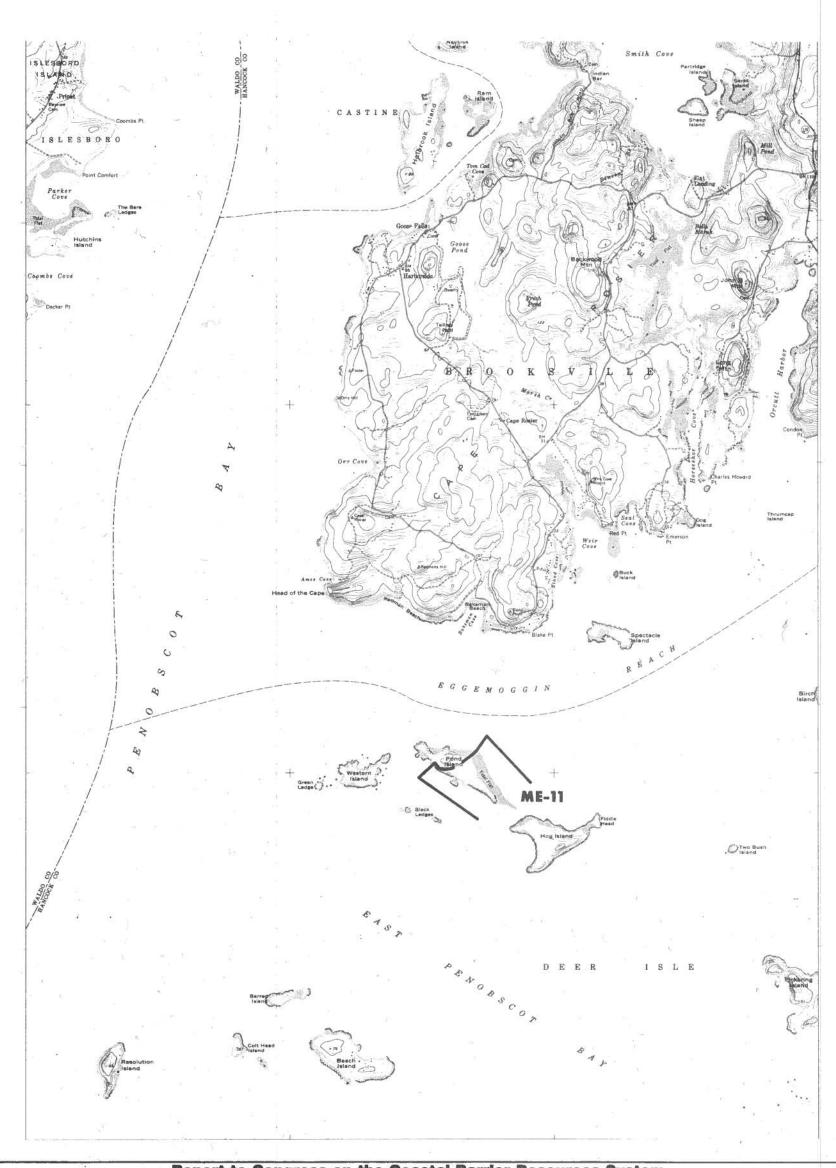
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SCALE 1 1/2 0 1 2 3 4 MILES 3000 0 3000 6000 9000 12000 15000 18000 21000 FEET

Base Map is the U.S. Geological Survey 1:62,500 scale quadrangle.

