

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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MAINE ASSESSMENT AND POLICY PLAN for outdoor recreation

1983

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Division of Planning and Research
Bureau of Parks and Recreation
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

SEP 16 1985

PREFACE

This document has been prepared in part to satisfy a requirement of the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (P.L. 88-578) passed by the 88th Congress in 1965. The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (LAWCON) was created to make federal monies available to public jurisdictions for the planning, acquisition, and development of outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

LAWCON is administered by the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior. Monies for recreation projects are appropriated by Congress to the Park Service for distribution to the States according to a formula determined by law. Each state has an appointed liaison (by the Governor) for administration of the LAWCON monies. In Maine, the liaison is the director of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation of the Department of Conservation.

In order to be eligible to spend the monies allocated to it, each State must have an approved Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), which consists of (1) an Assessment and Policy Plan, (2) Action Programs (prepared every two years in Maine), and (3) a five-year Planning Agreement. The findings presented in the Assessment and Policy Plan guide the State's planning, acquisition, and development program for outdoor recreation. The plan must be completely updated at least once every five years. This document is a complete update of Maine's last plan prepared in 1977.

The legal authority of responsibility for Maine's SCORP was granted to the Bureau of Parks and Recreation by Executive Order of the Governor of Maine on February 4, 1970. The Executive Order is available for inspection at the offices of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation in Augusta, Maine.

The preparation of this plan was financed in part through a planning grant from the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, under the provisions of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (Public Law 88-578). The plan was also financed in part by a general appropriation to the Planning and Research Division of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation.

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SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDED ACTIONS AND
LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND PRIORITIES

This is a summary of the actions recommended by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation and the Assessment and Policy Plan Advisory Board to address the significant issues regarding public recreation in Maine over the next 5 years. These issues and actions are discussed in detail in Chapter VIII, the specific reference for which is given parenthetically.

Actions are listed in three categories: Federal Actions; State Actions involving the use of Land and Water Conservation Fund monies; and other State Actions not requiring funds or which rely solely on non-federal funding sources.

The Actions involving the use of LAWCON funds are listed in alphabetical groupings indicative of recommended relative priority.

A proposed schedule for the implementation of recommended actions appears at the end of this chapter.

I. Recommended Federal Actions

- The United States Forest Service should acquire land according to the "Composite Plan" completed in 1980. (Issue IV, Action 5).
- The United States Forest Service should develop additional facilities according to the "Composite Plan" completed in 1980. (Issue V, Action 5).
- The United States Fish and Wildlife Service should complete acquisition of the Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge. (Issue IV, Action 6).
- The United States Fish and Wildlife Service should provide additional nature interpretation facilities at the Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge. (Issue V, Action 6).

II. Bureau of Parks and Recreation Actions Involving Use of LAWCON Funds

- A. The development of facilities on existing state lands which meet deficiencies identified in the Assessment and Policy Plan.
- The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should request adequate state funding to develop Laudholm Farm, Colonial Pemaquid, Little Chebeague Island, and regional parks in central Maine, the Bangor area, and northern Maine. (Issue V, Action 1).

- The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should seek adequate state funding to develop river recreation sites (access and camping), if additional sites are determined to be necessary for public use and enjoyment of important recreational rivers. (Issue V, Action 4).
 - The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should request adequate state funding to bring certain state facilities into compliance with federal and state laws and regulations regarding access for handicapped persons. (Issue VII, Action 2).
 - The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should request adequate state funding to develop a staging campground at the beginning of the Allagash Waterway and primitive campsites on Jewell Island. (Issue IX, Action 2).
- B. The acquisition by the State of lands that, when developed, will provide facilities that meet deficiencies identified in the Assessment and Policy Plan.
- The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should acquire land for regional facilities which will assist in meeting high priority needs identified for urban areas. (Issue IV, Action 1).
 - The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should acquire land to meet other high priority regional and special needs, including completion of acquisition of the Bigelow Preserve. (Issue IV, Action 2).
 - The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should acquire conservation easements needed to protect the quality of important river recreational values. (Issue IV, Action 4).
- C. Plans, studies, and assessments by the State which examine state-wide recreation facility needs or other recreation related needs.
- The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should fund individual river studies or portions of the statewide river planning effort, as long as sufficient LAWCON monies are available. (Issue II, Action 5 & 6).
 - The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should continue to prepare a five-year Assessment and Policy Plan, a two-year Action Program, and a five-year Planning Agreement, and associated elements, as long as LAWCON funding continues. (Issue III, Action 1)

- Members of the 1983 Assessment and Policy Plan Advisory Committee should be asked to participate in preparation and review of the two-year Action Program and five-year Planning Agreement. (Issue VI, Action 2).
 - The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should request adequate state funds for the State Park Handicapped Study; LAWCON matching funds will be requested. (Issue VII, Action 1).
 - The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should institute an extended "outreach" program as detailed in Appendix Exhibit S of this document. (Issue XII, Action 1).
- D. Development of facilities on existing municipal lands which meet deficiencies identified in the Assessment and Policy Plan, or deficiencies identified in other objective, reasonable planning processes, supported locally.
- The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should consider requests for LAWCON funding for municipal projects, on existing municipal lands, which are consistent with deficiencies identified in the 1983 Assessment and Policy Plan. (Issue V, Action 3).
- E. Acquisition of municipal lands, which when developed, will meet deficiencies identified in the Assessment and Policy Plan, or deficiencies identified in other objective, logical planning processes.
- The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should consider requests for LAWCON funding of municipal land acquisitions which are consistent with deficiencies identified in the 1983 Assessment and Policy Plan. (Issue IV, Action 3).
- F. Preparation of other plans, studies, and actions that examine or meet recreation needs or are consistent with recommendations in the 1983 Assessment and Policy Plan.
- The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should fund with LAWCON monies, if sufficient monies are available, an accelerated program to identify unique natural and critical areas in Maine. (Issue III, Action 3).
 - The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should fund with LAWCON monies a study to identify the recreation value and potential of certain consolidated public lots administered by the Bureau of Public Lands. (Issue IX, Action 3).

III. Other State Priorities

- The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should refine the past study of allocation and assessment of costs and income associated with the operation and maintenance of state parks and historic sites. (Issue I, Action 1).
- The Community Parks and Recreation Division of BPR should inform local recreation committees and municipal officials of short and long term operation and maintenance costs of proposed projects. (Issue I, Action 2).
- The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should pursue development of new public boat access sites that can be maintained by a municipality or other responsible organizations. (Issue I, Action 3; Issue XIII, Action 2).
- The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should increase user fees in order to help offset inflationary cost increases in park operation. (Issue I, Action 5).
- The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should vigorously explore the use of volunteer and contractual services to reduce operational costs at State Parks and Historic Sites. (Issue I, Action 4).
- If sufficient state monies are appropriated, the Bureau of Parks and Recreation should consider for funding by means of the "Municipal Recreation Fund" certain municipal park rehabilitation projects. (Issue I, Action 6).
- The review of proposed hydroelectric projects by regulatory agencies should be consistent with the Governor's Executive Order 1 FY 82/83 concerning special protection for special rivers. (Issue II, Action 1).
- The Land Use Regulation Commission should seek recreation resource protection subdistrict (P-RR) for all "special" rivers in the unorganized lands. (Issue II, Action 2).
- Additional conservation easements should be sought by the Department of Conservation for the East and West Branches of the Penobscot River to complete the corridor protection effort initiated by the P-RP program. (Issue II, Action 3).
- A new management plan and resource protection plan (P-RP) should be done by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation for the Allagash Wilderness Waterway. (Issue II, Action 5).
- Monies for the acquisition and development of river access and camping sites on "A" rivers should be requested. (Issue II, Action 7).

- Periodic surveys of state park users should be conducted as needed to assess and update assessments of state park facility needs. (Issue III, Action 2).
- The State Development Office should request monies to update the 1973 State Tourism Study; additionally a use and economic impact study of non-resident recreation visitation to Maine should be undertaken. (Issue III, Action 4).
- The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should organize and sponsor, with other agencies and organizations, a statewide conference on recreation. (Issue VI, Action 1).
- The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should continue to work closely with non-profit statewide trail organizations for proper planning, development, and maintenance of pedestrian trails. (Issue VI, Action 3).
- The Community Parks and Recreation Division of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation should continue to be an active member of the Maine Recreation and Park Association. (Issue VI, Action 4).
- The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should continue to require the application of ANSI standards and HCRS guidelines to local projects receiving LAWCON assistance. (Issue VII, Action 3).
- The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should request adequate funds for an historical interpretive program at its historical sites. (Issue VIII, Action 1).
- The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should request funds to upgrade the development and interpretation of Colonial Pemaquid. (Issue VIII, Action 2).
- The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should utilize an endowment fund to establish a statewide natural history and environmental studies program in its parks which will have as its principal center of operation the Wolf Neck Woods Natural History program. (Issue VIII, Action 3).
- The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should work with the Maine Audubon Society and The Nature Conservancy to establish nature interpretive programs at certain state facilities and at the local level. (Issue VIII, Action 4).
- The Department of Conservation should take steps to provide for a more effective forest campsite program. (Issue IX, Action 1).
- Where local indoor recreation is needed, the Community Parks and Recreation Division of the BPR should assist municipalities in attempting to obtain use of an educational building. If educational facilities are not available, the Community Parks and Recreation Division should then help municipalities in attempting to obtain use

of other suitable buildings for indoor recreation. Where educational or other buildings or facilities are not available, the Bureau of Parks and Recreation should consider funding buildings and indoor facilities from the Municipal Recreation Fund. (Issue X, Actions, 1, 2, and 3).

- The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should authorize non-profit trail organizations to maintain certain state-owned trails, such as the Appalachian Trail. (Issue XI, Action 1).
- The Bureau of Parks and Recreation and the Maine Appalachian Trail Club should complete and adopt the Local Management Plan for the Appalachian Trail in Maine. (Issue XI, Action 2).
- The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should request adequate funding for the "Municipal Recreation Fund". (Issue V, Action 2).
- The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should pursue the identification of the most important abandoned fire tower trails and identify methods by which they could be properly maintained. (Issue XI, Action 3).
- The Community Parks and Recreation Division of BPR should gather and analyze cost data for recreational facilities for use by municipalities. (Issue XII, Action 3).
- The Department of Transportation should continue a program of financial and technical assistance to municipalities for commuter bikeways. (Issue XII, Action 4).
- The Department of Human Services should continue a program of financial and technical assistance for senior citizen centers and programs. (Issue XII, Action 5).
- The State Planning Office should complete a coastal access needs study. (Issue XIII, Action 1).
- The State Planning Office and the Bureau of Parks and Recreation should assist the town of Wells in acquisition and proper management of the Laudholm Farm coastal estuarine sanctuary, using federal funds provided in the National Estuarine Sanctuary program. (Issue XIII, Action 3).

SCHEDULE OF RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

Issue-Action (Re Chapter VIII)	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
I Operations						
1	BPR -	Continuing				
2	BPR -	Continuing				
3	BPR -	Continuing				
4		BPR				
5	BPR -	Continuing as needed				
6		BPR - If funds appropriated				
II Rivers						
1	State Regulatory Agencies - Continuing					
2	LURC					
3	DOC -	Continuing				
4	BPR -	Continuing				
5	BPR	BPR				
6	DOC	DOC				
7	SPO	DOC - Continuing				
III Planning						
1A		BPR	BPR	BPR		
B			BPR	BPR		
C	BPR		BPR		BPR	
D	BPR -	As Needed				
E				BPR	BPR	BPR
2	BPR	BPR				
3		SPO - If Funds Available				
4		SDO - If Funds Appropriated				
IV Acquisition						
1	BPR -	Continuing				
2	BPR/BPL	Continuing				
3	BPR -	Continuing				
4		BPR - If Funds Appropriated				
5	USFS -	Continuing				
6	USFWS -	Continuing				
V Development						
1	BPR -	If Funds Appropriated				
2	BPR -	If Funds Appropriated				
3	BPR -	Continuing				
4		BPR	If Funds Appropriated			
5		USFS - Continuing				
6		USFWS - Continuing				
VI Cooperation						
1		BPR				
2	BPR		BPR		BPR	
3	BPR,MATC	AMC,MSA - Continuing				
4	BPR,MRPA	- Continuing				

Issue-Action	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
VII Handicapped						
1	BPR	BPR				
2			BPR -	If Funds Appropriated		
3	BPR -	Continuing				
VIII Int. Trails						
1	BPR	If Funds Appropriated				
2	BPR	If Funds Appropriated				
3	BPR	Continuing				
4	BPR,MAS,TNC - Continuing					
IX Campgrounds						
1	DOC					
2	BPR	If Funds Appropriated				
3				BPL	BPL	
X Indoor Recreation						
1	BPR	Continuing				
2	BPR	Continuing				
3	BPR	Continuing				
XI Hiking						
1	BPR -	Continuing				
2	MATC, BPR					
3				BPR		
XII Assistance						
1	BPR -	Continuing				
2	BPR -	Continuing				
3	BPR -	Continuing				
4	DOT -	Continuing				
5	DHS -	Continuing				
XIII Water Access						
1	SPO					
2	BPR -	Continuing				
3	BPR,SPO	- As needed				

BPR - Bureau of Parks & Recreation
 LURC - Land Use Regulation Commission
 DOC - Department of Conservation
 BPL - Bureau of Public Lands
 SPO - State Planning Office
 SDO - State Development Office
 DOT - Department of Transportation
 DHS - Department of Human Services
 USFS - United States Forest Service
 USFWS - United States Fish & Wildlife Service
 MATC - Maine Appalachian Trail Club
 AMC - Appalachian Mountain Club
 MSA - Maine Snowmobile Association
 MRPA - Maine Recreation and Park Association
 MAS - Maine Audubon Society

II

INTRODUCTION

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SCOPE OF PLAN

The outline and presentation of the State Assessment and Policy Plan follows Part 630, State Outdoor Recreation Plan manual guidelines by the National Park Service. Guidelines are specific enough to suggest that states should concentrate on the study of those activities which have traditionally taken place in the out-of-doors. Also mentioned in the guidelines are trail systems, wild and scenic rivers, wilderness areas, scenic areas, and outdoor recreation needs in urban areas. All of these have been examined in this document.

It is necessary to recognize that the Assessment and Policy Plan is not intended to be a State Parks Plan. The planning process examines all outdoor recreation needs through out the state, regardless of the jurisdiction that might be responsible for meeting those needs. The findings reported in this document would be used in preparing a State Parks Plan, but the Assessment and Policy Plan itself clearly does not constitute such a plan.

The federal government requires the Assessment and Policy Plan be action oriented, comprehensive, and a continuing process. It also requires the following elements:

1. State Assessment and Overview of Issues;
2. Analysis of Demand Predictions and Projections;
3. Assessment of Resources, Programs, and Opportunities;
4. Analysis of Future Needs;
5. Special Studies;
6. Identification of Options and Alternatives;
7. Recommendations, Policies , and Priorities;
8. Problems and Needs of Indian Tribes, and
9. A Project Selection Process.

All of these elements are examined in this document.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goals:

1. to meet federal requirements for continued participation in the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund program;
2. to guide the State in the acquisition, development, and management of outdoor recreation areas and facilities;
3. to make recommendations to federal agencies concerning federal outdoor recreation programs in Maine or affecting Maine;

4. to guide municipalities in their provision of outdoor recreation areas and facilities;
5. to guide the private section in their provision of outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

Objectives:

1. to collect, display, and periodically update inventory data on all outdoor recreation areas and facilities;
2. to collect, utilize, and periodically update information and data pertaining to the outdoor recreation preferences of Maine residents;
3. to urge the collection and utilization of reliable information and data pertaining to the outdoor recreation preferences of non-resident visitors to Maine;
4. to analyze and objectively interpret the supply, demand, and preference data collected;
5. to report deficiencies for outdoor recreation areas and facilities at the regional, urban area, and municipal level;
6. to determine the roles and responsibilities of various agencies in the provision of outdoor recreation areas and facilities;
7. to determine current outdoor recreation issues and problems, and to determine actions needed to meet the issues;
8. to determine acquisition, development, and planning programs for outdoor recreation in Maine, including priorities for each; and
9. to develop a process for the selection and funding of high priority projects.

Elements which the planning process does not study include the demand and need for indoor recreation facilities and recreation programs; environmental problems or concerns; the specific identification of potential recreation sites, except where such sites have been identified in other planning projects; and the relative priority of recreational investment as measured against other social needs, benefits, and costs.

BACKGROUND-OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNING IN MAINE

The background of outdoor recreation planning in Maine is well documented in Maine's 1977 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (pages I-10 to I-13). It qualified the State for five years of eligibility to receive federal Land and Water Conservation funds. The plan followed the same format as the 1972 plan. Needs were studied for 23 urban areas. Deficiencies were identified for Portland/South Portland, Bangor/Brewer, Augusta, Biddeford/Saco, Waterville, Presque Isle/

Caribou, Sanford, Kittery, Skowhegan, Pittsfield, Madawaska/Fort Kent, and Houlton. Municipal needs were examined for all communities of 2,500 or more residents.

Other major plans completed since 1977 concern snowmobiling, rivers, the coast of Maine, regional recreation needs, and specific federal or state parks. These are summarized in Appendix Exhibit A.

PLANNING REGIONS

The Planning Regions used in this document are the official Planning and Development Districts of the State. Each is supposed to reflect common physical, economic, and human resource characteristics.

A basic problem with the use of standard planning districts for recreation planning is that day-use activities such as swimming and picnicking are generally confined to a much smaller geographic area within the district while overnight outings such as camping can occur over a much wider geographic area than one district. To better consider local needs, an urban area analysis has been done in addition to the Regional Area Analysis.

The 11 Planning Commissions within the 10 Districts are:

1. Southern Maine
 - Southern Maine Regional Planning Commission
2. Cumberland
 - Greater Portland Council of Governments
3. Androscoggin
 - Androscoggin Valley Council of Governments
4. South Kennebec
 - Southern Kennebec Valley Regional Planning Commission
5. North Kennebec
 - North Kennebec Regional Planning Commission
6. Mid-Coast
 - Southern Mid Coast Regional Planning Commission (inactive)
 - Eastern Mid Coast Planning Commission
7. Penobscot
 - Penobscot Valley Regional Planning Commission
8. Hancock
 - Hancock County Planning Commission
9. Washington
 - Washington County Planning Commission
10. Northern Maine
 - Northern Maine Regional Planning Commission

TABLE II-1
Population and Land Use Area Data by Planning District

Planning District	1980 Population	Acres Land	Percent of Population	Percent of Land	Acres per Person
Southern Maine	148,569	928,790	13.2	4.6	6.25
Cumberland	194,103	456,898	17.3	2.2	2.35
Androscoggin	171,140	2,575,295	15.2	12.6	15.05
South Kennebec	68,275	396,583	6.1	2.0	5.81
North Kennebec	93,531	2,953,457	8.3	14.5	31.58
Mid-Coast	118,753	952,685	10.6	4.6	16.71
Hancock	41,838	1,090,815	3.7	5.3	26.07
Washington	34,137	1,733,671	3.0	8.5	50.79
Penobscot	160,002	4,392,658	14.2	21.5	27.45
Northern Maine	94,312	4,937,760	8.4	24.2	52.36
TOTALS	1,124,660	20,418,612	100.0	100.0	18.16

RECREATION PROJECTS SINCE 1977

The 1977 Maine Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan presented numerous recommendations for enhancing outdoor recreation opportunities in Maine. This section presents recreation projects completed since then. It is not intended to precisely measure the progress made in Maine concerning outdoor recreation since 1977. It does give an indication of progress made however.

Federal

Since 1977, 220 acres have been added to the Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge (110 from the Nature Conservancy), 84 acres have been added to Acadia National Park, five acres (Nash Island) have been added to the Petit Manan National Wildlife Refuge, 1,400 acres were donated by the Nature Conservancy to the Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge, and Boise Bubert Island (900 acres) in Milbridge was donated to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service by the Nature Conservancy.

Only two development since 1977 are known; that of the headquarters at the Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge, and interpretive shelters at St. Croix Island National Monument.

There are several other items of interest. These include:

- completion of the "Composite Plan" for the Evans Notch district of the White Mountain National Forest. In the plan it is recommended that 7,800 acres within six parcels be acquired, and that land be developed in the 1980's for picnicking, hiking, fishing, and camping.
- since 1977, the National Park Service has been cooperating with the Bureau of Parks and Recreation and the Maine Appalachian Trail Club

in preparing a management plan for the Trail in Maine and in securing long-term easements from landowners abutting the Trail.

- an inventory of potential wild and scenic rivers was completed by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (program now administered by the National Park Service). This inventory was used by the State and the National Park Service in a "Maine Rivers Study" (discussed in the Issues chapter of this document).
- "The Hermitage", near Gulf Hagas, was added to the list of National Natural Landmarks.
- The Acadia National Park master plan, worked on throughout the 1970's by the National Park Service and local communities, has not yet officially been adopted.
- federal youth programs were used to improve trail facilities in the Bigelow Preserve and along the Appalachian Trail, and to improve recreation facilities at several State Parks.

Table II-2
State Lands Acquired by Purchase or Donation Since 1977

Parcel Name	Minor Civil Division	County	Acres
Haystack Mt,	Castle Hill	Aroostook	215
Cold Stream Beach	Enfield	Penobscot	14
Wolf Neck Woods	Freeport	Cumberland	10(a)
Appalachian Trail	Elliotsville	Piscataquis	1215
Lily Bay State Park	Gore A-2,R13,14 WELS	Piscataquis	.7
Swans Falls (Saco River)	Fryeburg	Oxford	46
Grafton Notch State Park	Grafton Twp.	Oxford	2(a)
Camden Hills State Park	Camden/Lincolntonville	Knox/Waldo	196(a)
Reid State Park	Georgetown	Sagadahoc	0.5(a)
Tyler Pond	Manchester	Kennebec	1.7(a)
Ferry Beach State Park	Saco	York	9.4(a)
Rangeley Lake State Park	Rangeley	Franklin	25(a)
Bigelow Preserve	T3, R3 BKP WKR	Somerset	8472
Swan Lake State Park	Swanville	Waldo	6.6(a)
Augusta Arboretum	Augusta	Kennebec	0.8(a)

(a) Land additions to an existing State Park

Table II-3
Lands Consolidated in Trade by the Bureau of Public Lands

Parcel Name	County	Acres
Bigelow Preserve	Somerset	21,772
Scraggly Lake	Washington	10,304
Mahoosic Range	Oxford	20,844
Duck Lake	Washington	21,638
Seboeis Lake	Piscataquis	9,072
Rocky Lake	Washington	8,754

State

Acquisitions by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation since 1977 are listed in Table II-2. Major acquisitions have been in the Bigelow Preserve (8,472 acres) and along the Appalachian Trail (1,215 acres).

Since 1977 the entire unorganized area has been rezoned by the Land Use Regulation Commission with many resources (remote ponds, hiking trails, significant rivers) zoned to recognize and protect their recreational values.

Lands consolidated in trade by the Bureau of Public Lands since 1977 are listed in Table II-3. Much of this acreage, especially that in the Bigelow Preserve, will be available for backcountry recreation.

In addition, management of the privately owned Hirundu Wildlife Refuge in Old Town was given to the University of Maine under a perpetual trust agreement. Recreation uses available to the public at the Refuge include trail walking, snowshoeing, cross country skiing, canoeing, and nature observation.

Developments by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation since 1977 are listed in Table II-4. The most important include development of Ferry Beach State Park in Saco, Swan Lake State Park in Swanville, Range Ponds State Park in Poland, and Roque Bluffs State Park in Roque Bluffs. Damariscotta Lake State Park in Jefferson was expanded.

Table II-4
State Development and Improvement Projects Since 1977

Project Name	Park or Location
Storm Damage Repairs	several coastal parks
Ferry Beach State Park (new park)	Saco
Crescent Beach Sewage Disposal	Cape Elizabeth
Swans Falls Canoe Campground (new facility)	Fryeburg
Swan Lake State Park (new park)	Swanville
Damariscotta Lake State Park (expansion)	Jefferson
Range Ponds State Park (new park)	Poland
Roque Bluffs State Park (new park)	Roque Bluffs

A long list of state sponsored and assisted boat access sites have been developed by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation since 1977. These are listed in Table II-5 by town. Because of limited funds, the Bureau's policy is to seek cooperation from municipalities, fish and game clubs, and lake associations in developing and improving public access sites. With minor exceptions, the sites listed in Table II-5 have been developed or improved by the Bureau assisting with capital funding and technical help, and a local agency assuming responsibility for maintenance of the site.

Table II-5
State Sponsored and Assisted Boat Sites Developed Since 1977

Town	Water Body
Auburn	Lake Auburn
Augusta	Kennebec River
Baileyville	St. Croix River
Baldwin	Sand Pond
Bar Harbor	Frenchman's Bay
Bath	Kennebec River
Biddeford	Saco River
Boothbay	Linekin Bay
Bowdoinham	Cathance River
Brownfield	Saco River
Brunswick	New Meadows River
Brunswick	Middle Bay
Cherryfield	Narraguagus River (fresh)
Cherryfield	Narraguagus River (tidal)
Danforth	Grand Lake
Denmark	Hancock Pond
Dover-Foxcroft	Sebec Lake
Eastbrook	Molasses Pond
East Machias	Gardner Lake
Ellsworth	Graham Lake
Ellsworth	Green Lake
Ellsworth	Union River
Enfield	Cold Stream Pond
Fayette	Tilton Pond
Franklin	Georges Pond
Fryeburg	Saco River
Gardiner	Kennebec River
Greenville	Moosehead Lake
Greenwood	South Pond
Hope	Alford Lake
Lamoine	Frenchman's Bay
Lincoln	Long Pond
Lincoln	Mattanawacook Lake
Lincoln	Penobscot River
Lincoln Plantation	Aziscohos Lake
Litchfield	Buker Pond
Madison	Penobscot River
Medway	Penobscot River
Monmouth	Cochnewagen Lake
Monmouth	Wilson Pond
Mt. Vernon	Long Pond
New Limerick	Drews Lake
Norridgewock	Kennebec River
Norway	Pennesseewassee Lake
Orono	Pushaw Lake
Palermo	Sheepscot Lake
Penobscot	North Bay & Bagaduce R.
Poland	Lower Range Pond
Portage	Portage Lake
Portland	Casco Bay
Presque Isle	Arnold Brook Lake
Presque Isle	Presque Isle Stream
Princeton	Lewy Lake
Rangely	Rangely Lake (town park)
Richmond	Kennebec River
Sabattus	Sabattus Pond
Searsport	Searsport Harbor
South Portland	Fore River
Stockholm	Little Madawaska River
Stockton Springs	Stockton Harbor
Township "C"	Richardson Lake
T1 R9	Ambajejus Lake
Vinalhaven	Isle Au Haut Bay
West Paris	Moose Pond
Wilton	Wilson-Lake
Winthrop	Maranacook Lake

The Snowmobile Program of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation, with the assistance of the Maine Snowmobile Association, has prepared an Interconnecting Trail System (ITS) for the State. The plan is being implemented by development of trails by local clubs and municipalities.

Other items of interest include:

- funding of marina and local recreation site planning by the coastal zone management program in 17 coastal municipalities,
- over 400 state critical areas have been registered by the State Planning Office since inception of the Program. Most of these have been since 1977.
- donation of a conservation easement of 7000 acres[±] by Great Northern Paper Company to the Department of Conservation along the West and East Branches of the Penobscot River.
- development of bikeways and routes (1.5 miles) by the Department of Transportation along Route 17 in Rockland to a city recreation area on Chickawaukie Lake, along Route 9 in Saco to Ferry Beach State Park (2.2 miles), along Route 1 in Calais from the Vocational Technical Institute to the Calais urban area, along Route 24 in Brunswick from downtown to a shopping center (2.2 miles), along Route 9 in Scarborough (2.8 miles), and linking Orono and Old Town (2.0 miles).
- settlement of the public lots land case between the state and landowners who received grass and timber rights to public lots in the 1800's. The Maine Supreme Court ruled the sale of grass and timber rights was only valid for the life of trees standing at the time of sale. All such grass and timber rights sold by the state are now expired.
- acceleration of the Maine Rivers study to identify unique river recreational opportunities and natural areas. A cooperative project between the National Park Service and the Department of Conservation. Final report given to the Governor in Spring, 1982.

Municipal

Listed in Table II-6 are municipal projects since 1977, funded with federal Land and Water Conservation Fund monies, that met urban deficiencies identified in the 1977 State Recreation Plan.

Listed in Table II-7 are municipal projects since 1977 funded with federal Land and Water Conservation Fund monies that met municipal needs identified in the 1977 State Recreation Plan. Table II-8 contains a listing of municipal rural projects funded with the L&WCF since 1977.

Table II-6
Municipal Projects Since 1977
Contributing to Satisfying Identified Urban Deficiencies

Project Name	Location
Alfred Recreation Park	Sanford
Fort Williams Park	Cape Elizabeth
North Caribou Recreation Area	Caribou
Collins Pond Park	Caribou
Willard Beach Improvements	South Portland
Sohier Park	York
Little Falls Recreation Center	Gorham
West Kennebunk Recreation Area	Kennebunk
Pattee Brook Dam and Recreation	Presque Isle
Orono Recreation School Complex	Orono
Fort Williams Picnic Area	Cape Elizabeth

Other items of interest concerning municipal recreation include:

- a Municipal Recreation Fund was provided by the 109th Legislature - \$100,000 allocated in fiscal years 1980 and 1981. No monies were provided in fiscal year 1982. Of the total each year, \$70,000 was earmarked for capital acquisition and development and \$30,000 for programs.
- School Administrative Districts were given authority by the Legislature to utilize federal Land and Water Conservation Fund monies for eligible outdoor recreation projects.
- a 120 acre easement was given to Carrabassett Valley by Dead River Company to a 3½ mile long strip of land along an abandoned narrow gauge railroad for trail purposes.
- 38 acres was donated to the town of Beals by The Nature Conservancy as a municipal park.
- 25 acres along Forbes Pond was donated to the town of Gouldsboro by The Nature Conservancy.
- The Forest City Trail, 5.1 miles long, was opened in Portland. It is a nature trail operated by Channel One, a non-profit, federally funded youth employment organization.
- a 70-acre Walter H. Marsh recreational area in Wells was developed to provide an exercise trail (1.5 miles), tennis courts, and ballfields. It was funded with CETA and an EDA grant (\$125,000).

TABLE II-7
Municipal Projects Since 1977
Contributing to Satisfying Identified Municipal Needs

Project Name	Location
Boat Facility	South Portland
Tennis Courts	York
Swim Pool	South Portland
Recreation Area	Brunswick
South Berwick Tennis and Ice Recreation Area	South Berwick
Recreation Area	Van Buren
Recreation Area	Bar Harbor
Recreation Area Improvements	Ogunquit
Franklin Pastures Multi-Purpose	Lewiston
Jaycees Park	Rockland
Gracelawn Recreation Park	Lewiston
Game Courts Lighting	Falmouth
Monson Park Tennis Courts	Pittsfield
Old Orchard Beach Recreation	Old Orchard Beach
Memorial Field Recreation	Biddeford
Tennis Court Lights	Bucksport
Tennis Facilities	Westbrook
Ballfield Lighting	Sanford
Marine Park	Calais
Recreational Park	Thomaston
Middle School Park	Auburn
Courts and Playfields	Caribou
Saco River Boat Facility	Biddeford
Recreation Facility	Waterville
Walton's Mills Pond	Farmington
Sports Facility Renovation	Augusta
Royal River Picnic Area	Yarmouth
High School Park	Jay
Recreation Area	Dexter
Boat Access	Rockland
DeMeyer Ballfield	Ellsworth
S.A.D. 49 Tennis Courts	Fairfield
Willard School Park	South Portland
Parks Improvements	Portland
South Factory Street Recreation	Skowhegan
Tennis Courts	Mexico
Spring Point Marina and Shoreway	South Portland
Riverside Park	Old Town
Tennis Courts	Oakland
Orrington Ballfield	Orrington
North End Playground	Waterville
Chick Recreation Area	Gorham
Community Field	Boothbay Harbor
Boat Facility	Hampden
Warren Recreation Area	Westbrook
Playfields	Bath
Recreational Improvements	Brunswick
Macomber Park	Augusta
Bikeway	Presque Isle
Ballfield	Presque Isle
Hinkley Park	South Portland
Church Street Park	Jay
JMF Abbott Park	Farmington
M.S.A.D. #71 School Park	Kennebunk
Junior High Playfield	Waterville
Ballfield Lights	Dover-Foxcroft
Ballfield Lights	Limestone
Tennis Courts	Belfast
Ballfield	Fort Fairfield
School Park	Falmouth
Ballfield Lights	Van Buren

Table II-8
Municipal Rural Recreation Projects Since 1977

Project Name	Location
Dana Point Ballfield and Tot Lot	Indian Township
Moose River Golf Course	Moose River
Tennis Courts	Warren
Tennis Courts	Hartland
Recreation Park	Athens
Recreation Park	Andover
Tennis Courts	Washburn
Recreation Facility	Vinalhaven
Central School Park	Woolwich
Tennis Courts	Anson
Greenville Junction Boat Facility	Greenville
Recreation Area	St. Agatha
Town Park	Eagle Lake
Ballfield	Swan's Island
Recreation Facility	Manchester
Game Courts	Danforth
Recreation Area	Glenburn
MSAD #25 Playfields	Staceyville
Ballfield Renovation	Stockholm
Swim Pier	Rangely
Tennis Courts	Corinna
Tennis Courts	Howland
S.A.D. #21 Middle School Park	Dixfield
Tennis Courts	Lovell
Ballfield	Cutler
Playfield Improvements	Wiscasset
Recreation Complex	Hermon
Ballfield	Alfred
S.A.D. #58 Recreation Area	Kingfield
Recreation Facility	South Bristol
Harlow Park Improvement	Dixfield
Recreation Area Acquisition	Frenchville
Fort O'Brien School Recreation Area	Machiasport
Recreation Park	Jackman
Recreation Area	Pembroke
Recreation Area	Strong
Recreation Facility	Harrington
Beach and Boat Facility	St. Agatha
Ballfield/Playground	Damariscotta
M.S.A.D. #74 Recreation Area	Solon
Cole's Landing	Lee
Waterfront Park	Eastport
M.S.A.D. #50 Multi-Purpose Field	Thomaston
Ballfield	Dresden
M.S.A.D. #50 Recreation Area	St. George
Dexter Recreation Area	Dexter

Private

Since 1977, The Nature Conservancy has acquired the parcels listed in Table II-9.

Table II-9
Parcels Acquired by The Nature Conservancy Since 1977

Parcel Name	Acres	
Coggins Head	75	
Bald Head Preserve	296	
Long Porcupine Island	125	
Fernalds Neck	30	
Plummer Point	2.5	
Shingle Island	10	
Great Wass Island	1,500	
Drakes Island	5	
Cross Island	1,300	
Scotch Island	10	
Inner Double Head Shot Island	8	donated to
Outer Double Head Shot Island	8	Moosehorn
Mink Island	10	National
Minklet Island	8	Wildlife
Old Man Island	6	Refuge
Bar Island	13	
Bradbury Island	142	- addition
The Brothers (Hay Ledge Preserves)	20	
Trumpet Island	1	
Long Island	118	
Placentia Island	500	
Ship Island	10	
Shipstern Island	8	
Upper Goose Island	94	

No land has been acquired by other private conservation organizations since 1977.

Other items of interest concerning private efforts include:

- the donation of 600 acres of Seawall Beach in Sagadahoc County to the Bates-Morse Mountain Conservation Area Associates. Leased on a 50-year renewable basis to Bates College for educational purposes. Barrier Beach is 400 feet wide at low tide.
- Central Lincoln County Family Recreation Center developed, indoor facilities with memberships.
- Maine Snowmobile Trail inventory completed by the Maine Snowmobile Association.

Planning

In the process of preparing and updating the Maine SCORP, continuing efforts are made to review all recreation oriented plans and studies pertaining to the State of Maine. Many of these plans and studies can have a direct impact on outdoor recreation in Maine if implemented.

These plans are too numerous to evaluate here. Rather, a list of those prepared since publication of the 1977 SCORP is presented in Appendix Exhibit A.

III

STATE CHARACTERISTICS

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NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Maine has an abundance of natural features and resources that are attractive to both the resident and non-resident for recreation purposes. These include a rock-bound coast; fine ocean and inland sand beaches; large, clear inland lakes; mountains in western Maine; and expansive spruce-fir forests with remote ponds and wild rivers in northern Maine.

TABLE III-1
Maine's 15 Largest Coastal Islands

Rank	Island	County	Area in Acres
1	Mount Desert	Hancock	68,973
2	Deer Isle	Hancock	17,750
3	Vinalhaven	Knox	12,823
4	Georgetown	Sagadahoc	11,079
5	Islesboro	Waldo	7,192
6	Swans	Hancock	6,883
7	North Haven	Knox	6,713
8	Isle Au Haut	Knox	6,576
9	Sebascodegan	Cumberland	5,917
10	Westport	Lincoln	5,517
11	Arrowsic	Sagadahoc	5,080
12	Harpwell Neck	Cumberland	4,474
13	Verona	Hancock	3,994
14	Southport	Lincoln	2,877
15	Great Wass	Washington	2,673

Source: "Length and Breadth of Maine" Atwood, Stanley B.,
Kennebec Journal Print Shop, Augusta, Maine 1946

The coast of Maine is clearly the greatest attraction to non-residents. The majority of Maine's summer recreation attractions are located along the coast from Kittery to Ellsworth and Mount Desert Island. Maine has 3,383 coastal islands encompassing over 250,000 acres of land. The extreme irregularity of the coast - the many bays, inlets, channels, harbors, islands, and promontories - stretch the total coastline to about 2,400 miles, more than 10 times the distance from Kittery to Eastport. These features are a treasure of scenic beauty for tourists. The mid-coast even has many rugged hills and small mountains as displayed at Camden Hills State Park and on Mount Desert Island. From Kittery to Portland are many fine beaches, especially in York, Ogunquit, Wells, Kennebunk, Saco, Old Orchard Beach, Scarborough, and Cape Elizabeth.

Western and north-central Maine is mountainous with spring-fed lakes and clear streams. The mountains attract hikers and campers during the spring, summer, and fall months. Katahdin, in Baxter State Park, is the highest at 5,267 feet. The second highest, Sugarloaf, is the location of Maine's largest ski resort. The third highest, Old Speck, is located within Grafton Notch State Park near the New Hampshire border. The fifth highest, Bigelow, is located within the Bigelow Preserve on Flagstaff Lake. The seventh highest, Saddleback, is the site of a major downhill ski resort.

TABLE III-2
Mountains with Elevations of 4,000 or more Feet

Mountain	County	Summit Height (feet)
Katahdin ^a	Piscataquis	5,267
Sugarloaf	Franklin	4,240
Old Speck	Oxford	4,180
Crocker	Franklin	4,168
Bigelow	Somerset	4,150
North Brother	Piscataquis	4,143
Saddleback	Franklin	4,116
Abraham	Franklin	4,049
The Horn	Franklin	4,023

a/ Katahdin has five peaks of 4,700 feet or more.

Source: "Length and Breadth of Maine" Atwood, Stanley B.,
Kennebec Journal Print Shop, Augusta, Maine 1946.

From south to north and east to west Maine is dotted with lakes and ponds attracting fishing parties, pleasure boaters, and those just wanting a seasonal home on an inland lake. The largest is Moosehead at 74,906 acres. Lily Bay State Park is located on this lake; Squaw Mountain Ski Area overlooks it. Greenville at the south end of the lake is a gateway to Maine's remote north woods. Henry David Thoreau once canoed these waters at the beginning of his West and East Branch Penobscot River trips.

Maine second largest lake, Sebago, is an extremely popular summer haven for residents and non-residents alike. It is the location of Sebago Lake State Park and numerous private campgrounds, beaches, marinas, and small parks.

Most of Maine's remaining large lakes are located in remote, sparsely populated areas. Almost all, including Moosehead and Sebago, are fished for lake trout (togue), landlocked salmon, and brook trout.

On Maine's 5,000 rivers and streams, 73 have lengths of over 20 miles and 39 have drainage areas in excess of 200 square miles. Commercial rafting occurs on two rivers: the upper Kennebec and the West Branch Penobscot. Excellent whitewater and/or flatwater canoeing opportunities are available on most of the larger rivers. The most popular are the Allagash, the Saco, the St. John, the West Branch Penobscot, the Machias, the St. Croix, and the Dead. Most are fished for brook trout. Land-locked salmon fishing is available on some rivers; Atlantic salmon fishing on several coastal rivers.

The Allagash from its headwaters to near Allagash Village is state owned and managed and a federally designated wild and scenic river. The Saco is protected by special state authorized zoning. Conservation easements have been donated to the State by Great Northern Paper Company for parts of the West and East Branches of the Penobscot. Studies of several other rivers are underway.

TABLE III-3
Maine's 15 Largest Lakes

Rank	Lake	County	Area in Acres
1	Moosehead	Piscataquis	74,906
2	Sebago	Cumberland	28,672
3	Chesuncook ^a	Piscataquis	22,976
4	Mooselookmeguntic ^b	Oxford & Franklin	16,608
5	Twin Lake System ^c	Piscataquis & Penobscot	15,936
6	East Grand	Aroostook & Washington	15,155
7	Grand	Washington	15,033
8	Spednik	Washington	14,618
9	Chamberlain	Piscataquis	11,187
10	Churchill ^d	Piscataquis	10,720
11	Baskahegan	Washington	10,496
12	Big	Washington	10,419
13	Umbagog	Oxford	10,112
14	Square	Aroostook	9,184
15	Long Lake ^e	Aroostook	9,120

a/ Includes Caribou Lake

b/ Includes Cupsuptic Lake

c/ Includes South Twin, North Twin, Pemadumcook and Ambejejus Lakes

d/ Includes Eagle Lake

e/ Includes Mud Lake

Source: "Length and Breadth of Maine" Atwood, Stanley B.,
Kennebec Journal Print Shop, Augusta, Maine, 1946

TABLE III-4
Maine's 10 Longest Rivers

Rank		Length in Miles
1	St. John (with southwest branch)	331
	St. John (with little southwest branch)	325
2	Penobscot (with west and north branches)	240
	Penobscot (with west and south branches)	237
3	Androscoggin	174
4	Kennebec (with west outlet)	170
	Kennebec (with east outlet)	164
5	West Branch Penobscot River (with north branch)	141
	West Branch Penobscot River (with south branch)	138
6	Saco	121
7	Aroostook	100
8	Penobscot (without branches)	99
9	Mattawamkeag (with west branch)	83
	Mattawamkeag (with east branch)	77
10	Dead River (with south branch)	74

Source: "Length and Breadth of Maine", Atwood, Stanley B.,
Kennebec Journal Print Shop, Augusta, Maine, 1946

Outdoor activities in Maine are influenced by the weather pattern. Much of the tourism and vacation trade is concentrated in the summer when pleasant temperatures prevail both coastal and inland. Downhill skiing, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, and ice fishing are important winter time activities made possible by abundant snowfall, or by generally cold winter months resulting in a thick, safe ice cover on most lakes and ponds. The extremes of Maine's climate can also affect

outdoor activities. Occasionally an entire season can be dominated by an extreme (e.g. a winter with very little snow or a summer with a high amount of rainfall or fog). More frequently, a daily or weekly weather pattern will affect a planned recreational event. Prolonged foggy periods, especially along the coast, can negatively affect certain activities, such as pleasure boating and sunbathing.

Of greatest concern in recent years has been the presence of biting insects (mosquitos, black flies, etc.) during the late spring and early summer months. These insects tend to discourage outdoor participation for some until July or August.

POPULATION

Maine's population increased from 993,722 in 1970 to 1,124,660 in 1980; an increase of 13.2 percent. The largest growths were recorded in southern and coastal Maine. York County showed a 25.1 percent increase. The coastal counties of Hancock, Lincoln, Sagadahoc, and Waldo all increased by at least 20 percent. The coastal counties of Cumberland, Knox, and Washington all increased by at least 12 percent.

Only one county declined in population, Aroostook, by 2.9 percent. Androscoggin, Penobscot and Piscataquis all increased by less than 10 percent.

TABLE III-5
State of Maine Population by County, 1980

State and County Totals	Population 1980	(Thousands) 1970	Percent Increase or Decrease
Maine	1,124,660	993,722	13.2
Androscoggin	99,657	91,279	9.2
Aroostook	91,331	94,078	- 2.9
Cumberland	215,789	192,528	12.1
Franklin	27,098	22,444	20.7
Hancock	41,781	34,590	20.8
Kennebec	109,889	95,306	15.3
Knox	32,941	29,013	13.5
Lincoln	25,691	20,537	25.1
Oxford	48,968	43,457	12.7
Penobscot	137,015	125,393	9.3
Piscataquis	17,634	16,285	8.3
Sagadahoc	28,795	23,452	22.8
Somerset	45,028	40,597	10.9
Waldo	28,414	23,328	21.8
Washington	34,963	29,859	17.1
York	139,666	111,576	25.2

The unorganized area showed a slight population increase of one percent between 1970 and 1980, reversing the declining trend of the previous decades.

TABLE III-6
Population of Maine's Largest Cities and Towns

City or Town	Population		Change	
	1980	1970	Numerical	Percent
Portland	61,572	65,116	-3,544	- 5.4
Lewiston	40,481	41,779	-1,298	- 3.1
Bangor	31,643	33,168	-1,525	- 4.6
Auburn	23,128	24,151	-1,023	- 4.2
South Portland	22,712	23,267	- 555	- 2.4
Augusta	21,819	21,945	- 126	- 0.6
Biddeford	19,638	19,983	- 345	- 1.7
Sanford	18,020	15,812	+2,208	+ 14.0
Waterville	17,779	18,192	- 413	- 2.3
Brunswick	17,366	16,195	+1,171	+ 7.2
Westbrook	14,976	14,444	+ 532	+ 3.7
Saco	12,921	11,678	+1,243	+ 10.6
Scarborough	11,347	7,845	+3,502	+ 44.6
Windham	11,282	6,593	+4,689	+ 71.1
Presque Isle	11,172	11,452	- 280	- 2.4
Orono	10,578	9,989	+ 589	+ 5.9
Bath	10,246	9,679	+ 567	+ 5.9
Gorham	10,101	7,839	+2,262	+ 28.9
Caribou	9,916	10,419	- 503	- 4.8
Kittery	9,314	11,028	-1,714	- 15.5
Brewer	9,300	9,017	+ 283	+ 3.0
Lisbon	8,769	6,544	+2,225	+ 34.0
Limestone	8,719	10,360	-1,641	- 15.8

The population of Maine's largest cities is declining however. In 1970, Maine's 10 largest cities and towns accounted for 28.1 percent of the State's population. In 1980, the same 10 accounted for 24.4 percent. Eight of the 10 declined in population. On the other hand, many suburbs of the largest cities have grown tremendously; Windham by 71.1 percent; Scarborough by 44.6 percent; Lisbon by 34.0 percent. The trend is clearly a shift from the large cities to the outlying suburbs.

IV

ASSESSMENT OF RESOURCES, PROGRAMS
AND OPPORTUNITIES

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ABSTRACT

Over 570,000 acres of land in Maine in public or private non-profit ownership are available to the public for outdoor recreation enjoyment or activities. Of this total, 241,396 acres are in the Penobscot Planning District; the location of Baxter State Park (201,018 acres) and a portion of the Allagash Wilderness Waterway (total of 22,840 acres).

Other large public outdoor recreation areas in Maine include the Evans Notch Ranger District of the White Mountain National Forest (48,029 acres), Acadia National Park (38,975 acres), Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge (22,260 acres) and the state administered Bigelow Preserve (about 30,000 acres).

Under the federal jurisdiction 118,534 acres are administered by four agencies: the United States Forest Service, the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Air Force. Programs for properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places and for National Natural Landmarks are administered by the National Park Service.

The state jurisdiction administers 424,095 acres of land for outdoor recreation under seven agencies: the Bureau of Parks and Recreation, the Baxter State Park Authority, the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, the Department of Transportation, the Bureau of Public Lands, the University of Maine, and the Bureau of Forestry. The Bureau of Forestry administers forest campsites on sites leased from landowners in the unorganized area.

Just one area is administered in Maine by the county jurisdiction, Mattawamkeag Wilderness Park, a 1,000 acre area in Penobscot County.

The municipal jurisdiction administers 15,641 acres of land for outdoor recreation through recreation committees, conservation commissions, and school systems. In addition, municipalities provide indoor recreation facilities and indoor programs.

Through the Maine and National Audubon Society and The Nature Conservancy, the private jurisdiction administers 13,072 acres of land, most of which is available to the public for low-intensity, nature oriented purposes. In addition, the private commercial sector operates numerous facilities for outdoor recreation, especially campgrounds, alpine and nordic ski areas, and golf courses. The private non-profit sector also administers a considerable mileage of land based trails, especially for hiking, snowmobiling, ski touring, and motorized trail biking.

FEDERAL JURISDICTION

Within Maine there are 13 federally administered areas managed for outdoor recreation or wildlife protection purposes. Areas with outdoor recreation facilities are listed in Table IV-1. Wildlife Refuges, Fish Hatcheries, and Waterfowl Protection Areas are listed in Table IV-2. Craig Brook National Fish Hatchery is listed in both Tables as it provides outdoor recreation facilities for public use.

Table IV-1
Federal Areas In Maine with
Outdoor Recreation Facilities¹

Area Name	County	Total Acres	Administered By
Evans Notch District - White Mountain Nat'l Forest	Oxford	48,029	Forest Service
Acadia National Park	Hancock	38,975	National Park Service
Dow Pines Recreation Area	Hancock	375	Air Force
Craig Brook NFH	Hancock	136	Fish and Wildlife Service
St. Croix Island NM	Washington	14	National Park Service

NFH - National Fish Hatchery

NM - National Monument

^{1/} Does not include Brunswick Naval Air Station and Loring Air Force Base, facilities of which are generally restricted to base personnel.

Table IV-2
National Wildlife Refuges, Fish Hatcheries, and Waterfowl Protection
Areas In Maine

Area Name	County	Total Acres
Moosehorn NWR	Washington	22,665
Rachel Carson NWR	York	3,000+
Petit Manan NWR	Washington	2,715
Cross Island NWR	Washington	1,315
Carlton Pond WPA	Waldo	1,068
Craig Brook NFH	Hancock	136
Green Lake NFH	Hancock	113
Seal Island NWR	Knox	65
Franklin Island	Knox	12

NWR - National Wildlife Refuge

WPA - Waterfowl Protection Area

NFH - National Fish Hatchery

In addition to the agencies administering these lands there are several other federal agencies which provide funds to develop facilities or which provide technical assistance. Table IV-3 summarizes the roles and responsibilities of federal agencies with outdoor recreation programs applicable to Maine.