20





# Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

QUADRANGLE
CAPE ROSIER

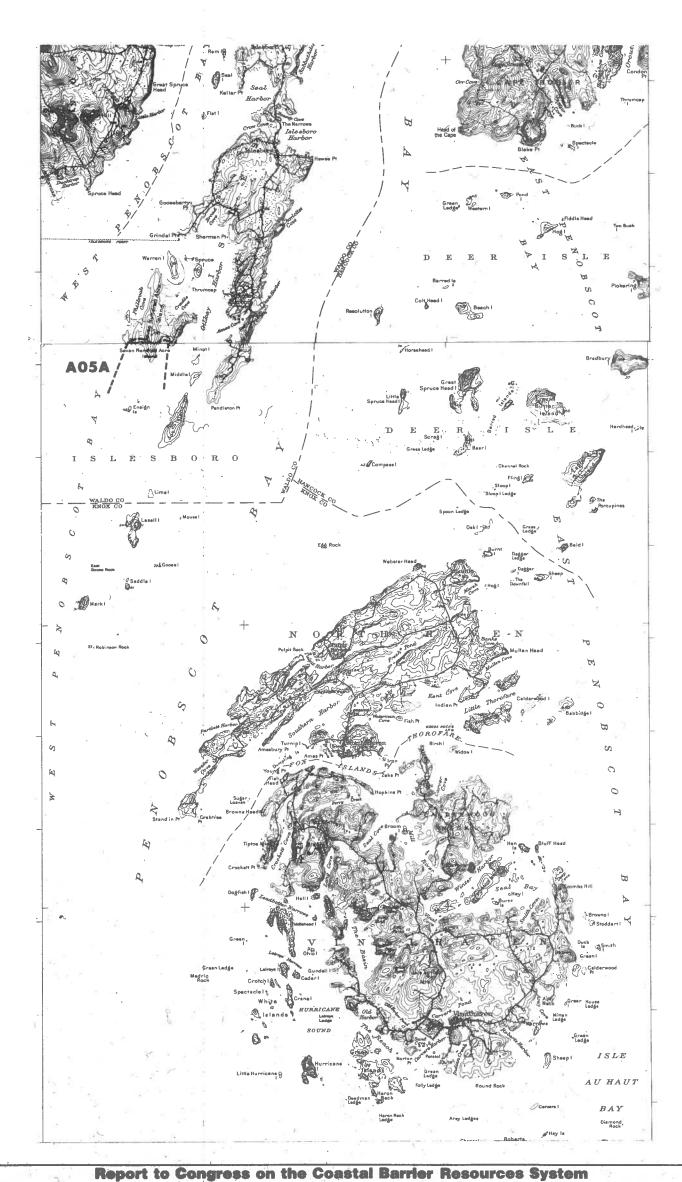
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Washington, D.C. 20240

Base Map is the U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 scale quadrangle.