Table IV-3
Federal Responsibilities In Maine for Outdoor Recreation

	Planning	Acquisition & Development	Operation & Maintenance	Regulation	Financial Assistance	Technical Assistance	Research
National Park Service	*	*	*		*	*	
U.S. Forest Service	*	*	*		*	*	*
U.S. Fish/Wildlife Service	*	*	*		*	*	
Soil Conservation Service	*				*	*	
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission				*			
Army Corps Engineers	*	*	*	*	*	*	
Dept. of Transportation	*				*	*	
Environmental Protection Agency	*			*	*	*	*
Office of Coastal Zone Management	*				*		
United States Air Force			*				

National Park Service

operates and maintains:

- Acadia National Park (Table IV-6)
- St. Croix Island National Monument

administers:

- 13 National Natural Landmarks (Table IV-4)
- 25 National Historic Landmarks
- 525 National Register of Historic Places
- provides financial acquisition, development, and planning assistance to the States through the Land and Water Conservation fund (Table IV-5)
- technical planning assistance to States through Office of External Affairs
- Urban Park and Recreational Recovery Program (UPARR)
- Statewide Surplus Property Program

Table IV-4
National Natural Landmarks In Maine

Area Name	County	Location
Katahdin	Piscataquis	Baxter State Park
Gulf Hagas	Piscataquis	T7, R10 NWP
Monhegan Island	Lincoln	Monhegan Plt.
Colby-Marston Preserve	Kennebec	Belgrade
Crystal Bog	Aroostook	Sherman, Crystal
Orono Bog	Penobscot	Orono
Passadumkeag Marsh & Boglands	Penobscot	Passadumkeag
Penny Pond and Joe Pond	Kennebec	Augusta
Meddybemps Heath	Washington	Meddybemp, Cooper
Bigelow Mountain	Somerset	Bigelow Twp. (T4 R3 BKP WKR)
	Franklin	Wyman Twp. (T4 R3 BKP WKR) , Dead River Twp. (T3 R3 BKP WKR)
New Gloucester Black Gum Stand	Cumberland	New Gloucester
Carrying Place Cove	Washington	Quoddy Head State Park (Lubec)
The Hermitage	Piscataquis	T7 R10 NWP

Table IV-5
Yearly Land and Water Conservation Fund
Apportionments to Maine

a/	1965	137,312	1974	591,316
b/	1966	1,603,301	1975	1,766,700
	1967	629,081	1976	2,157,337
	1968	677,649	1977	1,757,790
c/	1969	1,236,963	1978	2,880,170
	1970	682,865	1979	3,416,578
	1971	1,483,200	1980	2,843,226
	1972	2,505,825	1981	1,699,950
	1973	1,774,117	1982	0

a/ Includes \$26,946 from Contingency for the Allagash Wilderness Waterway

b/ Includes \$673,078 from Contingency for the Allagash Wilderness Waterway

c/ Includes \$750,000 from Contingency for the Allagash Wilderness Waterway

Table IV-6
Selected Facilities at Acadia National Park

Swimming - feet of shoreline	1020
Camping - number of sites	525
Picnic Tables	80
Hiking - miles of trail	78
Nature Trails - miles	2.5
Nature and Historic Centers - number	3
Horseback ride - miles of trail	43
Snowmobile trails - miles	40
Bicycling - miles of trail	46
Ski touring - miles of trail	40
Boat Access - number of sites	5
National Recreation Trail - Dorr Mountain Trail - miles	3.5

United States Forest Service

operates and maintains:

- Evans Notch District of the White Mountain National Forest (Table IV-7)
- Massabessic Experimental Forest Station in Alfred
- four minor tracts of land containing 725 acres

Provides:

- financial planning assistance to the States for planning under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resource Planning Act (RPA) of 1974
- technical research assistance under the forest recreation research program of the Forest Service

Table IV-7
Selected Facilities in the Evans Notch District
of the White Mountain National Forest

Campsites - number	31
Picnic tables - number	16
Hiking trails - miles	60
Snowmobile trails - miles	15
Boating - number of launch sites	6
Alpine and nordic skiing available at Evergreen Valley	

United States Fish and Wildlife Service

operates and maintains:

- all properties listed in Table IV-2

- the only National Wilderness Area in Maine, 7,462 acres in the Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge

provides:

- technical assistance to state and local conservation groups
- financial assistance for acquisition of lands

Table IV-8
Selected Facilities at Moosehorn National Wildlife
Refuge and Craig Brook National Fish Hatchery

Swimming - feet of shoreline	700 CB
Picnic tables - number	12 CB
Boat Access sites - number	2 CB
Snowmobile trails - miles	20 M
Nature trails - miles	1 CB
Ski touring - miles of trail	40 M
Nature centers - number	1 CB
Hiking trails - miles	2 CB & M

CB - Craig Brook M - Moosehorn

Soil Conservation Service

provides:

- financial and technical assistance for planning and development through the Resource Conservation and Development Program

Assistance is provided through four Resource Conservation and Development areas: Threshold to Maine - York, Cumberland, and part of Oxford County; St. John-Aroostook - Aroostook and a small portion of Penobscot County; Time and Tide - Sagadahoc, Knox, Lincoln and some of Waldo County; and Down East - Hancock and Washington counties.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

regulates:

- hydroelectric projects, with an environmental analysis of each required. Licensee may have to provide recreation facilities if there is a state or local need that can be met in the project area

Facilities provided at licensed projects include boat launch ramps, canoe access, canoe portage trails, swim areas, picnic tables, and campsites.

Army Corps of Engineers

provides:

- recreation facilities at approved and financed sites
- financial assistance to non-federal public interests for development of recreation facilities on Corps owned land

Department of Transportation

provides:

- financial assistance to states for roadside development, including rest areas
- financial assistance to states for bikeway construction along or in connection with federally funded highway projects

Environmental Protection Agency

provides:

- construction grants for waste water treatment plants
- technical planning assistance

Office of Coastal Zone Management

provides:

- financial program planning assistance to coastal states and municipalities.
 - financial assistance to implement federally approved management programs
- financial assistance to states to set up estuarine sanctuaries

Under federal law 94-370, OCZM is charged with including in the Coastal Zone Management Program "a planning process for the protection of, and access to, public beaches and other public coastal areas of environmental, recreational, historical, esthetic, ecological or cultural value."

United States Air Force

operates and maintains:

- the 375 acre Dow Pines Recreation Area in Hancock County
- downhill skiing area, indoor swim pool, and other recreation facilities at Loring Air Force Base in Limestone

Table IV-9
Selected Facilities at Dow Pines Recreation Area

Swim beach - feet	300
Picnic tables	53
Campsites	18
Boat launch - parking spaces	15
Nature trails - miles	2.4
Cross-country ski trails	2.4

STATE JURISDICTION

Five State agencies provide and/or administer outdoor recreation areas: the Bureau of Parks and Recreation and the Bureau of Public Lands within the Department of Conservation; the Baxter State Park Authority; the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife; and the Department of Transportation. In addition, the Bureau of Forestry within the Department of Conservation maintains primitive forest campsites located on private land and the Department of Human Services coordinates the operation and management of Senior Citizen Centers throughout the State.

Table IV-10
Summary of State Owned and Administered
Outdoor Recreation Land

Agency	Parcels	Acres	Total Acres
Department of Conservation			
Parks & Recreation			67577
Parks and Memorials	109	44334	
Allagash	1	22840	
Boat Access	44	403	
Public Lands (Consolidated lands and other lands with recreation value)	12	108117	108117
Baxter State Park	1	201018	201018
Department of Inland Fish/Wildlife			
Management Areas	41	45259	45259
Department of Transportation Rest			
Areas	111	377	377
University of Maine School Forest	1	1747	1747

Bureau of Parks and Recreation, Department of Conservation

operates and maintains:

- 109 developed and undeveloped State Parks and Memorials, the Allagash Wilderness Waterway, and 44 boat access sites (Appendix Exhibits B and C)

prepares:

- the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP - now called the Assessment and Policy Plan), State Parks plans, natural resource oriented plans, and other special studies and surveys

acquires and develops:

- land for State Parks
- land for municipally operated regional parks

administers:

- the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Program (Table IV-5)

Table IV-11
State Responsibilities for Outdoor Recreation

	Planning	Acquisition & Development	Operation & Maintenance	Regulation	Financial Assistance	Technical Assistance	Research
Department of Conservation							
Parks & Recreation	*	*	*		*	*	
Forestry	*		*				
Public Lands	*	*	*	*			
Land Use Regulation Commission	*			*			
Baxter State Park Authority	*		*				
Dept. of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife	*	*	*	*			
Department of Transportation	*	*	*		*	*	
Maine Forest Authority		*					
Department of Marine Resources	*			*		*	*
Historic Preservation Commission	*				*	*	
State Planning Office	*					*	*
Maine Guarantee Authority					*		
Department of Environmental Protection				*		*	*
University of Maine			*			*	*

provides:

- financial assistance to municipalities for outdoor recreation facilities and programs, and for snowmobile trails
- technical assistance to municipalities for outdoor recreation facility development and programs

In addition to the 44 boat access sites maintained by the State, Appendix Exhibit C contains other state assisted sites maintained by municipal or private agencies.

Bureau of Public Lands, Department of Conservation

operates and maintains:

- over 400,000 acres of public lots and consolidated lands, including several with recreation values or opportunities (Table IV-12)

prepares:

- management plans for all lands administered

In addition to consolidating public lands for more efficient operation of multiple resources, the Bureau also administers the State's proprietary interests in marine submerged lands and the bottoms of Great Ponds, has leased land or right-of-way on public lots, and administers the coastal island registry.

Bureau of Forestry, Department of Conservation

operates and maintains:

- 88 forest campsites on private land within the unorganized land of the state (Appendix Exhibit D)

prepares:

- State Forest Plan qualifying the State for financial assistance under the federal Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resource Planning Act (RPA) of 1974. Project measures to be financed will be determined by the first Forest Plan, planning process.

Land Use Regulation Commission, Department of Conservation

prepares:

- Comprehensive Land Use Plan to guide zoning the unorganized territory of the State
- zoning standards, including descriptions and activities allowed within each zone

Table IV-12
 Selected Consolidated Public Lands and Other Lands
 Administered by the Bureau of Public Lands

Parcel Name	County	Minor Civil Division	Acres	Recreation Uses or Features
Deboulie Mtn.	Aroostook	T15 R9 WELS	20,697(a)	camping, fishing
Squapan Lake	Aroostook	T11 R4 WELS	11,020(b)	potential
		T10 R4 WELS	20,093(c)	potential
Pineland	Cumberland	New Gloucester	1,055	potential
Bigelow Preserve	Franklin	Bigelow/Wyman	25,045	Appalachian Trail, hiking,
	Somerset	Dead River		camping, snowmobiling
Augusta Arboretum	Kennebec	Augusta	316	trails, arboretum
Hallowell	Kennebec	Hallowell	32	community gardens
Mahoosuc Mtn.	Oxford	Riley/Grafton	20,844	Appalachian Trail, hiking
Chamberlain Lake	Piscataquis	T6 R11 WELS	19,629	potential
Chesuncook Village	Piscataquis	T5 R13 WELS	1,219	historic
Gero Island	Piscataquis	T5 R13 WELS	109(d)	camping
		T5 R13 WELS	1,850(e)	
Little Squaw Mtn.	Piscataquis	Little Squaw	7,580	potential
Seboeis Lake	Piscataquis	T4 R9 NWP	9,072	potential
Baxter Memorial Forest	Sagadahoc	Topsham	125	potential
Holeb	Somerset	T6 R1 NBKP	16,129	Moose River canoe trip
Durham Forest	Waldo	Northport	105	potential
Duck Lake	Washington	T4 ND/41 MD	21,638	camping, fishing
Rocky Lake	Washington	T18 ED	8,754	camping, fishing
Scraggly Lake	Washington	T7 R8 WELS	10,304	camping
T18 MD	Washington	T18 MD	3,277	canoeing-Pleasant River
Bragden Forest	York	Kennebunk	87	potential

- (a) - state interest in land is 67 percent
 (b) - state interest in land is 69 percent
 (c) - state interest in land is 6 percent
 (d) - state interest in land is 75 percent
 (e) - state interest in land is 50 percent

regulates:

- residential, recreational, commercial, and industrial development in the unorganized area

Of the several protection and management subdistricts used by the Land Use Regulation Commission, the following subdistricts are most related to protection of outdoor recreation resources: (1) Recreation Protection (P-RR), (2) Mountain Area Protection (P-MA), (3) Flood Plain Protection (P-FP), (4) Unusual Area Protection (P-UA), for historic, educational, scientific, archeological, scenic, and other resources susceptible to undue degradation, (5) Shoreland Protection (P-SL), (6) Natural Character Management (M-NC), and (7) Resources Plan Protection (P-RP).

Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife

operates and maintains:

- 41 wildlife management areas (Appendix Exhibit E) and 199 seabird nesting island management units
- a small camping area and opportunities to observe wildlife on Steve Powell (Swan Island) Wildlife Management Area
- a Visitor Center at Gray (picnic facilities, fish hatchery, wildlife, etc.)

prepares:

- comprehensive inland fish and wildlife management plans

enforces, administers, or conducts:

- inland fish and wildlife laws
- fish rearing for stocking
- fish and wildlife management programs
- inland fish and wildlife research projects
- hunting, watercraft and snowmobile safety programs
- Stream Alteration Law
- searches for lost persons

Baxter State Park Authority

operates and maintains:

- Baxter State Park, 201,018 acres given to the State by former Governor Percival P. Baxter

Table IV-13
Selected Facilities at Baxter State Park

Swimming beach - feet	400
Picnic tables	62
Campsites	232
Boat Access - number sites	4
Hiking trails - miles	152
Snowmobile trails - miles	49
Ski touring - miles trail	3

Department of Transportation

operates and maintains:

- 111 rest areas, most of which provide picnic tables
(Appendix Exhibit F)

provides:

- financial and technical assistance to municipalities for safe bicycle routes along existing highway routes of travel

The Department also designates scenic highways, although none have been designated since the early 1970's.

Department of Human Services

coordinates:

- the management and operation of Senior Citizen Centers throughout the State of Maine

Department of Marine Resources

provides or conducts:

- planning and resource inputs into the Fish, Wildlife, and Marine Resources Plan
- research on fish and shellfish

enforces:

- laws which regulate and protect the commercial fishing industry

Historic Preservation Commission

prepares:

- State Historic Preservation Plan

provides:

- financial (federal monies from the National Park Service) and technical assistance for the preservation of sites and structures of historical significance

The State Historic Preservation Plan is a requirement of the National Park Service for federal funds for the restoration of historic sites and places.

State Planning Office

prepares:

- coastal management plans and programs to guide the coastal zone management program
- theme studies for unusual natural, scenic, or scientific sites and areas to guide the Critical Areas program

Through the coastal zone management program financial assistance is available to coastal municipalities for a variety of outdoor recreation oriented projects, especially those providing access to the coast. A coastal access study has been undertaken by the State Planning Office.

Through the critical areas program, over 400 critical areas have been registered in Maine since 1974. About 30 percent of these sites are in public or private non-profit ownership. A list of registered sites is available from the State Planning Office.

Maine Guarantee Authority

provides:

- financial assistance (insured loans) to recreation businesses for maximum length of 25 years

Department of Environmental Protection

regulates:

- commercial, residential, and industrial developments occupying a land area in excess of 20 acres, or which contemplates drilling for or excavating natural resources or which occupies a single parcel, a structure or structures in excess of a ground area of 60,000 square feet
- waste water treatment facilities

- the alteration of any swamp, marsh, bog, beach, flat or other contiguous lowland above extreme low water which is subject to tidal action or normal storm damage

University of Maine

operates and maintains:

- four separate tracts of University Forest totalling 1,747 acres. Four miles of cross-country ski trails are maintained on these parcels.

COUNTY/REGIONAL JURISDICTION

Enabling legislation permitting the establishment of County Park and Recreation agencies has not been enacted in Maine. Occasionally special legislation is passed allowing counties to accomplish specific projects.

In 1974, Penobscot County, through an agreement with the town of Mattawamkeag, assumed the management and operation of Mattawamkeag Wilderness Park. The 1000 acre park was developed in the early 1970's through a federal Economic Development Administration Grant.

Table IV-14
Selected Facilities at Mattawamkeag Wilderness Park

Swim beach - feet	457
Picnic Tables	20
Campsites	50
Hiking trails - miles	15
Nature trails - miles	5
Ski touring - miles trail	15

In recent years, the responsibility for provision of regional parks has largely been assumed by the State, although some parks are provided or maintained by municipalities. It is likely this situation will continue to exist.

The State Legislature has permitted the formation of special regional agencies from time to time. One of these, the Saco River Corridor Commission, does have the authority to protect, through zoning, the Saco River.

Saco River Corridor Commission

regulates:

- through three districts (Resource Protection, Limited Residential, and General Development) all types of proposed development within 500 feet of the river (up to 1000 feet if the 100-year flood plain extends that far).

Twenty municipalities are represented on the Commission. Any municipality is free to impose and enforce more strict standards than the Commission.

Recreation facilities found along the Saco River are operated by the State, municipalities, or the private sector. The Commission does not have the authority to operate facilities but it does have the authority to accept land donations.

A study of the recreation demands and needs along the Saco River is presently being done by the Southern Maine Regional Planning Commission.

Regional Planning Commissions

prepares:

- comprehensive regional plans for the development of the area within its jurisdiction
- other regional plans as needed by member municipalities or as contracted by state or federal agencies

Concerning recreation, Regional Planning Commissions have prepared snowmobile plans, outdoor recreation inventories and local analyses, and river plans.

Table IV-15
Designated Regional Planning Commission Areas

Commission Name	Area of Jurisdiction
Androscoggin Valley COG	Primarily Androscoggin, Oxford, and Franklin Counties
Eastern Mid-Coast PC	Primarily Knox and Waldo Counties
Greater Portland COG	Cumberland County except for Harpswell and Brunswick
Hancock County Planning Commission	Primarily Hancock County
North Kennebec RPC	Primarily Somerset and the north portion of Kennebec County
Penobscot Valley	Primarily Penobscot and Piscataquis Counties
Southern Kennebec Valley RPC	Southern half of Kennebec County
Southern Maine RPC	York County and the southern portion of Oxford County
Southern Mid-Coast RPC (inactive)	Sagadahoc and Lincoln Counties and Brunswick and Harpswell
Washington County RPC	Primarily Washington County

MUNICIPAL JURISDICTION

Within municipalities in Maine, three types of agencies can provide indoor and outdoor recreation areas and facilities: (1) Recreation Commissions or committees, (2) Conservation Commissions, and (3) Local and Regional Education Systems.

A municipality may acquire and maintain real estate and personal property for recreational purposes, and may establish and conduct a recreational program. Two or more municipalities may act jointly in establishing and conducting a recreational program and may contract with each other for its operation.

Conservation Commissioners may have the care and superintendence of the public parks. If the town has a full time Recreation Director, that director is usually in charge of public parks. Occasionally the Public Works Department of a municipality is responsible for the maintenance of parks. A conservation commission may acquire land in the name of the municipality for most conservation or recreation purposes.

All types of local and regional school systems provide recreation opportunities of varying degrees. Some provide recreation only as part of the educational system while others may act for the town and provide recreation facilities and programs for the general public.

Table IV-16
State Summary of Selected Local
Outdoor Recreation Facilities

Park land - acres	15,641
Inland swim beach - feet	20,878
Coastal swim beach - feet	64,197
Swim pool - square feet	391,801
Campsites	196
Picnic tables	1,325
Boat access parking spaces	1,750
Downhill ski - daily capacity persons	3,200
Bicycle - miles trail	67
Ski touring - miles trail	116
Golf holes	108
Exercise trails - number	9
Indoor Ice Skating - number	4
Indoor swim pools - number	6
Outdoor Ice Skating - number	187-a
Playgrounds - number	884-a
Baseball and softball fields - number	1,031-a
Basketball courts - number	689-a
Outdoor tennis courts	1,038-a

a. A small percentage of these are private or quasi-public facilities open to the public

Summary of Municipal Facilities

The municipal recreation data presented in this document is the result of inventories conducted in seven Regional Planning Commissions by RPC staff and in four Regional Planning Commissions by summer interns employed by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation.

PRIVATE JURISDICTION

The private commercial and private non-profit sectors are very active in Maine in providing and maintaining outdoor recreation areas and facilities. For several activities, the private sector provides the majority of outdoor recreation facilities. Included are downhill ski areas, snowmobile trails, golf courses, hiking trails, campgrounds, horseback riding trails, ski touring trails, and motorized bike trails. The majority of Maine's trails are on private lands and are maintained by private non-profit groups such as the Appalachian Mountain Club, local snowmobile clubs, and the New England Trail Riders Association.

Maine and National Audubon Societies

operates and maintains:

- Maine - 14 sanctuaries (Table IV-17)
- National - 9 sanctuaries (Table IV-18)

Table IV-17
Maine Audubon Society Properties

Area Name	Location	Acres
Gilsland Farm	Falmouth	35
Mast Landing Sanctuary	Freeport	167
Josephine Newman Sanctuary	Georgetown	200
Wood/Stage Islands	Biddeford	45
East Point Sanctuary	Biddeford	30
Fore River Sanctuary	Portland	76
Gordon Sanctuary	Pittsfield	50
Hunter Cove Sanctuary	Rangeley	35+
Cow Island Sanctuary	Brunswick/Topsham	20
Appalachie Sanctuary	Boothbay Harbor	35
Mary Byers Smith	Biddeford	1.5
Hamilton	West Bath	50
Daveis Estate	Portland (Peaks I.)	15+
Davis	Poland	30

Table IV-18
National Audubon Sanctuaries In Maine

Area Name	Location	Acres
P.W. Sprague Memorial Sanctuary	Saco	30
Allen D. Cruickshank	St. George	7
Edgar B. Mulford Wildlife Sanctuary	Bristol	10
Ten Pound Island	Matinicus I. Pt.	20
Todd Wildlife Sanctuary	Bremen	333
Western Egg Rock	Bristol	7
Little Duck Island	Cranberry Isles	88
Borestone Mountain Sanctuary	Elliotsville Pt.	970
Duryea Morton Wildlife Sanctuary	Friendship (Harbor I.)	72

The Maine Audubon Society, which is not an affiliate of the National Audubon Society, is the oldest conservation organization in the State.

The Nature Conservancy

operates and maintains:

- 65 parcels, listed in Appendix Exhibit G

Many islands have been acquired by the Maine Chapter of The Nature Conservancy through a "Maine Coast Reserve fund" set up to purchase land abutting salt water. All islands acquired by the Conservancy became part of Maine's "Rachel Carson Seacoast" in tribute to Rachel Carson.

Maine Coast Heritage Trust

negotiates:

- conservation easements from landowners for long-range protection, passing the easements on to a public or private non-profit agency for administration (such as The Nature Conservancy, National Audubon Society, Acadia National Park, State Bureau of Parks and Recreation, and the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife).

Appalachian Mountain Club

maintains (or assists in maintaining):

- over 350 miles of trail in the White Mountain National Forest
- over 200 miles of trail in Maine
- overnight hut systems on major trails
- four campgrounds in Maine (Saco River - Walker Falls, Beals Island - Georgetown, Saco River - Swans Falls, and Echo Lake Camp - Mount Desert Island).

conducts:

- backcountry hiking trail oriented research
- carrying capacity research

Maine Appalachian Trail Club

maintains (or coordinates the maintenance of):

- over 300 miles of the Appalachian Trail and side trails in Maine

prepares:

- the Local Management Plan to guide management of the A.T. in Maine

North Maine Woods Inc.

operates and maintains:

- over 600 primitive forest campsites covering 2½ million acres in northwestern Maine (North Maine Woods Inc. is a cooperative recreational management organization comprised of corporate and individual commercial landowners and the State Department of Conservation).
- plans and studies as necessary to efficiently operate campsites and accessory facilities

SUMMARY-RECREATION LANDS AND FACILITIES

Table IV-19 presents a summary of outdoor recreation lands by Planning District. Tables IV-20, IV-21, and IV-22 present a summary of selected outdoor and indoor recreation facilities by Planning District.

Lists of downhill ski areas, golf courses, exercise trails, racquet-ball facilities, indoor tennis facilities, indoor ice skating facilities, and indoor pools are presented in Appendix Exhibits H through N.

Table IV-19
Outdoor Recreation Oriented Acreage By Planning District

Planning District	Public Parks/Areas				Other State - Private Non-Profit				Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	
	Federal	State	County	Municipal	Fish/Wild	Public Lands	Audubon	N. Conservancy	
Southern Maine	3,000	4,713	0	1,570	9,929	0	107	341	19,660
Cumberland	0	2,316	0	2,318	5,310	0	313	289	10,546
Mid-Coast	1,157	8,293	0	1,048	9,241	0	734	2,234	22,707
Hancock	39,599	2,693	0	250	1,827	0	88	1,161	45,618
Washington	26,749	2,405	0	405	2,475	21,638	0	1,907	55,579
Androscoggin	48,929	7,174	0	1,280	466	20,844	95	24	77,912
South Kennebec	0	535	0	315	2,710	0	0	0	3,560
North Kennebec	0	10,131	0	1,845	2,039	41,490	50	114	55,669
Penobscot	0	223,703	1,000	5,425	6,268	3,178	970	852	241,396
Northern Maine	0	8,756	0	1,185	4,994	20,967	0	3,793	39,695
TOTALS	118,534	270,719	1,000	15,641	45,259	108,117	2,357	10,715	572,342

A/ Includes Acadia National Park, Evans Notch District of the White Mountain National Forest, Dow Pines Recreation Area, and several National Wildlife Refuges and fish hatcheries.

B/ Includes State Parks, Memorials, and the Allagash Waterway; boat access sites administered by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation; rest areas administered by the Department of Transportation; Baxter State Park; and the University of Maine School Forest.

F/ Deboulie Mountains, Holeb Township, Mahoosuc Mountain, Bigelow, Duck Lake, Gero Island, Chesuncook Village, and Augusta tract.

G/ Maine and National Audubon Societies.

Table IV-20
Swimming, Camping, Picnicking, and Boating Facilities By Planning District

Planning District	Fresh Feet Beach	Ocean Feet Beach	Pools-Square Feet		Camping Number Sites	Picnic Number Sites	Boating Parking Spaces
			Outdoor	Indoor			
Southern Maine	16,649	127,822	28,181	2,700	5,841	462	357
Cumberland	34,639	54,806	49,209	24,343	3,193	1,125	521
Mid Coast	7,143	93,626	53,114	21,008	2,221	1,601	545
Hancock	9,916	38,182	71,710	2,941	2,889	356	982
Washington	2,204	81,247	8,445	2,100	910	324	477
Androscoggin	17,960	0	117,654	5,625	2,144	1,135	532
South Kennebec	7,408	0	10,832	6,938	657	66	259
North Kennebec	6,591	0	29,504	7,650	428	301	267
Penobscot	10,752	0	68,171	14,981	2,596	994	756
Northern Maine	9,474	0	50,142	7,151	871	596	540
TOTALS	122,736	405,353	486,962	95,437	21,750	6,960	5,236

Table IV-21
Outdoor Recreation Trails By Planning District

Planning District	MILES OF TRAIL								Downhill Ski Daily Capacity Persons
	Hike	Horse Ride	Snow- mobile	Nature	Bicycle		Ski Tour	Trail Bike	
					Recre.	Commute			
Southern Maine	69	77	538	17	0	5	45	208	2,000
Cumberland	44	110	421	30	1	23	44	57	2,000
Mid Coast	70	86	665	4	0	4	57	31	1,200
Hancock	94	57	377	13	46	11	45	0	0
Washington	30	5	311	14	0	1	40	0	0
Androscoggin	315	16	1,612	11	1	26	356	91	12,300
South Kennebec	2	0	298	7	0	9	16	20	400
North Kennebec	82	6	1,473	4	0	0	44	61	1,900
Penobscot	407	76	1,857	17	0	13	132	0	4,200
Northern Maine	34	47	1,224	8	3	0	103	1	3,700
TOTALS	1,146	506	8,756	123	51	92	852	469	27,700

Table IV-22

Other Outdoor Recreation Areas/Facilities By Planning District

Planning District	Golf Holes	Ice Skating		Play- grounds #	Nature Areas #	Basket- ball Courts	Sled Areas #	Exerise Trails #	Tennis		Ball Fields	
		Number							Number Courts		Number	
		Outdoor	Indoor						Outdoor	Indoor	Basebal	Softbal
Southern Maine	126	17	1	83	1	59	1	2	132	4	80	35
Cumberland	207	24	1	139	2	111	0	6	305	18	137	83
Mid Coast	153	3	1	97	0	48	0	0	58	12	45	22
Hancock	117	6	0	52	10	19	0	0	66	0	22	18
Washington	27	12	0	57	3	44	0	0	31	0	45	33
Androscoggin	207	12	1	131	0	128	0	0	139	9	75	76
South Kennebec	45	1	1	43	1	55	0	1	93	4	16	15
North Kennebec	108	61	1	57	0	23	0	0	49	9	48	26
Penobscot	162	30	2	146	2	100	6	0	92	8	93	68
Northern Maine	108	21	3	105	0	102	0	2	73	10	42	63
TOTALS	1260	187	11	910	19	689	7	11	1038	74	603	441

URBAN AREA FINDINGS

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Rockland/Camden	18
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OVERVIEW

Deficiencies for urban area parks to serve urban area outdoor recreation needs are identified in this chapter. In seven regions of the State most of the analyses were done by Regional Planning Commissions. Urban areas in the Androscoggin, Southern Kennebec Valley, Southern Mid-Coast, and Eastern Mid-Coast Districts were examined by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation.

In many instances arbitrary but nationally accepted standards were used by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation to determine demand, rather than current demand surveys, public participation, and/or public meetings. Regional Planning Commissions, however, did employ public participation methods and public meetings to help determine needs and set priorities. These findings and priorities are presented where applicable in each urban area analysis. Past acquisition and development priorities of the BPR are also presented where applicable.

Urban Area Methodology

Urban Area park and selected facility deficiencies were determined for 25 urban areas. An urban area is defined as 10,000 or more residents living within 10 miles of the center of the largest municipality of the population concentration. In addition to the 23 urban areas studied in 1977, two new urban areas were studied; Wells/Kennebunk and Bucksport. Three municipalities in the Wells/Kennebunk area were included in the Biddeford/Saco area in 1977. The increase in population in Wells between 1970 and 1980 was large enough to justify a new urban area analysis for that area.

The Bucksport area also increased sufficiently in population between 1970 and 1980 to define a new urban area for study.

In 1970, the 25 urban areas studied accounted for 783,303 residents or 78.8 percent of Maine's population. In 1980, the same 25 areas accounted for 860,941 residents or 76.5 percent of Maine's population.

Urban Area Parks are defined in this document as day-use parks or areas with family opportunities for such activities as swimming, picnicking, walking, trail use, and playing games. They should be within one-half to three-quarters hour travel time of an urban center and serve two or more municipalities. A standard of 20 acres per 1000 people is recommended by the National Recreation and Park Association.

Table V-1
Urban Areas Studied

Area Name	Population		Percent Change In Population
	1970	1980	
Portland/South Portland	148,218	158,550	+ 7.0
Lewiston/Auburn	85,188	92,796	+ 8.9
Bangor/Orono	78,038	80,693	+ 3.4
Augusta	50,078	55,603	+11.0
Waterville	45,253	51,926	+14.7
Brunswick/Bath	41,776	49,518	+18.5
Presque Isle/Caribou/Limestone	43,125	40,780	- 5.4
Biddeford/Saco <u>1/</u>	37,665	38,850	+ 4.8
Sanford	23,694	31,563	+33.2
Kittery/York	23,703	26,773	+13.0
Rockland/Camden	23,470	26,158	+11.5
Wells/Kennebunk <u>2/</u>	14,520	19,934	+37.3
Skowhegan/Madison	17,538	19,270	+ 9.9
Dover-Foxcroft/Dexter	17,295	18,968	+ 9.7
Rumford/Mexico	18,896	17,808	- 5.8
Paris/Norway	13,228	16,345	+23.6
Belfast	12,426	14,548	+17.1
Farmington/Wilton	11,961	14,515	+21.4
Pittsfield/Newport	12,100	13,940	+15.2
Jay/Livermore Falls	10,883	13,142	+20.8
Ellsworth	10,202	12,743	+24.9
Madawaska/Fort Kent	12,403	12,593	+ 1.5
Millinocket	11,800	11,810	+ 0.1
Bucksport <u>2/</u>	8,963	11,359	+26.7
Houlton	11,480	10,756	- 6.3
TOTALS			
	783,303	860,941	+ 9.9

1/ Included Kennebunk, Kennebunkport, and Arundel in 1977 SCORP. These municipalities are now included in the Wells/Kennebunk urban area.

2/ New area - not studied in 1977 SCORP.

In this chapter, many small recreation areas are included as urban area parks. Though small, the parks included still serve at least a portion of the urban area. Not included however, are many municipal beaches with small acreages and parking capacities. On the other hand, certain large resource based parks like Reid and Popham Beach State Parks serve urban area residents who might travel more than one hour to reach the parks.

Facilities generally meeting the urban area park definition, within 20-25 miles of the urban center, were included in the Urban Area park inventory.

Because of their location, several large parks, such as Sebago Lake, Scarborough Beach, Bradbury Mountain, Lake St. George, Crescent Beach,

and others, serve two or more urban areas. The compounding of demand from two or more urban areas can eventually lead to need for additional park acreage and facilities in an urban area, even though acreage available might seem sufficient using the urban area park standard of 20 acres per 1000 people. Presence of this situation should be considered when using the urban area results to determine the priority of acquisition or development of a particular piece of land.

The need for indoor swimming, indoor ice skating, indoor tennis, and golf courses has also been studied at the urban area level. Standards are presented for all but golf in Table V-2. Because these facilities serve residents from two or more municipalities, and are usually in greater demand by urban residents, their need is best studied at the urban area level. Indoor tennis and ice skating needs are not studied for urban populations of less than 30,000 residents. The need for indoor swim pools are not studied for urban population of less than 20,000 residents. The standards used therefore are one swim pool for 20,000 residents to 39,999 residents, two for 40,000 to 59,999 residents, and so forth. For tennis and ice skating the standard is one for 30,000 to 59,999 residents, two for 60,000 to 89,999 residents, and so forth.

Table V-2
Urban Area Study Standards

Urban Area Parks	20 Acres per 1000 people
Indoor Tennis	one facility per 30,000 people (a)
Indoor Ice Skate	one facility per 30,000 people (a)
Indoor Swimming	one facility per 20,000 people (b)

(a) no facilities recommended for urban areas of less than 30,000
 (b) no facilities recommended for urban areas of less than 20,000

Golf has been examined by comparing the current participation rate and activity day rate (from 1977 household resident survey) with the daily capacity of all golf courses within approximately 20 miles of the urban area center. Daily capacities used were 200 persons for an 18-hole course and 150 persons for a 9-hole course.

To determine demand the golf playing population of an urban area (total population less 25 percent to subtract those 0-10 years old and a substantial number over 65 years old) was multiplied times the urban golf participation rate (12.5 percent), and then times the urban peak season average number of activity days (16.8 days). The result was converted to a peak day demand by multiplying times .35 (percent of all golfing days on peak days) and dividing by 27 (number of peak days in summer). Thus the demand formula is as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{golfing population} \times 12.5\% \times 16.8 \text{ days} \\ & \times .35 / 27 \text{ peak days} \end{aligned}$$

The resulting number is an estimate of the average number of residents desiring to play golf on a peak day (weekends or holidays) during the summer. This number is compared with the daily capacity of all golf

courses in the urban area to determine if there is a deficiency of golfing opportunities.

URBAN AREA FINDINGS

Portland/South Portland Urban Area

This is the largest urban area in the State with 158,550 residents in 1980. Portland and South Portland declined in population between 1970 and 1980 while the other communities in the urban area increased in population. Seventeen urban areas had a greater percentage population increase than the Portland/South Portland area.

PORTLAND/SOUTH PORTLAND URBAN AREA			
City or Town	Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980	
Portland	65,116	61,572	- 5.4
South Portland	23,267	22,712	- 2.4
Westbrook	14,444	14,976	3.7
Cape Elizabeth	7,873	7,838	0.4
Scarborough	7,845	11,347	44.6
Gorham	7,839	10,101	28.9
Windham	6,593	11,282	71.1
Falmouth	6,291	6,853	8.9
Yarmouth	4,854	6,585	35.7
Cumberland	4,096	5,284	29.0
	148,218	158,550	7.0

Located within 20 miles of Portland/South Portland Urban Area center are 1,882 acres of developed parks. Using the standard of 20 acres per 1000 residents, 3,171 acres of urban area parks is desirable. Thus an additional 1,289 acres of developed urban area park land is needed in the Portland/South Portland urban area.

Existing undeveloped acreage at Jewell Island, Little Chebeague Island and Andrews Beach should be developed first. The Greater Portland Council of Governments also suggests that additional land be sought in the northern and eastern part of the area. Also, COG suggests that need for multi-use parks exists. New developments should provide a wider range of facilities.

Table V-3
Portland/South Portland Urban Area Parks

	Area Name	Location	Acres	Facilities
<u>State</u>	Sebago Lake	Casco	733(a)	s.p.b.
	Bradbury Mtn.	Pownal	297	p.t.c.
	Wolf Neck Woods	Freeport	243	p.t.
	Crescent Beach	Cape Elizabeth	189	s.p.
	Jewell Island	Portland, Cum berland	128	undeveloped
	Little Chebeague I.	Cumberland	86	undeveloped
	Kettle Cove	Cape Elizabeth	67	p.t.
	Two Lights	Cape Elizabeth	41	p.t.
	Andrews Beach	Portland (Long Island)	16	min. develop.
	Scarborough Beach	Scarborough	5	s.
	<u>Municipal</u>	Fort Williams	Cape Elizabeth	90
Winslow Park		Freeport	90	s.c.b.
Hinckley Park		So. Portland	40	p.t.
Pequawket Pond		Limington	38	s.p. LTT
Dundee Park		Windham	28	s.p.
Spring Point Shoreway		South Portland	21	s.p.f.

s - swim beach, p - picnic facilities, b - boat access, t - trails,
c - camping, f - ballfields, LTT - leased to town by state.

a/ includes only the day-use section of Sebago Lake State Park

Within 20 miles of the urban area center there are 17 golf courses with a total of 216 holes with a daily capacity of 2,900 persons. The calculated peak day demand is 3,243 persons, exceeding the capacity by 343 persons. An additional 27 holes of golf are needed to satisfy this deficiency.

The area is served by two indoor tennis facilities, each with nine courts. The Tennis Racquet in Portland and Tennis of Maine in Falmouth. Using the standard of five facilities for populations between 150,000 and 179,999, results in a deficiency of three facilities.

The area is served by only one indoor ice skating facility, North Yarmouth Academy in Yarmouth, and this facility is not always available to the public. There is a deficiency of four facilities using the standard of five facilities for populations between 150,000 and 179,999 residents.

There are 10 indoor swimming pools within 20 miles of the area. This exceeds the standard of eight for populations between 140,000 and 159,999 residents.

Lewiston/Auburn Urban Area

The Lewiston/Auburn urban area had 92,796 residents in 1980, an increase of 8.9 percent over 1970. The cities of Lewiston and Auburn

both declined in population while all outlying municipalities in the urban area increased in population. Sixteen urban areas had a greater percentage increase in population between 1970 and 1980.

LEWISTON/AUBURN URBAN AREA			
City or Town	Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980	
Lewiston	41,779	40,481	- 3.1
Auburn	24,151	23,128	- 4.2
Lisbon	6,544	8,769	34.0
Turner	2,246	3,539	57.6
Mechanic Falls	2,193	2,616	19.3
Poland	2,015	3,578	77.6
Greene	1,772	3,037	71.4
Sabbatus	1,681	3,081	83.3
Durham	1,264	2,074	64.1
Minot	919	1,631	77.5
Wales	624	862	38.1
	85,188	92,796	8.9

Within 20 miles of the Lewiston/Auburn urban area center there are 2,133 acres of state developed and managed urban area parks, 418 acres of municipally developed and managed urban area parks, and 10 acres of privately developed and managed urban area parks. The total of 2,561 acres exceeds the standard of 1,856 acres (20 acres per 1000 residents). No additional urban area park acreage is needed to serve the Lewiston/Auburn area. However, the quality of the Beaver Park facility in Lisbon should be improved. The Town of Lisbon is in the process of renovating the park.

Table V-4
Lewiston/Auburn Urban Area Parks

	Area Name	Location	Acres	Facilities
<u>State</u>	Sebago Lake	Casco	733(a)	s.p.b.
	Range Ponds	Poland	753	s.p.
	Bradbury Mtn.	Pownal	297	p.t.c.
	Wolf Neck Woods	Freeport	233	p.t.
	Peacock Beach	Richmond	100	s.p.
	Woodbury Pond	Litchfield	17	s.p.
<u>Municipal</u>	Mt. Apatite	Auburn	370	p.t.
	Beaver Park	Lisbon	338	undev. LTT
	Lake Pennessewassee	Norway	48	s.p. LTT
<u>Private</u>	Bear Pond Park	Turner	10	s.p.b.

s - swim beach, p - picnic facilities, b - boat access, t - trails, c - camping, f - ballfields, LTT - leased to town by state.

a/ includes only the day-use section of Sebago Lake State Park

There are eight golf courses within 20 miles of the urban area center totaling 117 holes with a daily capacity of 1,450 persons. The calculated peak day demand is 1,895 persons, exceeding the capacity by 445 persons. An additional 36 holes of golf are needed to satisfy this deficiency.

The area is served by one indoor tennis facility, Central Maine Tennis of Lewiston (nine courts). The standard of three facilities for populations between 90,000 and 119,999 residents indicates a need of two additional indoor tennis facilities for the area.

The area is served by one indoor ice skating facility, the Central Maine Youth Center at Lewiston. Using the standard of three facilities for populations between 90,000 and 119,999 residents, there is a deficiency of two additional indoor ice skating facilities for the area.

There are two indoor swimming pools in the area, a YMCA pool in Auburn and a YWCA pool in Lewiston. Using the standard of four pools for populations between 80,000 and 99,999 residents, there is a deficiency of two indoor pools for the area.

Bangor/Orono Urban Area

The Bangor/Orono urban area had 80,693 residents in 1980, an increase of just 3.4 percent since 1970. Bangor, Brewer, and Old Town all declined in population. Nineteen urban areas had a greater percentage increase in population between 1970 and 1980 than the Bangor/Orono area.

City or Town	Bangor/Orono Urban Area Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980	
Bangor	33,168	31,643	- 4.6
Orono	9,989	10,578	5.9
Brewer	9,300	9,017	- 3.0
Old Town	9,057	8,422	- 7.0
Hampden	4,693	5,250	11.9
Orrington	2,702	3,244	20.1
Hermon	2,376	3,170	33.4
Holden	1,841	2,554	38.7
Veazie	1,556	1,610	3.5
Eddington	1,358	1,769	30.3
Glenburn	1,196	2,319	93.9
Levant	802	1,117	39.3
	78,038	80,693	3.4

Within 20 miles of the Bangor/Orono urban area center there are 632 acres of developed urban area parks, far less than the 1,614 acres required using a standard of 20 acres per 1000 residents. None of the developed facilities are large or are near the urban center; most are travel distances of 20-25 miles. An undeveloped state owned parcel on

Branch Lake, if developed, would still be 20-25 miles from the urban area.

The Penobscot Valley Regional Planning Commission found that the greatest demand in the urban area was for more swimming areas closely followed by hiking facilities. A need was also expressed for additional boat access sites, picnic areas, and cross country ski trails.

A detailed 1973 study of the area by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation concluded that the area was deficient in day-use parks and recommended that the Bangor area be considered as the highest priority of all the urban areas in the State for a new urban area park. However, as pointed out by the Regional Planning Commission, there does not appear to be any additional, large resource areas in the day-use area suitable for development as such. All that can be done is develop existing small areas such as Swan Lake, which opened in 1981. The Branch Lake site should also be developed as soon as possible, if it can be designed to meet some of the day-use needs of the urban area residents.

Table V-5
Bangor/Orono Urban Area Parks

	Area Name	Location	Acres	Facilities
<u>Federal</u>	Craig Brook NFH	Orland	136	s.p.t.b.
<u>State</u>	Branch Lake	Ellsworth	1273	undeveloped
	Mt. Waldo	Frankfort	124	t.
	Swan Lake	Swanville	67	s.p.
	Hermon Pond	Hermon	24	s.p.
<u>Municipal</u>	Sewall Park	Old Town	30	s.p.
<u>Private</u>	Deans Landing	Eddington	240	s.p.
	Violettes	Dedham	6	s.
	Jenkins	Dedham	5	s.p.

s - swim beach, p - picnic facilities, b - boat access, t - trails,

Within 20 miles of the Bangor/Orono urban area center there are eight golf courses totaling 99 holes with a daily capacity of 1,350 persons. The calculated peak day demand is 1,647 persons, exceeding the capacity by 297 persons. An additional 18 holes of golf are needed to satisfy this deficiency.

The area is served by two indoor tennis facilities, Bangor Indoor Tennis (four courts) and Indoor Tennis (four courts) in Hampden. This is sufficient for an area of 80,000 residents.

The area is served by one indoor ice skating facility, the Harold A. Alfond Arena at the University of Maine in Orono, which is not always available to the public. Using the standard of two facilities for populations between 60,000 and 89,999, the urban area should have at least one additional indoor ice skating facility.

The area is served by five indoor swimming facilities: one pool at the Bangor YMCA, one at the Bangor/Brewer YWCA, a pool at Old Town High School, a pool at Husson College, and a pool at the University of Maine. This exceeds the standard of four pools for populations between 80,000 and 99,999.

Augusta Urban Area

In 1980 the Augusta urban area had 55,603 residents, an increase of 11.0 percent since 1970. Augusta, Gardiner, and Hallowell declined in population while the remaining 10 municipalities increased. Thirteen urban areas had a greater growth rate in the 1970's.

City or Town	Augusta Urban Area Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980	
Augusta	21,945	21,819	- 0.6
Gardiner	6,685	6,485	- 3.0
Winthrop	4,335	5,889	35.8
Hallowell	2,814	2,502	-11.1
Farmingdale	2,423	2,535	4.6
Chelsea	2,095	2,522	20.4
Randolph	1,741	1,834	5.3
Pittston	1,617	2,267	40.2
West Gardiner	1,435	2,113	47.2
Manchester	1,331	1,949	46.4
Belgrade	1,302	2,043	56.9
Readfield	1,258	1,943	54.5
Windsor	1,097	1,702	55.2
	50,078	55,603	11.0

Within 20 miles of the Augusta Urban Area center there are 561 acres of developed urban area parks, far less than the 1,112 acres required using the standard of 20 acres per 1000 residents. Three parcels with a total of 442 acres are undeveloped. A deficiency would exist even if they were developed.

A large resource area within 20 miles of the urban area center should be sought to satisfy this deficiency. A logical location would be the Belgrade Lakes region where a suitable facility could also serve the Waterville and Skowhegan urban areas.

In the interim, efforts should be made to provide swim and picnic facilities at one or more of the undeveloped parcels. Long Pond and Tyler Pond in particular offer resources that could be used to serve urban area needs.

Table V-6
Augusta Urban Area Parks

	Area Name	Location	Acres	Facilities
<u>State</u>	Lake St. George	Liberty	354	s.p.b.c.
	Spectacle Pond	Vassalboro	251	undeveloped
	Tyler Pond	Augusta, Manchester	128	undeveloped
	Peacock Beach	Richmond	100	s.p.
	Blueberry Hill	Rome	71	scenic overlook
	Long Pond	Mt. Vernon, Rome	63	undeveloped
	Damariscotta Lake	Jefferson	19	s.p.
	Woodbury Pond	Litchfield	17	s.p.

s - swim beach, p - picnic facilities, b - boat access, c - camping

There are six golf courses within 20 miles of the urban area center totaling 81 holes with a daily capacity of 1,050 persons. The calculated peak day demand is 1,135 persons, exceeding the capacity by 85 persons. There is little need now for additional holes, but as the urban area grows, an additional nine holes may be needed by 1990.

The area is served by one indoor tennis facility, Capitol Tennis (four courts) in Augusta. Using the standard of one facility for populations between 30,000 and 59,999, this is sufficient. An additional facility would be needed when the urban area population reaches 60,000.

The area is served by one indoor ice skating facility, the Kennebec Arena in Hallowell. This is also sufficient using the standard of one facility for 30,000 to 59,999 residents.

The area is served by two indoor swimming pools, both at the YMCA in Augusta. Using the standard of two pools for 40,000 to 59,999 residents, this is sufficient until the population reaches 60,000.

Waterville Urban Area

In 1980 the Waterville Urban Area had 51,926 residents, an increase of 14.7 percent since 1970. Only the city of Waterville declined in population. Ten urban areas had a greater percentage increase in population in the 1970's than the Waterville area.

Within 20 miles of the Waterville Urban Area center there are just 415 acres of developed urban area parks. The standard of 20 acres per 1000 residents calls for 1,038 acres. Even if the available undeveloped acreage were developed, there would be a deficiency of 107 acres.

The North Kennebec Regional Planning Commission has recommended that a day-use park be located in the northern portion of the Belgrade Lakes to serve both the Skowhegan and Waterville urban areas. A separate study by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation in 1977 concurred that a major day-use park is needed to serve those areas, as well as the Augusta urban area.

City or Town	Waterville Urban Area Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980	
Waterville	18,192	17,779	- 2.3
Winslow	7,299	8,057	10.4
Fairfield	5,684	6,113	7.5
Oakland	3,535	5,162	46.0
Vassalboro	2,618	3,410	30.3
Clinton	1,971	2,696	36.8
China	1,850	2,918	57.7
Benton	1,729	2,188	26.5
Sidney	1,319	2,052	55.6
Albion	1,056	1,551	46.9
	45,253	51,926	14.7

In the interim, efforts should be made to provide swimming and picnicking facilities, on Tyler Pond and Long Pond.

Table V-7
Waterville Urban Area Parks

	Area Name	Location	Acres	Facilities
<u>State</u>	Lake St. George	Liberty	354	s.p.b.c.
	Spectacle Pond	Vassalboro	251	undeveloped
	Tyler Pond	Augusta, Manchester	128	undeveloped
	Blueberry Hill	Rome	71	scenic overlook
	Long Pond	Mt. Vernon, Rome	63	undeveloped

s - swim beach, p - picnic facilities, b - boat access, c - camping

Within 20 miles of the urban area center there are five golf courses totaling 63 holes with a daily capacity of 850 persons. The calculated peak day demand is 1,060 persons, exceeding the capacity of 210 persons. An additional 18 holes of golf is needed to satisfy this deficiency.

The area is served by two indoor tennis facilities, The Club (five courts) and Colby College Field House (four courts), both in Waterville. This exceeds the recommended standard of one facility for 30,000 to 59,999 residents.

The area is served by one indoor ice skating rink, the Colby College Rink in Waterville, which is not always available for public use. Using the standard of one facility for 30,000 to 59,999 residents, an additional facility is needed.

There are two indoor swimming pools in the area, the Boys Club and Colby College in Waterville. These two pools meet the standard of two for populations between 40,000 to 59,999.

Brunswick/Bath Urban Area

In 1980 the Brunswick/Bath Urban Area had 49,518 residents, an increase of 18.5 percent since 1970. All of the municipalities in the urban area gained in population since 1970, Woolwich by 157.9 percent. Only seven urban areas had larger percentage increases in population in the 1970's.

City or Town	Brunswick/Bath Urban Area Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980	
Brunswick	16,195	17,366	7.2
Bath	9,679	10,246	5.9
Topsham	5,022	6,431	28.1
Freeport	4,781	5,863	22.6
Harpswell	2,555	3,796	48.6
Bowdoinham	1,294	1,828	41.3
Phippsburg	1,229	1,527	24.2
Woolwich	836	2,156	157.9
Aroowsic	188	305	62.2
	41,776	49,518	18.5

Within 20 miles of the Brunswick/Bath Urban Area center there are 2207 acres of developed urban area park land. The standard of 20 acres per 1000 residents suggests 990 acres. The area therefore has more than enough urban area parks to meet estimated demands.

There are six golf courses within 20 miles of the urban area center totaling 63 holes with a daily capacity of 950 persons. The calculated peak day demand is 1,011 persons, exceeding the capacity by 61 persons. There is little need now for additional holes, but as the urban area grows, an additional nine holes may be needed by 1990.

The area is served by one indoor tennis facility, Brunswick Tennis and Racquetball (six courts) in Brunswick. Using the standard of one per 30,000 to 59,999 residents, a second facility is not needed now.

The area is also served by one indoor ice skating facility; the Bowdoin College Rink in Brunswick, which is not always available for public use. Using the same standard, a second facility appears to be needed.