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BONALD P. HODEL, SECRETARY



# QUADRANGLE

VINALHAVEN

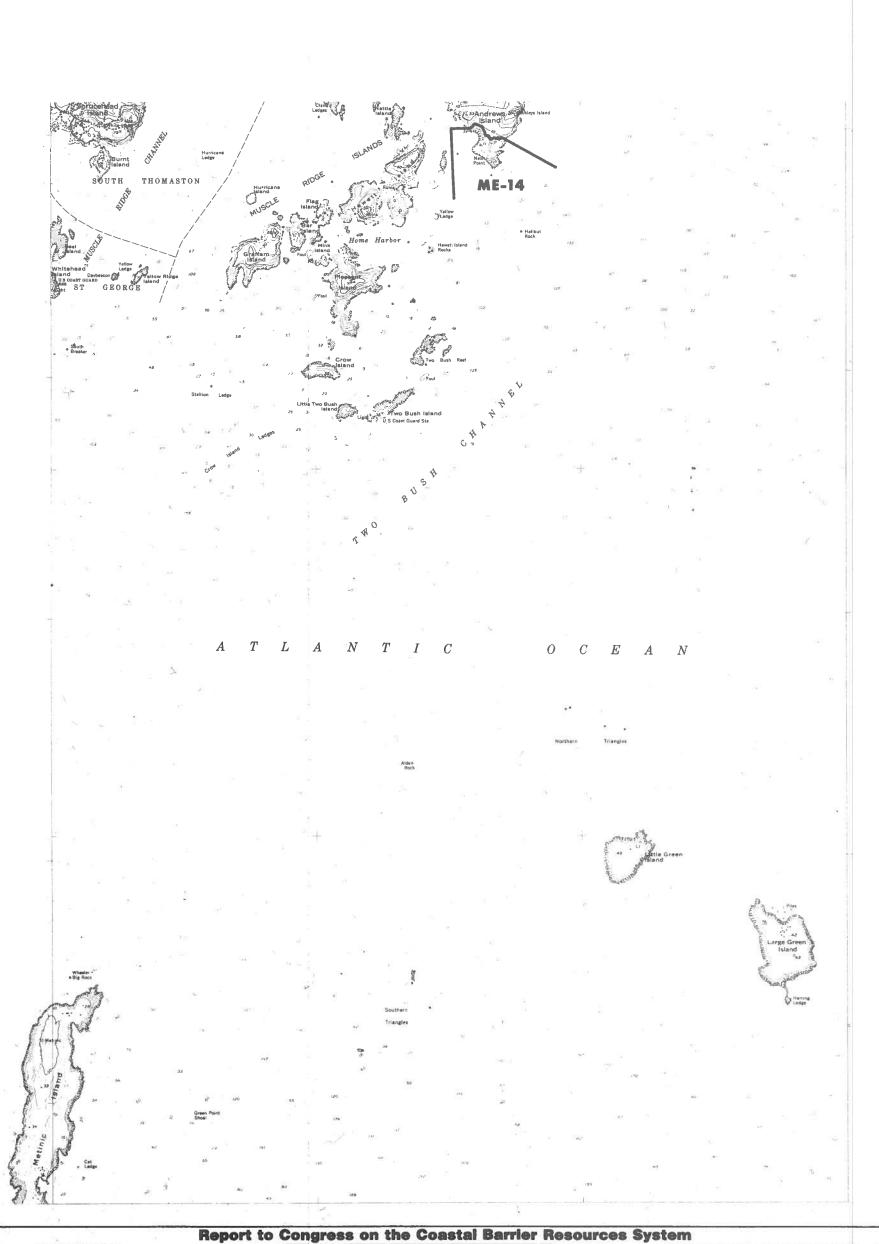
MAINE

| SCALE | 1 | 1/2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 MILES | 3000 | 0 | 3000 | 6000 | 6000 | 12000 | 15000 | 18000 | 21000 | FEET