Table V-8
Brunswick/Bath Urban Area Parks

	Area Name	Location	Acres	Facilities
<u>State</u>	Reid	Georgetown	771	s.p.
	Popham Beach	Phippsburg	555	s.p.
	Bradbury Mtn.	Pownal	297	p.t.c.
	Wolf Neck Woods	Freeport	243	p.t.
	Peacock Beach	Richmond	100	s.p.
<u>Municipal</u>	Beaver Park	Lisbon	338	undev. LTT
	Runaround Pond	Durham	144	undev. LTT
	Coffin Pond	Brunswick	105	s.p.t.
	Winslow Park	Freeport	90	s.p.c.
<u>Private</u>	Thomas Point Beach	Brunswick	46	s.p.f.

s - swim beach, p - picnic facilities, t - trails, c - camping,
f - ballfields, LTT - leased to town by state

The area is served by four indoor swim pools; the Bowdoin College pool in Brunswick, a pool at the Naval Air Station, the YMCA pool in Boothbay Harbor, and the YMCA pool in Bath. Using the standard of two pools per 40,000 to 59,999 residents, the present supply is satisfactory.

Presque Isle/Caribou/Limestone Urban Area

This urban area experienced a decline in population during the 1970's from 43,125 to 40,780 residents. The decline of 5.4 percent was exceeded by only two other urban areas. All of the large municipalities in the urban area declined in population.

City or Town	Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980	
Presque Isle	11,452	11,172	- 2.4
Caribou	10,419	9,916	- 4.8
Limestone	10,360	8,719	-15.8
Fort Fairfield	4,859	4,376	- 9.9
Washburn	1,914	2,028	6.0
Mapleton	1,598	1,895	18.6
Easton	1,305	1,305	no change
Woodland	1,218	1,369	12.4
	43,125	40,780	- 5.4

Within 20 miles of the Presque Isle/Caribou/Limestone Urban Area center there are 725 acres of developed urban area parks. The standard

suggests 815 acres. Provisions of additional facilities at Haystack Mountain (which now has two picnic tables and one mile of trail) could be sufficient to satisfy the present acreage deficiency. Provisions of facilities at Squapan Lake would also satisfy deficiencies.

The Northern Maine Regional Planning Commission has recommended a major State Park on Eagle Lake in the Fish River Chain. If developed, such a facility would help meet day-use and camping needs in all of northern Aroostook County. Such a facility should have swimming, picnicking, and trail opportunities as well as overnight opportunities.

Table V-9
Presque Isle/Caribou/Limestone Urban Area Parks

	Area Name	Location	Acres	Facilities
<u>State</u>	Squapan Lake <u>1/</u>	T11 R4 WELS	11,020	undeveloped
	Squapan Lake	T10 R4 WELS	20,093	undeveloped
	Aroostook State Park	Presque Isle	579	s.p.c.t.
	Haystack Mtn.	Castle Hill	215	LTT
<u>Municipal</u>	Trafton Lake	Limestone	86	s.p.b.f.
	Arnold Brook Lake	Presque Isle	40	s.p.b.
	Monson Pond	Fort Fairfield	20	s.p.b.c.

s - swim beach, p - picnic facilities, b - boat access, t - trails, f - ballfields, c - camping, LTT - leased to town by State.

1/ administered by the Bureau of Public Lands

Within 20 miles of the urban area center there are five golf courses with a total of 63 holes, providing a daily capacity for 850 persons. The calculated peak day demand is 833 persons. There are a sufficient number of golf holes now to meet demand.

The area is served by one indoor tennis facility, the Caribou Youth Center (four courts). One facility is sufficient using the standard of one per 30,000 to 59,999 residents.

The area is served by one indoor ice skating facility, the Forum at the Fairgrounds. Again, one facility is sufficient using the standard of one per 30,000 to 59,999 residents.

There are three indoor swimming pools in the area: Northern Maine Fairgrounds in Presque Isle, Limestone High School, and Loring Air Force Base in Limestone. These are sufficient using the standard of two pools per 40,000 to 59,999 residents.

Biddeford/Saco Urban Area

The Biddeford/Saco Urban Area increased 4.8 percent in resident population between 1970 and 1980. Eighteen urban areas had a greater percentage increase in population. This urban area included Kennebunk, Arundel, and Kennebunkport in the 1977 SCORP. These three municipalities are now included in the Wells/Kennebunk Urban Area.

City or Town	Biddeford/Saco Urban Area Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980	
Biddeford	19,983	19,638	- 1.7
Saco	11,678	12,921	10.6
Old Orchard Beach	5,404	6,291	16.4
	37,065	38,850	4.8

Within 20 miles of the Biddeford/Saco Urban Area center there are 713 acres of developed urban area parks. The standard suggests 777 acres.

Development of the state-owned Laudholm Farm parcel in Wells should provide enough facilities or opportunities to satisfy existing deficiencies. The Laudholm Farm parcel should be developed as soon as possible.

Table V-10
Biddeford/Saco Urban Area Parks

	Area Name	Location	Acres	Facilities
<u>State</u>	Laudholm Farm	Wells	198	undeveloped
	Crescent Beach	Cape Elizabeth	189	s.p.
	Bunganut Pond	Lyman	142	s.p. LTT
	Ferry Beach	Saco	119	s.p.t.
	Kettle Cove	Cape Elizabeth	67	p.t.
	Two Lights	Cape Elizabeth	41	p.t.
	Scarborough Beach	Scarborough	5	s.
<u>Municipal</u>	Rotary Park	Biddeford	78	s.p.b.
	Pool Beach Park	Biddeford	62	s.
	Old Orchard Beach	Old Orchard Beach	10	s.

s - swim beach, p - picnic facilities, b - boat access, t - trails, LTT - leased to town by state.

There are 11 golf courses within 20 miles of the urban center with a total of 144 holes, providing a daily capacity for 1,900 persons. The calculated peak day demand is 793 persons. There is a sufficient number of golf holes now to meet demand.

The area is served by one indoor tennis facility; The Meadows Racquetball and Recreation Center (four courts) in Kennebunk. Because

this facility primarily serves the Wells/Kennebunk Urban Area, a new facility is suggested for the Biddeford/Saco Urban Area.

The area is served by one indoor ice skating facility, the Biddeford Ice Arena. This facility is sufficient using the standard of one per 30,000 to 59,999 residents.

There are no indoor swimming pools in the urban area. The standard of one per 20,000 to 39,999 residents suggests a need of one facility now and two when the population reaches 40,000.

Sanford Urban Area

The Sanford Urban Area experienced a 33.2 percent increase in population in the 1970's. Only one other urban area had a greater percentage increase in population. Two towns, Waterboro and Shapleigh, more than doubled in population.

City or Town	Sanford Urban Area Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980	
Sanford	15,812	18,020	14.0
North Berwick	2,224	2,878	29.4
Lebanon	1,983	3,234	63.1
Alfred	1,211	1,890	56.1
Waterboro	1,208	2,943	143.6
Acton	697	1,228	76.2
Shapleigh	559	1,370	145.1
	23,694	31,563	33.2

Within 20 miles of the Sanford Urban Area center there are 386 acres of developed urban area parks. The standard of 20 acres per 1000 residents suggests 631 acres. Development of Laduholm Farm will still leave a shortage of 47 acres.

With the development of Laudholm Farm there should be sufficient coastal oriented urban area parks available to Sanford residents.

However, primarily because of a rapidly growing population, this area also appears to need additional freshwater facilities. The only such facility readily available now is Bunganut Pond in Lyman. Pequawket Pond in Limington is a long travel distance for Sanford residents. To meet anticipated freshwater swimming needs, either the Bunganut Pond facilities should be expanded or a new parcel should be acquired and developed.

Table V-11
Sanford Urban Area Parks

	Area Name	Location	Acres	Facilities
<u>State</u>	Laudholm Farm	Wells	198	undeveloped
	Vaughn Woods	So. Berwick	165	p.t.
<u>Municipal</u>	Bunganut Pond	Lyman	142	s.p. LTT
	Pequawket Pond	Limington	38	s.p. LTT
	Moody/Little/Main Beach	Ogunquit	30	s.p.
	Goochs/Kennebunk/& Middle Beach	Kennebunk	10	s.
	Wells Beach	Wells	1	s.

s - swim beach, p - picnic facilities, t - trails, LTT - leased to town by State

Within 20 miles of the urban area center there is one golf course with a total of nine holes, providing a daily capacity for 200 persons. The calculated peak day demand is 644 persons, exceeding the capacity by 444 persons. An additional 36 holes of golf is needed to satisfy this deficiency.

The nearest indoor tennis courts are in Kennebunk. The Sanford area appears to need an indoor tennis court facility.

The nearest indoor ice arena is in Biddeford. An indoor ice arena is needed in the Sanford Urban Area.

Sanford has one indoor swim pool at the YMCA. It is sufficient using the standard of one pool per 20,000 to 39,999 residents.

Kittery/York Urban Area

This urban area experienced an increase in population of 13.0 percent in the 1970's. Eleven urban areas had a greater percent increase in population. Kittery experienced a relatively large percentage decrease in population while the other municipalities in the urban area increased.

City or Town	Kittery/York Urban Area Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980	
Kittery	11,028	9,314	-15.5
York	5,690	8,465	48.8
Eliot	3,497	4,948	41.5
South Berwick	3,488	4,046	16.0
	23,703	26,773	13.0

Within 20 miles of the Kittery/York Urban Area center there are 405 acres of developed urban area parks. The standard of 20 acres per 1000 residents suggests 535 acres, leaving a deficiency of 130 acres.

Development of Laudholm Farm State Park and provision of additional opportunities at Mount Agamenticus could satisfy the unmet needs. Like the Sanford Urban Area however, this area appears to need an inland, fresh water oriented urban area park. Provision of such an area may be impossible, however, as there does not appear to be any suitable inland water bodies within 20 miles of the urban area in Maine.

Table V-12
Kittery/York Urban Area Parks

	Area Name	Location	Acres	Facilities
<u>State</u>	Laudholm Farm	Wells	198	undeveloped
	Vaughn Woods	South Berwick	165	p.t.
<u>Municipal</u>	Mount Agamenticus	York	200	t. undeveloped
	Kuhn Memorial	York	96	p.f.
	Fort Foster	Kittery	92	s.p.
	Moody/Little/ Main beaches	Ogunquit	30	s.
	York beaches (4)	York	20	s.
	Sea Point Beach	Kittery	2	s.p.

s - swim beach, p - picnic facilities, t - trails, f - ballfields

There are two golf courses within 20 miles of the urban area center with a total of 27 holes, providing a daily capacity for 350 persons. The calculated peak day demand is 547 persons, exceeding the capacity by 197 persons. An additional 18 holes of golf is needed to satisfy this deficiency.

This area does not have the minimum of 30,000 residents to support indoor tennis or ice skating. There are no such facilities in the urban area. There are no indoor swim pools in the area. The standard of one per 20,000 to 39,999 residents suggests a need for one. The nearest indoor pools are in Portsmouth, New Hampshire and in Sanford.

Rockland/Camden Urban Area

The Rockland/Camden Urban Area experienced a population increase of 11.5 percent in the 1970's, the 13th largest growth rate of the urban areas studied. Rockland experienced a decrease in population while the other municipalities in the urban area increased in population.

City or Town	Rockland/Camden Urban Area Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980	
Rockland	8,505	7,919	- 6.9
Camden	4,115	4,584	11.4
Thomaston	2,646	2,900	9.6
Rockport	2,067	2,749	33.0
Warren	1,864	2,566	37.7
St. George	1,639	1,948	18.9
Owls Head	1,281	1,633	27.5
South Thomaston	831	1,064	28.0
Cushing	522	795	52.3
	23,470	26,158	11.5

Within 20 miles of the Rockland/Camden Urban Area center, there are 5904 acres of developed urban area parks. This far exceeds the recommended standard of 523 acres. However, for swimming there is just the small capacity at Chickawaukie Lake and Damariscotta Lake State Park which is a long travel distance. To increase swimming capacity, the State parcel (Birch Point Beach) in Owls Head, which is used now, should be developed.

Table V-13
Rockland/Camden Urban Area Parks

	Area Name	Location	Acres	Facilities
<u>State</u>	Camden	Camden/Lincolnville	5470	p.t.c.
	Moose Point	Searsport	147	p.
	Birch Point Beach	Owls Head	56	p.
	Damariscotta Lake	Jefferson	19	s.p.
<u>Municipal</u>	Snow Bowl	Camden	265	t. winter act.
	Chickawaukie Lake	Rockland	3	s.b.

s - swim beach, p - picnic facilities, t - trails, c - camping, b- boat access

Within 20 miles of the urban area center there are four golf courses with a total of 54 holes, providing a daily capacity for 700 persons. The calculated peak day demand is 407 persons. There is a sufficient number of golf holes now to meet demand.

With less than 30,000 residents the area was not studied for indoor tennis and ice skating. Both the Central Lincoln County Recreation Center (two courts) in Damariscotta and Samoset Resort (one court) in Rockland offer indoor tennis. There are no indoor ice skating facilities in the area.

There are indoor swim pools at the Camden YMCA and at Samoset Resort. This is sufficient for a resident urban area population of 26,000 (one pool for 20,000 to 39,999 residents).

Wells/Kennebunk Urban Area

This is the fastest growing urban area in Maine, with a 37.3 percent increase in population between 1970 and 1980. The towns of Kennebunk, Kennebunkport and Arundel were studied as part of the Biddeford/Saco Urban Area in the 1977 SCORP. The area has grown so much in population however, that it now needs to be studied as a separate urban area.

Wells/Kennebunk Urban Area			
City or Town	Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980	
Wells	4,448	6,719	51.1
Kennebunk	5,646	6,621	17.3
Kennebunkport	2,160	2,952	36.7
Arundel	1,322	2,150	62.6
Ogunquit	944	1,492	58.1
	14,520	19,934	37.3

Within 20 miles of the Wells/Kennebunk Area center there are 464 acres of developed urban area parks. The standard of 20 acres per 1,000 residents suggests 398 acres. It appears that there is sufficient urban area park land to meet resident demands. Laudholm Farm State Park is needed however, as previously discussed, as a low intensive coastal day-use area.

Table V-14
Wells/Kennebunk Urban Area Parks

	Area Name	Location	Acres	Facilities
<u>State</u>	Laudholm Farm	Wells	198	undeveloped
	Vaughn Woods	South Berwick	165	p.t.
<u>Municipal</u>	Mount Agamenticus	York	200	t., undev.
	Bunganut Pond	Lyman	142	s.p. LTT
	Kuhn Memorial	York	96	p.f.
	Moody, Little/Main beaches	Ogunquit	30	s.p.
	York Beaches (4)	York	20	s.
	Goochs, Kennebunk, Middle Beaches	Kennebunk	10	s.p.
	Wells Beach	Wells	1	s.

s - swim beach, p - picnic facilities, t - trails, f - ballfields, LTT - leased to town by State.

There are four golf courses within 20 miles of the urban area center with a total of 54 holes, providing a daily capacity for 700 persons. The calculated peak day demand is 407 persons. There is a sufficient number of golf holes now to meet demand.

The area was not studied for need for indoor tennis or ice skating. Indoor tennis facilities are available at the Meadows Racquetball and Recreation Center in Kennebunk. The nearest indoor ice arena is in Biddeford.

The nearest indoor swim pool is in Sanford. With almost 20,000 residents, the area has a need for one indoor pool.

Skowhegan/Madison Urban Area

This urban area increased 9.9 percent in population in the 1970's, the 15th largest increase of the 25 urban areas studied. The smaller town of Norridgewock, Canaan, and Cornville had the greatest percent increases in population in the urban area.

Skowhegan/Madison Urban Area			
City or Town	Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980	
Skowhegan	7,601	8,098	6.5
Madison	4,278	4,367	2.1
Anson	2,168	2,226	2.7
Norridgewock	1,964	2,552	29.9
Canaan	904	1,189	31.5
Cornville	623	838	34.5
	17,538	19,270	9.9

Within 20 miles of the Skowhegan/Madison Urban Area center there are just two urban area parks, one developed and one undeveloped. The standard suggests 385 acres, compared to 71 developed acres at Blueberry Hill.

This urban area, like the Waterville and Augusta urban areas, has a need for a major day-use park facility with swimming, picnicking, and trails. Such a park in the northern Belgrade Lakes region would ideally serve these three urban areas. An Open Space Report by the Northern Kennebec Regional Planning Commission in 1972 recommended such a park in the northern portion of the Belgrades. The Regional Planning Commission also recommended a park in the Canaan area to serve the Skowhegan and Pittsfield areas and a park on Wesserunsett Lake in Madison to serve that area.

A separate study by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation in 1977 concurred that a major day-use park is needed to serve the area.

Table V-15
Skowhegan/Madison Urban Area Parks

	Area Name	Location	Acres	Facilities
<u>State</u>	Blueberry Hill	Rome	71	scenic overlook
	Long Pond	Mt. Vernon, Rome	63	undeveloped

Within 20 miles of the urban area center there are three golf courses with a total of 27 holes, providing a daily capacity for 450 persons. The calculated peak day demand is 393 persons. there is a sufficient number of golf holes now to meet demand.

Because the area has less than 30,000 residents, the need for indoor tennis and ice skating was not studied. The nearest such facilities serving the area are in Waterville.

There are no indoor swim pools serving the immediate area, suggesting a need for one pool. The nearest indoor pool is in Waterville.

Dover-Foxcroft/Dexter Urban Area

With a 9.7 percent increase in population in the 1970's, the Dover-Foxcroft Urban Area experienced the 16th largest increase of the areas studied. All towns in the urban area increased in population except Bowerbank.

City or Town	Dover-Foxcroft/Dexter Urban Area Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980	
Dover-Foxcroft	4,178	4,323	3.5
Dexter	3,725	4,286	15.1
Milo	2,572	2,624	2.0
Guilford	1,694	1,793	5.8
Brownville	1,490	1,545	3.7
Sangerville	1,107	1,219	10.1
Charleston	909	1,037	14.1
Garland	596	718	20.5
Parkman	457	621	35.9
Sebec	325	469	44.3
Atkinson	213	306	43.7
Bowerbank	29	27	- 6.9
	17,295	18,968	9.7

With 813 acres of developed park at Peaks-Kenny State Park, this area has sufficient urban area park land. The standard of 20 acres of land per 1000 residents suggests 379 acres of land.

A 1981 analysis of park needs by the Penobscot Valley Regional Planning Commission concurs that there is a surplus of urban area park acreage within the Dover-Foxcroft Urban Area. The Regional Planning Commission analysis also considered Lily Bay State Park north of Greenville.

Table V-16
Dover-Foxcroft/Dexter Urban Area Parks

	Area Name	Location	Acres	Facilities
<u>State</u>	Peaks-Kenny	Dover-Foxcroft Bowerbank	813	s.p.c.

s - swim beach, p - picnic facilities, c - camping

There are four golf courses within 20 miles of the urban area center with a total of 36 holes, providing a daily capacity for 600 persons. The calculated peak day demand is 387 persons. There is a sufficient number of golf holes now to meet demand.

With less than 30,000 residents the area was not studied for indoor tennis and indoor ice skating. There are no such facilities serving the area now.

With less than 20,000 residents, the area was not studied for need for indoor swim pools. there are no pools serving the area now.

Rumford/Mexico Urban Area

This area declined 5.8 percent in population between 1970 and 1980. The municipalities of Rumford and Mexico experienced the greatest declines. Only one urban area had a greater percentage decline in population.

City or Town	Rumford/Mexico Urban Area Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980	
Rumford	9,363	8,240	-13.6
Mexico	4,309	3,698	-14.2
Dixfield	2,188	2,389	9.2
Peru	1,345	1,564	16.3
Andover	791	850	7.5
Carthage	354	438	23.7
Hanover	275	256	- 6.9
Roxbury	271	373	37.6
	18,896	17,808	- 5.8

Within 20 miles of the urban area center there are 4,983 acres of developed urban area parks. This acreage is exaggerated by the large undeveloped acreage in Grafton Notch and Mt. Blue State Parks. Nevertheless, the developed acreage in those parks plus Wilson Pond in

Wilton and the Greater Rumford Community Center is more than enough to satisfy the 356 acres suggested by the urban area park standard.

Table V-17
Rumford/Mexico Urban Area Parks

	Area Name	Location	Acres	Facilities
<u>Federal</u>	White Mountain National Forest	Bethel	-	p.t.c.
<u>State</u>	Grafton Notch	Grafton Notch Twp.	3192	p.t.
	Mt. Blue	Weld	1289	s.p.c.
	Little Concord Pd.	Woodstock	558	undeveloped
<u>Municipal</u>	Greater Rumford Community Center	Rumford	440	sp. p.t.f.
	Wilson Pond	Wilton	62	s.p. LTT

s - swim beach, sp - swim pool, p - picnic facilities, t - trails,
c - camping, f - ballfields, LTT - leased to town by state

Within 20 miles of the urban area center there are four golf courses with a total of 36 holes providing a daily capacity for 600 persons. The calculated peak day demand is 364 persons. This is a sufficient number of golf holes now to meet demand.

The area was not studied for indoor ice skating, tennis or swimming. There are no such facilities in the urban area now although there is an outdoor swim pool at the Greater Rumford Community Center.

Paris/Norway Urban Area

The Paris/Norway Urban Area experienced an increase of 23.6 percent in resident population between 1970 and 1980. Only four urban areas had a greater percent increase in population in the 1970's.

Within 20 miles of the urban area center there are 1,544 acres of developed urban area parks. This exceeds the recommended standard of 327 acres. There is no immediate need to develop the state owned land on Little Concord Pond.

The 1973 Androscoggin Valley Regional Planning Commission Recreation Study recommended a major swimming area to serve both Paris and Norway. The Lake Penneesseewasee facility satisfies that recommendation.

City or Town	Paris/Norway Urban Area Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980	
Paris	3,739	4,168	11.5
Norway	3,595	4,042	12.4
Oxford	1,892	3,143	66.1
West Paris	1,171	1,390	18.7
Buckfield	929	1,333	43.5
Waterford	760	951	25.1
Greenwood	610	653	7.0
Hebron	532	665	25.0
	13,228	16,345	23.6

Table V-18
Paris/Norway Urban Area Parks

	Area Name	Location	Acres	Facilities
<u>Federal</u>	White Mountain National Forest	Bethel	-	p.t.c.
<u>State</u>	Range Ponds	Poland	753	s.p.
	Sebago Lake	Casco	733(a)	s.p.b.
	Little Concord Pd.	Woodstock	558	undeveloped
<u>Municipal</u>	Lake Pennessseewasee	Norway	48	s.p. LTT
<u>Private</u>	Bear Pond Park	Turner	10	s.p.b.

s - swim beach, p - picnic facilities, b - boat access, t - trails, c - camping, LTT - leased to town by state.

a/ includes only the day-use section of Sebago Lake State Park

There are eight golf courses within 20 miles of the urban area center with a total of 99 holes, providing a daily capacity for 1,350 persons. The calculated peak day demand is 334 persons. This is a sufficient number of golf holes to meet demand.

With less than 30,000 residents, the area was not studied for indoor tennis or ice skating. There are no such facilities in the immediate area.

There is an indoor swim pool at Hebron Academy in Hebron.

Belfast Urban Area

The Belfast Urban Area experienced a 17.1 percent increase in population between 1970 and 1980. Eight urban areas had a larger percentage increase in the same time period.

City or Town	Belfast Urban Area Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980	
Belfast	5,957	6,243	4.8
Searsport	1,951	2,309	18.3
Stockton Springs	1,142	1,230	7.7
Lincolntonville	955	1,414	48.1
Northport	744	958	28.8
Swansville	487	873	79.3
Waldo	431	495	14.8
Morrill	410	506	23.4
Belmont	349	520	49.0
	12,426	14,548	17.1

Within 20 miles of the urban area center there are 6,177 acres of developed urban area parks. This far exceeds the recommended standard of 291 acres. Even considering the large portion of Camden Hills State Park that is undeveloped, there is sufficient acreage of parks to serve the Belfast Urban Area. The new fresh water beach park at Swan Lake helps to meet inland swimming needs.

Table V-19
Belfast Urban Area Parks

	Area Name	Location	Acres	Facilities
<u>State</u>	Camden Hills	Camden Lincolntonville	5470	p.t.c.
	Lake St. George	Liberty	354	s.p.c.
	Fort Point	Stockton Springs	154	p.
	Moose Point	Searsport	147	p.
	Mt. Waldo	Frankfort	124	undeveloped
	Swan Lake	Swanville	47	s.p.
<u>Private</u>	Sandy Point Beach	Stockton Springs	5	s.

s - swim beach, p - picnic facilities, t - trails, c - camping

Within 20 miles of the urban area center there are two golf courses with a total of 18 holes, providing a daily capacity for 300 persons. The calculated peak day demand is 297 persons. This is a sufficient number of golf holes now to meet demand. If the population continues to grow, an additional nine holes might be needed by 1990.

With less than 30,000 residents, the area was not studied for indoor tennis and ice skating. There is an indoor tennis court at Samoset Resort in Rockport. There are no indoor ice skating rinks in the area.

The area is well supplied with indoor swim pools; the Community Pool in Belfast and the Camden YMCA.

Farmington/Wilton Urban Area

This urban area experienced a 21.4 percent population increase in the 1970's, the sixth highest of all the urban areas. All the towns in the urban area experienced a sizeable percentage increase.

Farmington/Wilton Urban Area			
City or Town	Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980	
Farmington	5,657	6,730	19.0
Wilton	3,802	4,382	15.3
New Sharon	725	969	33.7
Chesterville	643	869	35.1
New Vineyard	444	607	36.7
Temple	367	518	41.1
Starks	323	440	36.2
	11,961	14,515	21.4

Although there are only three developed urban area parks in the urban area, they are sufficient to meet needs. The developed acreage of 1,422 acres exceeds the recommended standard of 290 acres.

Development of a facility in the northern Belgrade Lakes region would help urban area residents living east of Farmington. Such residents now travel well over 20 miles to reach Mt. Blue State Park.

Table V-20
Farmington/Wilton Urban Area Parks

	Area Name	Location	Acres	Facilities
<u>State</u>	Mt. Blue	Weld	1289	s.p.t.c.
	Blueberry Hill	Rome	71	scenic overlook
	Long Pond	Mt. Vernon, Rome	63	undeveloped
<u>Municipal</u>	Wilson Pond	Wilton	62	s.p. LTT

s - swim beach, p - picnic facilities, t - trails, c - camping
LTT - leased to town by State

There is one golf course within 20 miles of the urban area center with nine holes, providing a daily capacity for 150 persons. The calculated peak day demand is 296 persons, exceeding the capacity by 146

persons. An additional nine holes of golf are needed to satisfy this deficiency.

The area was not studied for indoor tennis, ice skating, or swim pool needs. There are no such facilities in the urban area.

Pittsfield/Newport Urban Area

This area increased in population by 15.2 percent between 1970 and 1980, the 10th greatest increase of all the urban areas. Pittsfield experienced a small decrease in population while the other municipalities in the urban area increased in population.

City or Town	Pittsfield/Newport Urban Area Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980	
Pittsfield	4,274	4,125	- 3.5
Newport	2,260	2,755	31.9
Hartland	1,414	1,669	18.0
Palmyra	1,104	1,485	34.5
St. Albans	1,041	1,400	34.5
Burnham	802	951	18.6
Detroit	663	744	12.2
Plymouth	542	811	49.6
	12,100	13,940	15.2

There are no developed or undeveloped urban area parks within 20 miles of the urban area center. Using the standard of 20 acres per 1,000 persons, 279 acres are needed.

The 1972 North Kennebec Regional Planning Commission Open Space Plan recommended a park in the Canaan area to serve both the Pittsfield and Skowhegan urban areas.

Within 20 miles of the urban area center there are six golf courses with a total of 54 holes, providing a daily capacity for 900 persons. The calculated peak day demand is 285 persons. There is a sufficient number of golf holes to meet demand.

Indoor tennis, ice skating and swim pool needs were not studied. There are no such facilities in the area.

Jay/Livermore Falls Urban Area

With a 20.9 percent increase in population in the 1970's, the Jay/Livermore Falls Urban Area experienced the seventh greatest growth rate of all the urban areas. All municipalities in the urban area had large population increases except Livermore Falls.

Jay/Livermore Falls Urban Area			
City or Town	Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980	
Jay	3,954	5,080	28.5
Livermore Falls	3,450	3,572	3.5
Livermore	1,610	1,826	13.4
Canton	742	831	12.0
Mount Vernon	680	1,021	50.1
Fayette	447	812	81.7
	10,883	13,142	20.8

Within 20 miles of the Jay/Livermore Falls Urban Area center there are 1,585 acres of developed urban area parks. This exceeds the recommended standard of 263 acres.

Most of this acreage is at Mount Blue State Park, a long travel distance for residents of Jay and Livermore Falls. The two municipal areas and the private area are much closer however.

Table V-21
Jay/Livermore Falls Urban Area Parks

	Area Name	Location	Acres	Facilities
<u>State</u>	Mt. Blue	Weld	1289	s.p.t.c.
	Little Concord Pond	Woodstock	558	undeveloped
	Tyler Pond	Augusta/ Manchester	128	undeveloped
	Blueberry Hill	Rome	71	scenic overlook
	Long Pond	Mount Vernon	63	undeveloped
<u>Municipal</u>	Recreation Area	Jay	153	p.t.
	Wilson Pond	Wilton	62	s.p. LTT
<u>Private</u>	Bear Pond Park	Turner	10	s.p.b.

s - swim beach, p - picnic facilities, t - trails, c - camping,
b - boat access, LTT - leased to town by State

There are four golf courses within 20 miles of the urban area center with a total of 36 holes, providing a daily capacity for 600 persons. The calculated peak day demand is 268 persons. There is a sufficient number of golf holes to meet demand.

This area was not studied for indoor tennis, ice skating, or swim pools. There are no facilities for any of these in the urban area.

Ellsworth Urban Area

The Ellsworth Urban Area grew in population by 24.9 percent in the 1970's, the fourth greatest increase of all the urban areas. All municipalities in the urban area experienced a relatively large percentage increase in population.

City or Town	Ellsworth Urban Area Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980	
Ellsworth	4,603	5,179	12.5
Blue Hill	1,367	1,644	20.3
Hancock	1,070	1,409	31.7
Sullivan	824	967	17.4
Franklin	708	979	38.3
Surry	623	894	43.5
Lamoine	615	953	55.0
Trenton	392	718	83.2
	10,202	12,743	24.9

There is an ample supply of urban area parks serving the Ellsworth Urban Area. The 377 developed acres available exceeds the recommended standard of 255 acres. The supply does not include all the acreage of Acadia National Park - it includes just the two swim beaches and the Thompson Island picnic area.

Table V-22
Ellsworth Urban Area Parks

	Area Name	Location	Acres	Facilities
<u>Federal</u>	Acadia National Park			
	- Sand Beach	Bar Harbor	20	s.p.
	- Echo Lake Beach	Mt. Desert	20	s.p.
	- Thompson Island	Trenton	10	p.
	Craig Brook NFH	Orland	136	s.p.t.
<u>State</u>	Branch Lake	Ellsworth	1273	undeveloped
	Holbrook Island	Brooksville	1230	t. undeveloped
	Lamoine	Lamoine	55	s.p.c.
<u>Municipal</u>	Lamoine Beach	Lamoine	13	s.p. LTT
	Blue Hill Town Park	Blue Hill	3	s.p.
<u>Private</u>	Four Seasons Cmpgd.	Sullivan	112	s.p.c.
	Violettes	Dedham	5	s.
	Jenkins	Dedham	3	s.b.

s - swim beach, p - picnic facilities, t - trails, b - boat access, c - camping, LTT - leased to town by State.

The state owned site on Branch Lake does offer the potential for fresh water swimming, should such a need occur.

Within 20 miles of the urban area center there are five golf courses with a total of 63 holes, providing a daily capacity for 850 persons. The calculated peak day demand is 260 persons. There is a sufficient number of golf holes to meet demand.

The need for indoor tennis, ice skating, and swim pools was not studied for this urban area. Indoor swimming is available to Ellsworth Urban Area residents at the Bar Harbor YMCA.

Madawaska/Fort Kent Urban Area

This urban area grew very little in the 1970's, an increase in population of only 1.5 percent. Only four urban areas had a lower growth rate in the 1970's. Madawaska was the only one of the four municipalities in the urban area to experience a decline in population however.

Madawaska/Fort Kent Urban Area			
City or Town	Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980	
Madawaska	5,585	5,282	- 5.4
Fort Kent	4,575	4,826	5.5
Frenchville	1,375	1,450	5.5
St. Agatha	868	1,035	19.2
	12,403	12,593	1.5

The urban area is served by just one developed urban area park, Birch Point Cove on Long Lake in Madawaska. This three-acre parcel with swimming, picnicking, and boating is insufficient using the standard of 20 acres per 1000 persons. An additional 249 acres of urban area park would be desirable.

An existing facility on Van Buren Cove on Long Lake is too long a drive for most Madawaska/Fort Kent residents. A new urban area park appears to be needed. The Northern Maine Regional Planning Commission has suggested a new state park on Eagle Lake to serve all of northern Aroostook County.

There are two golf courses within 20 miles of the urban area center with a total of 18 holes, providing a daily capacity for 300 persons. The calculated peak day is 257 persons. There is a sufficient number of golf holes now to meet demand.

The area was not studied for indoor ice skating, tennis, and swim pool needs. There is an indoor ice skating rink at the Community Center in Madawaska.

Millinocket Urban Area

This urban area experienced a very slight increase in population in the 1970's. Both Millinocket and East Millinocket declined in population while Medway increased. Only three urban areas had a lower growth rate in the 1970's.

Millinocket Urban Area			
City or Town	Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980	
Millinocket	7,742	7,567	- 2.3
East Millinocket	2,567	2,372	- 7.6
Medway	1,491	1,871	25.5
	11,800	11,810	0.1

The need for urban area parks within the Millinocket Urban Area is difficult to assess. Twenty miles to the northwest is Baxter State Park, primarily an overnight resource - no family day-use opportunities. Just south of Lincoln is Cold Stream Beach - a state leased facility. The Jerry Pond Recreation Area in Millinocket is ideally located but small.

The urban area park standard suggests a need for 236 acres. If just Jerry Pond is considered, an additional 226 acres is needed.

Millinocket residents informally use beaches on the West Branch Penobscot flowage between the Nesourdnahunk Deadwater and the Debsconeag Deadwater. If residents express a need for a family, day-use opportunity, one of these beach areas could be considered for a new day-use park.

Table V-23
Millinocket Urban Area Parks

	Area Name	Location	Acres	Facilities
<u>State</u>	Baxter State Park	-	201,018	p.t.c.
<u>Municipal</u>	Jerry Pond R.A.	Millinocket	10	s.p.

s - swim beach, p - picnic facilities, c - camping, t - trails

Within 20 miles of the urban area center there are two golf courses with a total of 18 holes, providing a daily capacity for 300 persons. The calculated peak day demand is 241 persons. This is a sufficient number of golf holes now to meet demand.

The area was not studied for indoor tennis, ice skating, or swim pools. There are no such facilities in the area.

Bucksport Urban Area

This urban area was not studied in the 1977 SCORP as it had less than 10,000 residents. However, the growth in population between 1970 and 1980 of 26.7 percent raised the population well above 10,000. The growth rate was the third greatest increase of all the urban areas.

City or Town	Bucksport Urban Area Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980	
Bucksport	3,756	4,345	15.7
Winterport	1,963	2,675	36.3
Orland	1,307	1,645	25.9
Dedham	522	841	61.1
Frankfort	620	783	26.3
Verona	437	559	27.9
Prospect	358	511	42.7
	8,963	11,359	26.7

Within 20 miles of the urban area center there are 489 acres of developed urban area park. This exceeds the recommended standard of 227 acres. The new facility at Swan Lake State Park and the beach facility at Craig Brook National Fish Hatchery are the best family day-use opportunities for urban area residents.

Table V-24
Bucksport Urban Area Parks

	Area Name	Location	Acres	Facilities
<u>Federal</u>	Craig Brook NFH	Orland	136	s.p.t.
<u>State</u>	Branch Lake	Ellsworth	1273	undeveloped
	Holbrook Island	Brooksville	1230	t. undev.
	Fort Point	Stockton Springs	154	p.
	Moose Point	Searsport	147	p.
	Swan Lake	Swanville	47	s.p.
<u>Private</u>	Sandy Point Beach	Stockton Springs	5	s.

s - swim beach, p - picnic facilities, t - trails

There are four golf courses within 20 miles of the urban area center with a total of 36 holes, providing a daily capacity for 600 persons. The calculated peak day demand is 232 persons. This is sufficient number of golf holes to meet demand.

The area was not studied for indoor tennis, ice skating, and swim pools. There is an indoor swim pool at the Maine Maritime Academy in Castine.

Houlton Urban Area

The Houlton Urban Area had the greatest percent decrease in population in the 1970's of all the urban areas; - 6.3 percent. Only the municipality of Houlton decreased in population; all surrounding towns increased in population.

City or Town	Houlton Urban Area Population		Percent Change
	1970	1980	
Houlton	8,111	6,766	-16.6
Littleton	958	1,009	5.3
Hodgdon	933	1,084	16.2
Linneus	608	752	23.7
New Limerick	427	513	20.1
Ludlow	259	403	55.6
Cary	184	229	24.5
	11,480	10,756	- 6.3

There is only one developed urban area park facility within 20 miles of the urban area center, Nickerson Lake with swimming and picnicking in Linneus and New Limerick. The 10 acres at Nickerson Lake leaves a park deficiency for the Houlton area of 205 acres.

The Northern Maine Regional Planning Commission recommends a new state park on East Grand Lake in the Danforth area. Such a park, even if located on the northern end of East Grand Lake, would still be a considerable drive for Houlton area residents. However, that lake or Pleasant Lake near Island Falls appear to be the only suitable resources for a new day-use park.

Within 20 miles of the urban area center there are two golf courses with a total of 18 holes, providing a daily capacity for 300 persons. The calculated peak day demand is 232 persons. This is a sufficient number of golf holes to meet demand.

Needs for indoor tennis, ice skating, and swim pools were not studied. There is indoor tennis and indoor ice skating at the Community Park in Houlton.

URBAN AREA PARK FINDINGS SUMMARY

Table V-25 is a summary of the urban area park acreage deficiencies. The Portland/South Portland Urban Area has the greatest park acreage deficiency, followed by the Bangor/Orono Urban Area, the Waterville Urban Area and the Augusta Urban Area. On a per capita basis, the greatest needs are in the Pittsfield/Newport, Madawaska/Fort Kent, Millinocket, Houlton, and Skowhegan/Madison urban areas.

Table V-26 presents development and acquisition recommendations for each urban area. The most important undeveloped parcels to be developed in the near future are Jewell Island and Little Chebeague Island which serve the Portland/South Portland Urban Area; and Laudholm Farm, which serves the Sanford, Kittery/York, Biddeford/Saco, and Wells/Kennebunk Urban Areas.

Other high priority parcels for consideration for development or expansion include Branch Lake, Spectacle Pond, Long Pond, Tyler Pond, Blueberry Hill, Bunganut Pond, Haystack Mountain, Squapan Lake, Beaver Park, Birch Point Beach, and Andrews Beach.

Acquisition of new parcels for urban area parks are especially needed in the Belgrade Lakes region to serve the Waterville, Augusta, and Skowhegan/Madison Urban Areas; around Bangor to serve the Bangor/Orono Urban Area; and on Eagle Lake to serve the Madawaska/Fort Kent and Presque Isle/Caribou/Limestone Urban Areas. Other areas which should be investigated for new parcels for acquisition include the Canaan area to serve the Pittsfield/Newport Urban Area; on East Grand Lake or Pleasant Lake to serve the Houlton Urban Area; northeast of Portland to serve the Portland/South Portland Urban Area; and around Millinocket to serve the Millinocket Urban Area.

GOLF COURSES AND INDOOR FACILITIES

There are needs for additional golf holes in the Portland/South Portland, Lewiston/Auburn, Bangor/Orono, Waterville, Sanford, Kittery/York, and Farmington/Wilton Urban Areas. On a per capita basis the greatest needs are in the Sanford, Kittery/York, and Farmington/Wilton Urban Areas.

Indoor ice skating rinks are especially needed in the Portland/South Portland (four) and the Lewiston/Auburn (two) Urban Areas. One each is needed in the Bangor/Orono, Waterville, Brunswick/Bath, and Sanford Urban Areas.

Two additional indoor swim pools are needed in the Lewiston/Auburn and Biddeford/Saco Urban Areas. One each is needed in the Kittery/York, Wells/Kennebunk, and Skowhegan/Madison Urban Areas.

Indoor skating rinks and indoor swim pools are eligible for federal Land and Water Conservation Fund funding. However, the LAWCON Act allows only 10 percent of a yearly apportionment to be used for indoor facilities.

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MUNICIPAL FINDINGS

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MUNICIPAL METHODOLOGY

Outdoor recreation deficiencies are presented in this chapter for 53 municipalities of 5,000 or more residents. Deficiencies were identified by seven Regional Planning Commissions for 39 municipalities and by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation for 14 municipalities. Each Regional Planning Commission initially identified deficiencies by application of nationally accepted standards. Deficiencies identified were then discussed with town officials and knowledgeable individuals. Revised findings were then discussed at public meetings. Final deficiencies identified, therefore, reflect the opinions and knowledge of town officials and individuals.

Using arbitrary but nationally accepted standards, deficiencies were identified for 14 municipalities of 5,000 or more residents by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation (BPR). These were municipalities not studied by Regional Planning Commissions.

In addition to the municipal findings reported in this chapter, Regional Planning Commissions identified the outdoor recreation deficiencies of many smaller towns and municipalities. These findings are presented in Recreation Analyses reports by each of the seven participating Commissions, as referenced at the end of this chapter.

Municipalities examined include:

Greater Portland Council of Governments (GPCOG)

Bridgeton, Casco, Gray, Harrison, Naples, North Yarmouth, Pownal, Raymond, Sebago, Standish.

Hancock County Planning Commission (HCPC)

Amherst, Aurora, Cranberry Isles, Eastbrook, Frenchboro, Great Pond, Isle Au Haut, Mariaville, Osborn, Otis, Sorrento, Swan's Island, Waltham, Blue Hill, Brooklin, Brooksville, Castine, Dedham, Deer Isle, Franklin, Gouldsboro, Hancock, Lamoine, Orland, Penobscot, Sedgwick, Southwest Harbor, Stonington, Sullivan, Surry, Tremont, Trenton, Verona, Winter Harbor, Bar Harbor, Bucksport, and Mount Desert.

North Kennebec Regional Planning Commission (NKRPC)

Pittsfield, Hartland, Palmyra, St. Albans, Canaan, Burnham, Detroit, Madison, Norridgewock, Anson, Cornville, Vassalboro, Clinton, China, Benton, Sidney, Albion, Athens, Belgrade, Bingham, Cambridge, Caratunk, Embden, Freedom, Harmony, Jackman, Mercer, Moose River, Moscow, New Portland, Palermo, Ripley, Rome, Smithfield, Solon, Starks, Thorndike, Troy, and Unity.

Table VI-1
Maine Municipalities of 5000 or More Residents

City or Town	1980 Population	City or Town	1980 Population
1. Portland	61,575	28. Winslow	8,057
2. Lewiston	40,481	29. Rockland	7,919
3. Bangor	31,643	30. Cape Elizabeth	7,838
4. Auburn	23,128	31. Millinocket	7,567
5. So. Portland	22,712	32. Falmouth	6,853
6. Augusta	21,819	33. Houlton	6,766
7. Biddeford	19,638	34. Farmington	6,730
8. Sanford	18,020	35. Wells	6,719
9. Waterville	17,779	36. Kennebunk	6,621
10. Brunswick	17,366	37. Yarmouth	6,585
11. Westbrook	14,976	38. Gardiner	6,485
12. Saco	12,921	39. Topsham	6,431
13. Scarborough	11,347	40. Old Orchard Beach	6,291
14. Windham	11,282	41. Belfast	6,243
15. Presque Isle	11,172	42. Fairfield	6,113
16. Orono	10,578	43. Standish	5,946
17. Bath	10,246	44. Winthrop	5,889
18. Gorham	10,101	45. Freeport	5,863
19. Caribou	9,916	46. Buxton	5,775
20. Kittery	9,314	47. Cumberland	5,284
21. Brewer	9,017	48. Madawaska	5,282
22. Lisbon	8,769	49. Hampden	5,250
23. Limestone	8,719	50. Ellsworth	5,179
24. York	8,465	51. Oakland	5,162
25. Old Town	8,422	52. Jay	5,080
26. Rumford	8,240	53. Lincoln	5,066
27. Skowhegan	8,098		

Northern Maine Regional Planning Commission (NMRPC)

Allagash, St. Francis, Eagle Lake, Fort Kent, Wallagrass, St. John, New Canada, Winterville, Frenchville, St. Agatha, Gerrette, Sinclair, Grand Isle, Van Buren, Cyr, Hamlin, Stockholm, Westmoreland, New Sweden, Perham, Woodland, Connor, Caswell, Fort Fairfield, Portage, Nashville, Garfield, Ashland, Masardis, Oxbow, Wade, Castle Hill, Washburn, Mapleton, Chapman, Eustis, Westfield, Mars Hill, E Plantation, Blaine, Bridgewater, Merrill, Smyrna, Dyer Brook, Oakfield, Island Falls, Monticello, Littleton, New Limerick, Ludlow, Hammond, Moro, Mt. Chase, Hersey, Patten, Crystal, Stacyville, Sherman, Benedicta, Linneus, Hodgdon, Cary, Amity, Haynesville, Glenwood, Macwahoc, Orient, Weston, Bancroft, Reed, and Danforth.

Penobscot Valley Regional Planning Commission (PVRPC)

Abbott, Alton, Atkinson, Bowerbank, Bradford, Bradley, Brownville, Burlington, Carmel, Charleston, Chester, Clifton, Corinna, Corinth, Dexter, Dixmont, Dover-Foxcroft, East Millinocket, Eddington, Edinburg, Enfield, Etna, Exeter, Frankfort, Garland, Glenburn, Greenbush,

Greenfield, Greenville, Guilford, Hermon, Holden, Howland, Hudson, Kenduskeag, Lagrange, Lee, Levant, Lincoln, Lowell, Mattawamkeag, Maxfield, Medford, Milo, Monson, Newburgh, Newport, Orrington, Parkman, Passadumkeag, Plymouth, Prospect, Sangerville, Searsport, Sebec, Shirley, Springfield, Stetson, Stockton Springs, Veazie, Wellington, Winn, Winterport, and Woodsville.

Southern Maine Regional Planning Commission (SMRPC)

Kennebunkport, Arundel, Ogunquit, Eliot, South Berwick, Limerick, Buxton, and Brownfield.

Washington County Planning Commission (WCPC)

Addison, Alexander, Bailyville, Baring, Beals, Beddington, Calais, Centerville, Charlotte, Cherryfield, Columbia, Columbia Falls, Cooper, Crawford, Cutler, Deblois, Dennysville, East Machias, Eastport, Grand Lake Stream, Harrington, Jonesboro, Jonesport, Lubec, Machias, Machiasport, Marshfield, Meddybemps, Milbridge, Northfield, Pembroke, Perry, Princeton, Robbinston, Roque Bluffs, Steuben, Talmadge, Topsfield, Vanceboro, Waite, Wesley, Whiting, Whitneyville, Pleasant Point Reservation, and Indian Township.

Standards

Municipal recreation deficiencies were identified in two ways: (1) acreage deficiencies in parks, and (2) recreation facility deficiencies.

In estimating park acreage deficiencies, standards recommended by the National Recreation and Park Association, with minor changes, have been applied by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation for those towns not studied by Regional Planning Commissions. These are:

neighborhood parks.....	2 acres per 1,000 people
community parks.....	3 acres per 1,000 people
large urban parks.....	5 acres per 1,000 people

As an example, Lewiston, with a population of 40,481 people, should have approximately 81 acres of neighborhood park, 121 acres of community park, and 202 acres of large urban or multi-purpose park.

A variety of methods were used by the seven Regional Planning Commissions to identify park deficiencies for the municipalities within their area. Most RPC's first identified park deficiencies by use of similar standards, then discussed those findings with town officials, then held public meetings.

For the study of municipal recreation facilities by the BPR, standards were selected for 15 types of facilities which municipalities should be responsible for providing. Some of these standards, presented in Table VI-3, were determined by a review and adaption of standards used by other recreation agencies. Other standards, such as those for cross-country ski trails, sled and snow play, and walking or jogging paths, were arbitrarily adopted for this analysis on an ad hoc basis as no other recreation agencies were found that had used such standards.

Table VI-2
Urban and Municipal Park Specifications

Neighborhood Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - adjoins elementary schools - includes playlots, playgrounds, ballfields, game and sitting areas for adults - recommended NRPA standard of 2.5 acres per 1,000 people - size range of 5 to 20 acres - service radius of 1/4 to 1/2 mile
Community Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - adjoins junior and senior high schools - includes playfields, tennis, swim pool, court games, community centers - recommended NRPA standard of 2.5 acres per 1,000 people - size range of 20 to 100 acres - service radius of 1 to 3 miles
Large Urban Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - central location desirable - feature wooded areas, picnic areas, boating swimming, nature center, trails, day camps - recommended NRPA standard of 5 acres per 1,000 people - size range of 100 plus acres - service radius of one-half hours driving time for most people in the municipality.
Regional Parks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - location varies - some are left in "natural state" while others will include picnic areas, nature centers, trail system, water areas, camping, and ballfields - recommended NRPA standard of 20 acres per 1,000 people - minimum size of 250 acres - within one hour's travel time from a concentrated urban population - serves two or more municipalities

As an example, Lewiston, with a population of 40,481 appears to need seven baseball fields (40,481 divided by 6,000). With a supply of seven baseball fields, Lewiston apparently does not need additional fields. As another example, Gardiner, population 6,485, appears to need three tennis courts. With a supply of four, Gardiner has a sufficient number of tennis courts.

In comparing demand and supply, the presence of nearby Federal and State Parks and some private areas were considered as areas available to the municipality. Freeport, for example, has Wolf Neck Woods State Park and the Mast Landing Audubon Sanctuary within its town limits. Both of these parcels serve as areas for nature study and for cross-country skiing for the town. Cape Elizabeth has Crescent Beach State Park and Two Lights State Park within its town limits; areas that offer swimming and picnicking opportunities respectively.

Table VI-3
Standards Used by BPR for Activities Studied at the Municipal Level

Activity	Standards
Baseball	1 field per 6,000 people (a)
Basketball	1 court per 2,000 people (a)
Bicycling	1 route or system per municipality (b)
Cross Country Skiing	1 area or system per municipality
Natural Ice Skating	1 rink per 5,000 people (a)
Nature Study	1 area per municipality
Picnicking	10 tables per 5,000 people
Playgrounds	1 playground per 2,000 people (a)
Recreation Centers	1 indoor center per 10,000 people (a)
Senior Citizen Center	1 per 10,000 people (a)
Sled and Snow Play	1 area per municipality
Softball	1 field per 3,000 people (a)
Swimming	1 pool or beach per 15,000 people (a)
Tennis	1 court per 2,000 people (a)
Walking or Jogging Paths	1 system or area per municipality

(a) minimum of one per municipality

(b) no need in municipalities of less than 10,000 residents

Portland

(Studied by the Greater Portland Council of Governments, the Portland Parks and Recreation Department, and the Portland Planning and Urban Development Department)

Parks

- 409 acres of community parks (11 parks)
- 200 acres of neighborhood parks
- partially developed or undeveloped State parcels on Long Island (16 acres), Jewell Island (128 acres), and Little Chebeague Island (86 acres)

Park and Facility Needs

- Deering Center - Upgrade/rehabilitate Presumpscot Park, repair facilities at Baxter Woods, passive recreation at Baxter Pines, 2 basketball courts, 8 picnic tables appropriately located;
- Downtown - Rehabilitate Lincoln Park and Pleasant Street Playground, develop public access to waterfront off Commercial Street, develop public landing, handicap access to several facilities, improvements to Boy's Club, new neighborhood parks and open space;
- East Deering - Rehabilitate Presumpscot School playfields and playgrounds, upgrade Martins Point, new neighborhood park;

- East End/Munjoy Hill - Rehabilitate Eastern Promenade, replace bath house at East End Beach, rehabilitate Fort Allen Park, Jack School, Fort Sumner Park, Peppermint Park/Smith Street Playground, Bayside Playground, Munjoy South Playground, Adams School, new gym and playground at East End Children's Workshop, new baseball field;
- Islands - New tennis court at Great Diamond Playground, upgrade playground at Long Island School, master plan for camping/hiking on Peaks island Backside Reservation, tennis courts on Peaks Island, benches at scenic stops along Seashore Avenue of Peaks Island;
- Nasons Corner - Playground/playfield at Hall School, passive recreation at Capisic Pond, upgrade facilities at Corner Park, new basketball courts, 2 tennis courts, playground, and 8 picnic tables appropriately located;
- North Deering - Develop new facilities, at Lyseth-Moore Schools, new park in Ray Street area (playground, ballfield, etc.), 2 new basketball courts, 3 new playgrounds, 16 picnic tables appropriately located;
- Oakdale - Upgrade facilities at Clifford School, Devonshire Park, Bedford Park, and Fessenden Park, landscaping/access at Longfellow Park and Belmeade Park, new neighborhood parks;
- Ocean Avenue - Rehabilitation and new facilities at Payson Park, complete Baxter Boulevard and add jogging trail, upgrade Baxter School, continue development at Back Cove Park, passive park at Heseltine School site;
- Riverton - New facilities at Riverton School, year round recreation at Riverton Park, improvements at Riverside Golf Course, rehabilitation of fields, etc. at Westbrook College, 1 new basketball court, 8 new picnic tables appropriately located, Presumpscot River public access;
- Rosemont - Rehabilitation at Dougherty Play Field, 1 new softball field, 3 basketball courts, 2 playgrounds, 12 picnic tables appropriately located, small neighborhood parks;
- Stroudwater - Restoration Master Plan for Fore River Estuary/Canal, picnic area at Stroudwater Park, continue Forest City Trail planning, acquisition, and development, public access to Stroudwater River;
- West End - Upgrade facilities with new jogging and bikepath at Western Promenade, new ballfields, rehabilitation at Deering Oaks, tennis court rehabilitation at Reiche Ctr., new soccer/multi-purpose field at Waynflete School, new equipment at Tyng-Tate Tot Lot, 2 new softball fields, 3 little league fields, 1 basketball court, picnic tables at appropriate locations;
- Other - Installation of bike racks at every park to be upgraded, purchase and maintenance of mobile bandshells and mobile

restrooms and lighting units for park use, study of potential recreation use and access to Presumpscot River.