o the Coastal Barrier Resources System. (Section 10 of P.L. 97 - 348.)

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# QUADRANGLE **HEWETT ISLAND**

MAINE SCALE

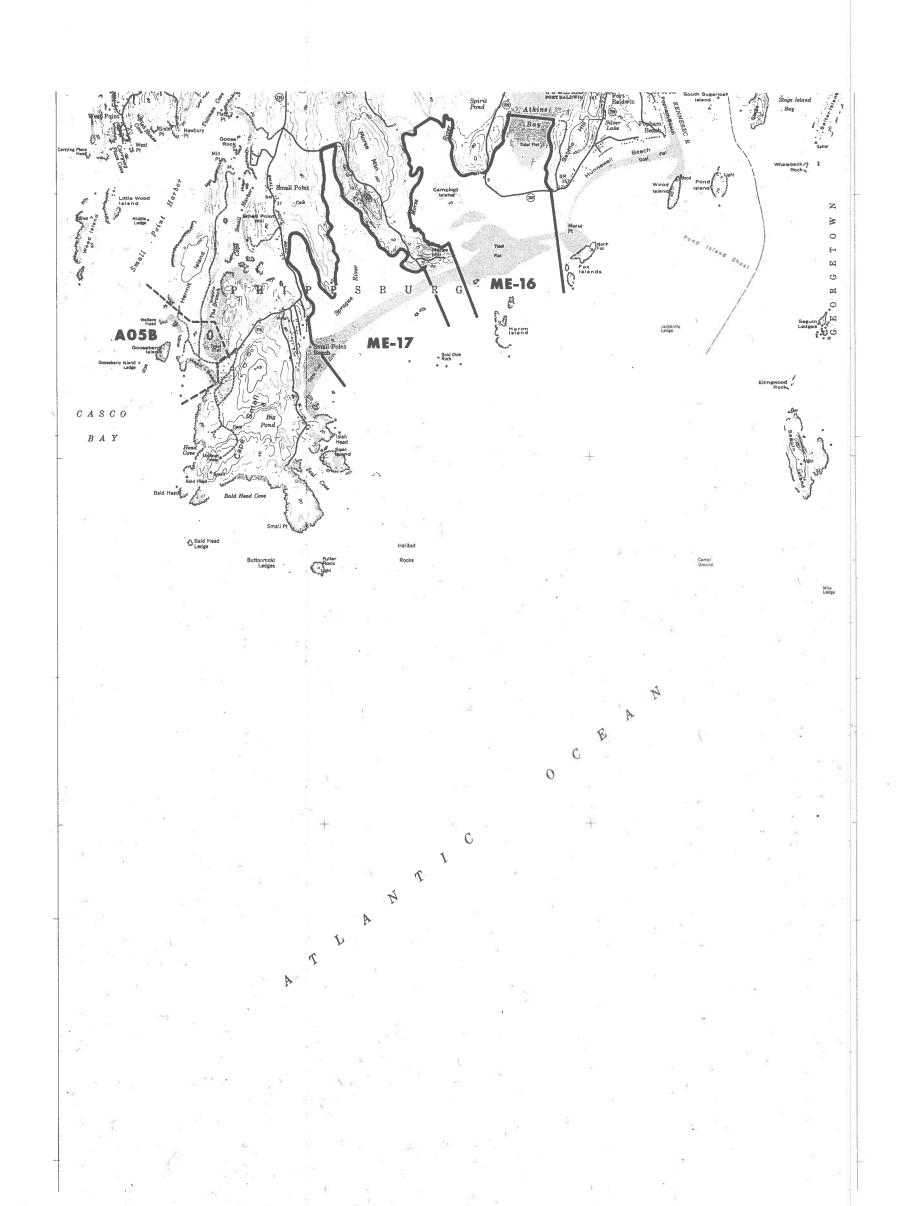
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1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