Lewiston (BPR)

Parks

- 59 acres of neighborhood park (19 parks)
- 61 acres of community park (7 parks)
- 0 acres of multi-purpose parks
- 0 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- greatest need is for at least one multi-purpose park
- minor needs for neighborhood and community parks

Facility Needs

- swim beach, picnic tables, softball fields, playgrounds, basketball courts, bicycle route, nature area, ice skating rinks, cross-country ski area, sled and snow play area, and indoor recreation center.

Bangor (PVRC: pages 13-16)

Parks

- 103 acres of neighborhood park
- 121 acres of community park
- 129 acres of large urban park

Park and Facility Needs

- ..."there is no apparent need for neighborhood and community parks. However, the description of a large urban park closely parallels the description of a regional day-use park. Whereas the City of Bangor may be deficient in this aspect of recreational opportunities, there exists the possibility that the community's needs may be met by regional day-use parks in the surrounding area." "In summary, the City of Bangor is perceived as possessing ample summer and winter recreational opportunities for its citizens. Existing facilities are fairly well distributed throughout the city and there does not appear to be any major deficits with regards to recreational facilities."

Auburn (BPR)

Parks

- 80 acres of neighborhood park (22 parks)
- 119 acres of community park (7 parks)
- 51 acres of multi-purpose park (3 parks)
- 34 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- minor need for additional multi-purpose park acreage

Facility Needs

- swim pool, indoor recreation center

South Portland (GPCOG: ppgs IV, 83-88)

Parks and Other

- 85 acres of neighborhood park (22 parks)
- 122 acres of community park (5 parks)
- South Portland's "A Growth Plan for the Eighties" (September, 1980) contains a section on open space and recreation

Park Needs

- neighborhood park deficit of 3.3 acres
- new parks might be considered for neighborhoods such as Knightville and Pleasantdale
- community park deficit of 10 acres

Facility Needs

- develop nature study at Spring Point Shoreway and Hinckley Park
- develop biking and jogging systems
- make "Bug Light" accessible to public
- develop new neighborhood and community parks to include baseball, little league and basketball facilities as needed
- develop an ice skating area

Augusta (BPR)

Parks

- 47 acres of neighborhood park (14 parks)
- 90 acres of community park (8 parks)
- 282 acres of multi-purpose park (2 parks)
- 0 acres of undeveloped open space
- undeveloped State parcel on Tyler Pond (128 acres)

Park Needs

- none

Facility Needs

- swim beach or pool, picnic tables, bicycle route, ice skating rinks, indoor recreation center, softball

Biddeford (SMRPC: page 13)

Parks

- 37 acres of neighborhood park (9 parks)
- 35 acres of community park (2 parks)
- 90 acres of multi-purpose park (1 park)
- 93 acres of open space

Park Needs

- city's parks are now only 50 to 75 percent completed; improve existing parks rather than acquire or develop new ones.

Facility Needs

- baseball and softball fields, tennis courts, designated bicycle routes, playgrounds, picnic tables, basketball courts, ice skating rinks

Sanford (SMRPC: page 21)

Parks

- 32 acres of neighborhood park (16 parks)
- 32 acres of community park (2 parks)
- 12 acres of multi-purpose park (1 park)

- 4 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- additional neighborhood parks
- establishment of activity areas in South Sanford
- upgrading of recreational complexes behind the junior high school, at the site of the old town dump, and in Springvale Village

Facility Needs

- softball fields, picnic tables, ice skating rinks, cross country skiing, sled/snow play area, designated bicycle routes

Waterville (NKVRPC: pages 23-27, 41)

Parks

- 40 acres of neighborhood park (17 parks)
- 210 acres of community park (5 parks)
- 0 acres of multi-purpose parks
- 144 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- greatest need for at least one multi-purpose park

Facility Needs

- designated bicycle routes, cross country ski trail/area, picnic tables, softball fields, recreation center

Brunswick (BPR)

Parks

- 72 acres of neighborhood park (12 parks)
- 11 acres of community park (3 parks)
- 185 acres of multi-purpose park (3 parks)
- 436 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- additional community park acreage

- additional development of Coffin Pond

Facility Needs

- basketball courts, sled/snow play area, canoeing access to the Androscoggin River

Westbrook (GPCOG: pages IV, 89-93)

Parks

- 46 acres of neighborhood park (8 parks)
- 57 acres of community park (2 parks)

Park Needs

- neighborhood parks needed in Pine Knoll Terrace and Irish Hill
- two undeveloped parcels, the Austin Street Lot and the Methodist Road lots could be developed as community parks

Facility Needs

- baseball and softball fields, basketball courts, commuter bike route, jogging trail, picnic facilities, boat access to Presumpscot River, ice skating area

Other Needs

- Presumpscot River should be made accessible for parks and ramps for small boats
- Stroudwater River and Mill Brook Valley should be preserved in their natural state for low intensity uses such as hiking, picnicking, and fishing

Saco (SMRPC: pages 13-14)

Parks

- 27 acres of neighborhood park (10 parks)
- 39 acres of community park (5 parks)
- 127 acres of multi-purpose park (2 parks)
- 10 acres of undeveloped open space
- Ferry Beach State Park (119 acres) also serves as a multi-purpose park

Facility Needs

- softball field, picnic tables, cross-country ski area, sled and snow play

Other

- more money for municipal recreation program and for maintenance of areas and facilities

Scarborough (GPCOG: pages IV, 67-72)

Parks

- 54 acres of neighborhood park (9 parks)
- 48 acres of community park (1 park)
- Scarborough Beach State Park (5 acres) serves as a multi-purpose park
- undeveloped parcel on Scarboro River (55 acres) leased to Town by State

Park Needs

- 18 acres of community park
- develop the Oak Hill site

Facility Needs

- baseball, softball, little league fields, basketball courts
- develop picnic facilities, possibly using existing areas such as the beaches, Scarborough Marsh, and the old Blue Point Golf Course
- develop biking and jogging paths that connect major neighborhoods and the beaches, and possibly make use of the old railroad grade as a commuter route to Portland

Windham (GPCOG: pages IV, 73-76)

Parks

- 13 acres of neighborhood parks (7 parks)
- 38 acres of community parks (2 parks)

Park Needs

- an additional nine acres of neighborhood park
- an additional 28 acres of community park

Facility Needs

- little league fields, basketball courts, tennis courts

- develop a bicycling/jogging route connecting Windham with Portland and with Sebago Lake
- develop a nature study and cross-country skiing area
- make Windham's water resources more accessible to the public, especially Sebago and Little Sebago Lakes
- develop an ice skating area
- consider development of recreational facilities in conjunction with the Community Development Program in South Windham

Presque Isle (NMRPC: pages 31-32)

Parks

- 42 acres of neighborhood parks (9 parks)
- 63 acres of community parks (3 parks)
- 685 acres of multi-purpose parks (4 parks) includes Aroostook State Park - 579 acres
- 63 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- none

Facility Needs

- lighted softball diamond, bikeways

Orono (PVRPC: pages 76-78)

Parks

- 8 acres of neighborhood parks (4 parks)
- 31 acres of community parks (5 parks)
- 0 acres of multi-purpose parks
- 20 acres of undeveloped open space
- University of Maine School Forest (1,747 acres)

Park and Facility Needs

- maintain and further develop trails and open space for public use in the areas of Lost Pond, Johnny Mack Brook, the river pathway along Bennock Road, and the Old Veazie Railroad bed.
- preserve recreation use of the "Inner Town Forest"

- improve and further develop the recreation areas between Crosby and Park Streets
- further develop the beach and swimming area at Nadeau-Savoy Park on Pushaw Pond
- develop and maintain a concert shell/amphitheater in the community
- development of a parcour fitness system in the community

Bath (BPR)

Parks

- 22 acres of neighborhood parks (13 parks)
- 9 acres of community parks (2 parks)
- 0 acres of multi-purpose parks
- 6 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- greatest need for at least one multi-purpose park
- additional community parks

Facility Needs

- picnic tables, softball field, playground, basketball courts, bicycle route, cross-country ski area, sled and snow play area

Gorham (GPCOG: pages IV, 63-66)

Parks

- 16 acres of neighborhood parks (4 parks)
- 45 acres of community parks (4 parks)

Park Needs

- neighborhood parks needed at Bab Corner, North Gorham, and West Gorham
- a new community park to serve one or more of the neighborhoods not now served by a park

Facility Needs

- softball, basketball, picnicking, nature study areas, cross-country skiing, ice skating

- develop access to the Presumpscot River and/or Dundee Pond
- develop bicycling/jogging routes connecting Gorham with Westbrook and Portland, and with the Sebago Lake region

Caribou (NMRPC: pages 19-20)

Parks

- 17 acres of neighborhood parks (13 parks)
- 65 acres of community parks (4 parks)
- 0 acres of multi-purpose park
- 98 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- greatest need for a multi-purpose park
- continue project development at the North Caribou Recreation Area
- complete Collins Pond Park Area

Facility Needs

- include space for concerts, arts and crafts, and squash at the Community Center
- indoor ice skating rink, softball fields, sled and snow play area

Kittery (SMRPC: page 18)

Parks

- 7 acres of neighborhood parks (5 parks)
- 49 acres of community parks (3 parks)
- 94 acres of multi-purpose parks (2 parks)
- 83 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- additional neighborhood parks

Facility Needs

- tennis courts, basketball courts, cross-country ski and sled/snow play area

Brewer (PVRPC: pages 21-22)

Parks

- 18 acres of neighborhood parks
- 28 acres of community parks
- 0 acres of multi-purpose park

Park and Facility Needs

- softball facilities, little league ballfields, soccer field, indoor swimming pool, boat launch facility on the Penobscot River off North Main Street (under construction)
- winter play area
- develop new park in the Rotherdale Road area including tennis courts, a jogging trail, and a ballfield
- area hockey arena

Lisbon (BPR)

Parks

- 20 acres of neighborhood parks (5 parks)
- 9 acres of community parks (2 parks)
- 359 acres of multi-purpose park (Beaver Park, leased to Town by State)

Park Needs

- additional community park acreage
- complete development of Beaver Park

Facility Needs

- swim pool, picnic tables, nature area, walking trails, ice skating rink, cross-country ski area, sled/snow play area, indoor recreation center

Limestone (NMRPC: pages 23-24)

Parks

- 9 acres of neighborhood parks (8 parks)
- 31 acres of community parks (5 parks)
- 86 acres of multi-purpose park (1 park)

- (plus 5,000 acres of forest land at Loring Air Force Base)

Park Needs

- additional neighborhood parks

Facility Needs

- nature area, walking trails, sled/snow play area, indoor recreation/youth center
- (mutual recreation programs exist between Limestone and Loring Air Force Base - investigate new programs to meet needs)

York (SMRPC: page 18)

Parks

- 17 acres of neighborhood parks (9 parks)
- 97 acres of community parks (2 parks)
- 8 acres of multi-purpose park (1 park)
- 135 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- additional multi-purpose park acreage
- complete low intensity development of Mt. Agamenticus

Facility Needs

- playgrounds, basketball courts, swim pool, nature area/trails, picnic tables, senior citizens center, ice skating rink, sled/snow play area

Old Town (PVRPC: pages 74-75)

Parks

- 15 acres of neighborhood park
- 31 acres of community park
- 0 acres of multi-purpose park

Park Needs

- multi-purpose park
- completion of Spencer Park on North Main Street

Facility Needs

- little league ballfield on Gilman Falls Avenue
- recreation complex on Lincoln Street to include facilities for football, soccer, softball, and a playground and wading pool

Rumford (BPR)

Parks

- 9 acres of neighborhood parks (5 parks)
- 17 acres of community parks (3 parks)
- 441 acres of multi-purpose parks (2 parks)
- 24 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- additional neighborhood and community park acreage

Facility Needs

- ice skating rink, cross-country ski area, sled/snow play area

Skowhegan (NKRPC: pages 20-21, 40)

Parks

- 18 acres of neighborhood parks (8 parks)
- 14 acres of community park (1 park)
- 0 acres of multi-purpose park
- 41 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- greatest need is for a multi-purpose park
- additional community park acreage

Facility Needs

- swim beach or pool, picnic tables, softball fields, basketball court, nature area, cross-country ski area, sled/snow play area, indoor recreation center

Winslow (NKRPC: pages 28-30, 41)

Parks

- 22 acres of neighborhood parks (8 parks)
- 36 acres of community park (1 park)
- 0 acres of multi-purpose park
- 848 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- a multi-purpose park (a new park is being constructed with facilities for several activities)

Facility Needs

- swim beach or pool, picnic tables, softball field, tennis courts, basketball court, nature area, walking trails, cross-country ski area, sled/snow play area

Rockland (BPR)

Parks

- 18 acres of neighborhood parks (5 parks)
- 0 acres of community park
- 3 acres of multi-purpose park (1 park)
- 141 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- additional multi-purpose park acreage
- community parks

Facility Needs

- picnic tables, softball field, tennis courts, walking trails, ice skating rinks, cross-country ski area, sled/snow play area

Cape Elizabeth (GPCOG: pages IV, 43-47)

Parks

- 66 acres of neighborhood parks (5 parks)
- 102 acres of community parks (2 parks)
- 2 multi-purpose regional parks (Crescent Beach - 189 acres, and Two Lights State Parks - 41 acres)

Park Needs

- none

Facility Needs

- extend bicycle routes to connect neighborhoods, and to serve as a commuter route to Portland
- basketball courts

Millinocket (PVRPC: pages 67-68)

Parks

- 21 acres of neighborhood parks (8 parks)
- 52 acres of community parks (2 parks)
- 10 acres of multi-purpose park (1 park)
- 3 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- additional multi-purpose park acreage

Facility Needs

- basketball court, ice-skating rink, softball field, sled/snow play area

Falmouth (GPCOG: pages IV, 53-57)

Parks

- 24 acres of neighborhood parks (5 parks)
- 136 acres of community parks (4 parks)
- 15 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- neighborhood parks in West Falmouth
- develop parcels on coast and lakes to improve public access

Facility Needs

- outdoor basketball facilities
- develop swimming areas on coast, lake, or the Presumpscot River
- improve access to the Presumpscot River for hiking, nature study, and small boating

Houlton (NMRPC: pages 36-37)

Parks

- 19 acres of neighborhood parks (12 parks)
- 0 acres of community parks
- 39 acres of multi-purpose park (1 park)
- 12 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- community park

Facility Needs

- renovation and new lighting for Community Park
- indoor swim pool
- repaving courts next to Gentle Memorial Building

Farmington (BPR)

Parks

- 20 acres of neighborhood park (11 parks)
- 10 acres of community park (1 park)
- 0 acres of multi-purpose park
- 0 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- multi-purpose park
- additional community park acreage

Facility Needs

- picnic tables, playgrounds, tennis courts, nature area, walking trails, cross-country ski area, sled/snow play area, indoor recreation center

Wells (SMRPC: page 16)

Parks

- 3 acres of neighborhood park (2 parks)
- 21 acres of community parks (7 parks)

- 2 acres of multi-purpose park (1 park)
- undeveloped State parcel at Laudholm Farm (198 acres)

Park Needs

- additional multi-purpose park acreage
- additional neighborhood parks

Facility Needs

- bicycle access between and among several major recreation attractions
- picnic tables, softball fields, walking trails, cross-country ski area, sled/snow play area, indoor recreation center

Kennebunk (SMRPC: page 15)

Parks

- 13 acres of neighborhood parks (5 parks)
- 31 acres of community parks (3 parks)
- 13 acres of multi-purpose parks (3 parks)
- 53 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- additional multi-purpose park acreage
- enlargement/improvement of facilities at high school site

Facility Needs

- picnic tables, nature area, walking trails, ice skating rink, cross country ski area, sled/snow play area, indoor recreation center

Yarmouth (GPCOG: pages IV, 77-81)

Parks

- 8 acres of neighborhood parks (9 parks)
- 76 acres of community parks

Park and Facility Needs

- baseball field
- another softball field and basketball court by 1990

- jogging and cross country skiing facilities using town owned land or CMP powerline
- new swimming areas, perhaps in conjunction with improving access to the coast or to the Cousins River
- commuter/recreational bicycle routes

Gardiner (BPR)

Parks

- 36 acres of neighborhood parks (10 parks)
- 37 acres of community park (1 park)
- 7 acres of multi-purpose park (1 park)
- 1 acre of undeveloped open space

Park Need

- additional multi-purpose park acreage

Facility Needs

- picnic tables, basketball court, nature area, senior citizen center, ice skating rink, cross-country skiing area, sled/snow play area, indoor recreation center

Topsham (BPR)

Parks

- 8 acres of neighborhood parks (5 parks)
- 18 acres of community parks (2 parks)
- 0 acres of multi-purpose park
- 36 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- greatest need for a multi-purpose park
- minor neighborhood park needs

Facility Needs

- picnic tables, playground, tennis court, basketball courts, nature area, walking trails, cross-country skiing area, sled/snow play area, indoor recreation center

Old Orchard Beach (SMRPC: page 14)

Parks

- 8 acres of neighborhood parks (6 parks)
- 15 acres of community parks (2 parks)
- 10 acres of multi-purpose park (1 park)
- 0 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- additional acreage for all three types of parks

Facility Needs

- playground, basketball court, nature area, walking trail, ice skating rink, sled/snow play area, cross country skiing area, indoor recreation center

Belfast (BPR)

Parks

- 14 acres of neighborhood parks (7 parks)
- 19 acres of community park (1 park)
- 0 acres of multi-purpose park
- 0 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- multi-purpose park
- recreational open space park (35 acres)
- Kirby Lake recreational park and picnic area

Facility Needs

- tennis courts, nature area, walking trails, sled/snow play area, indoor recreation center, cross country skiing
- City Park Beach
- Belfast Harbor recreational area
- Recreational marina
- Improvements to the recreational landing on the waterfront

- Parking in the waterfront area
- Rip-rap pier

Fairfield (NKRPC: pages 7 and 41)

Parks

- 4 acres of neighborhood parks (2 parks)
- 12 acres of community parks (2 parks)
- 0 acres of multi-purpose parks
- 8 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- additional acres and parks for all three categories, especially multi-purpose

Facility Needs

- swim beach or pool, picnic tables, softball field, playgrounds, basketball courts, nature area, walking trails, ice skating rink, sled/snow play area, indoor recreation center

Standish (GPCOG: pages IV, 38-41)

Parks

- 0 acres of neighborhood parks
- 29 acres of community parks (5 parks)

Park Needs

- none

Facility Needs

- measure demand for basketball, tennis, bicycling, and jogging
- develop jogging and tennis at the high school
- develop commuter/recreational bicycle path
- develop picnic areas at Winslow Park and perhaps at the high school

Winthrop (BPR)

Parks

- 3 acres of neighborhood parks (3 parks)

- 97 acres of community parks (3 parks)
- 1 acre of multi-purpose park (1 park)
- 23 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- additional multi-purpose and neighborhood park acreage

Facility Needs

- picnic tables, playgrounds, tennis courts, walking trails, cross-country ski area, sled/snow play area

Freeport (GPCOG: pages IV, 58-62)

Parks

- 4 acres of neighborhood parks (4 parks)
- 130 acres of community parks (2 parks)
- Wolf Neck Woods (232 acres) serves as a multi-purpose park

Park Needs

- none

Facility Needs

- measure demand for basketball, tennis, bicycling, and jogging
- develop jogging and tennis at the high school
- develop commuter/recreational bicycle path
- develop picnic areas at Winslow Park and perhaps at the high school

Buxton (SMRPC: page 22)

Parks

- 17 acres of neighborhood parks (6 parks)
- 12 acres of community parks (2 parks)
- 2 acres of multi-purpose park (1 park)
- 76 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- greatest need for additional multi-purpose park acreage

- community park acreage

Facility Needs

- picnic tables, softball fields, tennis courts, ice skating rink, cross-country ski area, indoor recreation center

Cumberland (GPCOG: pages IV, 48-52)

Parks

- 27 acres of neighborhood parks (6 parks)
- 50 acres of community parks (2 parks)
- undeveloped State parcels on Jewell Island and Little Chebeague Island (see Portland)

Park Needs

- neighborhood parks in Cumberland Foreside and West Cumberland

Facility Needs

- develop areas for picnicking
- develop commuter/recreational bicycle trails along the coast and along major roads connecting Cumberland neighborhoods with Portland
- develop swimming areas on the mainland along the coast
- improve access to the coast

Madawaska (NMRPC: pages 15, 16)

Parks

- 10 acres of neighborhood park (6 parks)
- 14 acres of community parks (2 parks)
- 27 acres of multi-purpose parks (2 parks)
- 0 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- one or two neighborhood park/play areas in the newer, outlying areas of town
- improvements and repairs to Community Park and expansion of undeveloped area

Facility Needs

- improved swimming pool
- lights on all existing ballfields
- improved facilities at Birch Point on Long Lake (bathhouse, toilets, tennis courts)
- additional cross-country ski trails at the Golf Club
- skate-board area

Hampden (PVRPC: pages 49-50)

Parks

- 1 acre of neighborhood park (1 park)
- 35 acres of community parks (3 parks)
- 6 acres of multi-purpose park (1 park)
- 0 acres of undeveloped open space

Park/Facility Needs

- more neighborhood parks in populated areas, particularly new development (Colbrook acres)
An area large enough for a ballfield is needed in these areas as well as on the Kennebec Road
- the VFW Whitcomb-Baker area needs to be completed with restrooms and playground equipment, increased parking and easier access
- Dortha Dix Park needs fill and leveling of the multi-purpose field, more picnic facilities and parking areas and a limited boat access and picnic area adjacent to the Penobscot River
- the community swimming area on Souadabscook Stream needs repairs to the dam and improvements to the beach area and/or a municipal swimming pool to be located in the Whitcomb Baker Park area
- the dam on Souadabscook Stream adjacent to Route 1A needs to be removed to allow greater recreational use of the stream, especially for fishing
- outdoor basketball facility

Ellsworth (HCRPC: pages 36-37)

Parks

- 26 acres of neighborhood parks (9 parks)
- 4 acres of community parks (2 parks)

- 0 acres of multi-purpose park
- 1423 acres of undeveloped open space (includes state-owned parcel on Branch Lake)

Park Needs

- greatest need is for a multi-purpose park
- additional community park acreage

Facility Needs

- parking improvements and toilet facilities at Green Lake and Branch Pond public beaches
- indoor recreation center
- one public swim pool, one ice skating area

Oakland (NKRPC: pages 14, 15, 41)

Parks

- 9 acres of neighborhood parks (4 parks)
- 95 acres of community parks (2 parks)
- 0 acres of multi-purpose park
- 45 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- swim beach or pool, picnic tables, tennis court, walking trails, senior citizens, cross-country ski area, sled/snow play area, indoor recreation center

Jay (BPR)

Parks

- 15 acres of neighborhood parks (7 parks)
- 23 acres of community parks (2 parks)
- 153 acres of multi-purpose park (1 park)
- 26 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- none

Facility Needs

- swim beach or pool, walking trails, sled/snow play area, indoor recreation center

Lincoln (PVRPC: page 60)

Parks

- 14 acres of neighborhood parks (6 parks)
- 100 acres of community parks (2 parks)
- 5 acres of multi-purpose park (1 park) - Cold Stream Beach, leased to the Town by State
- 0 acres of undeveloped open space

Park Needs

- additional multi-purpose park acreage

Facility Needs

- improvements to playing fields beside the High School
- conversion of the old Junior High School tennis court to an outdoor basketball court including lighting
- construction of additional tennis courts in the community
- ice skating rink, playground

SUMMARY OF MUNICIPAL NEEDS

Presented in Table VI-4 is a comparative analysis summary of recreation facility needs for each municipality of 5000 or more residents. The meaning of each symbol used is:

- ++ large surplus of facilities
- + small surplus of facilities
- 0 facilities adequate
- small deficit of facilities
- large deficit of facilities
- NS activity not studied
- NR facility not required for municipality (based on population and standards applied)

Table VI-4
SUMMARY-MUNICIPAL NEEDS ANALYSIS

Minor Civil Division	1980 Population	Activity															
		Baseball	Basketball	Bicycling	Cross Country Skiing	Ice Skating	Nature Study	Picnic	Play-grounds	Recreation Centers	Senior Citizen Centers	Sled/Snow Play	Softball	Swim Beach	Swim Pools	Tennis	Walk/Jog Paths
Portland	61575	SEE DETAILED NEIGHBORHOOD ANALYSIS															
Lewiston	40481	0	--	-	-	--	-	--	-	-	-	-	--	--	0	+	0
Bangor	31643	-	-	+	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	0	0	--	0	-	+
Auburn	23128	++	-	+	++	++	++	++	++	--	+	++	++	0	-	++	+
South Portland	22712	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	++	NS	+	NS	+	+	NS	+	-
Augusta	21819	++	++	-	+	-	0	--	+	-	+	0	-	-	-	+	++
Biddeford	19638	-	--	-	-	-	0	-	--	+	0	0	-	++	-	-	-
Sanford	18020	++	+	-	-	-	0	-	+	+	0	-	-	0	+	++	0
Waterville	17779	++	+	-	0	0	0	--	+	-	0	0	-	-	++	++	0
Brunswick	17366	0	--	0	0	+	0	++	+	+	0	-	+	+	++	++	0
Westbrook	14976	-	-	-	0	-	-	--	+	NS	+	NS	-	+	NS	+	-
Saco	12921	++	++	0	-	-	0	-	0	0	+	-	-	++	-	++	+
Scarborough	11347	-	--	-	+	0	0	--	+	NS	0	NS	--	++	NS	++	-
Windham	11282	-	--	-	-	-	-	+	0	NS	0	NS	-	0	NS	-	-
Presque Isle	11172	+	++	0	0	+	++	++	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	++	+

Table VI-4
SUMMARY-MUNICIPAL NEEDS ANALYSIS

Minor Civil Division	1980 Population	Activity															
		Baseball	Basketball	Bicycling	Cross Country Skiing	Ice Skating	Nature Study	Picnic	Playgrounds	Recreation Centers	Senior Citizen Centers	Sled/Snow Play	Softball	Swim Beach	Swim Pools	Tennis	Walk/Jog Paths
Orono	10578	-	-	+	-	0	-	--	0	0	-	-	0	--	0	+	-
Bath	10246	++	-	-	-	0	0	--	-	+	+	-	-	0	0	+	0
Gorham	10101	++	-	-	-	-	-	--	0	NS	0	NS	-	0	NS	0	-
Caribou	9916	+	+	NR	0	-	0	++	0	0	+	-	0	-	0	+	0
Kittery	9314	+	-	NR	-	0	+	++	0	++	+	-	0	+	0	--	0
Brewer	9017	-	-	NR	-	0	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	0	-
Lisbon	8769	+	0	NR	-	-	-	--	0	-	0	-	+	0	-	+	-
Limestone	8719	+	0	NR	+	+	-	++	++	+	0	-	+	+	+	++	-
York	8465	++	-	NR	0	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	+	++	-	++	+
Old Town	8422	-	++	NR	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-
Rumford	8240	++	+	NR	-	-	0	0	0	+	0	-	0	0	+	+	0
Skowhegan	8098	+	-	NR	-	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	-	-	+	0
Winslow	8057	+	-	NR	-	0	-	-	++	0	0	-	-	-	-	--	-
Rockland	7919	++	0	NR	-	-	0	--	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	-	-
Cape Elizabeth	7838	+	-	NR	+	+	0	++	+	NS	0	NS	0	+	NS	++	0

Table VI-4
SUMMARY-MUNICIPAL NEEDS ANALYSIS

Minor Civil Division	1980 Population	Activity															
		Baseball	Basketball	Bicycling	Cross Country Skiing	Ice Skating	Nature Study	Picnic	Playgrounds	Recreation Centers	Senior Citizen Centers	Sled/Snow Play	Softball	Swim Beach	Swim Pools	Tennis	Walk/Jog Paths
Millinocket	7567	0	-	NR	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	
Falmouth	6853	++	--	NR	+	+	+	++	0	NS	0	NS	+	+	NS	++	0
Houlton	6766	++	++	NR	-	+	0	+	++	+	0	-	0	-	-	++	0
Farmington	6730	++	-	NR	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-
Wells	6719	+	0	NR	-	0	0	--	+	-	-	-	-	++	-	+	-
Kennebunk	6621	+	0	NR	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	++	+	0	++	-
Yarmouth	6585	0	0	NR	-	0	0	++	++	NS	0	NS	0	0	NS	++	-
Gardiner	6485	++	-	NR	-	-	-	--	++	-	-	-	0	0	-	+	0
Topsham	6431	++	-	NR	-	0	-	-	-	-	0	-	+	0	0	-	-
Old Orchard	6291	0	-	NR	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	+	0	-	++	-
Belfast	6243	++	0	NR	-	+	-	0	+	-	0	-	0	-	+	-	-
Fairfield	6113	++	--	NR	-	-	-	--	--	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Standish	5946	++	--	NR	-	-	-	0	0	NS	0	NS	+	0	NS	++	-
Winthrop	5889	+	0	NR	-	0	0	--	-	0	0	-	0	+	-	-	-
Freeport	5863	+	--	NR	0	+	++	++	+	NS	0	NS	0	+	NS	-	-

Table VI-4
SUMMARY-MUNICIPAL NEEDS ANALYSIS

Minor Civil Division	1980 Population	Activity															
		Baseball	Basketball	Bicycling	Cross Country Skiing	Ice Skating	Nature Study	Picnic	Playgrounds	Recreation Centers	Senior Citizen Centers	Sked/Snow Play	Softball	Swim Beach	Swim Pools	Tennis	Walk/Jog Paths
Buxton	5775	++	+	NR	-	-	0	-	0	-	+	0	0	-	-	0	0
Cumberland	5284	-	--	NR	0	+	-	+	NS	-	NS	+	++	NS	++	+	+
Madawaska	5282	+	-	NR	0	+	-	++	+	0	-	-	0	0	++	-	-
Hampden	5250	+	-	NR	0	+	-	+	-	0	-	+	0	-	+	+	0
Ellsworth	5179	+	++	NR	-	-	0	++	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+
Oakland	5162	++	++	NR	-	0	0	-	-	0	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Jay	5080	++	++	NR	0	+	0	+	-	0	-	+	-	-	+	+	-
Lincoln	5066	-	-	NR	-	-	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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VII
REGIONAL NEEDS ANALYSIS

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OVERVIEW

Facility deficiencies for 14 outdoor recreation activities are examined in this chapter for the 10 Planning Districts of the State. A participation rate/activity day approach, supplemented by public participation findings from seven Regional Planning Commissions, was utilized. Facility and land deficiencies were determined for each activity studied.

This chapter is divided into two parts: An analysis of Water/Backwoods activities and an analysis of Land Trails and the Appalachian Trail.

METHODOLOGY

Demand and deficiencies were determined for the 10 Planning Districts of Maine: Southern Maine, Cumberland, Mid-Coastal, Hancock, Washington, Androscoggin, South Kennebec, North Kennebec, Penobscot, and Northern Maine.

A "peak day-peak season" methodology, also known as the design day approach, was used. This method averages the total peak season demand over several of the higher peak use days during that season. The result is a peak day demand figure which represents an average of the highest use days during the peak season, but not the highest use day. By using this method it is accepted that during the peak season there may be several days when a particular park or recreation area is filled to capacity. That an area is occasionally filled to capacity does not necessarily imply a need for additional parks or facilities.

The "peak day-peak season" approach was supplemented with regional deficiency findings determined by seven Regional Planning Commissions. These findings are presented with the discussion for each outdoor recreation activity studied.

peak season - that time of the year when participation in a particular activity is at its maximum (e.g., summer for swimming, winter for snowmobiling).

peak days - those days in the peak season when participation in a particular activity is at its maximum.

Several popular outdoor recreation activities were not studied in detail at the District level for a variety of reasons. These include fishing and hunting, driving for pleasure, sightseeing, and walking for pleasure. Fishing and hunting are examined in a general analysis.

Demand Determinations

For the Maine resident, the following data was used to determine demand:

1. resident population, 1980 census,

Table VII-1
Peak Season Outdoor Recreation Participation Rates (Percentages)
and Activity Day Rates (Days Per Person)

Activity	Southern Maine		Cumberland		Mid-Coast		Hancock/ Washington		Androscoggin		South/North Kennebec		Penobscot		Northern Maine	
	Part.	Days	Part.	Days	Part.	Days	Part.	Days	Part.	Days	Part.	Days	Part.	Days	Part.	Days
Inland Swim	58.9	24.1	58.8	23.7	43.6	21.3	55.2	32.4	68.9	23.6	62.4	24.2	64.7	29.8	48.6	21.9
Ocean Swim	49.1	17.3	47.1	17.9	24.5	14.9	28.4	12.8	41.7	7.8	25.7	9.0	20.0	11.3	8.2	5.8
Camping	25.7	15.0	23.3	14.5	24.4	14.8	25.2	17.3	36.3	19.6	38.1	11.5	37.7	14.5	35.0	11.1
Picnicking	64.0	13.5	65.5	13.9	66.0	13.4	70.7	14.5	70.1	15.5	63.5	11.8	74.4	14.0	75.0	12.8
Pleasure Boat	30.9	13.4	30.5	14.2	30.1	20.7	37.9	20.6	36.4	13.2	37.0	17.2	37.7	21.5	34.5	16.2
Horseback Ride	10.3	7.1	9.5	12.6	5.8	15.8	6.9	19.6	9.4	17.1	9.0	23.3	4.2	12.9	8.6	20.7
Nature Walk	43.4	15.0	37.1	17.3	35.1	18.2	44.0	21.6	42.9	20.8	37.1	19.2	40.5	23.9	37.1	13.7
Hiking	12.0	11.7	12.4	4.4	3.8	9.8	6.0	7.7	14.6	8.7	8.1	4.6	12.6	8.9	10.0	3.6
Canoeing	24.0	9.8	18.5	6.8	15.4	15.1	15.7	10.1	24.2	11.9	21.3	10.4	24.7	11.5	17.9	15.1
Bicycling	46.3	32.3	41.8	35.7	26.3	32.3	36.2	24.3	44.2	37.5	37.1	24.5	45.1	33.8	44.3	39.5
Trail Biking	7.4	32.1	5.5	17.1	5.2	36.9	5.2	34.3	7.6	27.8	9.1	16.5	10.7	17.3	7.1	28.9
Snowmobiling	24.6	17.1	14.5	15.7	18.6	11.1	31.9	18.5	31.1	20.7	33.2	20.1	29.8	27.6	32.1	21.4
Downhill Ski	14.3	10.0	14.9	11.1	7.1	11.3	8.6	12.6	15.1	17.6	10.9	10.3	12.6	8.9	11.4	15.4
Cross Country Ski	8.0	10.5	11.3	11.6	5.1	9.5	6.0	14.8	12.3	12.6	8.6	12.9	11.2	7.9	8.7	9.3
Lake Fishing	25.1	13.7	20.7	10.9	17.9	16.8	25.4	21.1	34.1	14.1	34.6	15.2	35.2	17.3	24.1	18.3
Stream Fishing	15.4	10.3	17.5	8.9	10.9	19.6	14.0	24.4	21.4	11.2	19.5	13.8	28.0	12.3	35.5	16.3
Ocean Fishing	19.4	9.9	14.0	8.1	17.9	12.3	13.9	20.8	8.1	7.4	8.7	9.6	8.5	12.0	5.2	10.2
Ice Fishing	12.6	7.8	6.5	7.8	10.9	8.4	17.2	8.1	11.8	6.3	18.5	8.4	15.8	6.2	10.1	9.8

2. participation rates,
3. activity days (average per participant),
4. Percent of population participating outside of Maine during the peak season for each recreation activity,
5. percent of population participating in their backyard or at camp for each recreation activity, and
6. number of peak days in the peak season and percent of participation on peak days.

Data for #2, 3, 4, and 5 was from a 1977 survey of Maine residents by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation (see Summary of Survey, Appendix Exhibit O). Data for #6 was determined from analysis of State Park use data and from analysis of data used by other northern climate states.

Reliable data was not available for non-resident use. The 1973 Maine Tourism Study was the last reliable non-resident visitation study conducted. In the analysis for each recreation activity, non-resident use is estimated and considered in discussing deficiencies. Non-resident use is considerable for such activities as camping, nature and historical interpretation, and hiking. It is less for cross-country skiing, inland swimming, and horseback riding.

Table VII-2
Resident Population by Planning District

District	1980 Population
Southern Maine	148,569
Cumberland	194,103
Mid-Coastal	118,753
Hancock	41,838
Washington	34,137
Androscoggin	171,140
South Kennebec	68,275
North Kennebec	93,531
Penobscot	160,002
Northern Maine	94,312
State	1,124,660

Capacity Determinations

Factors used to determine capacity were:

1. facility unit (e.g., miles of trail, feet of beach, number of campsites, etc.), times
2. average number participants per unit, times

3. daily turnover rate (average length of stay in hours divided into daily operating hours of unit).

Data for 2 and 3 were determined from state park studies done by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation and from studies done in other states.

Deficiency Determinations

Deficiencies for new facilities for each activity were determined by subtracting peak day capacity from peak day demand. Unmet demand was divided by participants per unit times the daily turnover rate to determine deficiencies in facilities.

Design and Use Standards

Facility and acre deficiencies were determined for the 14 activities studied by applying design and use standards to the peak day deficiencies.

In selecting standards for use in this plan, considerable emphasis was given in reviewing plans prepared by other states and agencies and the standards they used, as well as in reviewing and discussing standards now used within Maine by various agencies, including the Bureau of Parks and Recreation.

Several standards have also been derived from analyses of a 1977 survey of day-use State Park use, resulting in relatively accurate information for inland swimming, coastal swimming, picnicking, and nature trail use.

The primary function of design and use standards in the Assessment and Policy Plan is to serve as guidelines in determining land use deficiencies. In the actual development of recreation facilities, local environmental characteristics will be used as determinants in calculating the carrying capacity of the land. It is assumed that as facilities are developed over the years, the standards used will become reasonably close averages of the carrying capacities of all land units developed.

In determining acreage deficiencies, the acres of supporting land per developed facility is a very important component. This standard represents the buffer zone around the developed facility which in turn is a determinant of how "natural" the developed site is. These standards were chosen after a careful analysis of similar standards used in other recreation plans. For most trail activities, the standard is 50 acres of supporting land per mile of developed trail. Though that standard may seem excessive, calculations reveal that it results in just a 200 foot buffer zone on either side of a one-mile long trail. It may, in fact, be argued that such a buffer zone is inadequate for mechanized trail activities because of the noise produced. Buffer zones or strips are used to optimize visual enjoyment and distance from conflicting uses, as well as noise. In the case of the Appalachian Trail, the buffer zone sought varies from 200 feet to one half mile, depending on topography and vegetation density.

The use of a standard of 50 acres of supporting land per mile of developed trail is not meant to imply that such lands need be purchased to protect the trail. In many instances, the integrity of a trail can be protected merely through a verbal agreement with the landowner. In other instances, a written agreement or easement may be desirable. Land having additional recreational values in addition to trail values should be considered for fee simple acquisition.

Table VII-3
Percent of Recreation Time Spent During the Peak
Season Outside of Maine by Maine Residents

Activity	Percent
Inland Swimming	2.6
Ocean Swimming	4.0
Camping	8.3
Picnicking	3.1
Horseback Riding	0.8
Nature Interpretive Trails	4.5
Hiking	14.7
Snowmobiling	2.0
Downhill Ski	15.6
Cross Country Ski	0.7
Pleasure Boating	2.6
Canoeing	3.6
Bicycling	1.2
Trail Biking	no data
Lake Fishing	no data
Stream Fishing	no data
Ocean Fishing	2.3
Ice Fishing	no data

Table VII-4
Percent of Recreation Time Spent Participating in
the Activity in Own Backyard or at Own Camp

Activity	Backyard	Camp
Inland Swimming	1.7	30.7
Ocean Swimming	0.8	4.8
Picnicking	11.2	11.6
Horseback Riding	17.5	0.0
Nature Interpretive Trails	13.4	9.6
Cross Country Skiing	14.3	2.9
Camping	0.7	18.0
Pleasure Boating	0.8	35.8
Hiking	1.9	7.7
Canoeing	1.3	25.6
Bicycling	12.0	1.5
Snowmobiling	no data	no data
Downhill Ski	no data	no data
Trail Biking	no data	no data
Lake Fishing	no data	no data
Stream Fishing	no data	no data
Ocean Fishing	2.3	5.1
Ice Fishing	no data	no data

Table VII-5
Peak Day-Peak Season Data

Activity	Number of Peak Days in Peak Season	Percent of Total Peak Season Participation Occurring on Peak Days
Swimming (Inland & Ocean)	10	34
Camping	25	35
Picnicking	25	53
Horseback Ride	25	56
Nature Interpretive Trails	25	53
Hiking	25	56
Bicycling	70	80
Snowmobiling	28	65
Downhill Ski	10	34
Cross Country Skiing	10	33
Pleasure Boating	25	53
Canoeing	25	35
Trail Biking	25	35
Lake Fishing	no estimate	no estimate
Stream Fishing	no estimate	no estimate
Ocean Fishing	no estimate	no estimate
Ice Fishing	no estimate	no estimate

Table VII-6
Design and Use Standards Used in this Chapter

<u>Inland Swimming</u>	
Feet of beach per person	= 1
Acres of supporting area per 100 feet of beach	= 4
Daily turnover rate - beach	= 2
Daily turnover rate - pool	= 2.5
Square feet of pool per person	= 30
Persons per car	= 3.7
<u>Ocean Swimming</u>	
Feet of beach per person	= 1
Acres of supporting area per 100 feet of beach	= 4
Daily turnover rate	= 2
Persons per car	= 3.4
<u>Camping</u>	
Campers per campsite	= 4
Campsites per acre	= 3.5
Acres of supporting land per acre developed	= 20
Daily turnover rate	= 1
<u>Picnicking</u>	
Persons per table	= 4.5
Tables per acre	= 10
Acres of supporting land per acre developed	= 10
Daily turnover rate	= 2
<u>Pleasure Boating</u>	
Persons per boat	= 2.95
Parking spaces per acre of land	= 10
Minimum land acres per access site	= 1
Daily turnover rate	= 2.5
<u>Canoeing</u>	
Persons per canoe	= 2.6
Persons per car	= 3
Daily turnover rate	= 1.6
Parking spaces per acre of land	= 10
Minimum land acres per access site	= 1
<u>Nature Interpretive Trails</u>	
Persons per mile of trail	= 35
Land acres per mile of trail	= 1.5
Acres of supporting land per mile of trail	= 50
Daily turnover rate	= 8
<u>Hiking</u>	
Persons per mile of trail	= 10
Land acres per mile of trail	= 1
Acres of supporting land per mile of trail	= 50
Daily turnover rate	= 2
<u>Horseback Riding</u>	
Persons per mile of trail	= 10
Land acres per mile of trail	= 1
Acres of supporting land per mile of trail	= 50
Daily turnover rate	= 2
<u>Snowmobiling</u>	
Persons per mile of trail	= 15
Land acres per mile of trail	= 1
Acres of supporting land per mile of trail	= 50
Daily turnover rate	= 6
<u>Downhill Skiing</u>	
Persons per acre of slope	= 25
Daily turnover rate	= 2
<u>Ski Touring (Cross Country Skiing)</u>	
Persons per mile of trail	= 10
Land acres per mile of trail	= 1
Acres of supporting land per mile of trail	= 50
Daily turnover rate	= 3
<u>Bicycling</u>	
Persons per mile of trail	= 25
Acres of mile of trail	= 1
Acres of supporting land per mile of trail	= 20
Daily turnover rate	= 8
<u>Trail Biking (Motorized)</u>	
Persons per mile of trail	= 5
Acres per mile of trail	= 1
Acres of supporting land per mile of trail	= 20
Daily turnover rate	= 10

FACILITY AND LAND DEFICIENCIES - DETAILED ANALYSES

On the following pages current facility and land deficiencies for the 14 activities studied are presented. The standards used in calculating deficiencies for each activity are listed on the accompanying table along with the formulae for facility and land deficiencies.

The text for each activity summarizes the data presented and discusses the impact of factors that are not quantifiable or that have not been studied in great detail. General recommendations are presented for each activity. Results of these analyses are compared in Table VII-7 with the results of the 1972 and 1977 SCORP's. The 1977 column represents calculations before the 1977 Maine Resident Survey. The 1978 column utilizes the results of the 1977 survey.

Table VII-7
State Recreation Acreage Deficiency History

SCORP	Deficiency Years			
	1972	1977	1978	1982
1972	61,474			
1977		56,857		
1978 Regional update			103,533	
1982				89,122

WATER/BACKWOODS ACTIVITIES

Through consideration of supply and demand, deficiencies are determined in this section for inland swimming, ocean swimming, camping, picnicking, pleasure boating, canoeing, and downhill snow skiing. A less detailed analysis is also presented for fishing and hunting.

Inland Swimming

Inland swimming is defined here to include lake and stream swimming, beach use, and sunbathing, as well as pool swimming. Capacities were calculated from the inventory data summarized in Chapter IV, which includes 122,736 linear feet of public and private commercial outdoor swim beaches, and 627,371 square feet of outdoor pools and indoor pools open to the public. Not included are indoor pools at motels, hotels, and resorts nor outdoor pools at campgrounds that are useable only by campers. Nor does the supply include swim areas at public youth camps; such areas are considered in this document to be facilities that create future demand rather than satisfying demand.

Inland Swimming Data/Analysis

Planning District	Demand -Persons-	Capacity -Persons-	Facility Needs Feet	Needs Acres	Acres needed per 1000 persons
Southern Maine	47,575	35,137	6219	249	1.68
Cumberland	61,021	81,287	--	-	-
Mid-Coastal	24,879	19,739	2570	103	0.87
Hancock	16,881	20,454	--	-	-
Washington	13,772	5,287	4242	170	4.97
Androscoggin	62,777	48,452	7162	286	1.67
South Kennebec	23,257	16,297	3480	139	2.04
North Kennebec	31,860	16,278	7791	312	3.34
Penobscot	69,593	26,876	21358	854	5.34
Northern Maine	22,645	24,510	--	-	-
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Statewide(a)	374,260	294,317	39972	1599	1.42

(a) Statewide Needs based upon the difference between the Demand and Capacity summaries to give a State Overview rather than a District Summary.

Percent of occasions on peak days	= 34
Number of peak days in peak season	= 10
Beach daily turnover rate	= 2
Pool daily turnover rate	= 2.5
Feet of shoreline per swimmer	= 1
Square feet of pool water per person	= 30
Acres of supporting land per 100 feet of beach	= 4
Persons per car	= 3.7

$$\text{Need in feet shoreline} = \frac{\text{Demand} - \text{Capacity} \times 1}{2}$$

$$\text{Need in acres of land} = \frac{\text{Need in feet} \times 4}{100}$$

Calculated deficiencies for inland swimming are presented in feet of beach shoreline and in supporting acres of land. The calculations revealed deficiencies for inland swimming facilities in all but the Cumberland, Hancock, and Northern Maine Districts. The major inland swimming deficits, based on acre deficiencies per 1000 residents, are in the Penobscot, Washington, and North Kennebec Districts. If non-resident visitor demands were known, deficiencies would likely increase for the Southern Maine and Mid-Coastal Districts.

A minor problem with the inland swimming analysis is accurate measurements of the daily capacity of beaches. Parking capacity and linear feet of beach shoreline is available for most federal and state beaches and some municipal beaches. At other municipal beaches, and almost all private beaches, only linear feet is available. To accurately determine beach capacity, parking capacity and square feet or acres of beach and backland is desirable.

Ocean Swimming

Coastal swimming includes salt water swimming as well as sunbathing and beach use. Capacities calculated from the inventory data presented in Chapter IV include 405,352 linear feet of public and private ocean beaches open to the public. A complete list of coastal developed and undeveloped beaches is attached as Appendix Exhibit P.

Calculated deficiencies for ocean swimming are presented in feet of beach shoreline and in supporting acres of land. The calculations revealed deficiencies for ocean swimming facilities in three of the five coastal Planning Districts: Cumberland, Hancock, and Washington. The Southern Maine District, because of its extensive system of municipal and private ocean beaches open to the public, appears to have no deficiencies for additional intensive beaches at the present. Capacity in the Mid-Coastal District is also sufficient. Overall, the greatest coastal swimming deficiencies are in the Cumberland District.

Ocean Swimming Data/Analysis

Planning District	Demand -Persons-	Capacity -Persons-	Facility Needs Feet	Acres	Acres needed per 1000 persons
Southern Maine	38,900	73,093	-	-	-
Cumberland	50,444	17,584	16,480	659	3.40
Mid-Coastal	13,362	33,485	-	-	-
Hancock	4,688	2,582	1,053	42	1.00
Washington	3,825	748	1,538	62	1.82
Androscoggin	17,159	0	NA	NA	NA
South Kennebec	4,751	0	NA	NA	NA
North Kennebec	6,508	0	NA	NA	NA
Penobscot	11,147	0	NA	NA	NA
Northern Maine	1,394	0	NA	NA	NA
Statewide(a)	152,178	127,492	123,433	494	NA

(a) Statewide Needs based upon the difference between the Demand and Capacity summaries to give a State Overview rather than a District Summary.

Percent of occasions on peak days	=	34
Number of peak days in peak season	=	10
Beach daily turnover rate	=	2
Feet of shoreline per swimmer	=	1
Acres of supporting land per 100 feet of beach	=	4
Persons per car	=	3.4

Need in feet shoreline = $\frac{\text{Demand} - \text{Capacity} \times 1}{2}$

Need in acres of land = $\frac{\text{Need in feet} \times 4}{100}$

Ocean swimming demands from the five inland districts obviously have to be satisfied in the coastal districts. These demands, plus demands from non-resident visitors, increase the deficiencies in the Cumberland, Hancock, and Washington Districts. However, the capacities of the Southern Maine and Mid-Coastal Districts appear so great as to minimize the need for additional coastal swimming facilities.

A major concern with ocean swimming is the proportion of high intensity beach use areas to low intensity use areas. It appears that most of the beach areas between Portland and Kittery are designed for relatively high intensity use. The development of some areas for relatively low intensity use, to satisfy the desires of those who seek an experience of relative solitude along beaches during the summer months, should be considered along the entire coast. The proposed development of Laudholm Farm in Wells is for low-intensive use.

The inventory of ocean beaches and capacities is accurate because of a coastal conservation planning project in the late 1970's by the Department of Conservation and the State Planning Office.

Camping

Camping generally means living out-or-doors using for shelter a bed roll, sleeping bag, trailer, camper, tent, or a hut (leanto) open on one or more sides. There are 21,750 publically or commercially operated campsites open to the public. This total does not include enclosed camps or cabins and overnight summer youth camps.

Basically, there are three types of campgrounds; a destination campground, a transient campground, and wilderness or primitive campsites. A destination campground usually has easy road access to a scenic area with opportunities for other recreational pursuits such as nature trails, short distance hiking, boating, and swimming. Private campgrounds will often have an indoor recreation hall and electrical hoodups for camper-vehicles. A transient campground usually has less recreation facilities and is located along highly traveled highways and roads. Wilderness or primitive camp sites are generally remote with few facilities. In Maine such campsites usually have just a rustic picnic table and a pit toilet. They are most often used by hikers, canoers, hunters, or fishermen.

Camping deficiencies exist in the Androscoggin, Penobscot, South Kennebec, North Kennebec, and Northern Maine Planning Districts. Based on acre deficiencies per 1000 persons, the greatest needs are in the Androscoggin and North Kennebec Districts. To a great extent, however, camping deficiencies can be satisfied on a statewide basis rather than a district basis as campers are generally willing to travel some distance to camp. At the state level, no statewide deficiencies exist at the present time.

Camping Data/Analysis

Planning District	Demand -Persons-	Capacity -Persons-	Facility Sites	Needs Acres	Acres needed per 1000 persons
Southern Maine	7,302	23,364	-	-	-
Cumberland	8,360	12,772	-	-	-
Mid-Coastal	5,467	8,884	-	-	-
Hancock	2,325	11,556	-	-	-
Washington	1,897	3,640	-	-	-
Androscoggin	15,523	8,576	1,737	10,422	60.90
South Kennebec	3,814	2,628	296	1,776	26.01
North Kennebec	5,224	1,712	878	5,268	56.32
Penobscot	11,150	10,384	192	1,152	7.20
Northern Maine	4,671	3,484	297	1,782	18.89
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Statewide(a)	65,733	87,000	-	-	-

(a) Statewide Needs based upon the difference between the Demand and Capacity summaries to give a State Overview rather than a District Summary.

Percent of camping occasions on peak days	= 35
Number of peak days in peak season	= 25
Daily turnover rate	= 1
Campers per campsite	= 4
Campsites per acre	= 3.5
Acres of supporting land per acre developed	= 20

$$\text{Need in Campsites} = \frac{\text{Demand} - \text{Capacity}}{4 \times 1}$$

$$\text{Need in Acres} = \text{Need in Campsites} + \text{Need in Campsites} \times 20$$

Non-resident demand for camping is greatest along the coast of Maine. Presently, capacity along the coast seems sufficient to accommodate non-resident use. In the inland districts, non-resident camping use increases the deficiencies, especially in the Androscoggin, South Kennebec, and North Kennebec Districts.

More research has been done concerning camping than for any other outdoor recreation activity. The research has generally shown that the private sector is capable of making a profit on campground operation if they (1) provide a large number of sites with electric hookups for trailers, (2) locate near or on an attractive body of water within a generally attractive tourist area, and (3) provide as many secondary facilities (swim pool, indoor recreation hall, hot water showers) as possible. In Maine, the private sector is capable of meeting the demand for elaborate camping experiences in most areas. It appears that the public sector should concentrate its efforts on providing more primitive or backwoods camping opportunities.

Picnicking

Picnicking is usually defined as the eating of a meal out-of-doors. It is participated in throughout the country by a larger percentage of people than any other traditional outdoor recreation activity. Picnicking is usually done in conjunction with such other activities as driving for pleasure, playing games, hiking, and swimming. The 1977 Resident Survey indicated that almost 33 percent of picnicking occurs in one's own backyard or at a seasonal camp. This has been considered in determining the public demand for picnicking.

Picnicking deficiencies exist in all 10 Planning Districts. The greatest deficiencies, based on acres needed per 1000 persons, are in the Androscoggin, South Kennebec, Penobscot, Southern Maine, and Northern Maine Districts. Non-resident picnicking demand would increase deficiencies in all districts especially Southern Maine, Cumberland, and Mid-Coastal.

Picnicking Data/Analysis

Planning District	Demand -Persons-	Capacity -Persons-	Facility Tables	Needs Acres	Acres needed per 1000 persons
Southern Maine	20,700	4,158	1,838	2,022	13.61
Cumberland	28,498	10,125	2,041	2,245	11.57
Mid-Coastal	16,902	14,409	277	305	2.57
Hancock	6,916	3,204	412	453	10.83
Washington	5,644	2,916	303	333	9.75
Androscoggin	29,987	10,215	2,197	2,417	14.12
South Kennebec	8,250	594	851	936	13.71
North Kennebec	11,301	2,709	955	1,050	11.23
Penobscot	26,875	8,946	1,992	2,191	13.69
Northern Maine	14,600	5,364	1,026	1,129	11.97
Statewide(a)	169,673	62,640	11,893	13,082	11.63

(a) Statewide Needs based upon the difference between the Demand and Capacity summaries to give a State Overview rather than a District Summary.

Percent of picnic occasions on peak days	=	53
Number of peak days in peak season	=	25
Persons per table	=	2
Tables per acre	=	4.5
Acres of supporting land per acre developed	=	10

$$\text{Need in Tables} = \frac{\text{Demand} - \text{Capacity}}{4.5 \times 2}$$

$$\text{Need in Acres} = \frac{\text{Need in Tables}}{10} + \frac{(\text{Need in Tables} \times 10)}{10}$$

State agencies provide about 50 percent of the 6,960 picnic tables available for public use. This is a decrease from 1977, when State

agencies provided 65 percent of the total. This decrease is largely due to the closure of many roadside rest areas operated by the Maine Department of Transportation. The number of picnic tables available to the public has actually declined since 1977.

Pleasure Boating

Pleasure boating site deficiencies were identified for all Planning Districts except Hancock and Washington. Based on acre deficiencies per 1000 persons, the greatest needs are in the Penobscot, South Kennebec, North Kennebec, and Mid-Coastal Districts. Consideration of non-resident demand increases total demands in all districts, especially Southern Maine, Cumberland, and Mid-Coastal.

The need for public facilities for boats in Maine was studied in 1974 and 1975 and reported in January, 1976 in a report entitled "Public Facilities for Boats Plan." The report, prepared by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation of the Department of Conservation, identified individual water body sites within each district that should be considered high priority for the development of public facilities for boats. Coastal sites included the Wells Harbor area, the York Harbor area, Casco Bay, Sheepscot Bay, the Boothbay area, the Gouldsboro Bay area, and the Frenchman Bay area. Rivers included the Saco River, the York River, the Sheepscot River, the Androscoggin River, the Piscataquis River, the West Branch of the Penobscot River, and the Aroostook River. Lakes and Ponds included Sebago Lake, Damariscotta Lake, Long Pond in Belgrade, Moosehead Lake, Little Sebago Lake, Mousam Lake in Acton, China Lake, East Grand Lake, Lake Auburn, Branch Lake in Ellsworth, Crawford Pond in Union, Moselookmeguntic in Rangeley, Schoodic Lake in Lakeview Plantation, Square Lake in Acton, and Square Lake in T16 R5 WELS. Some of the water bodies already had access sites, but park managers, forest rangers, game wardens, game biologists, and users surveyed felt they should be improved, assured of continued availability, or new sites added when necessary.

From 1965 through 1982, the Bureau of Parks and Recreation established or assisted others in establishing 123 boat access sites. Of this total, 44 are administered by the Bureau with the remainder administered by towns, other state agencies, and certain private organizations after receiving grants for their development or improvement.

In Maine, total number of boats registered increased from 96,818 in 1974 to 115,090 in 1981; an increase of 19 percent. Approximately 56 percent of these boats use inland waters principally, while approximately 15 percent use coastal waters principally. Eighty-nine percent of the registered boats are pleasure craft; six percent are commercial fishing vessels.

A major component of the 1976 Boating Plan was a random survey of registered boat owners. Many of the findings of that survey were used in determining boating deficiencies. The average boating/fishing trip was found to be seven hours; the average pleasure boating trip is four hours. These findings helped determine daily turnover rates.

Average number of persons per boat findings were consistent throughout the State, the State average being 2.95. Seventy percent of

the boating use of Maine residents was on inland waters. For out-of-staters, 62 percent was on inland waters.

A major survey finding was that over 52 percent of out-of-state boaters do not need a public facility to launch their own boat; they launch at their summer home. Almost 47 percent of the registered Maine resident boat owners also have a summer home at which they can launch their boat.

Boating Access Site Data/Analysis

Planning District	Demand -Persons-	Capacity -Persons-	Facility Parking	Needs Acres	Acres needed per 1000 persons
Southern Maine	8,089	3,991	556	56	0.38
Cumberland	9,781	7,773	272	27	0.14
Mid-Coastal	9,730	5,032	637	64	0.54
Hancock	4,295	8,885	-	-	-
Washington	3,505	4,054	-	-	-
Androscoggin	10,814	5,948	660	66	0.39
South Kennebec	5,714	1,965	508	51	0.75
North Kennebec	7,828	3,833	542	54	0.58
Penobscot	17,055	7,513	1294	129	0.81
Northern Maine	6,932	5,180	238	24	0.25
Statewide(a)	83,738	54,174	4008	401	0.36

(a) Statewide Needs based upon the difference between the Demand and Capacity summaries to give a State Overview rather than a District Summary.

Percent of boating occasions on peak days	= 53
Number of peak days in peak season	= 25
Daily turnover rate	= 2.5
Persons per boat or car	= 2.95
Parking spaces per acre of land	= 1.0
Minimum acres per access site	= 1

$$\text{Need in Parking Spaces} = \frac{\text{Need in Persons}}{2.5 \times 2.95}$$

$$\text{Need in Land Acres} = \frac{\text{Need in Parking Spaces}}{10}$$

Canoeing

Canoeing is studied separately from pleasure boating because it entails the use of a "waterway trail," launching and starting at one point, taking out at another, and perhaps camping overnight at a designated camping area. Boating and sailing are usually a one-day outing and involve the use of the same access site for both putting in and taking out.

Canoeing is the recreational use of a narrow, light boat with paddles, not oars. For the purposes of this study, kayacking is included in canoeing.

Maine is fortunate in that it has numerous lakes and ponds throughout the state interconnected by canoeable streams. The Appalachian Mountain Club has identified 4,474 miles of canoeable water in Maine. The mileage, when compared to canoeing demand, results in a large surplus of canoeing capacity. However, access to canoeable rivers must also be examined. About 142 access sites to canoeable waters have been identified in the planning process.

Canoe Access Site Data/Analysis

Planning District	Demand -Persons-	Capacity -Persons-	Facility Parking	Needs Sites	Acres needed per 1000 persons
Southern Maine	3,463	1,627	382	38	0.26
Cumberland	2,419	1,123	270	27	0.14
Mid-Coastal	2,737	2,232	105	10	0.08
Hancock	657	331	68	7	0.17
Washington	537	1,378	-	-	-
Androscoggin	4,884	288	958	96	0.56
South Kennebec	1,499	470	214	21	0.31
North Kennebec	2,053	1,406	135	14	0.15
Penobscot	4,504	2,794	356	36	0.22
Northern Maine	2,526	2,266	54	5	0.05
Statewide(a)	25,279	13,915	2,368	237	0.21

(a) Statewide Needs based upon the difference between the Demand and Capacity summaries to give a State Overview rather than a District Summary.

Percent of boating occasions on peak days	=	35
Number of peak days in peak season	=	25
Daily turnover rate	=	1.6
Persons per car	=	3
Parking spaces per acre of land	=	10
Minimum acres per access site	=	1

$$\text{Need in Parking Spaces} = \frac{\text{Need in Persons}}{1.6 \times 3}$$

$$\text{Need in Sites} = \frac{\text{Need in Parking Spaces}}{10}$$

Canoeing access site deficiencies exist in all districts except Washington. Based on acre deficiencies per 1000 persons, the greatest needs are in the Androscoggin, South Kennebec, Southern Maine, and Penobscot Districts. Consideration of non-resident participation could greatly increase deficiencies in some districts, especially Southern Maine, Androscoggin, North Kennebec, and Penobscot. The inventory of

access sites for canoeing includes just formally designated and/or managed sites. Not included are bridge crossings and other places where informal access might occur. A good inventory of all formal and informal access sites to Maine's major canoeing rivers is needed.

The Northern Maine Regional Planning Commission looked closely at canoeing deficiencies in a 1980 regional recreation analysis. A total of 35 needed access sites were identified for 23 rivers and tributaries.

The 1976 Public Facilities for Boats plan by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation presented a more detailed analysis of 45 canoeable waterways throughout the State. This analysis indicated access deficiencies in all Planning Districts to various degrees. Those rivers with strongly identified deficiencies included the Crooked River, the Androscoggin River, the Machias River in Washington County, the Sandy River, the Carrabassett River, the North Branch of the Dead River, the Passadumkeag River, the Piscataquis River, the Mattawamkeag River, the Aroostook River, the Little Madawaska River, the Fish River, and the St. Francis River.

For the Saco River, the 1976 plan recommended sites be provided as recommended by the Saco River Corridor Commission. Further study was recommended for the Moose River and the St. John River.

This study has been followed by the "Maine Rivers Study," completed by the Department of Conservation and the National Park Service in May, 1982. The Rivers Study is fully described in the Issues chapter of this document. Individual river studies have been completed for the Allagash, the East and West Branches of the Penobscot, the Machias (Washington County), the Aroostook and Big Machias in Aroostook County, the Saco, parts of the Kennebec, and the Pleasant (Washington County). Studies are on-going for the lower Androscoggin the Narraguagus, the Union, and the Carrabassett.

Downhill Snow Skiing

Downhill snow skiing is defined here as non-competitive recreational use of skis on groomed downhill slopes. Professional skiing and amateur competitive skiing are beyond the scope of this plan. The proper term for downhill skiing is alpine skiing. The terms are used interchangeable in this document.

During the winter of 1981-1982, 34 ski areas with a total daily capacity of 27,700 persons were open in Maine, a decrease of five from the winter of 1976-1977 and 12 from the winter of 1970-1971. Some of this decrease can be attributed to the increasing cost and periodic shortage of fuel oil and gasoline in the early and mid-1970's, resulting in fewer skiers. Some of the decrease can also be attributed to below average snowfall in several years. It seems apparent that the weather and the energy problems have combined to force some areas out of business. A third problem may be the increasing costs of skiing equipment and lift tickets.

Acres of downhill skiing slope deficiencies were identified for the Southern Maine, Cumberland, Mid-Coastal, Hancock, Washington, and South

Kennebec Districts. Based on acre deficiencies per 1000 persons, the greatest needs are in the Hancock, Washington and Cumberland Districts. Non-resident visitor demands would increase deficiencies in those districts but not create deficiencies in districts with sufficient capacity now. Statewide, there is sufficient capacity to meet resident demand, but non-resident demand may create a deficiency during peak use periods.

Of the 34 areas, seven are operated by municipalities, one by the State, and the remainder by the private jurisdiction. In general, the private jurisdiction has been able to meet the demand for downhill skiing. Many of the areas closed since the early 1970's were small local areas; those that catered to the beginning skier. If small areas continue to close, the public sector may have to take a more active role in helping keep such areas open.

Downhill Snow Skiing Data/Analysis

Planning District	Demand -Persons-	Capacity -Persons-	Facility Needs Acres Slope	Acres needed per 1000 persons
Southern Maine	6,096	4,000	42	0.28
Cumberland	9,212	4,000	104	0.54
Mid-Coastal	2,734	2,400	7	0.06
Hancock	1,301	0	26	0.62
Washington	1,061	0	21	0.62
Androscoggin	13,052	24,600	-	-
South Kennebec	2,200	800	8	0.16
North Kennebec	3,013	3,800	-	-
Penobscot	5,149	8,400	-	-
Northern Maine	4,752	7,400	-	-
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Statewide(a)	48,570	55,400	-	-

(a) Statewide Needs based upon the difference between the Demand and Capacity summaries to give a State Overview rather than a District Summary.

Percent of occasions on peak days	= 34
Number of peak days in peak season	= 10
Total capacities calculated from lift capacities times daily turnover rate	
Persons per acre of slope	= 25
Daily turnover rate	= 2

$$\text{Need in acres of slope} = \frac{\text{Demand} - \text{Capacity}}{25 \times 2}$$

Fishing and Hunting

Unlike most of the other recreational activities examined in this chapter, fishing and hunting are not studied in detail. Rather, statistical data relating to fishing and hunting is presented, as well as

the approach used by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife to ensure that future supplies of inland fish and wildlife are available for public use. A district analysis of land deficiencies is not presented because the philosophy of Fisheries and Wildlife is to keep private land open for fishing and hunting rather than to acquire land for such purposes. The Department does have a small amount of money for land acquisition. That money is used to acquire wildlife habitat such as salt marshes, coastal bird nesting islands, and upland areas for wildlife.

Table VII-8 summarizes the sale of fishing and hunting licenses from 1965 through 1981 for both residents and non-residents. Resident license sales for both activities have increased since 1965. Since 1965, non-resident sales for both activities have decreased.

The 1977 Maine Resident Survey indicated that 27.5 percent of the population participate in lake fishing, 20.3 percent in stream fishing, and 11.9 percent in ocean fishing. Considering activity days per person, lake fishing generated 4,208,000 activity days, stream fishing 2,683,000 activity days, and ocean fishing 1,289,000 activity days. The Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife estimates 2,500,000 activity days annually for hunting and 5,000,000 activity days annually for non-consumptive activities such as bird watching and wildlife photography.

Table VII-8
Fishing and Hunting License Sales, 1965-1981

Year	Fishing		Hunting	
	Residents	Non-Residents	Residents	Non-Residents
1965	149,898	81,820	152,665	35,729
1966	136,807	61,044	166,612	34,105
1967	137,139	83,367	165,847	35,267
1968	144,107	91,388	169,174	38,075
1969	143,276	89,916	165,603	40,481
1970	153,047	94,551	177,373	43,606
1971	153,018	94,836	159,044	40,469
1972	139,928	91,950	151,916	31,954
1973	155,312	94,886	165,036	34,995
1974	162,919	90,027	177,008	35,370
1975	168,167	91,437	188,847	38,050
1976	166,761	81,841	185,501	31,951
1977	165,373	79,898	189,505	31,389
1978	171,368	82,527	193,470	35,004
1979	177,303	75,532	196,904	36,071
1980	177,953	76,834	198,753	36,621
1981	177,213	78,538	202,899	34,211
Percent Changes	+18.2	-4.0	+32.9	-4.2

The strategy of the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife has been to manage wildlife species in order to provide a sustained supply of wildlife species for recreation use. To assist with this strategy, the Department has been collecting and compiling certain statistical data needed to prepare Management Plans for all Wildlife species in

Maine. The Department has completed species plans for Big Game animals (whitetail deer, black bear, and moose), Migratory Birds, Upland Furbearers, Aquatic Furbearers, Upland Game, Fish, Bald Eagles, and Marine Birds. Additional non-game species and rare and endangered species plans will be completed in the next five years.

LAND TRAILS/APPALACHIAN TRAIL

In both the 1972 and the 1977 Maine Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plans, a statewide trail study was suggested as a high priority need. The State Trails Advisory Committee, formed as an adjunct to the 1973 Maine State Trails Act (Appendix Exhibit Q), also suggested such a study. It was never undertaken, however, because of other higher priority planning needs.

In this section detailed analyses are presented for the activities of bicycling, hiking, horseback riding, nature interpretation, ski touring, snowmobiling, and motorized trail biking. Each section presents the total inventory of trails available for that activity, demand and need data, and recommendations.

For the statistical presentations in this section, several surveys and studies have been used. These include:

- a 1977 survey of Maine household residents (1,500 households surveyed),
- a 1979 survey of New England households (400 households in Maine surveyed),
- a 1973 study of bicycling in Maine, and
- a 1978 survey of cross country skiers in Maine.

These and other studies are cited in the References to this chapter.

The inventory of land based trails was consolidated from many sources. These include:

- inventory data from the 1977 Maine SCORP,
- the Maine Mountain Guide published by the Appalachian Mountain Club,
- the State Snowmobile Program and the Maine Snowmobile Association,
- the Maine Department of Transportation (commuter bicycle routes),
- management personnel at Acadia National Park, Baxter State Park, and the Bureau of Parks and Recreation,
- members of the Maine Appalachian Trail Club and the Appalachian Mountain Club,

- members of the Maine Horse Association and other riding groups,
- municipal recreation directors,
- summer interns employed by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation,
- several ski touring brochures and booklets,
- the New England Trail Riders Association, and
- data collected by Regional Planning Commissions as part of a recreation inventory and analysis project with the BPR.

In addition to the recommendations presented for each trail activity, the Maine Trails System Advisory Committee, in the mid-1970's, also identified some concerns. In a report to the BPR Director in 1977, the Committee recommended:

1. an increase in state and local funding for trails,
2. the establishment of a full time trail coordinator in the Bureau of Parks and Recreation,
3. improved trail publications,
4. the creation of incentives to encourage private landowners to allow public use of trails on their properties, and
5. certification of trails as official state trails.

Primarily because of other higher priorities, the Bureau has not acted on any of these, other than to pursue acquisition of the Appalachian Trail.

Recommendation 5 pertains to the desirability of a Statewide Trail System. Many states have such a System; Maine does not. The Maine Trails Act allows the Bureau to create a Maine Trails System of which the Appalachian Trail was the first component. Again, for priority reasons, the Bureau has chosen not to create an official Trails System at this time.

At the national level there has been a Trails Act creating a National Trails System consisting of primitive and recreational trails. Many trails are in this System including the Appalachian Trail. Two hiking trails in Acadia National Park are designated as National Recreation Trails.

Trail Protection

Land trails can be protected by the usual acquisition methods available to public agencies: fee simple acquisition, acquisition of selected rights (conservation easements), leases, and short or long term agreements (Appendix Exhibit T). All these methods have been used in Maine.

Trails in the unorganized lands of Maine can also be given some degree of protection by the Land Use Regulation Commission. The Recreation Protection Subdistrict (P-RR) is the most applicable. This subdistrict provides protection from development and intensive recreation uses to those areas that currently support, or have opportunities for, unusually significant primitive recreation activities.

Trails zoned as P-RR include the Appalachian Trail and side trails, all hiking trails in the Bigelow Preserve, a hiking trail on Sally Mountain in Attean Township, and one on Snow Mountain in Chain of Ponds Township. The P-RR corridor width for all is 200 feet (100 feet on either side of trail). The 200 foot corridor is intended to protect the visual integrity of the trail as well as to prevent incompatible development.

Nature Interpretation

For many persons the use of interpretive trails is an educational experience as well as an outdoor recreation experience. Nature trail walking includes walks for the purpose of observing plants, birds, animals, and geological formations; the collection of specimens; and the photography of natural subjects on guided or selfguiding trails on which features are identified with numbers keyed to a brochure. Associated with the need for nature trails is the need for nature centers and displays. The increasing emphasis upon conservation and nature education at the elementary and secondary levels will create a greater demand for outdoor centers and facilities in the future. About 123 miles of nature interpretive trail have been identified in the State, an increase of 30 percent from the 93 miles identified in the 1977 SCORP.

There are no special public programs to provide interpretive trails and facilities. Matching monies are available from the federal government for public acquisition and development projects. These monies have been used by several municipalities to aid in the development of interpretive trails. Matching federal monies have also been used at schools and in State Parks to develop trails.

Results of the 1977 Maine resident household survey indicated that 39.5 percent of Maine's population used nature trails at an average of 18.9 days per person per year. Though the survey was designed to examine just nature interpretation, it is apparent residents considered "walking for pleasure" in their responses to the telephone interviews. Using this demand data, it is difficult to draw any firm conclusions concerning nature trail deficiencies.

The 1979 New England Recreation Demand study found that 54.5 percent of the Maine residents surveyed participated in nature walking. Again, it seems apparent respondents considered walking for pleasure in their responses. Respondents could also have considered walking done while hunting in their responses.

Thus, the Bureau of Parks and Recreation does not have a clear indication of the demand for nature interpretation trails and facilities. A survey specifically designed to determine demand could be done, but the benefits of doing such are probably not worth the costs. Use of

existing facilities indicate a substantial interest in interpretive trails, but there are very few instances where use exceeds capacity.

Planning District	Nature Interpretation Data/Analysis				
	Demand -Persons-	Capacity -Persons-	Facility Miles	Needs Acres	Acres needed per 1000 persons
Southern Maine	7,832	4,760	11	566	3.81
Cumberland	10,054	8,400	6	309	1.59
Mid-Coastal	6,138	1,120	18	927	7.81
Hancock	3,212	3,640	-	-	-
Washington	2,620	3,920	-	-	-
Androscoggin	12,321	3,080	33	1,699	9.93
South Kennebec	3,931	1,960	7	360	5.27
North Kennebec	5,386	1,120	2	105	1.12
Penobscot	12,506	4,760	27	1,390	8.69
Northern Maine	3,857	2,240	6	309	3.28
Statewide(a)	67,857	35,000	117	6,026	5.36

(a) Statewide Needs based upon the difference between the Demand and Capacity summaries to give a State Overview rather than a District Summary.

Percent of occasions on peak days	= 53
Number of peak days in peak season	= 25
Daily turnover rate	= 8
Persons per mile of trail	= 35
Acres per mile of trail	= 1.5
Acres of supporting land per mile of trail	= 50

$$\text{Need in Miles of Trail} = \frac{\text{Demand} - \text{Capacity}}{35 \times 8}$$

$$\text{Need in Acres} = \text{Need in Miles of Trail} \times 1.5 + (\text{Need in miles} \times 50)$$

Deficiencies for interpretive trails were identified for all Districts except Hancock and Washington. Based on acre deficiencies per 1000 persons, the greatest needs are in the Androscoggin, Penobscot, Mid-Coastal, and South Kennebec Districts. Inclusion of non-resident participation would increase demand along the coast, probably creating deficiencies in the Hancock District. Certain areas, such as Acadia National Park and Monhegan Island, receive heavy non-resident use during the summer months.

Deficiencies for interpretive areas have also been identified in the Municipal Analysis chapter. Municipalities do have a number of alternatives available for the provision of such areas. These alternatives include encouraging local conservation commissions or recreation committees to protect and preserve areas for nature study and to approach the Audubon Society or The Nature Conservancy for permission to use land owned by those agencies for nature study.

Interpretive deficiencies can be met through the provision of indoor interpretive centers as well as outdoor trails and areas. There are few such indoor areas in Maine, however.

At more heavily used areas the provision of interpretive naturalist programs should be considered. A trained naturalist is sometimes needed to properly aid in interpretation of certain unique resources. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation, with the aid of a private endowment, has provided such a program based at Wolf Neck Woods in Freeport. The Endowment Fund will be used to expand the Wolf Neck Program to include other nearby parks. The Bureau has also created an Interpretive Specialist position to coordinate programs at individual parks.

Hiking

For this study, hiking is defined to include primarily walking done on trails with day or overnight packs. This excludes casual walking and nature walks. Younger people (ages 12 to 25) account for the majority of the hikers in the United States. Because the population of the United States is growing older, both planners and some hiking advocates predict hiking will decline in popularity in the 1980's.

Major administrators of hiking trails in the State of Maine include the Appalachian Mountain Club and the Maine Appalachian Trail Club (about 60 percent of all hiking trails). The inventory of 1,146 miles of trail includes both designated and non-designated trail administered by the Appalachian Mountain Club and the 277 miles of Appalachian Trail in Maine managed by the Maine Appalachian Trail Club. These major organizations have been assisted in trail maintenance and other functions by local outing clubs (e.g., Bates College Outing Club, Abenaki Outing Club), by other non-profit organizations such as scout groups, and by active individuals.

Maine has been, and will continue to be, a destination state for hiking enthusiasts. The wide variety of terrain, from coastal hills and mountains to the White Mountains, and semi-wilderness characteristics, attract many non-resident hikers.

There are no special public programs to provide hiking facilities. Matching monies are available from the federal government for public acquisition and development projects.

Although hiking use has been monitored by the Appalachian Mountain Club at several locations along the Appalachian Trail in Maine, there have been no special statewide studies of the activity. Emphasis in recent years has been on the relocation and protection of the Appalachian Trail (Appendix Exhibit R). There have been several site specific studies addressing hiking needs (Bigelow Mountain, Mount Agamenticus).

Despite the large mileage of hiking trail in Maine, there are still deficiencies in the Southern Maine, Cumberland and South Kennebec Districts. Based on acre deficiencies per 1000 persons, the greatest need is in the Southern Maine District.

Non-resident participation could add considerably to potential needs. If non-residents were considered, it is likely there would be deficiencies in the Mid-Coastal, Androscoggin, North Kennebec and Northern Districts as well. To continue to meet demands, existing trails should be well maintained and firewarden trails to abandoned firetowers should be brought into use whenever possible.

Hiking Data Analysis

Planning District	Demand -Persons-	Capacity -Persons-	Facility Miles	Needs Acres	Acres needed per 1000 persons
Southern Maine	3,986	1,380	130	6645	44.73
Cumberland	2,024	880	57	2917	15.03
Mid-Coastal	845	1,400	-	-	-
Hancock	369	1,880	-	-	-
Washington	302	600	-	-	-
Androscoggin	4,153	6,300	-	-	-
South Kennebec	486	40	22	1122	16.43
North Kennebec	666	1,640	-	-	-
Penobscot	3,428	8,140	-	-	-
Northern Maine	649	680	-	-	-
Statewide(a)	16,908	22,940	-	-	-

(a) Statewide Needs based upon the difference between the Demand and Capacity summaries to give a State Overview rather than a District Summary.

Percent of hiking occasions on peak days	= 56
Number of peak days in peak season	= 25
Daily turnover rate	= 2
Persons per mile of trail	= 10
Acres of land per mile of trail	= 1
Acres of supporting land per mile of trail	= 50

$$\text{Need in Miles} = \frac{\text{Demand} - \text{Capacity}}{10 \times 2}$$

$$\text{Need in Acres} = \text{Need in Miles} \times 1 + (\text{Need in miles} \times 50)$$

The Bureau of Parks and Recreation in cooperation with the Maine Appalachian Trail Club which maintains the Appalachian Trail has undertaken a project to secure stronger protection of the A.T. in Maine. Such a project should be undertaken for long-term protection of other significant trails.

A future source of short-distance hiking trails are the fire warden trails formerly administered by the State Bureau of Forestry. Most of these trails, which lead to fire lookout towers, have been abandoned by the Forestry Bureau in favor of air surveillance for fires. The M.A.T.C. has inventoried these trails, but their future protection and maintenance is uncertain.

Horseback Riding

The study of horseback riding here includes only recreation riding. Riding at events or fairs is not considered. Horseback riding is associated primarily with rural areas. Designated trails are not necessary but are desirable, especially for trail riding at commercial stables. Generally, younger ages, 12 to 17 years, participate at the greatest rates. Associated activities include sightseeing, picnicking, hunting, and camping.

Horseback riding in Maine is centered around the organized local club and around 4-H Clubs with many events occurring or beginning at a local riding stable which is generally owned by one of the club members. In addition to the annual shows and events, many clubs also schedule joint weekend trips for club members of two or more clubs. Many of the local clubs and riding stables belong to the Maine Horse Association, the parent organization for the state. Many also belong to more specific organized associations depending upon the breed of their horse and/or the major reason they own a horse (examples -- Maine Morgan Horse Club, Maine Trail Riders Association, Pine Tree Pony Association, Maine Training Stables).

The inventory of trails appears incomplete for horseback riding. In 1977 an inventory of 1,766 miles was estimated. The inventory used in this analysis is 408 miles. The reason for the higher estimate in 1977 was reliance upon data collected by the Soil Conservation Service in 1974 that cannot be easily substantiated. The inventory data used for this analysis was collected by a summer intern in 1979, summer interns in 1981, and by Regional Planning Commissions for seven regions of the State. Based upon the 1974 data, the inventories appear good for some areas of the State but incomplete for others.

All districts except Hancock have deficiencies for additional facilities. Based on acre deficiencies per 1000 persons, the greatest needs are in the South Kennebec, North Kennebec, Androscoggin, and Northern Maine Districts. Non-resident participation would create a deficiency in the Hancock District, and increase deficiencies in most other Districts. Non-resident demands for horseback riding are not high, however, except perhaps along the coast, especially the Acadia area. Such demands would increase deficiencies in the coastal area, and create new deficiencies in the Hancock District.

About 81 percent of the 480 miles of riding trail are privately owned or maintained. Almost nine percent are federal trails - all at Acadia National Park. About eight percent are state maintained trails.

There are no special programs for the provision of horseback riding trails. There are matching federal monies available for public acquisition and development, but there have been no such projects funded through the Bureau of Parks and Recreation. Also, there have not been any special studies of the activity done in Maine.

Horseback Riding Data/Analysis

Planning District	Demand -Persons-	Capacity -Persons-	Facility Needs Miles	Acres	Acres needed per 1000 persons
Southern Maine	1,955	1,540	21	1058	7.12
Cumberland	4,031	2,200	92	4669	24.05
Mid-Coastal	1,995	1,720	14	701	5.90
Hancock	1,037	1,140	-	-	-
Washington	846	100	37	1902	55.72
Androscoggin	5,043	320	236	12044	70.38
South Kennebec	2,625	0	131	6562	96.11
North Kennebec	3,596	120	174	8864	94.77
Penobscot	1,589	1,520	3	176	1.10
Northern Maine	3,078	940	107	5628	59.67

Statewide(a) 25,795 9,600 810 41,297 36.72

(a) Statewide Needs based upon the difference between the Demand and Capacity summaries to give a State Overview rather than a District Summary.

Percent of riding occasions on peak days	= 56
Number of peak days in peak season	= 25
Daily turnover rate	= 2
Persons per mile of trail	= 10
Acres per mile of trail	= 1
Acres of supporting land per mile of trail	= 50

$$\text{Need in Miles of Trail} = \frac{\text{Demand} - \text{Capacity}}{10 \times 2}$$

$$\text{Need in Acres} = \text{Need in Miles} \times 1 + (\text{Need in Miles} \times 50)$$

Horses are generally not transported long distances for use of trails, except once or twice a year. Consequently, trails should primarily be a local or private responsibility. Any appreciable amount of use would require separate trails for horseback riding and hiking.

Horseback riding is an activity from which the private sector can realize a profit, largely through rentals at riding stables. It is also a costly activity if one owns their own horse - not just the cost of the horse but costs for a stable and for feed.

Snowmobiling

The act of riding a snowmobile on snow-covered roads, designated trails, or across snow covered open fields is defined as snowmobiling within this Plan. In Maine, snowmobiling has become one of the most popular winter sports. The primary motives for participation appear to be that it is a family activity and that it can be enjoyed during leisure hours in the evenings as well as the weekends and that one normally does not have to travel a long distance to participate. Related

activities that may be participated in on a snowmobile outing include trapping, fishing through the ice, snowshoeing, access for hunting from snowshoes or on foot, picnicking, and group camping.

Snowmobiling in Maine is centered around the organized local snowmobile club which offers a program of events for the family and which obtains permission from landowners to designate and use local trails and areas. Many of the local snowmobile clubs belong to the Maine Snowmobile Association, the parent statewide organization. Further coordination is provided through the snowmobile program of the State Bureau of Parks and Recreation and the snowmobile safety program operated through the Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Department. The Maine Snowmobile Association and state agencies attempt to aid these clubs in scheduling events, designating trails, promoting a respect for the environment, and establishing rules and regulations for local clubs.

The snowmobile program of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation appears to have added strength to the snowmobile club concept and has definitely assisted in providing a large mileage of trail throughout the State. The two most important programs have been a trail designation kit program and a trail grooming grant program. These programs have resulted in the designation of over 8,700 miles of snowmobile trail in Maine mostly (81 percent) on private lands. All of the designated trails that are groomed were designated with the landowners permission. In 1970, only 1,300 miles of trail were designated.

There are no snowmobile trail deficiencies in Maine at the present time. Even considering non-resident use, there is sufficient trail in all districts. The quality and safety of some trails need to be upgraded however by additional signing and winter grooming. The snowmobile program of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation has adopted uniform standards for the construction of snowmobile trails. These standards are available for use by local clubs and municipalities.

The snowmobile program in Maine is financed in two ways. The first source of revenue is from the annual registration fee for snowmobiles. Of the \$11.25 fee, \$.50 is credited to the Bureau of Parks and Recreation snowmobile trail fund. With approximately 60,000 registrations, this amounts to \$30,000 annually. The second source of funds is from a percentage relationship of "gasoline tax" paid by that segment of the non-highway gasoline user. For the snowmobile use the "finding of fact" was .5 percent of the total excise tax on internal combustion engine fuel sold or used within the State less that fuel used by aircraft. Ninety percent of the .5 percent is credited to the Snowmobile Trail Fund of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation. This amounts to approximately \$200,000 annually.

Noise, which was one complaint most often heard about the snowmobile, has been minimized by the Maine snowmobile law. The law prohibits the sale of new sleds in the State creating more than 78 decibels at maximum R.P.M. The Maine law also prohibits the operation of sleds within 200 feet of any dwelling, hospital, nursing home, convalescent home or church (with some specific exceptions).

The positive aspects of snowmobiles include family use for recreation, wintertime rescue missions, use of the machine for grooming

cross-country skiing trails, the commercial use of the machine at downhill ski areas and for other outdoor commercial activities, and emergency uses during severe winter storms.

There has also been a concern with properly serving the out-of-state snowmobiler. The State has designated snowmobile trails at several State Parks for both resident and non-resident use.

Snowmobiling Data/Analysis					
Planning District	Demand -Persons-	Capacity -Persons-	Facility Miles	Needs Acres	Acres needed per 1000 persons
Southern Maine	14,218	48,420	-	-	-
Cumberland	10,053	37,890	-	-	-
Mid-Coastal	5,578	59,850	-	-	-
Hancock	5,617	33,930	-	-	-
Washington	4,583	27,990	-	-	-
Androscoggin	25,065	145,000	-	-	-
South Kennebec	10,365	26,820	-	-	-
North Kennebec	14,200	132,570	-	-	-
Penobscot	29,939	167,130	-	-	-
Northern Maine	14,739	111,960	-	-	-
Statewide(a)	134,357	791,560	-	-	-

(a) Statewide Needs based upon the difference between the Demand and Capacity summaries to give a State Overview rather than a District Summary.

Percent of occasions on peak days	= 65
Number of peak days in peak season	= 28
Daily turnover rate	= 6
Persons per mile of trail	= 15
Acres of land per mile of trail	= 1
Acres of supporting land per mile of trail developed	= 50

$$\text{Need in Miles} = \frac{\text{Demand} - \text{Capacity}}{15 \times 6}$$

$$\text{Need in Acres} = \text{Need in Miles} \times 1 + \text{Need in Miles} \times 50$$

The State snowmobile program has also assisted several northern communities with designation and grooming of large trail system areas as wintertime attractions for snowmobilers: Jackman has designated 100 miles of such trail; Greenville has developed eight miles to tie into the Squaw Mountain system; a Weld to Rangeley trail of 38 miles is quite popular; and a 50-mile system around Island Falls is popular.

An "Economic/Social Assessment of Snowmobiling in Maine" was completed in 1981. Through a survey of 1,564 resident snowmobilers it was found that over 109,000 active participants generate from \$9 million to \$11 million in revenues to the State. Expenditures per participant declined from \$888 in 1977/78 to \$474 in 1980/81. Poor snowmobiling

conditions and rapidly increasing energy costs appeared to be a major reason for the decline. Per participant expenditures were expected to rise for the years 1981/1982 and 1982/1983, if snowmobiling conditions improved. Conditions did improve in 1981/82.

Demands and needs have also been examined in two regional planning efforts by the Androscoggin Valley Regional Planning Commission and by the Northern Maine Regional Planning Commission. The Northern Maine effort resulted in an agreed upon network of trails for Aroostook County, much of which has been implemented.

More recently, the Maine Snowmobile Association completed a trail inventory, demand, and need analysis for the entire state. Their major finding, to connect existing trails to create a system of long distance trails, is also being implemented through the State Snowmobile Program.

Ski Touring (Cross Country Skiing)

Ski touring is defined as the use of lightweight skis and ski equipment over groomed or non-groomed trails on flat or slightly rolling terrain. The activity has become increasingly popular in Maine in recent years as a spinoff from downhill skiing, which has become a more expensive activity in which to participate. Participation however, is very dependent on a good snow base, preferably packed powder. The inconsistency of Maine winters, especially along the coast, can result in times during which little activity is possible because of lack of snow or too many rain or ice storms.

Participation rate and activity day data from the 1977 Maine Resident Survey has been used to calculate peak day ski touring demands. Previous to this survey, very little data was available pertaining to ski touring in Maine.

In 1977, as one might expect for an activity increasing relatively quickly in popularity, there was a relatively large deficiency for touring trails in Maine. Deficiencies exist now just for the Southern Maine, Cumberland, South Kennebec and North Kennebec Districts, with the greatest needs, based on acre deficiencies per 1000 persons, in the Cumberland and South Kennebec Districts. The supply of trails has increased from 556 miles in 1977 to 852 miles in 1982; an increase of 53 percent. Most of this increase has occurred in the private and municipal sectors.

Non-resident participation might create deficiencies in the Mid-Coastal and Penobscot Districts as well as increase deficiencies in the Southern Maine, Cumberland, South Kennebec and North Kennebec Districts. The Northern Maine Regional Planning Commission has recommended a system of cross-country ski trails for Aroostook County.

Cross Country Skiing Data/Analysis

Planning District	Demand -Persons-	Capacity -Persons-	Facility Needs Miles	Needs Acres	Acres needed per 1000 persons
Southern Maine	3,403	1,350	68	3490	23.49
Cumberland	6,938	1,320	187	9551	49.21
Mid-Coastal	1,568	1,710	-	-	-
Hancock	1,013	1,350	-	-	-
Washington	827	1,200	-	-	-
Androscoggin	7,232	10,680	-	-	-
South Kennebec	2,065	480	53	2694	39.46
North Kennebec	2,830	1,320	50	2567	27.45
Penobscot	3,861	3,960	-	-	-
Northern Maine	2,080	3,090	-	-	-
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Statewide(a)	31,817	26,460	179	9,107	8.10

(a) Statewide Needs based upon the difference between the Demand and Capacity summaries to give a State Overview rather than a District Summary.

Percent of occasions on peak days	= 33
Number of peak days in peak season	= 10
Daily turnover rate	= 3
Persons per mile of trail	= 10
Acres per mile of trail	= 1
Acres of supporting land per mile of trail developed	= 50

$$\text{Need in Miles} = \frac{\text{Demand} - \text{Capacity}}{10 \times 3}$$

$$\text{Need in Acres} = \text{Need in Miles} \times 1 + \text{Need in Miles} \times 50$$

Large alpine ski areas and ski touring centers provide the major activity opportunities in Maine. These include Evergreen Valley Ski Area, Camden Hills Snow Bowl, Sunday River Ski Touring Center, Carrabassett Valley Touring Center, Deer Farm Touring Center, Squaw Mountain ski area, and Little Lyford Pond Camps. Forty miles of trail are provided at Acadia National Park, 48 on the perimeter road of Baxter State Park, and 15 in the Evans Notch District of the White Mountain National Forest. Almost 40 percent of all the trails are provided in the Androscoggin Planning District in western Maine.

No special public programs exist for the provision of ski touring trails, but matching federal monies for public acquisition and development projects are available through the Bureau of Parks and Recreation. These monies have been used to finance several municipal ski touring projects.

A preliminary study of cross-country skiers in Maine was conducted in 1978 by the University of Maine. In addition to identifying the socio-economic characteristics of users, the study also found that users

were willing to pay to use trails and that they preferred light to moderate traffic, with few encounters with other skiers. They also preferred a variety of terrain (48 percent surveyed), scenic attractions in the area (42 percent), and well marked and groomed trails (39 percent).

Ski touring appears to be an activity in which needs can be met by the private sector for a profit. As such, the public sector ought to avoid situations where free facilities might unfairly compete with the private sector. Competitive situations are unlikely to occur near the coast, where unreliable snowfall discourages the private sector from establishing "for profit" touring centers.

Bicycling

For the purposes of this chapter, a bicycle means every device propelled by human power upon which any person may ride, having 2 tandem wheels either of which is more than 20 inches in diameter. This definition does not include mopeds or any other motorized bikes intended for road or trail use.

Deficiencies for bicycling were studied jointly by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation and the Department of Transportation in 1973. A report of that study, published in 1974, presented several findings pertaining to bicycling in Maine, the most important of which was that many bicyclists would be satisfied with paved shoulders along existing routes of automobile travel for safer bicycling. At several public meetings, it was indicated that, although many bicyclists desire recreational bicycle trails away from highways, the expense of separate recreation trails was prohibitive.

The methodology of the bicycle report involved a study of the history of bicycling, its legal status, bicycle traffic volume in Maine, a report on accidents and safety design and construction criteria, potential bikeways and potential funding. Several surveys and inventories were conducted to assist in these efforts. The surveys included a telephone survey by a professional consultant, a school survey, a teachers survey, and a police chiefs survey. The inventories were of Maine municipalities, bicycle retailers, State Park supervisors, and Maine college campuses.

There are only 51 miles of designated recreational bicycling trails in Maine; 46 miles of this is at Acadia National Park. An additional 92 miles of designated trail is commuter trail along existing roads. Most of the commuter routes were prepared by the Department of Transportation and are maintained by the local municipality.

Using more current participation findings from the 1977 Maine Resident survey, deficiencies for bicycling were identified for all districts except Hancock. Based on acre deficiencies per 1000 persons, the greatest needs are in the Northern Maine, Southern Maine, Penobscot, Androscoggin, and Cumberland Districts.

Bicycle Data/Analysis

Planning District	Demand -Persons-	Capacity -Persons-	Facility Miles	Needs Acres	Acres needed per 1000 persons
Southern Maine	25,088	1,000	120	2529	17.02
Cumberland	32,706	4,800	140	2930	15.10
Mid-Coastal	11,391	800	53	1112	9.36
Hancock	4,156	11,400	-	-	-
Washington	3,390	200	16	335	9.81
Androscoggin	32,030	5,400	133	2796	16.34
South Kennebec	7,007	1,800	26	547	8.01
North Kennebec	9,600	0	48	1008	10.78
Penobscot	27,540	2,600	125	2619	16.37
Northern Maine	18,634	600	90	1894	20.08
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Statewide(a)	171,542	28,600	715	15,009	13.35

(a) Statewide Needs based upon the difference between the Demand and Capacity summaries to give a State Overview rather than a District Summary.

Percent of occasions on peak days	= 80
Number of peak days in peak season	= 70
Daily turnover rate	= 8
Persons per mile of trail	= 25
Acres per mile of trail	= 1
Acres of supporting land per mile of trail	= 20

$$\text{Need in Miles} = \frac{\text{Demand} - \text{Capacity}}{25 \times 8}$$

$$\text{Need in Acres} = \text{Need in Miles} \times 1 + \text{Need in Miles} \times 20$$

The 1973 telephone survey indicated that although 80 percent of those owning bicycles, bicycle for pleasure, only 1.6 percent went on bike tours. The survey further indicated that almost 86 percent never took a bike trip of greater than 10 miles during 1973. These statistics, combined with discussions at 11 public meetings held throughout the State, indicated a general desire for relatively short distance commuter and recreation bicycle trails.

Because of these findings, the bicycle study recommended that all larger Maine municipalities should provide a safe, marked commuter route. The need for local bicycle commuter routes is examined in the Municipal Analysis chapter. The bicycle study also recommended several potential recreational bikeways in Maine, some on the beds of abandoned railroads.

The Maine Department of Transportation has the most active program in the state for bicycle trail development. Commuter routes developed by DOT must generally be sponsored by the local municipality. Since the 1974 Bicycle Study, the DOT has participated in the provision of com-

muter routes in Saco, Eliot, Cape Elizabeth, Scarborough, Brunswick, Rockland, Mt. Desert, Calsis, Bethel, Gardiner/Richmond, Augusta and Orono. Most of the routes are from one to three miles long. Some are up to 10 miles long from downtown to nearby recreation areas. Despite funding problems, the DOT has continued this program upon request from municipalities.

Both federal and state monies are available to help finance local trails. A major municipal project is underway in Presque Isle financed 50 percent by federal Land and Water Conservation Fund monies.

Concerning long distance touring, the Maine Bicycle Coalition and the Penobscot Wheelmen, both private organizations, sponsor touring trips of varying lengths. Those interested in touring can join the organizations and/or attend such trips. Given tight money situations, neither the DOT or the BPR will directly provide touring routes unless the municipalities through which the routes pass agree to maintain them. This has not yet happened. A Kittery to Portland route along the coast appears to be the touring route in greatest demand.

Off-Road Motorized Trail Biking

This analysis is limited to two-wheeled, motorized trail bikes. It does not include 3-wheeled all terrain vehicles, four wheel drive vehicles, or mopeds.

Almost all of the 469 miles of designated trails available for motorized trail biking are provided through the New England Trail Riders Association. The trails in Maine are concentrated in the Southern Maine (208 miles), Cumberland (57 miles), Mid-Coastal (31 miles), Androscoggin (91 miles), and North Kennebec (61 miles) Districts.

This inventory of designated trails is felt to be complete. It is known for certain that the State Bureau of Parks and Recreation, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Forest Service do not provide any formal, designated motorized bike trails in Maine.

The districts with the greatest deficiencies for trails for trail biking, based on acre deficiencies per 1000 persons, are Northern Maine, Penobscot, Washington, and Hancock Districts. Consideration of non-resident participation might also create deficiencies in the Cumberland District. The Northern Maine Regional Planning Commission has suggested that regulations and trails or areas to ride may be needed for 3-wheeled all-terrain vehicles in Aroostook County. The operation of 3-wheeled ATV's is illegal on any snowmobile trail funded with State funds unless authorized by the landowner on whose land the trail is located.

Trail Biking Data/Analysis

Planning District	Demand -Persons-	Capacity -Persons-	Facility Miles	Needs Acres	Acres needed per 1000 persons
Southern Maine	4,941	10,400	-	-	-
Cumberland	2,556	2,850	-	-	-
Mid-Coastal	3,190	1,550	33	689	5.80
Hancock	1,045	0	21	439	10.49
Washington	852	0	17	358	10.49
Androscoggin	5,062	4,550	10	215	1.26
South Kennebec	1,435	1,000	9	183	2.68
North Kennebec	1,966	3,050	-	-	-
Penobscot	4,146	0	83	1741	10.88
Northern Maine	2,709	50	53	1117	11.84
Statewide(a)	27,902	23,450	89	1,870	1.67

(a) Statewide Needs based upon the difference between the Demand and Capacity summaries to give a State Overview rather than a District Summary.

Percent of occasions on peak days	= 35
Number of peak days in peak season	= 25
Daily turnover rate	= 10
Persons per mile of trail	= 5
Acres per mile of trail	= 1
Acres of supporting land per mile of trail	= 20

$$\text{Need in miles of trail} = \frac{\text{Demand} - \text{Capacity}}{5 \times 10}$$

$$\text{Need in acres} = \text{Need in miles} \times 1 + \text{Need in miles} \times 20$$

There are no special public programs to provide facilities for motorized trail biking. Certain interests have attempted several times to pass legislation dedicating a percentage of the gasoline tax paid by trail bikers to provide facilities, but that legislation has always failed. The acquisition and development of designated trails and related facilities could be funded through the federal Land and Water Conservation Program, but none have been funded in Maine to date.