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QUADRANGLE

SMALL POINT

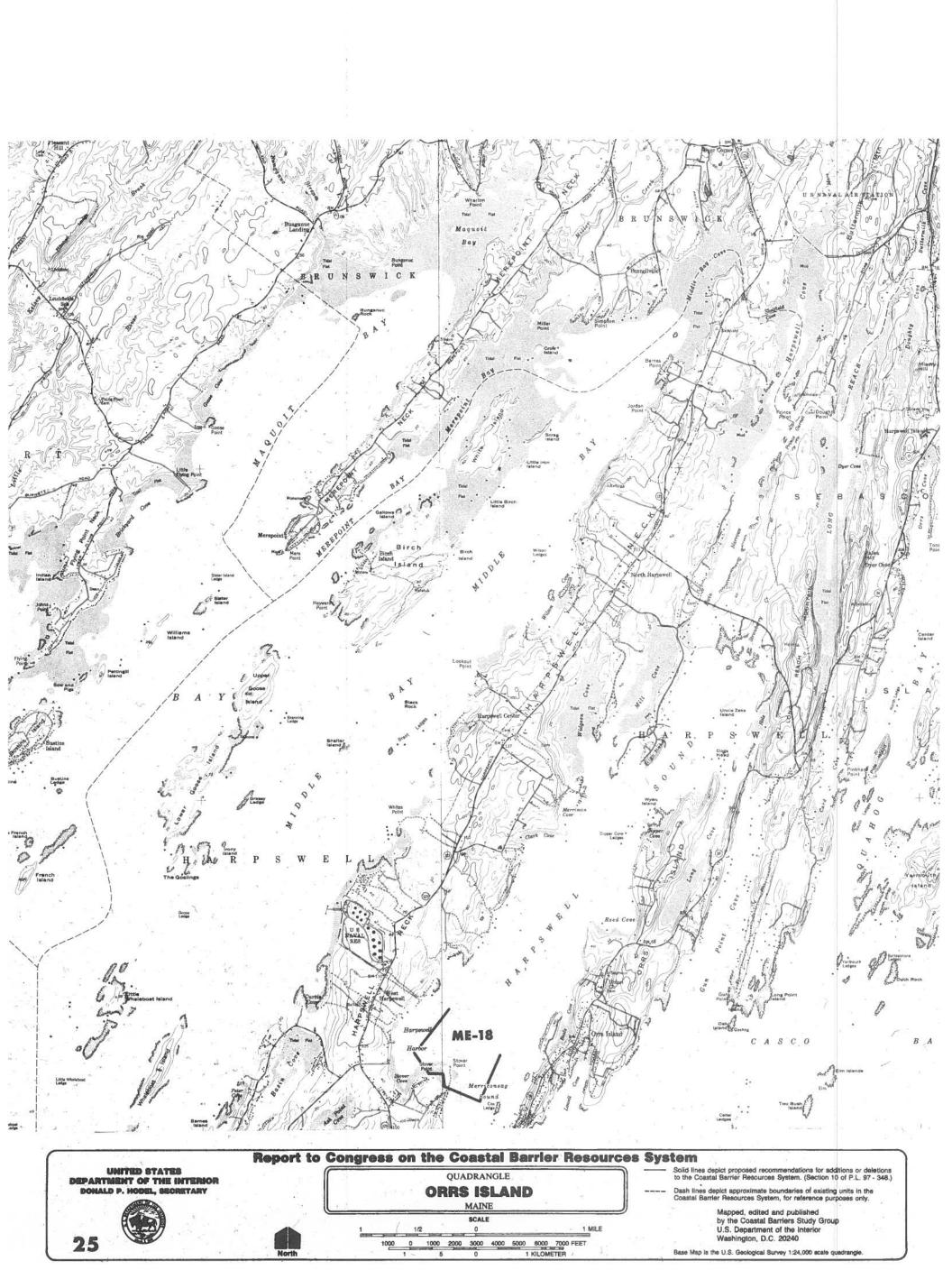
Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