The potential effect of motorized trail vehicles on the natural and human environment has been discussed in several studies. The United States Department of the Interior formed a task force to investigate the use of snowmobiles, dune buggies, motorbikes, motorcycles, and other types of motorized off-road recreational vehicles on public lands. The study was initiated because of the supposed abuse of public lands by such vehicles in the West and Southwest. One result of this study has been the requirement of a recreational vehicle plan for all federal land before trails can be designated and used by such vehicles. This requirement came in the form of Executive Order 11644 under the Nixon administration.

The Natural Resources Council of Maine has also expressed its concern about the use of trail bikes and all terrain vehicles, particularly in the wildlands of Maine. The NRC has adopted the policies of (a) discouraging the proliferation of trail bikes and ATV's in Maine, at least until the potential environmental damage caused by them has been fully assessed, (b) encouraging public agencies to adopt and enforce adequate regulations over the use of such vehicles on public and private lands in Maine to assure minimum environmental damage; and in the interim, (c) encouraging landowners, particularly in the wildlands, to immediately adopt and enforce policies strictly limiting or prohibiting the use of such vehicles on their lands. Most of the private landowner companies have prohibited the use of all ATV's on their land except for snowmobiles. Many had done so before the NRC resolution was considered and adopted because of the potential fire hazard of such vehicles.

The impact of motorized trail biking on the land has been of concern in various parts of the Nation, especially the West. There has been considerable research concerning impact on the land and carrying capacity where the activity is more popular, especially on desert lands in the West. Given current energy problems, motorized trail biking is not likely to increase in popularity in Maine. Carrying capacity research should therefore be of low priority unless there is a substantial increase in participation in the activity.

Public agencies do have a responsibility to provide areas or trail corridors for use by motorized bikes where demand is high and deficiencies exist. To satisfactorily resolve conflicts and problems, cooperative efforts between all trail users, conservation associations, and public agencies will be necessary. Trail bikers should organize, like the Maine Snowmobile Association, to promote the local club concept and volunteerism to provide designated trails on private land.

SUMMARY OF LAND DEFICIENCIES

Summarized in this section are the acreage land deficiencies which were presented for each activity examined in detail. A summary of findings by Planning District is also presented.

The primary purpose in this section is to present an overview of estimated outdoor recreation land acre deficiencies to allow a comparison of deficiencies by activity to assist in establishing priorities. Land acres, however, is not the best measure of deficiency. It is easy to tabulate but not as meaningful as feet of beach, miles of trail, number of campsites, etc. Nor is it as meaningful as acreage per 1000 persons.

Table VII-9 presents a summary of acreage deficiencies for each activity studied in detail by Planning District and for the entire state. There is a maximum deficiency now, on a statewide basis, of 134,077 acres of land for outdoor recreation purposes. Districts with the greatest acreage deficiencies are Androscoggin, Cumberland, North Kennebec, Southern Maine, Northern Maine and Penobscot. Minimum deficiencies can also be estimated by adding the Statewide land acre findings from the Activity Analysis Tables as presented in Table VII-10.

Table VII-9
District Summary of Land Acreage Deficiencies in Maine

Activity	PLANNING DISTRICT										State
	Southern	Cumber- land	Mid-Coast	Hancock	Wash- ington	Andros- coggin	South Kennebec	North Kennebec	Penob- scot	Northern	
Inland Swim	249	0	103	0	170	286	139	312	854	0	2113
Coastal Swim	0	659	0	42	62	-	-	-	-	-	763
Camping	0	0	0	0	0	10422	1776	5268	1152	1782	20400
Picnicking	2022	2245	305	453	333	2417	936	1050	2191	1129	13081
Boating	56	27	64	0	0	66	51	54	129	24	471
Canoeing	38	27	10	7	0	96	21	14	36	5	254
Nature Interpretation	566	309	927	0	0	1699	360	105	1390	309	5665
Hiking	6645	2917	0	0	0	0	1122	0	0	0	10684
Horseback Riding	1058	4669	701	0	1902	12044	6562	8864	176	5628	41604
Snowmobiling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Downhill Skiing	42	104	7	26	21	0	28	0	0	0	228
Ski Touring	3490	9551	0	0	0	0	2694	2567	0	0	18302
Bicycling	2529	2930	1112	0	335	2796	547	1008	2619	1894	15770
Trail Biking	0	0	689	439	358	215	183	0	1741	1117	4742
Summary	16695	23438	3918	967	3181	30041	14419	19242	10288	11888	134077

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Table VII-10
Statewide Acreage Deficiency Summary by Activity

Activity	Land Acre Deficiencies
Inland Swimming	1599
Coastal Swimming	494
Camping	0
Picnicking	13082
Boating	401
Canoeing	237
Nature Interpretation	6026
Hiking	0
Horseback Riding	41297
Snowmobiling	0
Downhill Skiing	0
Ski Touring	9107
Bicycling	15009
Trail Biking	1870
Summary	89122

The minimum acreage deficiency of 89,122 acres better represents statewide land acre needs because land facility surpluses in some planning districts were considered in the statewide calculations. The regional approach presented in Table VII-9 does not consider large district surpluses.

Many activity deficiencies can be met by providing facilities on undeveloped or partially developed land already owned by the public jurisdictions, especially state land. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation administers several undeveloped parcels, as does the Bureau of Public Lands.

Presented in Table VII-11 is an overview of state and federal park acreages per 1000 residents by Planning District. With all types of state and federal (and in one case county) park land considered (but not including public lands), the Penobscot and Hancock Districts have the greatest acreages per 1000 residents. The South Kennebec and Cumberland Districts have the least. Park acreages alone do not necessarily indicate where the greatest deficiencies are. Acreages must be considered with the facility deficiencies presented in the Activity Analyses, and with recommendations determined by several Regional Planning Commissions.

Table VII-11
State and Federal Park Acreages Per 1000 Residents by Planning District

Planning District	State Parks	Ratio	Federal Parks	Combined Ratio	Selected Public Lands	Combined Ratio	1980 Population
Southern Maine	4613	31.0	13,000 ^c	118.6	0	118.6	148,569
Cumberland	2293	11.8	0	11.8	0	11.8	194,103
Mid-Coastal	8245	69.4	4,000 ^d	103.1	0	103.1	118,753
Hancock	2681	64.1	35,500 ^e	912.6	0	912.6	41,838
Washington	2378	69.7	0	69.7	43,973 ^g	1357.8	34,137
Androscoggin	7125	41.6	35,029 ^f	246.3	34,865 ^h	450.0	171,140
South Kennebec	331	4.8	0	4.8	348 ⁱ	9.9	68,275
North Kennebec	9992	106.8	0	106.8	25,487 ^j	379.3	93,531
Penobscot	221,847 ^a	1386.5	0	1386.5	4,178 ^k	1412.6	160,002
Northern Maine	8687 ^b	92.1	0	92.1	20,967 ^l	314.4	94,312
State	268,192	238.5	87,529	316.3	129,818	431.7	1,124,660

a/ Includes Baxter State Park and a portion of the Allagash Wilderness Waterway

b/ Includes a portion of the Allagash Wilderness Waterway

c/ Portion of White Mountain National Forest

d/ Isle Au Haut - Acadia National Park

e/ Acadia National Park, Craig Brook National Fish Hatchery, and Dow Pines Recreation Area

f/ White Mountain National Forest

g/ Duck Lake (21,638), Rockv Lake (8,754), Scraggly Lake (10,304) and T18 MD (3,277)

h/ Bigelow Preserve (14,021) and Mahoosuc Mountains (20,844)

i/ Augusta Arboretum (310) and Hallowell Gardens (32)

j/ Bigelow Preserve (9,358) and Moose River -Holeb Twp. (16,129)

k/ Chesuncook Village (1,219), Gero Island (1,959), and Mattawamkeag Wilderness Park (1000)

l/ Deboulie Mountains (20,967)

Southern Maine District

The greatest deficiencies in Southern Maine appear to be for land and facilities for hiking, ski touring, bicycling, picnicking, horseback riding, nature interpretation, inland swimming, boating and canoeing access, and downhill skiing. The hiking deficiencies are the greatest of all the Planning Districts. Ski Touring deficiencies are the second greatest of the 10 districts.

Southern Maine is served by two small State Parks: Vaughn Woods in South Berwick, and Ferry Beach in Saco. In addition, leased state land is managed by municipalities on Bunganut Pond in Lyman and Pequawket Pond in Limington. The State also has undeveloped parcels at Laudholm Farm in Wells, Little Ossipee River in Limington, Hancock Pond in Denmark, and Trout Pond in Stoneham.

Table VII-12
State Parks in Southern Maine District

State Park	Acres	Location	Major Use
Bunaganut Pond	142	Lyman	swim, LTT
Ferry Beach	119	Saco	swim, trails
Fort McClary	28	Kittery	historic, picnic
John Paul Jones	2	Kittery	historic
Laudholm	198	Wells	undeveloped
Little Ossipee River	1193	Limington	undeveloped
Middle Pond	1300(a)	Hiram, Denmark	undeveloped
Pequawket Pond	38	Limington	swim, picnic, LTT
Saco River	4	Brownfield	canoe access/take out
Salmon Falls	61	Buxton	undeveloped, LTT
Storer Garrison	1	Wells	historic
Swans Falls	47	Fryeburg	camp, canoe access, LAMC
Trout Pond	727	Stoneham	undeveloped
Vaughan Woods	165	South Berwick	picnic, trails

Total Acreage 4025

LTT - leased to town, LAMC - leased to Appalachian Mountain Club

(a) portion of park located in Cumberland District

Within the District there are three federally managed areas: the White Mountain National Forest in the northern part of the region, the Rachael Carson National Wildlife Refuge along the coast, and Massabesic Experimental Forest in Wells. Presently only the White Mountain National Forest provides developed recreational opportunities. The current "Composite Plan" for the Forest anticipates expansion of camping, picnicking, and trail facilities.

The following regional recommendations were made by the Southern Maine Regional Planning Commission:

- additional public fresh water swim beach is needed especially in central and northeastern York County;
- public's right to use the intertidal area for recreation needs to be established through legislation or case law;

- additional destination campgrounds are needed in the Wells, Ogunquit, and Kennebunk area;
- primitive campsites are needed throughout the district;
- coastal boating facilities are especially needed in the South Berwick to Wells region;
- inland boating facilities needed throughout district;
- access, parking, and camping facilities needed along the Saco River;
- management of Saco River canoeing use needed;
- the Agamenticus to Waterboro hill region and the coastal wetland and beach area should be linked by new hiking trails;
- additional wildlife habitat should be acquired for fishing and hunting;
- there should be stricter development controls on inland wetlands and deer wintering areas;
- a regional bicycle trail/route system is especially needed along the coast;
- designated bicycle trails and routes for commuting and recreation are needed in urban areas; and
- nature interpretation trails in the district need to be improved with identification signs and markers on appropriate features.

Regional priorities are (1) purchase of several land and water parcels around Mt. Agamenticus including Warren Pond and Second and Third Hills, (2) completion of the Rachel Carson Refuge by acquisition of upland buffer around marshes, (3) acquisition of the remaining acreage at Laudholm Farm in Wells, (4) acquisition of upland buffer around wetlands at Brave Boat Harbor in York, Goose Rocks Beach in Kennebunk, Crescent Beach in Kennebunk, and Goosefare Brook in Saco, (5) provision of additional access, portage, camping, and picnicking on the Saco River, (6) acquisition of land on inland beaches in coastal and central York County for recreation use, (7) public coastal access in Kittery, York, Kennebunk, and Kennebunkport, (8) inland access, especially to Kezar and Mousam Lakes, and (9) establishment of bicycle routes and ways through the coastal region.

Cumberland District

Major land and facility deficiencies in the Cumberland District are for ski touring, horseback riding, bicycling, hiking, picnicking, coastal swimming, nature interpretation, downhill skiing, boating access and canoeing access. The ski touring, bicycling, downhill skiing, and coastal swim deficiencies are larger than in any of the other Planning Districts. Hiking and picnicking deficiencies are the second highest of the 10 districts.

Developed State Parks in the Cumberland District include Scarborough Beach in Scarborough; Crescent Beach, Kettle Cove, and Two Lights in Cape Elizabeth; Wolf Neck Woods in Freeport; Bradbury Mountain in Pownall; Sebago Lake in Casco and Naples; and Andrews Beach on Long Island in Casco Bay. Undeveloped state parcels include Little Chebeague Island in Casco Bay, and Middle Pond in Sebago.

Table VII-13
State Parks in Cumberland District

State Park	Acres	Location	Major Use
Andrews Beach	16	Portland	swim
Bangs Island	55	Cumberland	LIFW
Bradbury Mtn.	297	Pownall	camp, picnic, trails
Crescent Beach/Kettle Cove	256	Cape Elizabeth	swim, picnic, trails
Two Lights	41	Cape Elizabeth	picnic
Jewell Island	128	Portland, Cumberland	undeveloped
Little Chebeague Island	86	Portland, Cumberland	undeveloped
Middle Pond	588(a)	Sebago	undeveloped
Sabatis Island	15	Bridgton	undeveloped
Scarboro Beach	5	Scarborough	swim
Scarborough River	55	Scarborough	LTT, LIFW
Sebago Lake	1338	Casco, Naples	camp, picnic, swim
Songo Lock	1	Naples	picnic
Wolf Neck Woods	243	Freeport	picnic, trails
Total Acreage	3124		

LTT - leased to town, LIFW - leased to Inland Fish and Wildlife
(a) portion of park located in Southern Maine District

Major developed municipal facilities include Fort Williams in Cape Elizabeth; Pine Point and Ferry Beach in Scarborough; Winslow Park in Freeport; the Cumberland Fairgrounds; and Willard Beach and the Spring Point Shoreway in South Portland.

Regional recommendations by the Greater Portland Council of Governments are as follows:

- new regional parks are needed in the northern and eastern part of the District;
- bicycle path connections are needed between parks and urban areas;
- new parks should provide multi-use opportunities for families and groups with mixed interests;
- additional recreational access is needed along the coast north of Portland;
- Little Chebeague Island in Casco Bay is high priority for development if suitable access can be provided;

- as the Presumpscot River is cleaned up, access and recreational facilities are needed along the river including a swim beach in the Dundee Pond area of Gorham and Windham, picnic facilities in the Smelt Hill area of Falmouth, a scenic overlook off I-95, and canoe portages around existing dams;
- portions of the Cumberland and Oxford towpath should be developed as walking paths;
- the Royal River be studied to determine its recreation potential, the threats to its natural and recreation resources, and to assess needs for protection of the river and opportunities for recreation use; and
- additional fresh water swimming opportunities should be developed in the region.

Mid-Coastal District

The Mid-Coastal District has deficiencies for the recreation activities of bicycling, nature interpretation, horseback riding, motorized trail biking, picnicking, inland swimming, boating access, canoeing access, and downhill skiing.

Developed State Parks in the Mid-Coast District include Camden Hills in Camden and Lincolnville, Colonial Pemaquid and Fort William Henry in Bristol, Damariscotta Lake in Jefferson, Fort Popham in Phippsburg, Lake St. George in Liberty, Owls Head Light in Owls Head, Popham Beach in Phippsburg, Reid in Georgetown, Swan Lake in Swanville, and Warren Island in Islesboro. Undeveloped parks include Birch Point Beach in Owls Head, Clark Cove in Harpswell, and North and South Sugarloaf Islands in Phippsburg. In addition there are several parcels leased to municipalities and to the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife for management.

The District has not been studied for recreation needs by the two Regional Planning Commissions, Southern Mid-Coast (inactive) and Eastern Mid-Coast. The Time and Tide Resource Conservation and Development District has inventoried recreation areas and facilities in the area but not presented an analysis of needs.

Table VII-14
State Parks in Mid-Coastal District

State Park	Acres	Location	Major Use
Birch Point Beach	56	Owls Head	undeveloped
Camden Hills	5470	Camden, Lincolnville	camp, picnic, trails
Carver's Island	15	Vinalhaven	LIFW
Clark Cove	21	Harpswell	undeveloped
Colonial Pemaquid	18	Bristol	historic
Damariscotta Lake	19	Jefferson	swim, picnic
Eagle Lake	17	Harpswell	historic
Fort Baldwin	45	Phippsburg	historic
Fort Edgecomb	3	Edgecomb	historic
Fort Popham	8	Phippsburg	historic, picnic
Fort St. George	3	St. George	historic
Fort Webber/Fort Island	38	Boothbay	undeveloped, LAMC
Fort William Henry	2	Bristol	historic
Lake St. George	354	Liberty	camp, swim, picnic
Lobster Cove	10	Boothbay Harbor	picnic, LTT
Mere Point	1	Brunswick	historic
Merrymeeting Bay	435	Bowdoinham	LIFW
Montpelier	4	Thomaston	historic
Owls Head	13	Owls Head	picnic
Popham Beach	555	Phippsburg	swim, picnic
Reid	771	Georgetown	swim, picnic
Shell Heaps	4	Damariscotta	undeveloped
Sugarloaf Islands	3	Phippsburg	undeveloped
Swan Lake	67	Swanville	swim, picnic
Warren Island	70	Isleboro	camp, picnic

Total Acreage 8002

LIFW - Leased to Inland Fish and Wildlife
LAMC - Leased to Appalachian Mountain Club
LTT - Leased to Town

Hancock District

Additional facilities and/or land acre deficiencies in the Hancock District are for the activities of picnicking, motorized trail biking, coastal swimming, downhill skiing, and canoeing.

The only developed State Park in the Hancock District is Lamoine State Park in Lamoine. Undeveloped parks include Branch Lake in Ellsworth, and Pickering Cove in Deer Isle. There are no State Public Lands in the District suitable for recreational development.

Table VII-15
State Parks in Hancock District

State Park	Acres	Location	Major Use
Battery Gosline	1	Castine	historic
Branch Lake	1273	Ellsworth	undeveloped
Fort George	3	Castine	historic
Holbrook Island	1230	Brooksville	trails
Lamoine Beach	13	Lamoine	swim, LTT
Lamoine	55	Lamoine	camp, picnic
Pickering Cove	106	Swan Island	undeveloped
Total Acreage		2681	

LTT - leased to town

One state-owned parcel is leased to a town for management - Lamoine Beach in Lamoine.

The major federal area available for outdoor recreation is Acadia National Park on Mt. Desert Island, Isle Au Haut, and several smaller islands. Other federal areas in the Hancock District include Craig Brook National Fish Hatchery, the Green Lake National Fish Hatchery, and the Dow Pines Recreation Area operated by the U.S. Air Force.

Counting federal and state lands available for outdoor recreation purposes, the Hancock District has the second greatest acreage per 1000 residents of all the planning districts - 912.6 acres per 1000 residents (Table VII-11).

Regional recommendations by the Hancock County Planning Commission are as follows:

- a study by the U.S. General Services Administration of the need to continue operation of the Dow Pines recreation area as a military institution is needed;
- a clearly marked snowmobile trail connecting the State maintained trail system in the Lead Mountain area to trails in the northern subregion of Hancock County is needed;
- Jones Pond, Lower Patten Pond, Beech Hill Pond, and Walker Pond should be considered for boat access sites;
- the eastern subregion of Hancock County has additional coastal boating access needs, especially to Gouldsboro Bay and Frenchmen's Bay; and
- additional parking at the public landings on the Union River in Aurora and Amherst is needed.

Washington District

Additional facilities and/or land acre deficiencies in the Washington District are for the activities of horseback riding, trail biking, bicycling, picnicking, inland swimming, coastal swimming, and downhill skiing.

Developed State Parks in the Washington District include Cobscook Bay in Edmunds Township, Quoddy Head in Lubec, and Roque Bluffs in Roque Bluffs. Undeveloped parks include Eastern Head in Trescott and Pleasant River Lake in Beddington.

Table VII-16
State Parks in Washington District

State Park	Acres	Location	Major Use
Cobscook	868	Edmunds Twp.	camp, picnic
Eastern Head	263	Trescott	undeveloped
Fort O'Brien	2	Machias	historic
Gleason's Point	100	Perry	boat, access, LTT
Goods Point	1	Steuben	undeveloped
Pleasant River Lake	338	Beddington	undeveloped
Quoddy Head	532	Lubec	picnic, trail
Roque Bluffs	274	Roque Bluffs	swim, picnic
Total Acreage	2378		

LTT - leased to town

There are four large Public Land parcels in the Washington District which could be further developed for recreation: Duck Lake in T4 ND/41 MD, Rocky Lake in T18 ED, Scraggly Lake in T7 R8 WELS, and a parcel in T18 MD.

One state-owned parcel is leased to a town for management - Gleason's Point in Perry.

The major federal area available for outdoor recreation is the Moosehorn National Wildlife Refuge in Edmunds and Baring Townships. Also available are the Petit Manan National Wildlife Refuge in Petit Manan and the St. Croix Island National Monument in the St. Croix River.

Recommendations by the Washington County Regional Planning Commission are as follows:

- protection and management plans need to be developed for several rivers in Washington County, including the Pleasant, the Narraguagus, and the St. Croix; and
- the state-owned parcel on Pleasant River Lake should be considered for immediate development if the upper reaches of the Pleasant River are designated for protection or protected.

Androscoggin District

Major outdoor recreation deficiencies in the Androscoggin District have been identified for horseback riding, camping, bicycling, picnicking, nature interpretation, inland swimming, motorized trail biking, canoeing access, and boating access. The camping, horseback riding, picnicking, canoe access, and nature interpretation deficiencies are greater than in all of the other Planning Districts. Inland swimming, boat access, and bicycling deficiencies are the second greatest of the 10 districts.

Developed State Parks in the Androscoggin District include Range Ponds in Poland, Mt. Blue in Weld, Rangeley Lake in Rangeley, and Grafton Notch in Newry. Undeveloped parks include Runaround Pond in Durham, and Little Concord Pond in Woodstock.

Several state parcels are leased to municipalities for management. These include Beaver Park in Lisbon, Wilson Pond in Wilton, and Lake Penneesseewasee in Norway.

Table VII-17
State Parks in Androscoggin District

State Parks	Acres	Location	Major Use
Beaver Park	338	Lisbon	undeveloped, LTT
Grafton Notch	3192	Grafton Twp.	picnic, trails
Lake Penneesseewasee	47	Norway	swim, picnic, LTT
Little Concord Pond	558	Woodstock	undeveloped
Mount Blue	1289	Weld	camp, swim, picnic
Rangeley Lake	742	Rangeley	camp, swim, picnic
Range Ponds	753	Poland	swim, picnic
Runaround Pond	144	Durham	undeveloped, LTT
Wilson Pond	62	Wilton	swim, picnic, LTT
Total Acreage	7125		

LTT - leased to town

There are two parcels managed by the Bureau of Public Lands with recreational opportunities, the Mahoosuc Mountains in Riley and Grafton Townships and a portion of the Bigelow Preserve in Bigelow and Wyman Townships.

Most of the Evans Notch District of the White Mountain National Forest is in the Androscoggin District. The Forest provides considerable outdoor recreation opportunities.

The District was not studied for outdoor recreation needs by the Androscoggin Valley Regional Planning Commission.

South Kennebec District

Major outdoor recreation deficiencies in the South Kennebec District include additional opportunities for horseback riding, ski touring, camping, hiking, picnicking, bicycling, nature interpretation, trail biking, inland swimming, boating access, canoeing access, and downhill skiing.

State Parks in the South Kennebec District include Peacock Beach in Richmond and Woodbury Pond in Litchfield. Undeveloped parks include Tyler Pond in Augusta and Manchester, and Long Pond in Mount Vernon.

There are no state parcels leased to municipalities for management, or federal parks, in the South Kennebec District. The few state parks in the district and the lack of federal parks are the prime reason for the South Kennebec District having the lowest ratio of parks per 1000 residents of all 10 districts - a ratio of 4.8.

Table VII-18
State Parks in South Kennebec District

State Park	Acres	Location	Major Use
Arboretum	16	Augusta	undeveloped
Coburn House	7	Pittston	historic
Long Pond	40 (a)	Mt. Vernon	undeveloped
Peacock Beach	100	Richmond	swim, picnic
Tyler Pond	128	Augusta, Manchester	undeveloped
Woodbury Pond	17	Litchfield	swim, picnic

Total Acreage 308

(a) portion of park located in North Kennebec District

There are no Bureau of Public Lands parcels located in the South Kennebec Districts.

Local or Regional needs were not assessed by the Southern Kennebec Valley Regional Planning Commission.

North Kennebec District

Major outdoor recreation deficiencies in the North Kennebec District include additional opportunities for horseback riding, camping, ski touring, picnicking, bicycling, inland swimming, nature interpretation, boating access, and canoeing access. The inland swimming, camping and horseback riding deficiencies are the second greatest of the 10 districts.

State Parks in the North Kennebec District include Bigelow Preserve on Flagstaff Lake and Blueberry Hill in Rome. Undeveloped parks include Long Pond in Rome, Spectacle Pond in Vassalboro, and Moxie Falls in Moxie Gore.

Table VII-19
State Parks in North Kennebec District

State Park	Acres	Location	Major Use
Bigelow Mountain	8472	T3R3 BKP WKR	trails
Blueberry Hill	71	Rome	scenic overlook
Fort Halifax	1	Winslow	historic
Long Pond	23 (a)	Rome	undeveloped
Moxie Falls	217	T1R5 BKP EKR	undeveloped
Spectacle Pond	251	Vassalboro	undeveloped

Total Acreage 9035

(a) portion of park located in South Kennebec District

There are no state parcels leased to municipalities for management, or federal parks, in the North Kennebec District.

Parcels managed by the Bureau of Public Lands in the district which have potential for recreation development or increased recreation use include a portion of the Bigelow Preserve in Dead River Township, and Holeb in T6R1 NBKP.

Local recreation deficiencies were assessed by the North Kennebec Regional Planning Commission, but regional deficiencies were not.

Penobscot District

Outdoor recreation deficiencies were identified for the Penobscot District for the activities of bicycling, picnicking, motorized trail biking, nature interpretation, camping, inland swimming, horseback riding, boating access, and canoeing access. Deficiencies were the greatest of all the 10 districts for inland swimming, boat access, and motorized trail biking. The nature interpretation deficiencies were the second greatest of the 10 districts.

Developed state parks in the area include Lily Bay on Moosehead Lake, Peaks-Kenny in Dover-Foxcroft, Squaw Mountain near Greenville, and Baxter State Park. Other state facilities include a portion of the Allagash Wilderness Waterway, a portion of the Appalachian Trail in Eliotsville Plantation, and Katahdin Iron Works. Cold Stream Beach is leased to Lincoln for management. The state also owns three undeveloped parcels: Farm Island in Moosehead Lake, Squaw Bay on Moosehead Lake, and Mount Waldo in Frankfort.

Large parcels with recreation potential managed by the Bureau of Public Lands within the district include Chamberlain Lake in T6R11 WELS, Chesuncook Village and Gero Island in T5R13 WELS, Little Squaw Mountain in Little Squaw Twp., and Seboeis Lake in T4R9 NWP.

Table VII-20
State Parks in Penobscot District

State Park	Acres	Location	Major Use
Allagash	11230 (a)	Piscataquis County	canoe, camp
Appalachian Trail	1216	Elliotsville Plt.	hiking
Cold Stream Beach	14	Lincoln	swim, picnic, LTT
Farm Island	980	Moosehead Lake	undeveloped
Fort Knox	124	Prospect	historic, picnic
Fort Pownall/Point	154	Stockton Springs	historic, picnic
Hermon Pond	24	Hermon	swim, picnic
Katahdin Iron Works	18	T6R9 NWP	historic
Lily Bay	925	TA2, R13 & 14 WELS	camp, swim, picnic
Moose Point	147	Searsport	picnic
Mount Waldo	124	Frankfort	undeveloped
Peaks Kenny	813	Dover-Foxcroft	camp, swim, picnic
Squaw Bay	12	T2R6 BKP EKR	undeveloped
Squaw Mountain	2258	T2R6 BKP EKR	ski, trails

Total Acreage 18039

LTT - leased to town

(a) portion of Allagash located in Northern Maine District

Though the Penobscot District has no federal parks, it does encompass Mattawamkeag Wilderness Park (a County Park), and primarily because of Baxter State Park, it has the greatest park acreage per 1000 residents of all the 10 districts - 1,386 acres per 1000 residents.

The following regional recommendations have been made by the Penobscot Valley Regional Planning Commission:

- the Bangor subregion needs additional park acreage;
- the Bangor subregion needs additional picnic facilities;
- consideration should be given at the regional and state level for ensuring continued access to canoeable waterways;
- increased access to the Penobscot River for boating is a major need, especially in the Bangor subregion;
- the greatest identifiable need in the Bangor subregion is for fresh water swimming facilities;
- walking trails along the Penobscot River are needed, linking the river with Bangor trails;
- unique natural and historic areas should be identified and set aside for the entire district; and
- Bangor residents desire more swimming, camping, and hiking facilities, as well as boat access sites, picnic areas, and cross-country ski trails.

Northern Maine District

The major outdoor recreation deficiencies in northern Maine are for the activities of horseback riding, bicycling, camping, picnicking, motorized trail biking, nature interpretation, boating access, and canoeing access. The trail biking deficiencies are the second greatest of all 10 districts.

Table VII-21
State Parks in Northern Maine District

State Park	Acres	Location	Major Use
Allagash	11610 (a)	Aroostook County	canoe, camp
Aroostook	579	Presque Isle	camp, swim, picnic
Bible Point	27	T3R3 WELS	historic
Drews Lake	2	New Limerick	boat access
Fish River Island	6	Fort Kent	undeveloped
Fort Kent	8	Fort Kent	historic
Haystack Mtn.	215	Castle Hill	trail, LTT
Nickerson Lake	10	Linneus, New Limerick	swim, picnic, LTT

Total Acreage 12457

LTT - leased to town

(a) portion of Allagash located in Penobscot District

The only major State Park in northern Maine is Aroostook in Presque Isle. However, a portion of the Allagash Waterway is in the district as well as the DeBoulie Mountains and Squapan Lake administered by the Bureau of Public Lands, and two smaller State Parks leased to municipalities for management.

There are no major federal parks in the district although there are facilities at Loring Air Force Base utilized by local residents.

The following regional recommendations have been made by the Northern Maine Regional Planning Commission.

1. Cross Country ski trails and hiking systems:

- connect existing state owned lands in central Aroostook (Aroostook State Park, Squapan, and Haystack Mountain);
- local hike trails at Mars Hill, Quoggy Joe, Haystack, and Squapan Mtn.;
- renovate the "California Trail";
- extend Appalachian Trail to Mt. Carleton in New Brunswick and north along ridge to St. John Plantation.

2. State Parks:
 - need at Eagle Lake in Fish River Chain at Three Brooks Cove;
 - and at East Grand Lake in Danforth area;
3. Wild and Scenic River Studies:
 - protection of Aroostook and St. John Rivers and their tributaries;
4. Beach and swimming facilities:
 - facilities needed close to population centers;
5. Restoration of Atlantic Salmon:
 - to be incorporated in concepts for river system protection plans;
6. Multi-purpose trail systems;
 - for horseback riding, day trips, and exercising or extensions of existing snowmobile trail systems;
 - study to determine where such trails should be;
7. Canoe access points and routing:
 - develop canoe route maps and information;
 - direct at rivers inventoried in Maine Rivers Study;
8. Development of public lots at Carr Pond and DeBoulie Township:
 - improve campsites and trails;
 - restrict size of outboard motors;
 - should remain as low use areas.
9. Bicycle routes:
 - no specific recommendations.

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VIII

ISSUES AND RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

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OVERVIEW

The following are significant issues and recommended actions identified during the planning process for the Assessment and Policy Plan which will be addressed in the next five years. They are not listed in order of priority. Actions involving the State's use of Land and Water Conservation Funds are listed in the Summary Chapter by Priority.

- I. the operation, repair, and maintenance of state and local parks.
- II. the identification and protection of rivers and river stretches with unique natural values or recreation opportunities.
- III. long-range recreation and natural resources planning.
- IV. continued acquisition of recreation land in certain parts of the state.
- V. continued funding for provision of new facilities at undeveloped park and recreation lands.
- VI. increased cooperation and coordination between the public and private recreation sectors.
- VII. special facilities for the handicapped and disabled at park and recreation areas.
- VIII. nature and historical trails and programs.
- IX. family campgrounds and primitive campsites in certain areas of the state.
- X. funding for indoor recreation buildings and facilities, especially in the rural areas of the state.
- XI. repair and maintenance of backcountry hiking trails.
- XII. educational/promotional/technical assistance to local communities.
- XIII. public access to water bodies, especially the coast.

The issues and recommended actions presented here were discussed by members of the Assessment Plan Advisory Committee (APAC) on July 30, 1981; September 22, 1981; and March 18, 1982. Initially, the higher priority issues were identified through the use of a mail-back questionnaire sent to all APAC members (Tables 1 and 2).

In the final analysis, the issues and recommended actions presented in the Summary Chapter represent the collective thinking of many individuals who put considerable effort into the issues and actions identification element of the planning process.

Criteria used to determine significant current issues included whether or not new actions are needed to address the issue and whether or not the issue was thought of as currently significant by the APAC. These criteria exclude from consideration as significant current issues, several subjects or programs that are adequately funded or are already high priority today, including:

- The identification and protection of Maine's unique natural areas. The State Critical Areas Program within the State Planning Office has registered over 400 critical areas in Maine since 1974. About 30 percent of these sites are in public or quasi-public ownership. The remaining 70 percent are privately owned. This program should continue at least at its current pace; opportunities to accelerate the Program should be considered.
- The maintenance of snowmobile trails to a standard of high quality and safety. There are almost 9,000 miles of designated public snowmobile trail in Maine. Approximately 80 percent of these trails are maintained by local clubs on private land. Grooming and signing grants are provided to the clubs by the Snowmobile Program administered by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation. The Bureau has a goal of upgrading the quality and safety of all trails. The Program should continue to be funded and trails should continue to be upgraded.
- The provision of commuter routes for bicycling in and around urban areas and from urban areas to nearby recreation areas. Since a special study on bicycling was done in 1974, the Department of Transportation has worked with municipalities, at their request, to provide a paved shoulder and/or signed route along existing highways. Most of the designated routes provide access to work, to school, or to nearby recreation areas. Despite funding problems, the Department of Transportation plans to continue this program.
- The monitoring of State Park public use data to determine impacts of gasoline shortages or sharp increases in gasoline prices. An analysis of State Park attendance was done for

Table VIII-1
Results of Issue Questionnaire Returns

Issue	# Points	# Responses	Mean	# 2's	# 3's
1. Acquisition Funding	101	42	2.405	16	19
2. Development Fund	98	40	2.450	17	19
3. Repair & Maintenance Funding	117	44	2.659	13	27
4. Local Indoor Fund	67	37	1.811	10	10
5. Operations & Program Funding	98	41	2.390	17	18
6. Public and Private Competition	52	31	1.677	5	7
7. Local Tech. & Eng. Experience	60	33	1.818	16	4
8. Nature Int. Programs/Trails	80	41	1.951	27	4
9. Historical Int. Programs	78	42	1.857	29	2
10. Protection of Unique Nat.Areas	109	42	2.595	10	26
11. Public Campground Needs	69	34	2.029	20	6
12. Day-Use Swimming beach needs	97	41	2.366	20	16
13. Picnic Area Needs	81	41	1.976	27	5
14. Boat Access Needs	83	41	2.024	19	10
15. Snowmobile Trail Quality	53	37	1.432	9	3
16. Walking, hiking needs	79	42	1.881	23	6
17. Cross-country Trail Needs	73	41	1.780	24	3
18. Equestrian Trail Needs	54	39	1.385	9	2
19. Bicycle Path Needs	85	39	2.179	17	13
20. Downhill Ski Trail Needs	43	34	1.265	5	1
21. Motorized Trail Biking Needs	48	36	1.333	7	2
22. Coordinated Tourism Program	82	40	2.050	18	10
23. Protection of River Values	111	43	2.581	14	24
24. Shifts in use re: gasoline	78	36	2.167	14	13
25. Special Facilities/handicapped	80	37	2.162	19	10
26. Cooperation & Coordination	95	39	2.436	14	19
27. Park Impact on Local Services	70	37	1.892	19	6
28. Long-range Planning	105	42	2.500	18	20
29. Remote Road Access	65	40	1.625	12	5
30. Primitive Campsite Program	67	34	1.971	13	8
31. Search & Rescue	68	35	1.943	15	7
32. Mot./non-motorized Conflicts	76	40	1.900	16	8
33. Fields/Courts in Local Areas	64	35	1.829	15	7
34. Playgrounds Needed	57	33	1.727	11	6
35. Fish & Hunt Opportunities	54	37	1.459	9	3
36. Golfing Opportunities	39	35	1.114	2	1

OTHER RESPONSES

1. Impact of Private Recreation Services on public services & needs (1)
2. Winter recreation facilities needed (1)
3. Professional Leadership at State level (1)
4. Wilderness Areas/Camping Needed (2)
5. Regional Organization (1)
6. Continued Access to private lands for public recreation (1)
7. Identify services where State & Private interest groups can work jointly (1)
8. Rights of the public to use water for recreation versus rights of shoreline owners (1)
9. Wildland Recreation Study (1)
10. Protection of Lake Recreation Values (1)
11. Canoe Put In and Take Out Areas (1)
12. Rejuvenation of old parks (1)

Table VIII-2
Top 15 Issues by Mean

ISSUE	MEAN
3. Repair and Maintenance Funding	2.659
10. Protection of Unique Natural Areas	2.595
23. Protection of River Values	2.581
28. Long Range Planning	2.500
2. Development Funding	2.450
26. Cooperation and Coordination	2.436
1. Acquisition Funding	2.405
5. Operations and Program Funding	2.390
12. Day-Use Swimming Beaches	2.366
19. Bicycle Path Needs	2.179
24. Shifts in Use Re: Gasoline shortages/prices	2.167
25. Special Facilities for handicapped/disabled	2.162
22. Coordinated Tourism Program	2.050
11. Public Campground Needs	2.029
14. Boat Access Needs	2.024

Other Issues/Problems with a high number of 3's (ext. imp.)

- 4. Local Indoor Funding - 10
- 30. Primitive Campsite Program - 8

Other Issues/Problems with a high number of 2's (important)

- 9. Historical Interpretive Programs - 29
- 8. Nature Interpretive Programs/Trails - 27
- 13. Picnic Area Needs - 27
- 16. Walking, Hiking Trail Needs - 23
- 17. Cross-Country Trail Needs - 24

the gasoline shortage during the summer of 1979. Analyses of attendance will continue to be done for time periods when there are gasoline shortages and when there are increasing prices. Meanwhile, public agencies have done much to decrease dependence on fossil fuels, such as purchase of more fuel efficient vehicles, driving less, replacing oil stoves with wood stoves, insulating buildings and water heaters, and using more efficient light fixtures. Better and more frequent public transportation is needed to the urban-oriented day-use State Parks. Today, public transportation is available only to Crescent Beach State Park in Cape Elizabeth.

- The need for a strong, coordinated State Tourism Program. The State Development Office has been charged by the Legislature with responsibility to formulate tourism policy and oversee activities relating to promotion of the industry both in and out of state. This is accomplished through a contract with the Maine Publicity Bureau, Inc., a private, non-profit agency which fulfills day-to-day requests for tourism information and provides marketing services. Private monies are matched with state monies to finance the program. In addition, the Governor has created an Advisory Council on Tourism to monitor trends in the industry and to make recommendations to the state on the conduct of its tourism program. In order to better coordinate the activities of the many state agencies with a stake in tourism, the Council has recently been expanded to include ex-officio representation of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation, Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of Transportation, State Planning Office, State Development Office, Maine Publicity Bureau, and Bureau of Arts and Humanities. The Governor has recommended a greatly expanded role for the state in the promotion and marketing of tourism. The Legislature will consider statutory changes and a \$1.5 million annual appropriation for these programs this year.

The following pages present and discuss major issues and recommended actions identified which should be addressed in the next five years.

ISSUE I. THE OPERATION, REPAIR, AND MAINTENANCE OF STATE AND LOCAL PARKS

Budgets for operation and maintenance of public parks and recreation areas have not kept pace with inflation in recent years. No federal monies are available for operation and maintenance of state and local parks (federal money was available to large urban cities for rehabilitation or redesign of older parks). At the State level, the length of some seasonal park positions has been reduced to a point where maintenance responsibilities are difficult to carry out in some instances. Some capital equipment replacement has also been deferred due to funding limitations.

One method of producing revenue to offset state appropriations for adequate operation and maintenance is charging user fees. Although some recreationists are still opposed to fees, most recognize that some level of user fee is necessary today. In addition to helping to pay for operation and maintenance costs, fees also aid in control of users in the park or area, help control overuse, and aid in reducing vandalism by fostering a respect for park property. State law requires fees collected by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation accrue to the General Fund, rather than be used by the BPR to directly pay for costs. At the local level, fees collected by municipal recreation agencies can usually be used to directly pay for costs.

Operation and maintenance expenditures have not been examined in detail for the State Parks System in some time. Recently, the University of Maine, with funding from the United States Forest Service, undertook a study entitled "Cost of Providing Public Outdoor Recreation". The results of this study will help public agencies set fees. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation, Baxter State Park, North Maine Woods, Acadia National Park, and the White Mountain National Forest are cooperating in this study. Final results will not be available until summer 1983.

Promotional efforts and techniques to increase use of parks can result in increased fee revenue which in turn may result in increased appropriations for maintenance. Techniques being used increasingly by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation include: (1) publication of new, colorful, state park brochures with map, (2) testing of a camping reservation system at parks, (3) promotion by direct mailing of day-use season passes with a camping discount, and (4) greater participation at sportsmen's and tourism related shows.

There are no state monies to assist municipalities with the operation, repair, and maintenance of local facilities. The "Municipal Recreation Fund" was not funded for fiscal year 1982. In the past, monies for the Fund have been used for acquisition, development, and programs. If monies are appropriated in the future, a percentage should be earmarked for rehabilitation of park and recreation areas.

Several large municipalities are using volunteers to help maintain park and recreation areas. The "Adopt A Park" program is being used in Portland and Lewiston. Other municipalities have asked for donation of certain needed facilities; as the National Park Service has also done.

At the State level volunteer services have been available primarily from trail organizations or scout organizations such as the High Adventure Scout Program.

Recommended Actions

1. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should continue to refine the allocation and assessment of costs and income associated with operation and maintenance of state parks and historic sites, using, to the greatest extent practicable automated systems. The determination of the costs of various activities by facility, which has not been attempted in the past, should permit closer accounting of expenditures, more efficient use of funds, better support for funding requests, and greater flexibility in administration.
2. The Division of Community Parks and Recreation of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation will fully inform local recreation committees and municipal officers of the short and long term operation and maintenance costs of proposed projects, when federal or state technical assistance is requested in conjunction with local recreational development. The expected ability of the community to meet these costs will be important in the selection of project grants.
3. The increasing numbers of state maintained boat access sites, inflationary increases in maintenance costs, and the decrease in the gasoline tax revenues which fund the "public access for boats" program threaten the ability to continue to develop additional boat access sites. If revenue continues to be limited, the Bureau of Parks and Recreation will primarily pursue the development of boat access sites, the maintenance of which will be assumed by a municipality or other non-state organizations.
4. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should pursue the use of volunteers and contractual arrangements to carry out certain management functions in order to reduce direct operation and maintenance costs to the General Fund.
5. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should increase user fees in order to offset inflationary cost increases in park operation.
6. Many municipal parks developed in the 1960's and early 1970's are in need of rehabilitation. Worn out equipment needs to be replaced. Compacted turf needs to be tilled and reseeded. Areas need to be redesigned to accommodate new recreation interests. If sufficient state monies are appropriated to the "Municipal Recreation Fund" in the future, projects for rehabilitation of municipal park and recreation areas should be considered.

ISSUE II. IDENTIFICATION AND PROTECTION OF RIVERS AND RIVER STRETCHES WITH UNIQUE RECREATION OR NATURAL VALUES

Maine rivers have long been used for canoeing, fishing, camping, and pleasure boating. Today, commercial raft trips are regularly available on two rivers, the upper Kennebec and the West Branch Penobscot, and the industry is growing rapidly. Other rivers, such as the Lower Dead and the Rapid, can be rafted at certain times of the year. Overall, river based recreation appears to be increasing in Maine.

The water quality of most Maine rivers has improved tremendously. Shore frontage on rivers is now attractive for home development, however, too much development could decrease the aesthetic quality of rivers and conflict with growing recreational use. Land along rivers passing near or through urban areas offers opportunities for "greenway" parks or recreation areas.

In the last several years, hydro-electric development on many of Maine's rivers has become economically feasible because of the increasing price of fossil fuel and federal incentive policies. There are more opportunities for hydro development on Maine rivers than in all of the rest of New England. Hydro development can affect opportunities for canoeing and rafting. In some cases, dams improve water flow and lengthen the time a river may be used for canoeing and rafting. Other hydro developments may reduce opportunities for recreational use.

The "Maine Rivers Study" was completed in June, 1982, through a cooperative effort of the National Park Service and the Bureau of Parks and Recreation. This study inventoried the resources of important rivers and determined the recreation value of each river or river stretch. Protection strategies were presented to the Governor for most "A" rivers in a "Special Rivers" report by the Department of Conservation. On July 6, 1982, Governor Brennan issued an Executive Order designating all or parts of 16 rivers as "special" rivers (Appendix Exhibit U). He declared that:

"it shall be the policy of the State that no new dams shall be constructed on these stretches, and that additional development or redevelopment of dams existing on these stretches as of the date of this Order shall be designed and executed in a manner that enhances the significant resource values of these river stretches, or does not diminish them."

The State Planning Office was also ordered to survey and assess the B, C, and D rivers and to report recommendations to the Governor no later than December 1, 1982. Rivers legislation has subsequently been prepared and submitted to the Governor's office for consideration. The Office of Energy Resources was ordered to prepare an analysis of the need for electricity generated by hydropower to meet demand and to submit this to the Governor no later than September 1, 1982. A document entitled

"Comprehensive Hydropower Plan" dated October, 1982, has been submitted.

Furthermore, the Office of Energy Resources was ordered to prepare a comprehensive plan to submit to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to include: The Executive Order and the Maine Rivers Study, the hydropower analysis provided for above, the essential elements of the statewide fisheries plan, and the essential elements of the B, C, and D rivers study by the State Planning Office. The "Comprehensive Hydropower Plan", cited above, has been submitted to FERC.

All rivers in Maine are protected to some degree by shoreline zoning; several are managed under strong, additional protection measures. Land bordering the Allagash, a federally designated wild and scenic river, is state owned and administered. Much of the land along the Saco is under special State authorized zoning, administered by bordering municipalities through the Saco River Corridor Commission. Conservation easements along parts of the West and East Branches of the Penobscot, as well as Lobster Lake, have been donated to the State. They will be administered by the Department of Conservation with the assistance of a Penobscot River Advisory Committee. In the unorganized area, portions of the Dead River, the Moose River, the East and West Branches Penobscot, and the Allagash are zoned P-RR (Recreation Resource Protection Subdistrict) by the Land Use Regulation Commission.

River studies are nearly complete for parts of the Aroostook and Machias Rivers in Aroostook County and for the Pleasant River in Washington County. Studies are on-going for the Union River in Hancock County, the Narraguagus River in Washington County, the Saco River in York County, the lower Androscoggin in Androscoggin County, and the Carrabassett River in Franklin County. These studies are all being done by Regional Planning Commissions.

Despite the activity indicative of concern for protecting Maine rivers in the last several years, there are still many important rivers for which a good inventory of existing recreation facilities and of existing use is not available. A project to inventory facilities and use, and to determine the need for new facilities to meet present and anticipated use, is urgently needed, especially if further state protection and management efforts are to be implemented.

The last comprehensive plan for management of the Allagash Wilderness Waterway was done in 1973. This plan needs to be updated for both operation purposes and to take into consideration appropriate zoning and management techniques available through the Land Use Regulation Commission. Specifically, a Resource Protection Plan to meet the LURC P-RP subdistrict standards needs to be done.

Recommended Actions

1. The "Maine Rivers Study" of May, 1982 was the basis for "Special Treatment for Special Rivers", a report by the Department of Conservation (June 30, 1982) to Governor Brennan. Executive Order 1 FY 82/83 (as amended) endorses the protection of Maine's most important rivers from uses which would degrade their recreational or natural values and directs all state regulatory agencies to review the development of proposed hydroelectric facilities in accordance with the "Special Rivers" findings.
2. The shoreline of rivers in unorganized lands with unique values can be protected from inappropriate use by the Land Use Regulation Commission through application of either the recreation resource protection subdistrict (P-RR) or the resource plan subdistrict (P-RP). The Land Use Regulation Commission should designate the shoreline of all of Maine's "special rivers" in the unorganized lands as P-RR.
3. Great Northern Paper Company has given up certain development rights through a donated conservation easement along portions of the Penobscot East and West Branches they own totally in fee simple. The area is managed jointly by the State and Great Northern under a resource protection plan (P-RP) prepared by Great Northern and approved by the Land Use Regulation Commission. The Department of Conservation should continue to seek additional development rights through donated easements from large landowners along the East and West Branches. P-RP plans will be encouraged for the additional lands donated.
4. Though an overall statewide river study has been done (the Maine Rivers Study), detailed studies of individual rivers and river stretches to identify needed canoe access and takeout sites, other needed riverfront recreation facilities, and unique natural or critical areas which should be protected, should continue. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should continue to fund individual river studies with Land and Water Conservation Fund monies, as long as monies from that source remain available. Higher priority for study will be given to urban rivers and rivers having at least statewide significance.
5. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation will undertake a planning effort to produce an updated management plan for the Allagash that also qualifies as a Resource Protection Plan (P-RP) for Land Use Regulation Commission purposes.
6. In addition to continuing individual river studies, there is a need to identify, as soon as possible, unique resources and recreation sites along the Maine River Study "A" rivers, which could be protected as acquired through conservation easements. Funds to permit the Department of Conservation to undertake such a study have been requested as part of the river program. A one-time \$10,000 General Fund appropriation has been requested for this purpose.

7. Additional revenue will be needed to acquire and develop needed river recreation and unique resource sites. This item should be included in any bond issue request for new park development funds to allow for the acquisition and development of state park lands, and for access points, campsites, and recreation facilities along "A" and "B" rivers.

ISSUE III. LONG-RANGE RECREATION AND NATURAL RESOURCE VALUE PLANNING

A State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (now called the Assessment and Policy Plan) is done every five years to keep the State eligible for federal Land and Water Conservation Funds (L&WCF). Among other things, the Assessment Plan identifies urban, municipal, and regional deficiencies. Since 1965, the Bureau of Parks and Recreation has based its acquisition and development funding requests on the findings of this planning effort.

A State Parks System and Program Plan has not been done since 1954. The Assessment Plan is not a Parks Plan because it identifies outdoor recreation deficiencies throughout the State, regardless of which agency might develop and manage facilities. However, the Bureau of Parks and Recreation attempts to prepare an Assessment and Policy Plan that is detailed enough to guide the Bureau in acquisition and development of State Parks. As long as an Assessment and Policy Plan is required, the Bureau will prepare and utilize it as a substitute for a State Parks Plan.

Many states have done a "State Rivers Plan" and/or a "State Trails Plan". Rivers are now being extensively studied in Maine as discussed under Issue II. Some trail needs have been studied through special planning efforts, especially snowmobiling and bicycling, and through an inventory of abandoned railroads.

A Coastal Conservation Overview and Recreation Plan has been done for the coast of Maine through the Coastal Zone Management Program administered by the State Planning Office. Supplements included studies of island and sand beach protection and recreation needs. The findings from these studies have been used in this plan.

Although the critical areas program of the State Planning Office is not discussed under a natural areas Issue, there is a need to accelerate the planning phase of the program. This could be done through a special planning project designed to study high priority natural area theme topics. If the project were statewide, it could be partially financed with federal Land and Water Conservation Fund monies.

Other studies proposed in the past but not undertaken include a study of recreation needs of the handicapped and disabled, a coastal access study, and a wildland recreation study. The latter has been recommended to the Maine Bureau of Forestry in a federally funded study effort designed to produce a State Forest Plan. The former is discussed under Issue VII. The coastal access study is discussed under Issue XIII.

Periodic inventories and user surveys are an important part of planning. Through this planning process, inventories of public and private outdoor recreation areas and facilities have been done every five years. If the Land and Water Conservation Program continues, inventory updates will be done at least every five to ten years. Also, a resident demand survey will be needed for preparing the next Plan.

Surveys of day-use visitors and campers at Maine State Parks, and of users of the Allagash Wilderness Waterway are done every five years. These should continue.

Recommended Actions

1. If Maine continues to receive monies from the federal Land and Water Conservation Fund Program, a State Assessment and Policy Plan will be required at least every five years, an Action Plan will be required every two years, and a Planning Agreement every five years. To be able to meet these LAWCON requirements, the Bureau of Parks and Recreation will:
 - A. continually update inventories of private and public outdoor recreation areas and facilities, with special efforts on inventorying inland and ocean beaches, and horseback riding trails (inventory needs identified in this Plan),
 - B. request monies from the 112th Legislature through the Governor's Office for a new resident recreation demand survey to be undertaken and completed in 1986. This survey will be needed to update the last survey done in 1977,
 - C. prepare Action Programs in October, 1983, October, 1985, and October, 1987,
 - D. update the Planning Agreement submitted in January, 1983, as needed, and
 - E. begin work on the 1988 Assessment and Policy Plan in 1986.
2. Surveys will be done every five years by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation of day-use state park users, camping state park users, and Allagash Wilderness Waterway users.

3. The identification and registration of unique natural areas is done through the State Critical Areas Program administered by the State Planning Office. Though the Program has been in existence for several years, many important natural areas themes have not been examined. There is a need to accelerate the program to examine additional high priority topics. A special project to accelerate the program should be undertaken by the State Planning Office with matching Land and Water Conservation Fund monies if sufficient LAWCON monies are available.
4. The last detailed study of the use and economic impact of non-resident recreation visitation in Maine was done in 1973. The 1980 Maine Assessment and Policy Plan lacks reliable data on non-resident recreation use in Maine. A new study should be done, the results of which could be used in the 1988 Assessment and Policy Plan. The State Development Office should request the necessary monies and undertake the study as soon as possible.

ISSUE IV. CONTINUED ACQUISITION OF RECREATION LAND IN CERTAIN PARTS OF THE STATE

Certain outdoor recreation deficiencies have continuously been identified and documented in past state plans and in other recreation studies. To satisfy some of these, land should be acquired in certain parts of the state.

Presently the Bureau of Parks and Recreation has over \$2 million remaining for acquisition from previous bond issues. About \$1.5 million of unobligated federal Land and Water Conservation Fund monies are available (2/15/83) for new projects, both state and local.

Areas of the state with outdoor recreation deficiencies that can be satisfied only with new land acquisitions include the urban areas of Bangor/Brewer, Augusta, Waterville, Skowhegan, Pittsfield, Madawaska/Fort Kent, Houlton, and Presque Isle/Caribou/Limestone. In addition, additional land should be acquired to fill out the Bigelow Preserve. There are also several state owned parcels with inholdings that should be acquired.

The Bureau of Public Lands has assembled large blocks of forested land in trade with private landowners. Recently, the litigation between the State and landowners who received grass and timber rights to public lots in the 1800's was settled. The Maine Supreme Court ruled the sale of grass and timber rights was for one cut only - not for perpetuity. All such grass and timber rights sold by the State have therefore reverted to the State; the public lots are now 100 percent state land. The Bureau of Public Lands will continue work to consolidate large land blocks by exchange with private owners where desirable for forest management and public recreation purposes.

The Bureau of Parks and Recreation also has several parcels of land with recreation value which were acquired primarily for local recreation and should therefore be managed by the municipality. These parcels should be transferred to municipal management whenever possible. This has been done for several Bureau owned properties.

Recommended Actions

1. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should acquire land (or regional facilities) which will assist in meeting high priority needs identified for urban areas in the 1983 Assessment and Policy Plan. These include land acquisition needs for the Bangor/Brewer, Augusta, Waterville, Skowhegan, Pittsfield, Madawaska/Fort Kent, Houlton, and Presque Isle/Caribou Urban Areas.
2. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should acquire land to meet other high priority regional and special needs identified in the Regional Analysis Chapter of the 1983 Assessment and Policy Plan. These include completing the acquisition of Bigelow Preserve by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation as that land becomes available and the consolidation of certain public lands by the Bureau of Public Lands with outdoor recreation values.
3. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should assist municipalities with acquisition of lands to meet local park needs identified in the Municipal Analysis chapter of the 1983 Assessment and Policy Plan, if sufficient LAWCON monies are available and if there are sufficient state funds in the "Municipal Recreation Fund".
4. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should acquire needed river recreation sites and conservation easements as identified in River Issue (II) Actions 4 and 6. Additional state monies may be needed to accomplish this proposal as discussed under Issue II, response 7.
5. In 1980 the United States Forest Service completed a "Composite Plan" for the White Mountain National Forest in Maine and New Hampshire. That plan identified land within the congressional boundaries of the Forest in Maine which should be acquired. The Plan was reviewed by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation and found to be in accordance with recommendations in the 1977 SCORP. These lands should be acquired by the Forest Service from willing sellers when sufficient federal LAWCON monies are available.
6. Wetlands and marshlands along the southern Maine coast are being acquired by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service for inclusion within the Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge. Acquisition of these lands will preserve habitat for coastal wildlife and provide non-consumptive recreational wildlife opportunities. The provision of these types of opportunities are consistent with the 1983 Assessment and Policy Plan. The Fish and Wildlife Service should complete acquisition of the Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge as soon as possible.

ISSUE V. CONTINUED FUNDING FOR PROVISION OF NEW FACILITIES AT UNDEVELOPED PARK AND RECREATION LANDS

Certain outdoor recreation development deficiencies have continuously been identified and documented in past state plans. To satisfy some of these, state funds are needed for development of state owned properties (about \$1.5 million of unobligated federal Land and Water Conservation Fund monies are available for new projects, both state and local). Specific projects include a staging/camping area in the Allagash, Laudholm Farm day-use area in Wells, Little Chebeague Island day-use area in Casco Bay, Jewell Island (primitive campsites) in Casco Bay, and Colonial Pemaquid historic site in Pemaquid. A bond issue for development of these parcels of land, and several other projects, was defeated in referendum November 10, 1981.

In the 1982 planning process inland swimming deficiencies were identified for all Planning Districts except the Cumberland, Hancock and Northern Maine districts. Coastal swimming deficiencies were identified for the Cumberland, Hancock, and Washington Districts. Picnicking deficiencies were identified for all Districts. Of the 53 municipalities of 5,000 people or more studied in the Municipal Analysis, 29 had deficiencies for additional outdoor pools or beaches while 32 had deficiencies for additional picnic areas or tables.

Both swimming and picnicking are activities from which the private sector has difficulty realizing a profit. Public jurisdictions should therefore place high priority on meeting these deficiencies. Facilities should not be provided, however, which directly compete with an existing quality private area.

In the past there has been a state appropriated Municipal Recreation Fund for organized city or town use, which could be used for acquisition and programs as well as development. No money was appropriated to the Fund in fiscal year 1982.

Recommended Actions

1. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should continue to request adequate state funding for the development of new state parks consistent with needs identified in the 1983 Assessment and Policy Plan. New parks for which funding is presently being sought include Laudholm Farm in Wells, Colonial Pemaquid in Bristol, Little Chebeague Island and Jewell Island in Casco Bay, and development of regional parks yet to be acquired in central Maine, the Bangor area, and northern Maine.
2. Adequate monies are needed for the state "Municipal Recreation Fund". Many needs have been identified in the present planning process which could be best met by matching local funds with state funds, including needs which cannot be financed with federal monies (e.g. indoor recreation centers, renovation projects, programs). The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should request adequate funding for the Municipal Recreation Fund.

3. Municipal requests for matching Land and Water Conservation Fund monies for development should be consistent with needs identified in the Municipal Analysis or Urban Analysis chapters of the Assessment and Policy Plan. Projects submitted for funding will be reviewed by the Community Parks and Recreation Division of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation for consistency with the Assessment and Policy Plan and other appropriate planning documents.
4. If monies are made available for river access, takeout, and recreation sites (Issue II, response 7), funding will subsequently be needed for development of sites. Some sites could be developed in part with dedicated monies from the state "public access to waters" program. However, additional monies will be needed. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should seek river recreation site development monies.
5. As continued implementation of the White Mountain National Forest "Composite Plan" (Issue IV, response 5), additional recreation facilities should be developed if sufficient federal LAWCON monies are available. The 1980 Composite Plan was reviewed by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation and found to be in accordance with the 1977 Maine SCORP.
6. As continued implementation of the efforts of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service at the Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge (Issue IV, response 6), nature interpretation opportunities and other wildlife viewing opportunities should be made available if sufficient federal monies are available.

ISSUE VI. INCREASED COOPERATION AND COORDINATION BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RECREATION SECTORS

Several agencies have authority and responsibility for provision and management of outdoor recreation in Maine. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation is responsible for State Parks, with the exception of Baxter State Park which is administered by the Baxter State Park Authority. The Bureau of Public Lands has responsibility for dispersed, backcountry recreation on the lands they administer. The Bureau of Forestry manages the forest or primitive campsite program in the unorganized townships. The Land Use Regulation Commission zones certain lands in the unorganized territory as recreation resource protection subdistricts.

County government in Maine is not authorized to manage parks. As a result, regional multi-purpose type parks located to meet urban area needs, are often managed by the State Bureau of Parks and Recreation although some are managed by municipalities. Regional recreation planning can be done by Regional Planning Commissions (RPC's). However, RPC's do not have the authority to implement. There have been several legislative attempts in the past to allow counties to develop and manage recreation facilities; all have failed.

Local parks are generally administered by town authorized Recreation and Park Commissions. Some, however, are administered through the local or regional school system. In smaller towns, parks might be administered through a Conservation Commission. In Portland, recreation administration has been placed under the Department of Health and Human Services, while park administration is in the Department of Parks and Public Works.

At the private level, there are several organizations: the Maine Campground Owners Association, the Maine Bicycle Coalition, the New England Trail Riders Association, the Sportsman's Alliance of Maine, the Maine Appalachian Trail Club, the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Maine Audubon Society, the Maine Horse Association, the Maine Sierra Club, the Maine Snowmobile Association, and others. All represent special interests but all have interests in the activities of each other and of public agencies. Activities are only coordinated upon the interest and initiative of an active member.

The Maine Recreation and Park Association is in a position to coordinate some activities. It is a small organization, however, made up primarily of municipal recreation directors, and it does not have a full time executive director or secretary position.

Without an individual or organization responsible for coordination, agencies, both public and private, often undertake recreation projects without the knowledge or participation of other agencies that might have a direct or indirect interest. In the long run, instances of lack of coordination lead to resentment and decreased cooperation.

Recommended Actions

1. To help encourage greater coordination, cooperation, and understanding among the many public and private recreation agencies and organizations and to achieve common goals, the Bureau of Parks and Recreation should organize and sponsor a statewide conference on recreation. Support of the Governor and involvement of the State Development Office, the State Planning Office, the Maine Recreation and Park Association and tourism interests should be sought. Topics for discussion could include user fees, use of volunteers, county parks, tourism, and the feasibility of coordination of statewide recreation issues and activities by one, non-state agency with a full time director.
2. To continue involvement by public and private interests in the outdoor recreation planning process, members of the Advisory Committee created for the 1983 Assessment and Policy Plan will be asked by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation to continue in an advisory capacity for participation in preparation of the two-year Action Plans and in amendments to the five-year Planning Agreement.

3. Many trails in Maine cannot be properly maintained without the continued cooperation of members of private non-profit statewide trail organizations. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should continue to work closely with such organizations as the Maine Appalachian Trail Club and the Appalachian Mountain Club for the protection and management of the Appalachian Trail as well as other pedestrian trail planning, development, and maintenance efforts. The BPR should also continue to work closely with and through the Maine Snowmobile Association and its member clubs in the establishment and maintenance of quality snowmobile trails, and the maintenance of good relations between snowmobilers and private landowners.
4. As one means of maintaining close relationships with municipal recreation directors and of understanding recreation concerns at the local level, the BPR through the Community Parks and Recreation Division should continue to be an active member of the Maine Recreation and Park Association and will participate with the MRPA in programs having a statewide impact on community recreation services.

ISSUE VII. SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR THE HANDICAPPED AND DISABLED AT PARK AND RECREATION AREAS

Some states have undertaken special studies of the recreation needs of the handicapped and disadvantaged. Standards of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI), first published in 1961 and revised in 1980, have been used by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation in design of new facilities. The standards primarily address buildings and structures, but do not address the minor facilities needed for outdoor recreation activities. To bring pre-1961 and some pre-1980 facilities into compliance, an examination of those facilities is needed. Funding must then be requested from the Legislature to implement the needed changes.

The Bureau also uses guidelines published by the former Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, under Section 504 of the Federal Rehabilitation Act. These guidelines and the ANSI standards are both applied to local projects funded under the Land and Water Conservation Fund program.

There are no special, designated parks specifically designed for the handicapped or disabled in Maine. Several states do have special parks, but there has been little demand for such in Maine. The Bureau has been operating under the philosophy of providing handicapped facilities at many popular parks, rather than providing one or two special parks for the handicapped. Federal law requires all programs at State Parks be accessible to the handicapped. Organized handicapped groups are allowed free admission to all day-use State Parks, as are all residents 65 years or older.

Recommended Actions

1. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should request adequate funding in fiscal year 1984 to study all its facilities in terms of access and use by handicapped persons. The study will be completed prior to formulation of budget requests for fiscal year 1985/86. ANSI standards and guidelines prepared by the former Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service will be used in the study.
2. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should request the funds necessary to bring its facilities into compliance with the above standards, consistent with the recommendations of the study.
3. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should continue to require the application of ANSI standards and HCRS guidelines to local projects receiving assistance from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and the Municipal Recreation Fund.

ISSUE VIII. NATURE AND HISTORICAL INTERPRETIVE TRAILS AND PROGRAMS

Nature interpretive programs are provided by the State Bureau of Parks and Recreation at Wolf Neck Woods, Mt. Blue State Park, and Sebago Lake State Park. Historical interpretive displays, including one museum, are provided at 18 historical memorials administered by the Bureau. One area, Colonial Pemaquid, has been the site of extensive digs in recent years. Though it receives considerable use now, it needs to be redesigned to better accommodate visitors.

The Bureau of Parks and Recreation has recently engaged an Interpretive Specialist in an effort to provide broader interpretive services and programs at its facilities. The person in this position will guide the Bureau in increasing its emphasis of the natural and historical programs presented at its facilities.

The Bureau would like to provide nature interpretive facilities and programs at several other parks, but has had difficulty due to inadequate funding. An endowment gift to create a perpetual fund for such a program was recently given to the Bureau. A broader program, based at Wolf Neck Woods, will be developed with funds from the endowment.

Nature Conservancy and Maine Audubon sites are used for nature interpretation and programs at the local level. Maine Audubon has considered an arrangement with the Bureau of Parks and Recreation to provide programs at selected State Parks, but there are no programs presently.

Overall, there were 50 miles of designated nature interpretive trail in Maine in 1980. Nevertheless, deficiencies were identified in the Assessment and Policy Plan for most Planning Districts of the State and for 25 of the 53 municipalities of 5,000 or more residents.

The National Park Service designates National Historic Landmarks and National Natural Landmarks and maintains a National Register of Historic Places. There are 25 designated Historic Landmarks, 10 designated Natural Landmarks, 595 registered Historic Places, and 65 Historic Districts in Maine.

Recommended Actions

1. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should request adequate funds to carry out an historical interpretive program at its historical sites, both for those sites and for the region.
2. The Colonial Pemaquid parcel at Pemaquid administered by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation has been the site of extensive restoration excavations in recent years. It is also a favorite place to visit by those interested in history. Restoration is nearly complete. The BPR should seek adequate monies from the 111th Legislature to complete development of Colonial Pemaquid.
3. Nature interpretations is needed at several state parks where it is not now provided. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should utilize the endowment fund granted it to establish the Wolf Neck Woods Natural History and Environmental Studies Program to assist in the presentation of natural history interpretation at other parks as well.
4. Findings presented in the Regional Analysis chapter indicate that there are nature trail deficiencies throughout the state. New facilities to meet deficiencies could be provided at both the state and local level. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation and municipalities should work with the Maine Audubon Society and The Nature Conservancy for assistance in nature interpretive programs at the state and local level.

ISSUE IX. FAMILY CAMPGROUNDS AND PRIMITIVE CAMPSITES IN CERTAIN AREAS OF THE STATE

There are over 300 private family or transient campgrounds in Maine. Many of these provide elaborate facilities such as hot showers, electric hookups, pools, and indoor recreation halls.

There are 12 state parks with camping facilities, plus public camping in the Allagash Wilderness Waterway, Baxter State Park, Acadia National Park, and the Evans Notch District of the White Mountains National Forest. Campsites at these areas tend to be less elaborate than those at most private campgrounds.

Forest or primitive campsites are maintained in much of the unorganized area by the Bureau of Forestry on private lands. In addition, North Maine Woods, Inc. manages over 600 primitive campsites in northwestern Maine on private land. Overnight fees are charged at most primitive campsites, although some maintained by the Bureau of Forestry are still free.

In the past, the forest campsite program by the Forestry Bureau was able to meet most of the demand for primitive camping. The program is greatly reduced today because of constraints on spending. Some sites are now managed on a fee basis by the private sector. No one person or office in the Bureau of Forestry is designated to oversee coordination and planning for operation and maintenance of the forest campsite program.

Lands assembled and/or managed by the Bureau of Public Lands, both coastal and inland, offer resources for additional primitive and family camping opportunities, as well as other multi-recreational opportunities. The Bureau of Public Lands should coordinate an examination of all lands it administers to determine the best recreational uses of each parcel, which parcels should be developed and/or managed for recreation, and which agencies should manage the parcels.

The Bureau of Parks and Recreation has a policy of not providing family campgrounds that would directly compete with one or more established, quality private campgrounds in the immediate vicinity. Overall, the Bureau of Parks and Recreation attempts to fill the need for a more primitive family camping experience unattractive to private capital. Primitive campsites are needed on Jewell Island in Casco Bay and in the Round Pond, Telos section of the Allagash Waterway (a staging campground for Waterway users).

Recommended Actions

1. To properly oversee the management of primitive campsites leased to the state, a maintenance plan and program is needed as well as a coordinator to initiate a public relations campaign to reduce litter and trash at campsites. The Department of Conservation should seek the necessary monies for a position of forest campsite coordinator.
2. To better serve the public in areas of the state where there are few campgrounds available, the Bureau of Parks and Recreation should request funds for the development of a staging campground at the beginning of the Allagash Waterway and for development of primitive campsites on Jewell Island in Casco Bay. Jewell Island is presently informally used by campers.
3. The Bureau of Public Lands administers over 100,000 acres of consolidated public lands with recreation value, especially for primitive camping and backwoods trail use. The Bureau of Public Lands should undertake a recreational potential study of all lands it administers, inland and coastal, to establish development and management priorities. The potential of such lands for primitive camping should be identified.

ISSUE X. FUNDING FOR LOCAL INDOOR RECREATION BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES IN CERTAIN AREAS OF THE STATE, ESPECIALLY RURAL AREAS

In the on-going planning process for the 1982 Plan, indoor recreation deficiencies were identified for many small communities within several recreation plans done by Regional Planning Commissions. The deficiency usually identified was for a new indoor hall or community center or the rehabilitation of an existing hall or center. In many parts of the State this deficiency was identified as a very high priority.

There are no federal or state monies available to assist municipalities in provision of indoor facilities other than use of the Land and Water Conservation Fund for enclosed ice skating rinks and swimming pools. The Municipal Recreation Fund can be used to fund indoor facilities to a maximum of \$5,000 (50 percent State and 50 percent local), but there presently is no money in the fund.

Recommended Actions

1. Existing educational buildings and facilities often present the best opportunity for a place for indoor recreation. When indoor recreation deficiencies are identified, the Community Parks and Recreation Division of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation should assist municipalities in attempting to obtain use of an educational building for indoor recreation.
2. Certain other existing buildings and facilities also present an opportunity for a place for indoor recreation. If educational facilities are not available, the Community Parks and Recreation Division of the BPR should then work with municipalities in attempting to obtain use of these buildings for indoor recreation. If such buildings need rehabilitation for indoor recreation use, the BPR should consider rehabilitation funding of high priority sites through the Municipal Recreation Fund if sufficient funds are available.
3. Where educational and other buildings or facilities are not available, the Bureau of Parks and Recreation should consider funding of high priority new buildings and facilities through the Municipal Recreation Fund if sufficient funds are available.

ISSUE XI. REPAIR AND MAINTENANCE OF BACKCOUNTRY HIKING TRAILS

Maine's extensive system of 1,146 miles of backcountry hiking trails is maintained by a variety of organizations. The Appalachian Mountain Club maintains about 31 percent of the mileage, primarily on private land. The Maine Appalachian Trail Club maintains most of the Appalachian Trail in Maine - 280 miles+. Trails within Baxter State Park, Acadia National Park, and several State Parks are maintained primarily by park management personnel.

Trail maintenance is labor intensive and expensive. With current budget problems public agencies find it difficult to maintain the quality and safety of trails. Public agencies are increasingly turning to cooperative agreements with private non-profit agencies to maintain trails. The private agencies in turn rely primarily on volunteers. Although there is little need for new trails, existing trails must receive scheduled maintenance and repair to maintain quality and safety. Especially in need of maintenance are trails that lead to abandoned fire lookout towers, many of which are in dis-repair.

Maine is a destination state for hiking enthusiasts. The wide variety of terrain, from coastal hills and mountains to the White Mountains, and semi-wilderness characteristics, attract many non-resident hikers.

There are no special public funding programs to provide for trail maintenance. In the past, the Youth Conservation Corps (YCC) and the Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) have been used to maintain trails. These programs have been discontinued.

Emphasis in recent years has been on the relocation and long-term protection of the Appalachian Trail. Under the Maine Trails System Act of 1973, the Bureau of Parks and Recreation is responsible for protection of the A.T. The Maine Appalachian Trail Club has been delegated authority and responsibility by the National Park Service and the Maine Bureau of Parks and Recreation to (1) determine the permanent location of the A.T. footpath, (2) delineate an appropriate protective corridor along the footpath, and (3) present to and discuss with landowners proposals for acquisition by the State or the N.P.S. for development and management rights within the corridor sufficient to permanently protect the natural surroundings of the Trail.

The M.A.T.C. in cooperation with the Appalachian Mountain Club, Baxter State Park, and the Bureau of Parks and Recreation, is in the process of developing guidelines and detailed standards for trail management. This Local Management Plan will be the basis of a preliminary agreement between these organizations and the National Park Service. The Local Management Plan will be incorporated into the overall A.T. management strategy of the National Park Service.

Recommended Actions

1. Because of limited staff and repair monies, some public agencies have a difficult time maintaining publically owned pedestrian trails. By cooperative agreements, public agencies could grant to private non-profit trail organizations the right to maintain certain publically owned trails. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should use this procedure on certain trails owned by the State where desirable.
2. Through agreement the Bureau of Parks and Recreation has given certain planning and maintenance rights concerning the Appalachian Trail in Maine to the Maine Appalachian Trail Club (MATC). The MATC is responsible for completion of its work on the Local Management Plan for the Appalachian Trail in Maine. The BPR and the MATC should seek timely adoption and signing of the completed plan by all cooperating parties.

3. Certain abandoned firewarden trails provide excellent opportunities for short-distance hiking in Maine. Most are not properly being maintained. The Bureau of Parks and Recreation should pursue identification of the most important of these trails and methods by which they could be properly maintained.

ISSUE XII. EDUCATIONAL/PROMOTIONAL/TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES

The Community Recreation Division of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation was formed in the early 1970's to provide technical and general assistance to municipal recreation program directors and committees. Because of a large growth in professional recreation programs at the municipal level, the Division has expanded from one position to 2 1/2 positions.

Responsibilities of the Division have included administration of the Municipal Recreation Fund, administration of Land and Water Conservation Funds for local projects, and engineering assistance with municipal recreation development projects. The Division has also periodically distributed an information newsletter.

The Division today is known as the Community Parks and Recreation Division. Its responsibilities are (1) federal aid projects, (2) state aid projects, (3) technical assistance for recreation planning, (4) coordination of community-oriented recreation efforts, (5) liaison with various recreation organizations, and (6) promotion of community recreation efforts. Assistance in negotiation of cooperative agreements between towns and private recreation groups falls within these responsibilities.

A Community Recreation Advisory Board has been formed by the Division to explore methods of improving recreational opportunity at the local and regional level. Other duties of the Board are to (1) review and prioritize Municipal Fund projects as funding is available, (2) assist Bureau personnel in establishing funding priority of community sponsored Land and Water Conservation Fund projects and (3) explore alternative funding methods for local recreation activities and facilities.

Recommended Actions

1. Federal review of administration of the LAWCON program in Maine recommended an expanded "outreach" program to adequately inform state and local agencies eligible to receive LAWCON funds of the availability of funds, methods to apply for use of funds, etc. The Community Parks and Recreation Division of the BPR should expand an outreach program to include a newsletter printed and distributed quarterly; formulation of an objective, logical priority system to rate municipal projects submitted for LAWCON funding; and an increase in communications with such organizations as the Maine Recreation and Park Association, the State Planning Office, the Department of Education, the Maine Municipal Association, Regional Planning Commissions, and Resource Conservation and Development Districts. The proposed outreach program is attached as Appendix Exhibit S of this document.

2. Operation and maintenance expenditures were discussed under Issue I as a current outdoor recreation problem. One method of reducing expenditures at the local level is for two or more towns to jointly develop and maintain projects that will serve the residents of all the towns involved. The Community Parks and Recreation Division should encourage cooperative agreements between two or more towns or between towns and private recreation groups that will reduce the level of expenditures for all parties and result in a quality facility.
3. Short and long-range project costs can also be reduced by having good facility and maintenance cost data to work with before a project begins. The Community Parks and Recreation Division should gather and analyze cost data from previously funded local LAWCON projects and make such data available to municipalities for their use in planning a new project.
4. Technical assistance has been provided in the past by the Department of Transportation to municipalities regarding the designation and/or development of bicycle commuter routes. The Department of Transportation should continue this program as long as adequate staffing and financial assistance capabilities remain.
5. Technical assistance has been provided in the past by the Department of Human Services to municipalities and private groups regarding the establishment of senior citizen centers and associated facilities and programs. The Department of Human Services should continue this program as long as adequate staffing and financial assistance remain.

ISSUE XIII. PUBLIC ACCESS TO WATER BODIES, ESPECIALLY THE COAST

Presently there are two programs to provide increased access to water for recreation. One is the dedicated revenue "public access to waters" program administered by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation. The second is the coastal access program administered through the State Planning Office with federal Coastal Zone Management (CZM) monies.

About \$300,000 annually has been available for acquisition, development, and maintenance of boat access sites through the "public access to waters" program. Since inception of the program, 123 state sponsored and assisted sites have been provided. Money for this program is derived from a portion of the state tax on gasoline. Because of reduced use of gasoline by motorists, there has been a decrease in funds to the program in recent years.

A large portion of monies available are now utilized for maintenance of state sites. To more efficiently use existing monies, the Bureau has given priority to assisting municipalities in providing new sites, with the provision the municipality or other qualified organization maintain the site after it is developed.

Because of state funding problems, the Bureau should consider development of a procedure to work with municipalities and fish and wildlife wardens to identify high priority sites for development. Based upon boat access findings in this document, the Bureau should give high priority to seeking sites in southern Maine and along the coast to and including Penobscot Bay.

Through the CZM program administered by the State Planning Office, a coastal access study has recently been undertaken. Access issues will be discussed by region and categories. The supply and demand for each category will be evaluated. The study categories include extensive recreation (hiking, wilderness camping, island exploration, nature appreciation, etc.), intensive recreation (swimming, picnicking, boating, walking, etc.) and commercial (clamming, worming, and fishing access). Surveys of users will be conducted.

Also through the CZM program, federal monies are available to aid in establishment of estuarine sanctuaries. An estuarine sanctuary has been approved for establishment at Laudholm Farm in Wells. The 251 acre site to be purchased and operated by the Town of Wells, would be preserved and protected for scientific, educational and recreational purposes. A private non-profit Association has accepted the responsibility of seeking donations to be used by the Town to match the federal monies available for land acquisition.

A "Public Facilities for Boats Plan" was done by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation in 1976. The Plan guides the public access program of the Bureau but it is too narrow in scope to aid the CZM program.

A related coastal problem is the impact of development on coastal beach resources. Such development could substantially impact the quantity and quality of recreation available on the coast. Coastal residential population grew by 43.4 percent between 1970 and 1980 as compared to a total state population increase of 13.1 percent in the same period. Over one-half of the state's population lives in the coastal area which comprises less than 12 percent of the state's land area. In addition, out-of-state visitors create more pressure for development of seasonal residences.

There is a need to mitigate or prevent coastal development impacts on traditional coastal recreational opportunities. The problem is best addressed by environmental agencies such as the Department of Environmental Protection and by municipalities through their planning and zoning responsibilities.

Recommended Actions

1. The State Planning Office will complete the coastal access survey early in 1983. Applicable recommendations should be incorporated by the Bureau of Parks and Recreation into the next Action Program, to be completed in October, 1983.
2. As indicated in the background and summary and Issue I, Action 3, boat access sites, both coastal and inland, should be provided to water bodies through the Bureau of Parks and Recreation Public Access to Waters Program as requested by towns and qualified private organizations if suitable management is arranged.
3. An opportunity exists for the State of Maine to assist the Town of Wells in acquisition and proper management of a coastal estuarine sanctuary at Laudholm Farm. Using federal funds provided in the National Estuarine Sanctuary program, the 251 acre site would be preserved and protected for educational and recreational purposes. A private non-profit association has accepted the responsibility of seeking donations for the Town to match the federal monies available for land acquisition. The State Planning Office and the Bureau of Parks and Recreation will work with Wells to assist in the acquisition and proper management of this parcel. Matching monies will come primarily from private donations.

ISSUE IDENTIFICATION QUESTIONNAIRE

Please take a few minutes to complete the following. Your input is important in identifying recreation issues which should receive attention in the 1981 Action Program and in the 1982 State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).

Below is the list of the subjects discussed in this document. Please look over the entire list and then, for each, indicate by the appropriate number, how important you feel the subject is. If you feel important subjects have been omitted, please add them to the end of the list.

We will use your completed questionnaire, with others received, to determine the subjects which should receive the greatest attention at the first meeting of the SCORP Advisory Committee as indicated in the letter accompanying this paper.

extremely important - 3

not important - 1

important - 2

don't know - 0

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Rating</u>
1. Funding for acquisition of outdoor recreation lands.	_____
2. Funding for development of outdoor recreation lands.	_____
3. Funding for repair and maintenance of existing parks and recreation areas.	_____
4. Funding for local indoor recreation areas and facilities.	_____
5. Funding for operations and programs at existing parks and recreation areas.	_____
6. Competition between public and private recreation areas.	_____
7. Technical and engineering experience at the local level.	_____
8. Nature interpretive programs and trails.	_____
9. Historical interpretive programs.	_____
10. Protection of Maine's unique natural areas.	_____

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Rating</u>
11. Public campground needs.	_____
12. Day-use swimming beach needs.	_____
13. Picnic area and facility needs.	_____
14. Boat access site needs.	_____
15. Quality of snowmobile trails.	_____
16. Walking, backpacking, or hiking needs.	_____
17. Cross-country ski trail needs.	_____
18. Equestrian (horseback riding) trail needs.	_____
19. Bicycle path and route needs.	_____
20. Downhill skiing trail and facility needs.	_____
21. Dirt trails for motorized trail biking.	_____
22. Coordinated tourism programs for information and education.	_____
23. Protection of river recreation values.	_____
24. Shifts in use because of gasoline shortages and prices.	_____
25. Special facilities for the handicapped, senior citizens, and disadvantaged.	_____
26. Cooperation and coordination between the public and private recreation sectors.	_____
27. Impact of park and recreation areas on local government services.	_____
28. Long-range planning.	_____
29. Road access to remote recreation areas.	_____
30. Management of the primitive campsite program.	_____
31. Search and rescue.	_____
32. Motorized and non-motorized trail user conflicts.	_____
33. Recreation opportunities are needed in certain municipalities for field, courts, and winter activities.	_____

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Rating</u>
34. Playgrounds are needed in certain locations.	_____
35. Fishing and hunting opportunities are needed in certain areas.	_____
36. Golfing opportunities are needed in certain areas.	_____
37. _____	_____
38. _____	_____
39. _____	_____
40. _____	_____

Return to:

Bureau of Parks and Recreation
 Planning and Research Division
 Station #19
 Augusta, Maine 04333

APPENDIX EXHIBITS

- A. Plans and Studies Since 1977
- B. State Parks and Memorials
- C. State Sponsored and Assisted Boat Launching Sites
- D. Maine Forest Campsites
- E. Wildlife Management Areas
- F. Highway Rest Areas
- G. Nature Conservancy Preserves
- H. Downhill Skiing Areas
- I. Golf Courses
- J. Exercise Trails
- K. Racquetball Courts
- L. Indoor Tennis
- M. Indoor Ice Skating
- N. Indoor Swim Pools Open To The Public
- O. Participation and Preferences
- P. Coastal Beaches
- Q. Maine State Trails System Act
- R. Appalachian Trail
- S. Maine LAWCON Outreach Program
- T. Implementation Techniques
- U. Maine Rivers Policy
- V. Problems and Needs of Indian Tribes

APPENDIX EXHIBIT A
Plans and Studies Since 1977

Department of Conservation Publications

- Maine Bureau of Parks and Recreation. Central Maine Survey.
June, 1977.
- _____. Summary, Northern Maine Snowmobile Study.
September, 1977.
- _____. Camping Visitation at Maine State Parks.
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- _____. Maine Resident Outdoor Recreation
Participation and Preferences. May, 1978.
- _____. Penobscot River Study Summary.
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- _____. Results of 1977 Survey of Visitors to 34 Maine
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- _____. State Park Economic Impact Study.
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- _____. The Allagash Wilderness Waterway in the 1970's.
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In Maine, 1978. Lloyd Irland, Bureau of Public Lands.
December, 1980.
- _____. Recreation Management Plan for Portions of the
East Branch and West Branch of the Penobscot River and
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- _____. Timber Harvesting In the One Mile Zone of the
Allagash Wilderness Waterway. 1982.
- _____. St. Pierre, James A. The Maine Coast: Recreation
and Open Space - Recommendations for Consideration. Pre-
pared for the Committee on Coastal Development and
Conservation, and the Bureau of Parks and Recreation.
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- . Public Access to the Coast of Maine. September, 1978.
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- Penobscot Valley Regional Planning Commission. Outdoor Recreation Needs Assessment - 1981. June, 1981.
- Greater Portland Council of Governments. Outdoor Recreation. for the Bureau of Parks and Recreation. August, 1981.
- Bureau of Public Lands. The Unregistered Coastal Islands. A Management Plan. July, 1978.

Other Publications

- U. S. Department of the Interior. Assessment of Management Alternatives: Isle Au Haut - Acadia National Park. National Park Service. July, 1977.
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May, 1979.
- U. S. Department of the Interior. The Third Nationwide Outdoor Recreation Plan. Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service. December, 1979.
- U. S. Department of the Interior. Areas of Important Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Concept Plan. State of Maine. November, 1980.
- AbT Consultants. New York - New England Recreation Demand Study. 1980.
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- Baxter State Park Authority. A Profile of Users, Activities, and User Attitudes, 1979. February, 1981.
- Land and Water Resources Center. Maine's Prime Recreational Lakes. University of Maine at Orono. April, 1981.
- State Planning Office. Maine's Whitewater Rapids and their relevance to the Critical Areas Program. April, 1981.
- Trudeau, Philip, Godfrey, Paul J., Timson, Barry S. Beach Vegetation and Oceanic Processes Study of Popham State Park Beach, Reid State Park Beach, and Small Point Beach. Time and Tide Resource Conservation and Development Project. September, 1977.

APPENDIX EXHIBIT B
State Parks and Memorials

State Parks and Memorials
Administered by Bureau of Parks and Recreation

Park/Memorial	Location	Acres	Major Use
Allagash Wilderness Waterway	Piscataquis and Aroostook Counties	22,840	canoe, camp
Andrews Beach	Portland (Long Is.)	16	swim
Appalachian Trail	Elliotsville Plt.	1,216	hiking
Aroostook	Presque Isle	579	camp, swim, picnic
Augusta Arboretum	Augusta	16	undeveloped
Bangs Island	Cumberland	55	LTF&W
Battery Gosselin	Castine	1	historic
Beaver Park	Lisbon	338	LTT
Bible Point	T3 R3 WELS	27	historic
Bigelow Preserve	T3 R3 BKP WKR	8,472	trails
Birch Point Beach	Owls Head	56	undeveloped
Blueberry Hill	Rome	71	scenic overlook
Bradbury Mountain	Pownal	297	camp, picnic, trails
Branch Lake	Ellsworth	1,273	undeveloped
Bunganut Pond	Lyman	142	swim, LTT
Camden Hills	Camden, Lincolnville	5,470	camp, picnic, trails
Carver's Island	Vinalhaven	15	LTF&W
Clark Cove	Harpswell	21	undeveloped
Cobscook Bay	Edmunds Twp.	868	camp, picnic
Colburn House	Pittston	7	historic
Cold Stream Beach	Enfield	14	swim, picnic, LTT
Colonial Pemaquid	Bristol	18	historic
Crescent Beach	Cape Elizabeth	189	swim, picnic
Damariscotta Lake	Jefferson	19	swim, picnic
Drews Lake	New Limerick	2	undeveloped, boat access
Eagle Island	Harpswell	17	historic
Eastern Head	Trescott	263	undeveloped
Farm Island	Moosehead Lake	980	undeveloped <i>life estate</i>
Ferry Beach	Saco	119	swim, trails
Fish River Island	Fort Kent	6	undeveloped
Fort Baldwin	Phippsburg	45	historic
Fort Edgecomb	Edgecomb	3	historic
Fort George	Castine	3	historic
Fort Halifax	Winslow	1	historic
Fort Kent	Fort Kent	8	historic
Fort Knox	Prospect	124	historic, picnic
Fort McClary	Kittery	28	historic, picnic
Fort O'Brien	Machias	2	historic
Fort Point/Pownal	Stockton Springs	154	historic, picnic
Fort Popham	Phippsburg	8	historic, picnic
Fort St. George	St. George	3	historic
Fort Webber/Fort Is.	Boothbay	38	undeveloped, LAMC <i>could have more</i>
Fort William Henry	Bristol	2	historic
Gleason Point	Perry	100	boat access, ballfield, LTT
Grafton Notch	Grafton Twp.	3,192	picnic, trails
Haystack Mtn.	Castle Hill	215	trail, LTT
Hermon Pond	Hermon	24	swim, picnic
Holbrook Island	Brooksville	1,230	informal trails <i>dead rehub development</i>

Park/Memorial	Location	Acres	Major Use
Jewell Island	Cumberland, Portland	128	undeveloped
John Paul Jones	Kittery	2	historic
Katahdin Iron Works	T6 R9 NWP	18	historic
Kettle Cove	Cape Elizabeth	67	trails
Lake Pennessewassee	Norway	47	swim, picnic, LTT
Lake St. George	Liberty	354	camp, swim, picnic
Lamoine Beach	Lamoine	13	swim, LTT
Lamoine	Lamoine	55	camp, picnic
Laudholm Farm	Wells	198	undeveloped
Lily Bay	TA2, R13 & 14 WELS	925	camp, swim, picnic
Little Chebeague Is.	Cumberland, Portland	86	undeveloped
Little Concord Pond	Woodstock	558	undeveloped
Little Ossipee River	Limington	1,193	undeveloped
Lobster Cove	Boothbay Harbor	10	picnic, LTT
Long Pond	Mt. Vernon, Rome	63	undeveloped
Mere Point	Brunswick	1	historic
Merrymeeting Bay	Bowdoinham	435	LTF&W
Middle Pond	Hiram, Denmark, Sebago	1,888	undeveloped
Montpelier	Thomaston	4	historic
Moose Point	Searsport	147	picnic
Mount Blue	Weld	1,289	camp, swim, picnic
Mount Waldo	Frankfort	124	undeveloped
Moxie Falls	T1 R5 BKP EKR	217	undeveloped
Nickerson Lake	Linneus, New Limerick	10	swim, picnic, LTT
Owls Head Light	Owls Head	13	picnic, sightsee
Peacock Beach	Richmond	100	swim, picnic
Peaks-Kenny	Dover-Foxcroft	813	camp, swim
Pequawket Pond	Limington	38	swim, picnic, LTT
Pickering Cove	Deer Isle	106	undeveloped ^{LTT}
Pleasant River Lake	Beddington	338	undeveloped
Popham Beach	Phippsburg	555	swim, picnic
Quoddy Head	Lubec	532	picnic, trail
Range Pond	Poland	753	swim, picnic
Rangeley Lake	Rangeley	742	camp, swim, picnic
Reid	Georgetown	771	swim, picnic
Roque Bluffs	Roque Bluffs	274	swim, picnic
Runaround Pond	Durham	144	LTT
Sabatis Island	Bridgton	15	undeveloped
Saco River	Brownfield	4	canoe access/takeout
Salmon Falls	Buxton	61	LTT
Scarboro Beach	Scarborough	5	swim
Scarboro River	Scarborough	55	LTT, LTF&W
Sebago Lake	Casco, Naples	1,338	camp, swim, picnic
Shell Heaps	Damariscotta	4	undeveloped
Songo Locks	Naples	1	picnic
Spectacle Pond	Vassalboro	251	undeveloped ^{LTF&W}
Squaw Bay	T2 R6 BKP EKR	12	undeveloped
Squaw Mountain	T2 R6 BKP EKR	2,258	ski, trails
Storer Garrison	Wells	1	historic
Sugarloaf Islands N&S	Phippsburg	3	undeveloped
Swans Falls	Fryeburg	47	camp, canoe access, LAMC
Swan Lake	Swanville	67	swim, picnic
Trout Pond	Stoneham	727	undeveloped
Two Lights	Cape Elizabeth	41	picnic

Park/Memorial	Location	Acres	Major Use
Tyler Pond	Augusta, Manchester	128	undeveloped
Vaughan Woods	South Berwick	165	picnic, trails
Warren Island	Islesboro	70	camp, picnic
Wilson Pond	Wilton	62	swim, picnic, LTT
Wolf Neck Woods	Freeport	243	picnic, trails
Woodbury Pond	Litchfield	17	swim, picnic

LTT - Leased to town for management

LTF&W - Leased to the Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife for management

LAMC - Leased to Appalachian Mountain Club for management

APPENDIX EXHIBIT C
State Boat Launching Sites

State Sponsored and Assisted Boat
Launching Sites

Town	Water Body	Administered By	Parking	
			Cars	Rigs
Acton	Great East Lake	State		12
Acton	Horn Pond	State		8
Auburn	Lake Auburn	Municipal		20
Augusta	Kennebec River	Municipal	8	18
Baileyville	St. Croix River	Private		8
Baldwin	Sand Pond	Municipal		6
Bar Harbor	Frenchman Bay	Municipal	no designated	parking
Bath	Kennebec River	Municipal		32
Beaver Cove Plt.	Moosehead Lake	State	17	23
Belgrade	Great Pond	State		15
Belgrade	Messalonskee Lake	State		16
Biddeford	Saco River	State	10	24
Biddeford	Saco River	Municipal		16
Boothbay	Linekin Bay	Municipal	4	7
Bowdoinham	Cathance River	Municipal		8
Bridgton	Long Lake	State		10
Bristol	Pemaquid River	State	16	26
Brownfield	Saco River	State	32	5
Brunswick	New Meadows River	Municipal	30	25
Brunswick	Middle Bay	Municipal		4
Casco	Sebago Lake	State	28	28
Cherryfield	Narraguagus River	Municipal		4
Cherryfield	Narraguagus River	Municipal		6
Chesterville	Egypt Pond	State		4
Damariscotta	Damariscotta River	Municipal	10	30
Danforth	Grand Lake	Municipal		8
Denmark	Hancock Pond	Municipal		6
Dover-Foxcroft	Sebec Lake	Municipal	6	32
Eagle Lake	Eagle Lake	State		16
Eastbrook	Molasses Pond	Municipal		6
East Machias	Gardner Lake	Municipal		10
Edmunds Twp.	Cobscook Bay	State		5
Eliot	Piscataqua River	Municipal		40
Ellsworth	Graham Lake	Private		4
Ellsworth	Green Lake	Private		6
Ellsworth	Union River	Private	20	9
Embden	Embden Pond	State		8
Enfield	Cold Stream Pond	Municipal		8
Falmouth	Highland Lake	State	5	
Fayette	Tilton Pond	Municipal		2
Fort Kent	Black Lake	State	8	13
Franklin	Georges Pond	Municipal		4
Fryeburg	Lovewell Pond	State		8
Fryeburg	Saco River	Municipal	32	
Gardiner	Kennebec River	Municipal		12
Glenwood Plt.	Wytopotlock Lake	State		12
Greenville	Moosehead Lake	Municipal	8	33
Greenwood	South Pond	Municipal		6
Hallowell	Kennebec River	State		8
Hartland	Great Moose Lake	State		6
Hope	Alford Lake	Private		8
Jonesport	Chandler Bay	State	12	8
Lamoine	Frenchman Bay	State		12

Town	Water Body	Administered By	Parking	
			Cars	Rigs
Lamoine	Frenchman Bay	Municipal	17	6
Liberty	Lake St. George	State		4
Limestone	Trafton Lake	Municipal		14
Lincoln	Long Pond	Municipal		10
Lincoln	Mattanawcook Lake	Municipal		10
Lincoln	Penobscot River	Municipal		10
Lincoln Plt.	Aziscohos Lake	Private		20
Linneus	Nickerson Lake	State		10
Litchfield	Buker Pond	Municipal		4
Litchfield	Woodbury Pond	State		11
Lubec	Johnson Bay	State	10	14
Madison	Wesserunsett Lake	Municipal		6
Medway	Penobscot River	Municipal		8
Milbridge	Narraguagus River	State	10	7
Monmouth	Cobbosseecontee Lake	State		12
Monmouth	Cochnewagon Lake	Municipal		7
Monmouth	Wilson Pond	Municipal		4
Mt. Vernon	Echo Lake	State		11
Mt. Vernon	Long Pond	State		12
Mt. Vernon	Taylor Pond	State	8	
New Limerick	Drews Lake	State		6
Newport	Sebasticook Lake	Municipal		10
Norridgewock	Kennebec River	Municipal		8
Norway	Pennesseewassee Lake	Municipal		8
Orland	Toddy Pond	State		10
Orono	Pushaw Lake	Municipal		12
Palermo	Sheepscot Pond	Private		10
Penobscot	No. Bay & Bagaduce River	Municipal		4
Poland	Lower Range Pond	State	28	28
Portage	Portage Lake	Municipal		12
Portland	Casco Bay	Municipal		16
Presque Isle	Arnold Brook Lake	Municipal		10
Presque Isle	Echo Lake	State	10	10
Presque Isle	Presque Isle Stream	State		6
Princeton	Lewy Lake	Municipal		8
Rangeley	Rangeley Lake	State	21	21
Rangeley	Rangeley Lake	Municipal		8
Readfield	Maranacook Lake	State	8	18
Readfield	Torsey Pond	State		4
Richmond	Kennebec River	Municipal		12
Robbinston	St. Croix River	State		12
Rockland	Rockland Harbor	Municipal		41
Rockport	Rockport Harbor	Municipal	10	8
Sabattus	Sabattus Pond	Municipal	20	14
St. Agatha	Long Lake	Municipal	30	14
St. George	Port Clyde	Municipal	no designated parking	
St. George	Tenants Harbor	Municipal		8
Scarborough	Nonesuch River	State		10
Searsmont	Quantabacook Pond	State		4
Searsport	Searsport Harbor	Municipal		35
Skowhegan	Kennebec River	State		15
Smithfield	North Pond	State		4
So. Orrington	Penobscot River	State		10
So. Portland	Fore River	Municipal		44
Stockholm	Little Madawaska R.	Municipal		6
Stockton Springs	Stockton Harbor	Municipal		14

Town	Water Body	Administered By	Parking Cars	Rigs
Swans Island	Jericho Bay	Municipal		4
Township "C"	Richardson Lake	Municipal		20
T1 R9	Ambajejus Lake	Private		16
Union	Seven Tree Pond	Municipal		6
Vanceboro	Spednik Lake	State		8
Vassalboro	Three Mile Pond	State		13
Verona	Penobscot River	State		10
Vinalhaven	Isle Au Haut	Municipal		4
Waterboro	Little Ossipee Pond	Municipal		4
Weld	Webb Lake	State	52	52
West Paris	Moose Pond	State		5
Westport Island	Sheepscot River	State		2
Wilton	Wilson Lake	Municipal		4
Winthrop	Maranacook Lake	Municipal		12
Woodstock	Bryant Pond	State		6

State - State Administration
Municipal - Municipal Administration
Private - Private Administration

APPENDIX EXHIBIT D
Maine Forest Campsites

Maine Forest Campsites

Location	Site Name	Picnic Tables
T30, MD	Upper Cranberry Lake	7
T31, MD	Machias River	10
T35, MD	Sebec Lake	10
T34, MD	Bracey Pond	3
T34, MD	Deer Lake	7
T34, MD	Eagle Lake	3
T5, R1 NBPP	Junior Lake	3
T5, ND	Fourth Machias Lake	3
T40, MD	Middle Oxhead Lake	7
T4, ND	Duck Lake	4
T4, ND	Upper Chain Lake	6
T4, ND	Middle Unknown Lake	12
T1, R2 (Dyer)	St. Croix River	2
T1, R3 (Lambert Lake)	St. Croix River	2
T6, ND	Pocumeus Lake	12
T27, ED	Clifford Lake	3
T5, R1	Scraggley Lake	6
T6, R1	Pleasant Lake	14
T5, ND	West Grand Lake	4
T6, R7 WELS	Seboeis Stream	9
T6, R7 WELS	Sawtelle Brook	1
T6, R7 WELS	"Camp Colby"	1
T7, R8 WELS	Scraggley Lake	0
T16, R5 WELS	Square Lake "High Back"	1
T16, R5 WELS	Square Lake "Limestone Point"	2
T16, R5 WELS	Square Lake "Salmon Point"	1
T16, R5 WELS	Square Lake "Barstow Brook"	1
T3, R7 WELS	"Whetstone Falls"	5
T3, R7 WELS	"Lunk'soos Camp"	2
T4, R3 WELS	Mattawamkeag Lake	1
T9, R5 WELS	Number 9 Lake	8
T7, R17 WELS	Baker Lake	2
T7, R17 WELS	Baker Lake	1
T8, R15 WELS	Wadleigh Pond	3
T8, R16 WELS	Desolation Pond	1
T1, R5 WBKP	Alder Stream	2
T3, R4 BKP WKR	Dead River "Big Eddy"	2
T3, R5 BKP WKR	Spencer Lake	2
T5, R6 BKP WKR	Rock Pond	2
T2, R6	Big Squaw	17
Elliotsville Plt.	Little Wilson Stream	7
T1, R13 WELS	Bear Brook	5
T2, R13 WELS	Ragged Lake	2
T3, R12 WELS	Chesuncook Lake "Cardesa Point"	3
T3, R12 WELS	Chesuncook Lake "Mouser's Island"	2
T4, R11 WELS	"Old Duck Pond Storehouse"	4
T4, R11 WELS	Harrington Lake	8
T4, R13 WELS	Chesuncook Lake "Sandy Point"	2
T4, R13 WELS	Chesuncook Lake "Cunningham Brook"	2
T5, R13 WELS	Chesuncook Lake "Boom House"	2