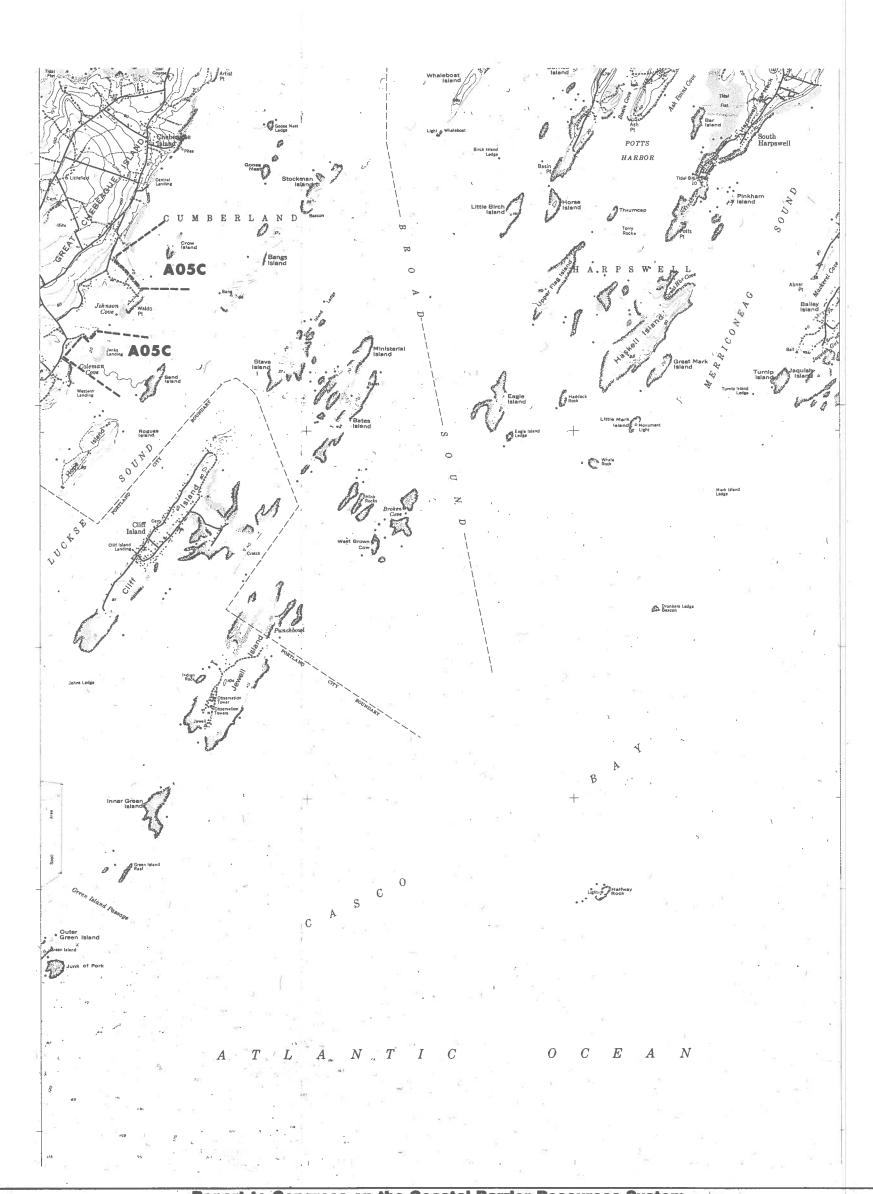
MAINE

SCALE 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 8000 7000 FEET
1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

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Report to Congress on the Coastal Barrier Resources System

QUADRANGLE

**SOUTH HARPSWELL** 

MAINE

SCALE 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

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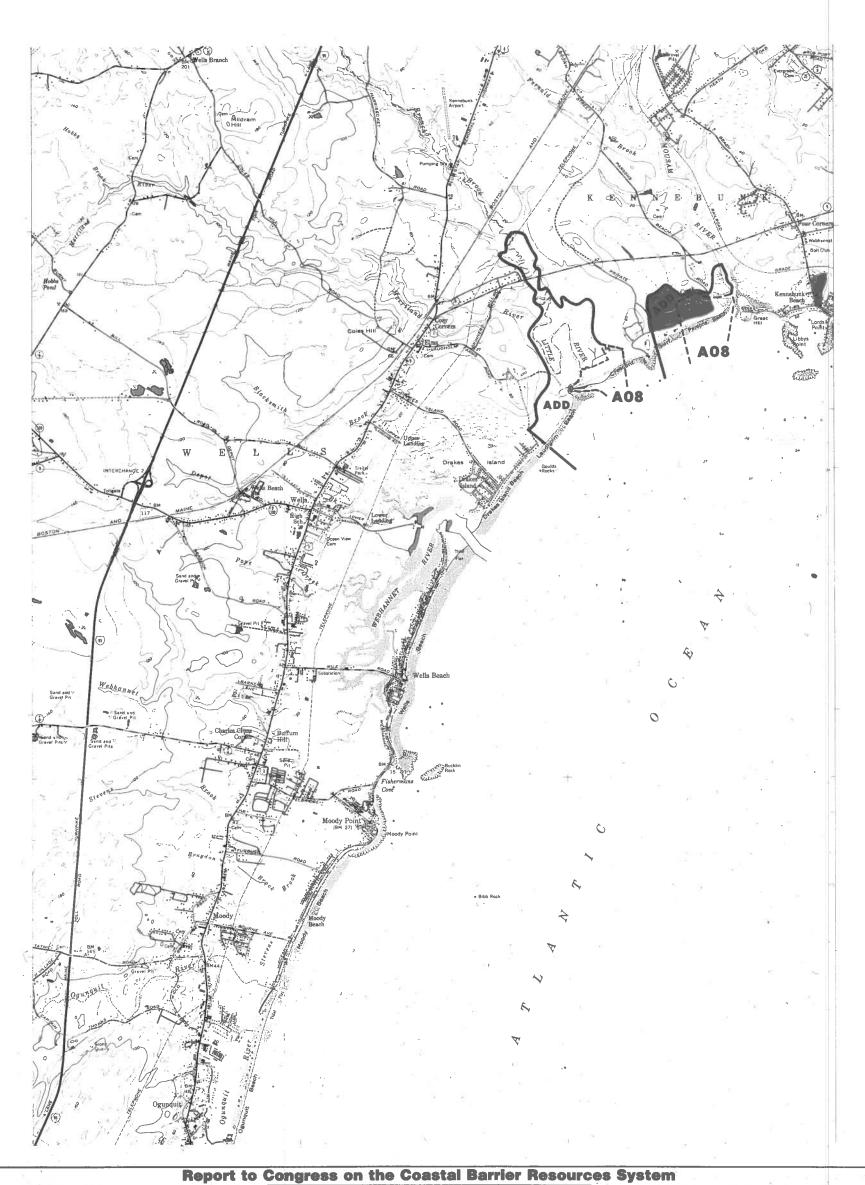
Base Map is the U.S. Geological Survey 1:24,000 scale quadrangle.

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t000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET

1 5 0 t KILOMETER





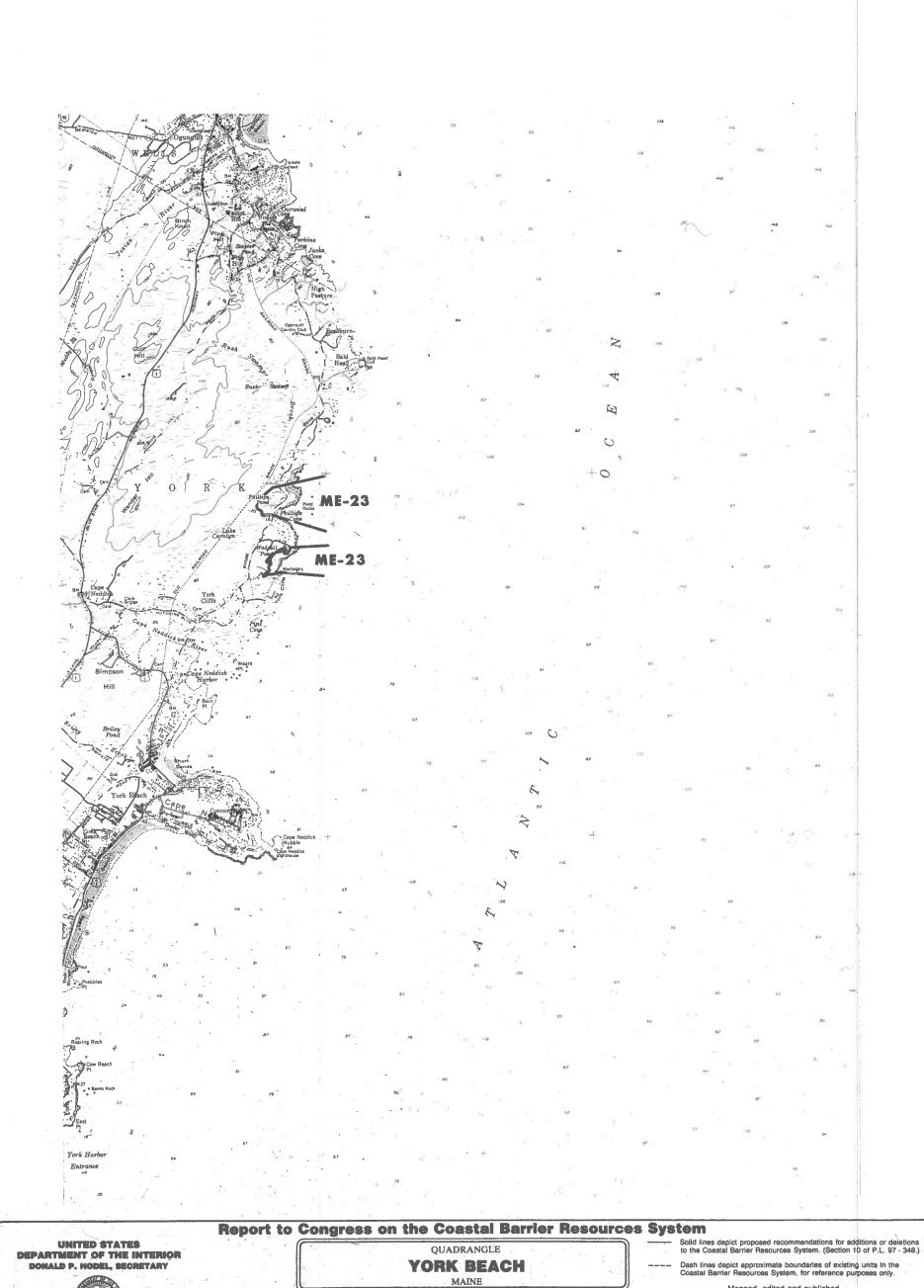
QUADRANGLE

WELLS

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SCALE

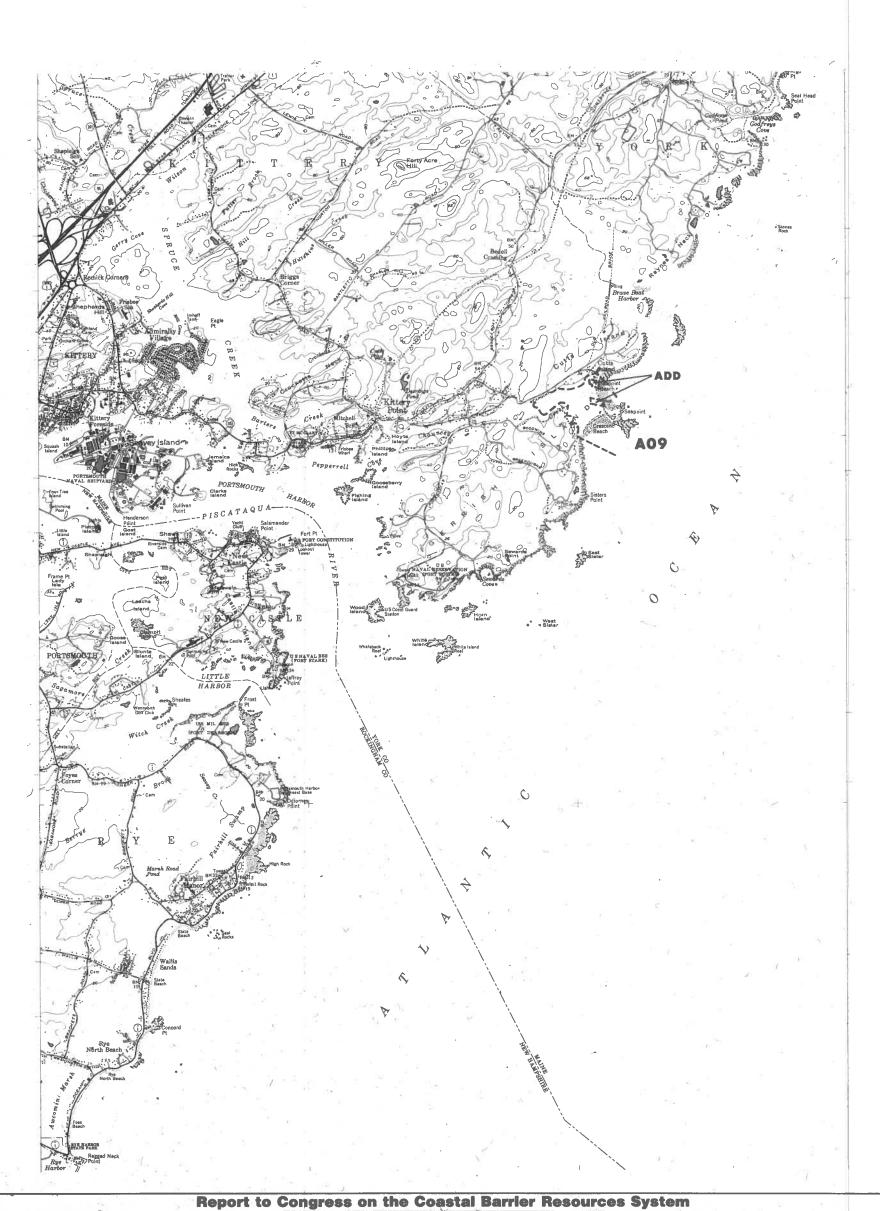
1 5 0 1 KILOMETER

1 MILE

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QUADRANGLE KITTERY MAINE

| SCALE | 1/2 | 0 | 1 MILE | 1000 | 0 1000 | 2000 | 3000 | 4000 | 5000 | 6000 | 7000 | FEET | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 KILOMETER |

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