Location	Site Name	Picnic Tables
T4, R13 WELS	Umbazooksis Stream	0
T4, R13 WELS	Gero Island	0
T4, R13 WELS	Gero Island	0
T1, R2 NBKP	"Socatean Point"	7
T1, R2 NBKP	"Toe of the Boat"	1
Little W NBKP	"Seboomook Point"	4
T3, R14/15 WELS	"Norcross Brook"	2
East Middlesex Canal Grant	Little Duck Cove	1
East Middlesex Canal Grant	Big Duck Cove	1
East Middlesex Canal Grant	Big Duck Cove	1
Days Academy Grant	Big Duck Cove	1
Days Academy Grant	"Smith Farm, Kelly Wharf"	2
Kineo Grant	"Hardscrabble Point"	7
T1, R14 WELS	"Roach Farm Wharf"	2
T1, R14 WELS	"Spencer Bay Narrows"	1
T1, R14 WELS	"Lucky Point"	1
T1, R14 WELS	Roach River	1
T1, R14 WELS	"Center Island"	1
T1, R14 WELS	"Fox Island"	1
T1, R14 WELS	Cowan Cove	2
TA, R14 WELS	Spencer Bay Narrows	1
TA, R14 WELS	Doughnut Cove	2
TA, R14 WELS	Doughnut Cove	2
Sugar Island	Galusha Cove	2
Deer Island	Rand Beach	2
Moose Island	"Poverty Point"	3
Moose Island	N end island	5
Sandbar Tract	Lambs Cove Island	1
T2, R6 BKP WKR	Love Jack	6
Brighton Plt.	Smith Pond	3
Dallas Plt.	S. Branch of Dead River	8
T1, R4 NBKP	"7 Mile Hill"	2
T5, R17	Lost Pond	1
T2, R4 NBKP	Love Brook	5
T2, R4 NBKP	Canada Falls Lake	15
T3, R5 NBKP	Long Pond	6
East Middlesex Grant	Lobster Lake	3
T4, R18	Snake Camp	4

Source. Maine Forest Campsites, Maine Department of Conservation, 1980

APPENDIX EXHIBIT E
Wildlife Management Areas

Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife
Wildlife Management Areas

Area Name	Location	Acres
Newfield WMA	Shapleigh/Newfield	4400
Brownfield WMA	Brownfield/Fryeburg/Denmark	5527
Kezar Pond Lot	Fryeburg	1.5
Scarborough WMA	Scarborough, Old Orcard Beach	3016
Peaks Island WMA	Portland	23
Northwest River WMA	Sebago	47
Steep Falls WMA	Standish/Baldwin	2215
Gray Game Farm	Gray	125
Steve Powell (Swan Island)	Perkins TWP	1570
Powell Lot	Dresden	200
Oakes Lot	Bowdoinham	6
Ruffingham WMA	Montville, Searsmont	610
Frye Mtn. WMA	Montville	5176
Weskeag WMA	Rockland/So. Thomaston	533
Muddy River WMA	Topsham	169
Eastern River Access Lot & Lily Lot	Dresden	7
Muddy River Access Lot	Topsham	5
Bachman Lot	Bowdoinham	150
Kelley WMA	Dresden/Alna	700
Scammon WMA	Eastbrook/Franklin	1813
H. Mendall WMA	Frankfort/Prospect	221
Jonesboro WMA	Jonesboro	713
Great Works WMA	Edmunds Twp.	640
Pennamaquam WMA	Pembroke	293
Orange River WMA	Whiting	588
Pleasant River Salt Marsh	Columbia Falls	24
Englishman's River	Roque Bluffs	120
Back Bay Marsh	Milbridge	86
Chesterville WMA	Chesterville	466
Madawaska WMA	Palmyra	295
Taki Pond WMA	Emden	297
St. Albans WMA	St. Albans	542
Mercer Bog WMA	Mercer	95
Augusta/Windsor WMA	Augusta	2710
Gawler Lot	Belgrade	240
Redmond Lot	Fairfield	195
Ridgecrest Land	Cambridge	375
Penobscot/Piscataquis WMA	Dover/Foxcroft, Charleston, Garland, Atkinson	4304
Sandy Point WMA	Stockton Springs	543
Old Farm Pond WMA	Maxfield, Howland	1200
Manuel WMA	Hodgdon	4994

APPENDIX EXHIBIT F

Highway Rest Areas

Maine Department of Transportation Rest Areas

Town	Area Name	Picnic Tables
Alfred	Alfred Pines	5
Alfred	Jordan's Spring	2
Athens	Wesserunsett Stream	10
Auburn	Town Line	16
Augusta	INT 95 N bound rest area	15
Avon	Spruce Mountain	6
Baldwin	Hiram Falls	8
Bethel	Riverside	14
Bingham	Arnold 's Way	12
Blue Hill	Blue Hill	5
Bridgton	Moose Pond	3
Brownville	Whetstone Brook	6
Byron	Coos Canyon	6
Calais	St. Croix View	10
Caribou	Prestile Hill	11
Carrabassett Valley	Carrabassett River	6
Castle Hill	Haystack	6
Clifton	Clifton	6
Crawford	Crawford Rest	4
Dexter	Wassookeag Lake	4
Dixfield	Newton Brook	12
Dyer Brook	Dyer Brook	8
Eagle Lake	Eagle Lake	8
Edmunds Twp.	The Evergreen	6
Ellsworth	Ellsworth Falls	6
Ellsworth	Ellsworth Woods	6
Eustis	Eustis Ridge	5
Farmington	Farmington Falls	6
Fort Kent	St. John View	3
Greenbush	Greenbush	5
Greenville	Greenville	10
Greenwood	Greenwood Shores	8
Guilford	Lower Bridge	4
Hampden	INT 95 N bound rest area	12
Hampden	INR 95 S bound rest area	12
Harpswell	The Gurnet	3
Hersey	Hale Brook	3
Houlton	INT 95 rest area	15
Jackman	Attean View	3
Jonesboro	Blueberry Hill	4
Kennebunk	Kings Highway	12
Kingsbury Plt.	Kingsbury Pond	10
Kittery	INT 95 N bound rest area	75
Lebanon	Lebanon	6
Limington	Limington Rapids	8
Lincoln	Birch Grove	9
Macwahoc Plt.	Molunkus Stream	3
Madawaska	Mount Carmel	6
Madrid	Smalls Falls	21
Mattawamkeag	Mattawamkeag Woods	6

Town	Area Name	Picnic Tables
Medway	INT 95 N bound rest area	9
Medway	INT 95 S bound rest area	9
Milbridge	Cherryfield Hill	4
Moscow	Wyman Lake	8
Newcastle	Sherman Lake	16
New Gloucester	Gloucester Hill	3
New Vineyard	Lemon Stream	4
North Berwick	Varney Crossing	3
Northport	Northport	6
Norway	Big Penneesseewassee	4
Old Town	INT 95 N bound rest area	10
Old Town	INT 95 S bound rest area	9
Orient	Orient Woods	3
Otisfield	Twin Bridges	8
Oxford	Rock-0-Dundee	7
Parsonfield	Ossipee Trail	12
Perry	45th Parallel	6
Pittsfield	Phillips Corner	7
Pittsfield	INT 95 N bound rest area	13
Pittsfield	INT 95 S bound rest area	14
Raymond	Panther Run	8
Robbinston	St. Croix River	10
Rockport	Glen Cove	17
Searsmont	Acadia Trail	14
Sebec	The Ledges	7
Sedgwick	Caterpillar Hill	2
Sidney	INT 95 S bound rest area	9
Skowhegan	Kennebec Banks	11
Standish	Sticky River	5
Standish	Sebago Lake	6
Sullivan	Long Cove	6
The Forks Plt.	The Forks	5
Topsfield	East Musquash	4
TA-R7 WELS	Dolby Flowage	2
T1-R5 WELS	Gulliver Stream	6
T1-R6 WELS	INT 95 N bound rest area	9
T1-R7 WELS	Grindstone	4
T2-R5 WBKP	Sarampus Falls	6
T2-R6 BKP WKR	Parlin Pond	4
T3-R2 WELS	Bells Field	6
T4 IP	Twin Lakes	3
T5-R3 NBKP	The Falls	4
T7-R5 WELS	Cold Spring	3
T8-R5 WELS	Camp Violette	4
T9-R5 WELS	The Oxbow	3
T10 SD	Tunk Lake	11
T15-R6 WELS	Hedgehog Mountain	6
T16-R4 WELS	Carlestrom Hill	8
T16-R4 WELS	Carry Brook	6
T29 MD	Devereaux	4
Vassalboro	Three Mile Pond	14
Verona	Verona Island	10

Town	Area Name	Picnic Tables
Wallagrass Plt.	Soldier Pond	6
Waterford	Crooked River	3
West Bath	US 1 E bound rest area	12
West Bath	US 1 W bound rest area	12
West Paris	Snow Falls	11
Whitefield	Coopers Mills	3
Wilton	Pleasant View	9
Windham	The Pines	6
York	Post Road	7

APPENDIX EXHIBIT G

Nature Conservancy Preserves

Nature Conservancy Preserves

Preserve Name	Location	Acres
Appleton Bog	Appleton	85
Bald Head	Arrowsic	296
Bar Island	Tremont	13
Barred Island	Deer Isle	2
Basket Island	Cumberland	9
Bass Rock	Bristol	12
Big Garden Island	Vinalhaven	25
Big White Island	Vinalhaven	25
Bradbury Island	Deer Isle	142
The Brothers/Hay Ledge	Port Clyde	20
Butler	Kennebunk	6
Crockett Cove Woods	Stonington	100
Crystal Bog	Crystal, Sherman	3793
Damariscove Island	Boothbay Harbor	209
A. H. Dayton Natural Area	T41, T4 ND	29
Doughty	Harpswell	42
Douglas Mountain	Sebago	169
Dram Island	Sorrento	6
Eustis	Georgetown	43
East Plummer Island	Addison	10
Fernalds Neck	Camden/Lincolnville	315
Flint Island	Harrington	170
Great Wass Island	Beals	1541
Harkness	Rockport	5
The Hermitage	T7 R10	35
Heron Island	Phippsburg	9
Indian and Fowl Meadow Islands	Emden	32
Indian Point/Blayden	Bar Harbor	110
Ketterlinus	Tremont	20
Lane's Island	Vinalhaven	43
La Verna	Bristol	119
Long Island	Lubec	118
Long Porcupine Island	Gouldsboro	125
Mark Island	North Haven	36
Marshall	Arundel	181
Mill Creek Natural Area	Falmouth	20
Mill Cove	South Portland	31
Montsweag	Woolwich	45
Moose River	Rockwood Pt.	82
Morse Mountain	Phippsburg	30
Mullen Woods	Newport	115
Musquash Pond	Jefferson	235
Osborn/Finch	Waldoboro	11
Placentia Island	Frenchboro	500
Plummer Point	South Bristol	73
Redin's Island	Kennebunkport	8
Ritchey	Portland	60
Round Island	Stonington	36
Sabra Creeper Hill	Stow	65
St. Clair Tract	Northport	240
Salt Pond	Bristol	78
Seboeis River Gorge	T6 R7 WELS, T5 R7 WELS	673
Sheep Island	Deer Isle	5
Ship Island	Tremont	10

Preserve Name	Location	Acres
Shipstern Island	Harrington	8
Simonton Corner Quarry	Rockport	11
Smith Island	Vinalhaven	8
Step Falls	Newry	24
Stone Island	Machiasport	60
Sucker Brook Watershed	Lovell	33
Trumpet Island	Tremont	1
Turtle Island	Winter Harbor	136
Upper Goose Island	Harpswell	94
Vaughn's Island	Kennebunkport	48
Wreck Island	Stonington	80

APPENDIX EXHIBIT H

Downhill Skiing Areas

Downhill Skiing Areas

Facility Name	Location	Daily Capacity -Persons-
Abbott Hill	Dexter - M	200
Baker Mountain	Bingham	300
Beaver Hill	Springvale	300
Big Rock	Mars Hill	1000
Black Mtn. of Maine	Rumford - M	600
Camden Snow Bowl	Camden - M	1200
Colby Ski Area	Waterville	400
Eaton Mountain	Skowhegan	1000
Evergreen Valley	Stoneham	1500
Fort Kent	Fort Kent	500
Gould Academy	Bethel	200
Hathaway	East Millinocket - M	200
Hebron Ski Area	Hebron	200
Kents Hill	Kents Hill	400
Lost Valley	Auburn	1500
May Mountain	Island Falls	1000
Mt. Abram	Bethel	1500
Mt. Gile	Auburn	100
Mt. Hermon	Carmel	800
Mt. Jefferson	Lee	500
Northmen Ski Slope	Caribou - M	400
Pinnacle Ski Slope	Pittsfield	200
Pleasant Mountain	Bridgeton	2000
Powder House Hill	South Berwick - M	200
Quoggy Joe Ski Area	Presque Isle	400
Saddleback Mountain	Rangeley	1000
Snow Mountain	Winterport	500
Spruce Mountain	Livermore Falls	400
Squaw Mountain	Greenville - S	2000
Sugarloaf USA	Kingfield	3500
Sunday River Skiway	Bethel	2700
Tater Mountain	Temple	200
Titcomb Slope	Farmington	400
White Bunny Ski Slope	Fort Fairfield - M	400

M - Municipal Ownership

S - State Ownership

APPENDIX EXHIBIT I

Golf Courses

Golf Courses

Course Name	Location	Holes	
		Private	Municipal
Air Naval Station	Brunswick	9 (Federal)	
Apple Valley	Lewiston	9	
Aroostook Valley	Fort Fairfield	18	
Augusta	Manchester	18	
Bangor Municipal	Bangor		18
Bath	Bath	9	
Bethel Inn	Bethel	9	
Birch Point	Madawaska	9	
Blink Bonny	Sorrento	9	
Blue Hill	Blue Hill	9	
Boothbay Region	Boothbay	9	
Bridgton Highlands	Bridgton	9	
Brunswick	Brunswick	18	
Bucksport	Bucksport	9	
Cape Arundel	Kennebunkport	18	
Caribou	Caribou	18	
Carmel Valley	Carmel	9	
Castine	Castine	9	
Causeway	Southwest Harbor	9	
Cliff	Ogunquit	9	
Cobbossee Colony	Monmouth	9	
Cobscook Bay	Edmunds Twp.	9 (State)	
Country View	Brooks	9	
Dexter Municipal	Dexter		9
Dutch Elm	Arundel	9	
Evergreen Valley	Lovell	9	
Fairlawn	East Poland	18	
Fort Kent	Fort Kent	9	
Foxcroft	Dover-Foxcroft	9	
Freeport	Freeport	9	
Goose River	Rockport	9	
Gorham	Gorham	18	
Grandview	Palmyra	9	
Great Cove	Roque Bluffs	9	
Great Chebeague	Great Chebeague Island	9	
Green Acres	Canton	9	
Green Valley	Canton	9	
Grindstone	Winter Harbor	9	
Hampden	Hampden	9	
Hermon	Hermon	18	
Hillcrest	Millinocket	9	
Houlton Community	Houlton		9
Inland Winds	Limestone (Loring Air Force Base)	9 (Federal)	
Island	Deer Isle	9	
J. W. Parks	Pittsfield	9	
Katahdin	Milo	9	
Kebo Valley	Bar Harbor	18	
Kenduskeag Valley	Kenduskeag	9	
Lake Kezar	Lovell	9	
Lakeview	Burnham	9	
Lakeview	Houlton	9	
Lakewood	Skowhegan	9	

Course Name	Location	Holes	
		Private	Municipal
Maple Lane	Livermore	9	
Martindale	Auburn	18	
Mattawamkeag	Mattawamkeag	9	
Meadowhill	Farmingdale	9	
Mountain View	Moose River Twp.		9
Mount Kineo	Kineo	9	
Naples	Naples	9	
Natanis	Vassalboro	18	
North Aroostock Rec. Ctr.	Caribou		9
Northeast Harbor	Northeast Harbor	9	
North Haven	North Haven	9	
Northport	Northport	9	
Norway	Norway	9	
Oakdale	Mexico	9	
Old Orchard Beach	Old Orchard Beach	9	
Paris Hill	Paris Hill	9	
Penobscot Valley	Orono	18	
Pine Hill	Brewer	9	
Pineridge	Waterville		9
Pinewood Camps	Canton	9	
Piscataquis	Guilford	9	
Pleasant Hill	Scarborough	9	
Poland Spring	Poland	18	
Ponderosa	Westbrook	18	
Portland	Falmouth	18	
Presque Isle	Presque Isle	9	
Prospect Hill	Auburn	18	
Prouts Neck	Scarborough	18	
Province Lake	Parsonfield	9	
Purpoodock	Cape Elizabeth	18	
Mingo Springs	Rangeley	18	
Rivermeadow	Westbrook	9	
Riverside	Portland		27
Rockland	Rockland	18	
Saco/Biddeford	Saco	9	
Saint Croix	Calais	9	
Salmon Falls	Bar Mills	9	
Samoset	Rockport	18	
Sanford	Sanford	9	
Sebasco Shores Acres	Bath	9	
Sebasticook	Newport	9	
South Portland Municipal	South Portland		9
Springbrook	Leeds	18	
Squaw Mtn.	Greenville Jct.	9	
Summit Springs	Poland	9	
Tarratine Club	Islesboro	9	
Tidewater	Trenton	18	
Twin Falls	Westbrook	9	
VA-JO-WA	Island Falls	9	
Val Halla	Cumberland	9	
Waterville	Waterville	18	
Wawenock	Walpole	9	
Webhannet	Kennebunk	18	

Course Name	Location	Holes	
		Private	Municipal
Western View	Augusta	9	
White Birches	Ellsworth	9	
Willowdale	Scarborough	18	
Wilson Lake	Wilton	9	
Woodlawn Terrace	Holden	9	
York Golf & Tennis	York	18	

APPENDIX EXHIBIT J

Exercise Trails

Exercise Trails

<u>MUNICIPALITY</u>	<u>COURSE NAME</u>	<u>KILOMETERS TRAIL</u>
Saco	Middle School	2
Wells	Wells Recreation Area	2
Cape Elizabeth	Fort Williams Park	3
Cumberland	Greely High School	1
Falmouth	Baxter School	3
Falmouth	Gilsland Farm	2
Portland	Baxter Blv.	3
Augusta	University Maine Augusta	4
Caribou	North Caribou Recreation Area	3
Saint Agatha	St. Agatha Town Park	1
Falmouth	Plummer-Motz School	2
Limestone	Loring Air Force Base	2

APPENDIX EXHIBIT K

Racquetball Courts

Racquetball Courts

Municipality	Facility Name	Courts
Bangor	Holiday Health and Racquet Club	10
Brunswick	Brunswick Tennis and Racquetball	4
Windham	Racquetball and Health Club	6
Kennebunk	Meadow's Racquet and Recreation Center	2
Portland	The Tennis Racquet	8
South Paris	Hillside Racquetball and Health Club	6
South Portland	Mall Playoff Club	8
Topsham	Merrymeeting Racquet & Swim Club	7
Bangor	Bangor YMCA	2
Augusta	Augusta YMCA	2
Orono	University of Maine at Orono	4
Augusta	University of Maine at Augusta	1
Old Town	Old Town/Orono YMCA	2
Lewiston	Andy Valley Racquet Club	10
Lewiston	Central Maine Racquet Club	4
Rumford	Greater Rumford Community Center	1
Camden	Camden Area YMCA	1
Augusta	Capitol Tennis	8
Augusta	Flight Two	2
Sanford	YMCA	1
Machias	University of Maine	1
Saco	Court Yard Racquetball	9
Biddeford	Racquetball of Southern Maine	6
Presque Isle	Club	8

APPENDIX EXHIBIT L

Indoor Tennis

Indoor Tennis

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Facility Name</u>	<u>Courts</u>
Portland	The Tennis Racquet	9
Falmouth	Tennis of Maine	9
Lewiston	Central Maine Tennis	9
Bangor	Bangor Indoor Tennis	4
Augusta	Capital Tennis	4
Kennebunk	The Meadows Racquetball and Recreation Center	4
Waterville	The Club	5
Waterville	Colby College Field House	4
Caribou	Caribou Youth Center	4
Brunswick	Brunswick Tennis & Racquetball	6
Damariscotta	Central Lincoln County Recreation Center	2
Madawaska	Community Center	2
Houlton	Community Park	4
Hampden	Indoor Tennis	4
Rockport	Samoset Resort	1

APPENDIX EXHIBIT M

Indoor Ice Skating

Indoor Ice Skating

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Facility Name</u>	<u>Square Meters</u>
Dover-Foxcroft	Municipal Skating Rink	13,219
Houlton	Community Park	24,073
Presque Isle	Forum (Fairgrounds)	15,725
Madawaska	Community Center	17,000
Yarmouth	North Yarmouth Academy	17,000
Lewiston	Central Maine Youth Center	17,000
Orono	Harold A. Alford	17,000
Hallowell	Kennebec Arena	17,000
Biddeford	Biddeford Ice Arena	17,000
Waterville	Colby College Rink	17,000
Brunswick	Dayton Arena, Bowdoin College	17,000

APPENDIX EXHIBIT N

Indoor Swim Pools Open To The Public

Indoor Swim Pools Open To The Public

<u>Municipality</u>	<u>Pool Name</u>	<u>Square Feet</u>
Auburn	YMCA	1200
Augusta	Veterans Administration Hospital	2500
Augusta	YMCA	2624
Augusta	YMCA	1814
Bangor	Husson College	2250
Bangor	YMCA	2332
Bangor/Brewer	YWCA	2257
Bar Harbor	Mount Desert YMCA	2052
Bath	YMCA	2150
Belfast	Community Pool	3000
Big Squaw Twp.	Squaw Mountain Lodge	1910
Boothbay Harbor	YMCA	3870
Brunswick	Bowdoin College	2250
Brunswick	Naval Air Station	2626
Camden	YMCA	2100
Cape Elizabeth	High School	1306
Castine	Maine Maritime Academy	889
Cumberland	Greely High School	5400
Hebron	Hebron Academy	1800
Lewiston	YMCA	2625
Limestone	High School	2980
Limestone	Loring Air Force Base	780
Old Town	Community Pool	3391
Orono	University of Maine	3758
Perry	Pleasant Point Reservation	2100
Portland	Boys Club	3456
Portland	Reiche School Community Center	2354
Portland	Riverton School Community Center	3704
Portland	YMCA	2624
Portland	YWCA	1814
Pownal	Pineland Center	1152
Presque Isle	Northern Maine	3391
Rockport	Samoset Resort	1800
Sanford	YMCA	2700
South Portland	Boys Training Center	2500
South Portland	Municipal Pool	2700
Topsham	Merrymeeting Racquet & Swim Club	2250
Waterville	Boys Club	1500
Waterville	Colby College	6150
Westbrook	Junior High School	3150

APPENDIX EXHIBIT O

Maine Resident Outdoor Recreation

Participation and Preferences

PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED ACTIVITIES BY PLANNING DISTRICT
(Percentage of Respondents and Average Number of Participation Days)

Activity	State		Southern		Cumberland		Mid-Coast		Eastern		Androscoggin		Kennebec		Penobscot		Northern	
	%	X	%	X	%	X	%	X	%	X	%	X	%	X	%	X	%	X
<u>Winter Activities:</u>																		
Downhill Skiing	12.3	12.1	14.3	10.0	14.9	11.1	7.1	11.3	8.6	12.6	15.1	17.6	10.9	10.3	12.6	8.9	11.4	15.4
Cross Country Skiing	9.4	11.0	8.0	10.5	11.3	11.6	5.1	9.5	6.0	14.8	12.3	12.6	8.6	12.9	11.2	7.9	8.7	9.3
Snowmobiling	26.3	20.0	24.6	17.1	14.5	15.7	18.6	11.1	31.9	18.5	31.1	20.7	33.2	20.1	29.8	27.6	32.1	21.4
Ice Fishing	12.6	7.8	12.6	7.8	6.5	7.8	10.9	8.4	17.2	8.1	11.8	6.3	18.5	8.4	15.8	6.2	10.1	9.8
Camping	4.2	8.6	3.4	6.0	3.6	6.6	3.2	16.2	2.6	8.0	3.3	11.1	5.2	16.2	5.1	5.1	7.1	4.0
<u>Summer Activities:</u>																		
Swimming-Lake	58.7	25.1	58.9	24.1	58.8	23.7	43.6	21.3	55.2	32.4	68.9	23.6	62.4	24.2	64.7	29.8	48.6	21.9
Swimming-Ocean	32.3	13.5	49.1	17.3	47.1	17.9	24.5	14.9	28.4	12.8	41.7	7.8	25.7	9.0	20.0	11.3	8.2	5.8
Picnicking	68.3	13.7	64.0	13.5	65.5	13.9	66.0	13.4	70.7	14.5	70.1	15.5	63.5	11.8	74.4	14.0	75.0	12.8
Sailing	10.5	11.9	14.3	13.7	11.3	10.6	12.2	15.2	15.5	11.3	11.4	9.1	6.6	6.1	9.8	17.3	3.6	7.4
Canoeing	20.7	10.9	24.0	9.8	18.5	6.8	15.4	15.1	15.7	10.1	24.2	11.9	21.3	10.4	24.7	11.5	17.9	15.1
Motorboating	34.2	16.9	30.9	13.4	30.5	14.2	30.1	20.7	37.9	20.6	36.4	13.2	37.0	17.2	37.7	21.5	34.5	16.2
Fishing-Lake	27.5	15.4	25.1	13.7	20.7	10.9	17.9	16.8	25.4	21.1	34.1	14.1	34.6	15.2	35.2	17.3	24.1	18.3
Fishing-Stream	20.3	13.3	15.4	10.3	17.5	8.9	10.9	19.6	14.0	24.4	21.4	11.2	19.5	13.8	28.0	12.3	35.5	16.3
Fishing-Ocean	11.9	10.9	19.4	9.9	14.0	8.1	17.9	12.3	13.9	20.8	8.1	7.4	8.7	9.6	8.5	12.0	5.2	10.2
Bicycling	40.7	33.2	46.3	32.3	41.8	35.7	26.3	32.3	36.2	24.3	44.2	37.5	37.1	24.5	45.1	33.8	44.3	39.5
Horseback Riding	8.1	15.7	10.3	7.1	9.5	12.6	5.8	15.8	6.9	19.6	9.4	17.1	9.0	23.3	4.2	12.9	8.6	20.7
Trail Biking	7.4	23.9	7.4	32.1	5.5	17.1	5.2	36.9	5.2	34.3	7.6	27.8	9.1	16.5	10.7	17.3	7.1	28.9
Hiking	10.5	7.3	12.0	11.7	12.4	4.4	3.8	9.8	6.0	7.7	14.6	8.7	8.1	4.6	12.6	8.9	10.0	3.6
Mountain Climbing	11.6	3.6	9.1	4.6	12.7	2.8	5.1	6.1	12.9	4.8	22.6	4.2	6.7	4.2	11.6	2.2	9.3	2.7
Camping	30.9	14.7	25.7	15.0	23.3	14.5	24.4	14.8	25.2	17.3	36.3	19.6	38.1	11.5	37.7	14.5	35.0	11.1
Nature Walking	39.5	18.9	43.4	15.0	37.1	17.3	35.1	18.2	44.0	21.6	42.9	20.8	37.1	19.2	40.5	23.9	37.1	13.7
	(1,500)		(175)		(275)		(156)		(116)		(212)		(211)		(215)		(140)	

Source: Leisure Time Use and Preference Study; Northeast Markets, Inc., April 1977

LOCATION OF RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF RESPONDENTS - STATEWIDE

(Percentage Distribution of Respondents)

Activity	% Who Participate	Location of Activity						
		Back Yard %	Camp %	Commercial Facility %	State Park %	Out-of-State %	Combination %	Other %
Winter Activities:								
Cross-Country Skiing	9.4	14.3	2.9	16.4	5.0	.7	12.9	47.9
Camping	4.2	1.6	34.9	6.3	6.3	11.1	4.8	34.9
1st Other Activity:								
Bowling	15.7	----	----	82.2	----	2.2	----	15.6
Summer Activities:								
Swimming-Lake	58.7	1.7	30.7	12.4	14.4	2.6	7.3	30.9
Swimming-Ocean	32.3	.8	4.8	18.7	26.6	4.0	4.8	40.3
Picnicking	68.3	11.2	11.6	8.0	22.7	3.1	20.7	22.6
Sailing	10.5	1.3	23.4	7.1	2.6	8.4	3.2	53.9
Canoeing	20.7	1.3	25.6	7.5	4.2	3.6	6.5	51.3
Motorboating	34.2	.8	35.8	10.4	4.7	2.6	3.5	42.2
Fishing-Ocean	11.9	2.3	5.1	12.6	5.1	2.3	3.4	69.1
Bicycling	40.7	12.0	1.5	7.9	.3	1.2	4.8	72.3
Backpack Hiking	10.5	1.9	7.7	5.1	18.6	14.7	9.0	42.9
Camping	30.9	.7	18.0	10.7	18.7	8.3	12.8	30.9
Nature Walking	39.5	13.4	9.6	7.4	11.1	4.5	13.4	40.7
Horseback Riding	8.1	17.5	----	31.7	1.7	.8	1.7	46.7
1st Other Activity:								
Water Sports	14.8	----	28.1	12.5	----	6.3	6.3	46.9
	(1,500)							

Source: Leisure Time Use and Preference Study, Northeast Markets, Inc., April 1977

PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED ACTIVITIES BY AGE OF RESPONDENT
(Percentage of Respondents and Average Number of Participation Days)

Activity	State		14 to 18		19 to 24		25 to 34		35 to 44		45 to 54		55 to 64		65 and Over	
	%	X	%	X	%	X	%	X	%	X	%	X	%	X	%	X
<u>Winter Activities:</u>																
Downhill Skiing	12.4	12.1	29.2	17.2	26.3	9.7	13.3	11.0	10.8	11.5	6.0	7.1	----	----	.5	17.0
Cross-Country Skiing	9.4	11.0	13.7	12.5	12.9	8.6	14.1	13.0	6.2	8.2	8.0	10.3	3.7	3.2	2.1	10.5
Snowmobiling	26.3	20.0	57.7	28.9	38.1	19.9	28.4	15.8	29.4	17.6	17.4	15.3	9.2	13.7	3.6	19.1
Ice Skating	20.1	9.9	53.6	15.9	27.3	7.5	25.8	8.1	18.0	5.5	8.5	8.2	3.1	3.6	1.0	3.5
<u>Summer Activities:</u>																
Swimming-Pool	21.9	19.3	48.5	19.6	28.9	18.9	25.4	15.6	26.4	25.2	14.0	22.0	6.7	13.4	1.6	32.0
Swimming-Lake	58.7	25.1	81.5	38.9	76.3	24.3	76.5	21.4	65.3	23.7	44.3	21.6	33.7	21.5	16.7	24.6
Swimming-Ocean	32.3	13.5	52.1	12.6	38.3	20.3	43.6	11.8	35.2	11.9	24.6	14.2	14.9	12.1	6.8	12.8
Picnicking	68.3	13.7	60.7	10.4	66.0	13.6	79.9	15.7	75.8	15.1	68.2	14.8	62.6	10.4	51.3	11.5
Canoeing	20.7	10.9	36.9	11.9	27.3	9.7	27.3	8.2	15.5	16.1	14.9	13.4	12.3	8.5	12.3	20.8
Motorboating	34.2	16.9	56.0	19.4	42.8	17.2	36.6	12.1	32.1	20.9	30.3	20.2	25.2	15.1	16.2	18.7
Tennis	18.6	17.9	47.0	18.6	25.9	18.6	25.0	17.9	16.5	16.7	7.0	19.5	3.1	6.6	1.0	13.5
Golf	10.0	17.8	12.5	17.5	10.4	11.8	11.7	16.8	15.5	20.7	10.0	24.3	10.4	13.6	3.1	23.6
Bicycling	40.7	33.2	89.9	53.7	56.2	29.1	47.8	28.3	42.3	22.8	25.4	19.2	13.5	22.2	6.3	36.3
Hiking	10.5	7.3	26.2	4.8	17.0	7.5	12.5	6.5	5.2	4.7	7.0	14.1	2.5	7.3	2.1	27.5
Mountain Climbing	11.6	3.6	24.4	3.6	17.0	3.7	14.9	3.4	10.3	2.9	7.5	3.5	1.8	3.0	2.6	9.6
Camping	30.9	14.7	53.0	13.9	41.8	15.1	38.4	13.3	26.4	14.5	24.9	15.7	17.2	20.5	8.9	18.2
Nature Walking	39.5	18.9	44.6	13.3	42.3	18.8	46.3	18.0	36.6	16.4	37.8	19.0	33.1	21.3	28.8	31.0
	(1,500)		(168)		(194)		(384)		(194)		(201)		(163)		(192)	

Source: Leisure Time Use and Preference Study, Northeast Markets, Inc., April 1977

PARTICIPATION IN SELECTED ACTIVITIES BY URBAN/RURAL

(Percentage of Respondents and Average Number of Participation Days)

Activity	State		Urban		Rural	
	%	X	%	X	%	X
<u>Winter Activities:</u>						
Swimming	8.9	10.8	11.0	11.4	7.0	9.7
Cross-Country Skiing	9.4	11.0	10.9	10.7	7.9	11.4
Tennis	5.5	9.8	6.8	8.5	4.3	11.8
Basketball	14.7	21.6	15.2	22.6	14.3	20.4
Jogging-Running	16.3	28.2	18.3	26.9	14.3	29.6
Ice Skating	20.1	9.9	22.5	10.6	9.0	9.0
<u>Summer Activities:</u>						
Swimming-Pool	21.9	19.3	28.8	17.8	15.2	21.9
Picnicking	68.3	13.7	68.4	13.6	68.2	13.9
Tennis	18.6	17.9	24.0	17.7	13.4	18.2
Golf	10.7	17.7	12.5	16.8	8.9	19.0
Basketball	12.8	19.4	13.1	20.3	12.5	18.4
Baseball/Softball	22.3	15.2	22.1	14.3	22.4	16.0
Horseshoe Playing	18.4	10.5	16.8	10.2	19.8	10.7
Bicycling	40.7	33.2	46.1	34.4	35.5	31.6
Nature Walking	39.5	18.9	38.4	15.9	40.6	21.6
Jogging/Running	18.6	30.9	18.8	31.6	18.5	30.2
	(1,500)		(737)		(763)	

Source: Leisure Time Use and Preference Study, Northeast Markets, Inc., April 1977

APPENDIX EXHIBIT P

Coastal Beaches

COASTAL BEACHES
Southern Maine Regional Planning Commission

Municipality	Name of Beach	Ownership	Beach Frontage (feet)	Beach Width (feet)	Beach Acres	Parking Capacity Cars	Percent Use by Maine Residents	Status/Remarks
Kittery	Fort Foster	Municipal	500			355		
	Crescent	Private	1940			(all 3)	33	all open to the public
	Seapoint	Private	1760					
York	York Harbor	Municipal	1419					
	Lobster Cove (Cow Beach)	"	792			987 (for all)	12	all open to the public
	Long Sands	"	6860					
	Short Sands	"	1260					
	N. Wadleigh Head	"	1749					
Wells (includes Ogunquit)	Ogunquit Beach	Municipal	8300		85	864	10	open to the public
	Moody	Private	6600			854	15	used by the public
	Wells	"	9800			for	for	used by the public
	Drakes Island & Jetty area	"	4500	100	45	three	three	limited access
	Laudholm	State	1800					undeveloped
Kennebunk	Crescent Surf	Private	3537	55	42			
	Parsons	"	3801		32			very wide beach (Parsons)
	Lords Point	"	700			428	51	
	Oaks Neck	"	1200			(for all)		
	Goochs	Municipal	3346					
	Cleaves Cove	Private	100					
Kennebunkport	Colony	Municipal	720			497	52	
	Goose Rocks	Municipal	9947			(both)		
Biddeford	Curtis Cove	Private	350					
	New Barn Cove	"	1100			127		
	Horseshoe Cove	"	2541			known for		
	Fortunes Rock	Municipal	10600			first four	38	
	Pools Beach	"	800			minimum		open to the public
	Biddeford Pool Hills	Private	8000	(115 Ft.Mun)		200		undeveloped
			5200	(115 Ft.Mun)		500		
Saco	Ferry	Private & State	490					undeveloped
	Bay View	Private	14000			2055	36	
	Kinney Shores	"	(less Ferry)			(less Ferry)		
Old Orchard	Old Orchard	Municipal	16400			3762	21	open to the public

COASTAL BEACHES
Greater Portland Council of Governments

Municipality	Name of Beach	Ownership	Beach Frontage (feet)	Beach Width (feet)	Beach Acres	Parking Capacity Cars	Percent Use by Maine Residents	Status/Remarks
Scarborough	Ocean View Harbor	Private	132			978		
	Black Point Inn	Private	528			for		
	Pine Point	Private	7200			first		used by the public
	Ferry (Back Shore)	Municipal	2640			six		used by the public
	Western Scarborough	Private	3009		27			
	Jordans	Private	7392		137		76	used by the public
	Higgins	State	67			300		open to the public
	Atlantic House	Private	3000					used by the public
Cape Elizabeth	Main (Ram Is. Farm)	Private	1600		24			
	Strawberry Hill	"	2640		30			
	Broad Cove (Ram Is.)	"	627					
	Crescent	State	5029		77	1000	83	open to the public
	Maxwell Cove	Private	363					
	Johns Cove	"	330					
	Ship Cove	"	462					
	South Maiden Cove	"	330					
Spurwink River	"	2310						
South Portland	Willard	Municipal	2200			30	99	open to the public
Portland	East End	Municipal	400				99	
	Eastern Promenade to Fish Point	"				40		polluted? not open
	East Prom. (Fish Pt. to East End)	"	1514			for these two		
	Andrews (Long Is.)	State	930			5		undeveloped
	Other Long Is. beaches	Private	4026					
	Little Chebeague	State	3000					undeveloped
	Martins Point	Private	30					

COASTAL BEACHES
Greater Portland Council of Governments

Municipality	Name of Beach	Ownership	Beach Frontage (feet)	Beach Width (feet)	Beach Acres	Parking Capacity (cars)	Percent Use by Maine Residents	Status/Remarks
Falmouth	no beaches							
Cumberland	Chandler Cove (Chebeague Is)	Private	957					
	between Coleman Cove & Johnson Cove (Chebeague Island)	"	2607					
	North Waldo Point	"	1650					
	North Sturdevant Is.	"	1419					
Yarmouth	Cousins Is. Beach	Private	891					
	Littlejohn Is.	"	1023					
	Wildwood Park	"	2706					
	Lane Island	"	1749					
Freeport	Sandy Beach	Municipal	495					
	Winslow Park	"	297					

COASTAL BEACHES
Southern Mid-Coast Regional Planning Commission

Municipality	Name of Beach	Ownership	Beach Frontage (feet)	Beach Width (feet)	Beach Acres	Parking Capacity (cars)	Percent Use by Maine Residents	Status/Remarks
Brunswick	Thomas Bay (Point)	Private	957					open to the public
	Whites Beach Campground	Private	1732			500		
West Bath	no beaches							
Phippsburg	Cushman	Private	1200			yes-unknown		open to the public
	Hermit Island	"	957			500		campground use only
	Head	"	2200			yes-unknown		open to the public
	Bald Head Cove	"	1122			500		
	Small Point (Cape Small)	"	3000					
	Seawall	"	7260			25		open to the public
	Hunnewell	"	4400					
	Popham	State	8300			440	63	open to the public
	Atkins Bay (Coast Guard Beach)	Private	2442					
	Tottman Cove (Bailey Beach)	"	1122					
	Head Cove	"	330					
	Seal Cove (Cape Small)	"	330					
Arrowsic	no beaches							
Georgetown	Reid 1/2 mile	State	1386			800	70	open to the public
	Reid mile	"	3432			for Reid total		
	Popham Village	Private	1188					
	Indian Point South	"	330					
	Indian Point East	"	792					
	Georgetown Is/Indian Point Neck	"	561					
	Sagadahoc Bay Westarm (4 beaches)	"	2607					
	Sagadahoc Bay head	"	462					
Monhegan Plt.	no beaches							
Nobleboro	Moody's Island cmpg.	Private	76					
Westport	no beaches							
Southport	Capitol Island	Private	858					
	Squirrel Island	"	627					
	Hendricks Head	"	?					

COASTAL BEACHES
Southern Mid-Coast Regional Planning Commission

Municipality	Name of Beach	Ownership	Beach Frontage (feet)	Beach Width (feet)	Beach Acres	Parking Capacity (cars)	Percent Use by Maine Residents	Status/Remarks
Boothbay	Knicker Kane Is.	Municipal	100					
Boothbay Harb.	no beaches							
So. Bristol	no beaches							
Bristol	Pemaquid	Municipal	1485					open to the public
	Pemaquid Restoration	Private/State	1742					poor quality swim beach
	Fish Point	Municipal	412					part of Pemaquid B. - open to public
	Louds Island	Private	1105					
Bremen	no beaches							
Waldoboro	no beaches							
Harpswell	Clark Cove	State	1600					undeveloped
	East Cundy Point	Private	957					
	Bailey I. North	"	673					
	Bailey I. West	"	633					
	Bailey I. Northeast	"	316					
	Peter Cove	"	792					
	Stover Point	"	1188					

COASTAL BEACHES
Eastern Mid-Coast Regional Planning Commission

Municipality	Name of Beach	Ownership	Beach Frontage (feet)	Beach Width (feet)	Beach Acres	Parking Capacity (cars)	Percent Use by Maine Residents	Status/Remarks
Friendship	Cranberry I. SW	Private	2046					
	Cranberry I. West	"	561					
	Friendship I. SW Point	"	462					
	Morse I. South Cove	"	528					
	Morse I. north end	"	1023					
	Hungry Island	"	1023					
	Martin Point	"	726					
Cushing	no beaches							
St. George	Deep Cove (4 beaches)	Private	3003					
So. Thomaston	no beaches							
Owls Head	Birch Point	State	1345					undeveloped
	Lucia Beach	Private	726					
	Crescent	"	3630					
	Holiday (2 parts)	"	2145					
	Owls Head/Harbor Bay	"	2442					
	Coast Guard Light	"	1254					
	Ingraham Hill	"	1023					
Unorganized (part of Muscle Ridge Group)	Pleasant I. east facing at northend	Private	726					
	Pleasant I. towards Bar Island	"	462					
	Pleasant I. towards Graffam Island	"	594					
	Hewitt Islands head	"	363					
	Hewitt I. SE point	"	330					
	Pleasant I. - middle spit	"	396					
	Matinicus Is. Pt.	Halls Cove	Private	726				
Crockett Pt. south		"	1518					
Ginn Point		"	1650					
Rockland	no beaches							
Rockport	Beauchamp Pt. (west side)	Private	726					
	Deadman Point	"	1749					

COASTAL BEACHES
Eastern Mid-Coast Regional Planning Commission

Municipality	Name of Beach	Ownership	Beach Frontage (feet)	Beach Width (feet)	Beach Acres	Parking Capacity (cars)	Percent Use by Maine Residents	Status/Remarks
Camden	Barretts Cove	Municipal	27					
	Camden Harbor (north)	Private	792					
	Camden Harbor SW	"	1023					
	Camden Harbor (head)	"	1419					
	Lands End	Municipal	50					
Lincolnville	Lincolnville	Municipal	500					open to the public
Northport	Bayview Park	Private	152			500		
	Wyman Park	Municipal	198			10		
	Ruggles Park	Private	396			506		
Belfast	no beaches							
Vinalhaven	Lalrey's I.		627					
	Western Roberts Harbor		396					
	Arey Cove (NE of)		627					
North Haven	no beaches							
Islesboro	700 Acre Island		2310					
	Philbrook Cove							
	700 Acre Island (south end)		3729					
	Spragues		500					
	Dark Harbor Pool	Private	125					
Searsport	no beaches							
Verona	no beaches							
Stockton Springs	Sandy Pt. beach	Private	4521					
	Cape Jellison NW	"	2607					
	Cape Jellison NE	"	2541					

COASTAL BEACHES
Hancock County Planning Commission

Municipality	Name of Beach	Ownership	Beach Frontage (feet)	Beach Width (feet)	Beach Acres	Parking Capacity (cars)	Percent Use by Maine Residents	Status/Remarks
Castine	Wilson Point		2706					
	Morse Cove west		1023					
	Town (Wadsworth Cove)	Municipal						open to the public?
Brooksville	Cape Rosier (SW)		429					
Unorganized (south of Brooksville)	Pond Island		462					
Sedgwick	no beaches							
Brooklin	no beaches							
Deer Isle	Southeast Harbor							
	(north side)		1122					includes Goose Cove Lodge & Mariners Park
Stonington	Extension Swim	Municipal						
Isle au Haut	Duck Harbor (north)		528					
	NW Side facing Flake Island		429					
	Merchant I. SE pt.		1749					
	Merchant I. S-1/2		1122					
Swans Island	Hockamuck Head		561					
	Toothacher Cove Head (Fine Sand)		264		2			
	Toothacher Cove		1023					
	Irish Cove		907					
	Marshall Is. (Sand Cove)		561	330				
	Pleasant Island		500					
	Marshall Is. (Carbonate Beach)		?					
Long Island Pt.	Placentia Is. (north)		1353					
	Placentia Is. (NE)		1188					
Blue Hill	Town Park	Municipal						
	Country Club	Private	594					
	Long Island	"	1155					
	Long Island	"	1340					
Surry	Carrying Place Beach	Private	1386					
	The Gatherings Cmpg.	"	297					
Trenton	KOA Campground	Private	990					
Lamoine	Lamoine Beach	State	250			20		open to the public - municipal lease
	Raccoon Cove	Private	1353					includes Marlboro Beach
	Greening Is. SW	"	1122					

COASTAL BEACHES
Hancock County Planning Commission

Municipality	Name of Beach	Ownership	Beach Frontage (feet)	Beach Width (feet)	Beach Acres	Parking Capacity (cars)	Percent Use by Maine Residents	Status/Remarks
Bar Harbor	Sand	Federal	900	72				
	Hadley Cove between Salisbury Cove & Sand Point		1188 3564					includes Mt. Desert Narrows campground
Mount Desert	no beaches							
Tremont	Back Beach	Municipal	264					
Southwest Harbor	no beaches							
Cranberry Isles	no beaches							
Hancock	no beaches							
Sorrento	Bean Island		2211					
Winter Harbor	no beaches							
Gouldsboro	Schoodic Peninsula		1254					
	between Bunkers & Birch Harbors							
	between Birch Harbor & Prospect Point		1188					
	Sand Cove (head)		528					
	Sand Cove (SW)		561					
	Sand Cove (SE)		561					
	Hog Island (SE)		1122					

COASTAL BEACHES
Washington County Planning Commission

Municipality	Name of Beach	Ownership	Beach Frontage (feet)	Beach Width (feet)	Beach Acres	Parking Capacity (cars)	Percent Use by Maine Residents	Status/Remarks
Steuben	no beaches							
Milbridge	cove between Sproul & Ficket Pt.		1518					
Harrington	Trafton Island (eastern)		396					
	Trafton Island (western)		528					
	Dyer Is. Watts Cove		594					
Jonesport	Popplestone		1800					
	Sandy River	Private	1650					
	Roque Island							
	Shorey Cove (North B.)		3800					
	Harbor (Great South)		6369	231				
	Pratt Cove (3 beaches)		2541					
	Great Head)		3102					
	Squire Point)		7755					
Addison	Green Island		1518					
Beals	no beaches							
Jonesboro	no beaches							
Roque Bluffs	Roque Bluffs	State	2300			90		open to the public
	Nepp Point (west)		561					
	Shoppee Point		1914					
	Great Cove		2376					
	Mack Cove		858					
	Johnson Cove		1419					
	Grays		792					
	Grays (north of)		561					
Machias	Davis		3537					
Machiasport	Starboard Cove		2937					
Cutler	west between Cross Is. mainland & NW head		528					
	east same as above		1188					
	Cross Is. Grassy Pt. western most		2310					
	Cross Is. Grassy Pt. eastern most		1914					

COASTAL BEACHES
Washington County Planning Commission

Municipality	Name of Beach	Ownership	Beach Frontage (feet)	Beach Width (feet)	Beach Acres	Parking Capacity (cars)	Percent Use by Maine Residents	Status/Remarks
Cutler (cont)	Cross Is. Harbor mouth		561					
	Cross Is. northern		462					
	Cross Is. NE facing		1188					
	Machias Bay Head (western)		726					
	Machias Bay Head (eastern)		2046					
	Little River (southside)		396					
Trescott Twp.	Sandy Cove (Eastern Head)	State	475					undeveloped
	Whiting Bay (SW Shore)	Private	1518					
Lubec	Bailey's Mistake		3168					part of Cobscook Bay State Park
	Carrying Cove	State	2046					
	West Quoddy Head (causeway)		2376					
	West Quoddy to Woolward Point		5379					
Eastport	no beaches							
Perry	Loring Cove		1518					
	between Loring & Frost Cove		1650					
	Gin Cove (2)		1749					
	Lewis Cove north		561					
	Gleason's Point	State	152			20		Leased to Perry
Robinson	no beaches							
Calais	Miller Point - south		1023					
	Miller Point -north		561					
Whiting	Holmes Bay		1353					

APPENDIX EXHIBIT Q

Maine State Trails System Act

AN ACT Relating to a State Trails System

CHAPTER 264 Public Law

R. S., T. 12, § 602, sub-§ 15, additional. Section 602 of Title 12 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, is further amended by adding a new subsection 15, to read as follows:

15. Maine Trails System

A. The Commissioner of Parks and Recreation shall establish trails on state-owned lands and encourage the establishment of trails on private lands by governmental agencies and private organizations. The commissioner is authorized to negotiate and acquire such interests as may be necessary to establish and protect trails and, after consultation with interested parties, to designate certain trails as components of the Maine Trails System. In order to satisfy the purposes of this subsection, the elements of any trail corridor shall include a right-of-way and may include buffer areas and facilities. The commissioner may acquire fee or lesser interest, such as scenic easement, in the rights-of-way and less-than-fee interest in buffer areas adjacent to the rights-of-way in order to protect the trails from incompatible developments. In all cases such interest shall be acquired to assure both access to the trail and maintenance of appropriate conditions.

If all reasonable efforts to acquire lands or interests therein by negotiation have failed, and public exigency requires it the commissioner may, with the consent of the Governor and Council, utilize the power of eminent domain to acquire such land as is deemed necessary to provide passing via the most direct or practicable connecting trail right-of-way across such lands; provided, that not more than 25 acres in any one mile may be acquired without consent of the owner and such owner or adjacent landowners shall not be precluded from using motorized vehicles across such trails therein in order to maintain reasonable access to their fee or other interests in land.

The commissioner may enter into agreements with private organizations and governmental agencies to provide for the maintenance of established trails. Local and regional governmental agencies and private organizations are encouraged to assume the primary responsibility for the establishment, maintenance and administration of local trails. The commissioner shall, where necessary, coordinate the efforts of governmental agencies and private organizations to establish, maintain and administer trails which are regional in character.

The commissioner may issue such regulations governing the use of the system as required to maintain the purposes of this subsection and compatibility with federal regulations.

B. The Maine Trails System shall consist of:

(1) Recreational trails. Trails designated to provide a variety of recreational opportunities. Recreational trails may be limited to foot, horse or other nonmotorized means of transportation, or motorized means of transportation or combination thereof, as deemed appropriate by the commissioner.

(2) Primitive trails. Trails providing for the appreciation of natural and primitive areas and for the conservation of significant scenic, historic, natural or cultural qualities of the areas through which the trails pass and offering primarily the experience of solitude and self-reliance in natural or near-natural surroundings. Rights-of-way and buffer areas may be established and maintained to further that experience and no use or development shall be permitted which threatens such primitive character. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as excluding from a primitive trail system areas of development, provided that such areas are deemed by the commissioner to be relatively insignificant compared to the system as a whole, or that such development either is not likely to remain or leave a lasting mark or is integral to the trail system itself. Primitive trails may be restricted to foot traffic, including hiking, snowshoeing and skiing, except in those areas where the trails are on existing roads. The Appalachian Trail shall be included as a primitive trail in the Maine Trails System and other trails may also be included.

(3) Facilities Camp sites, shelters and related public-use and management facilities to the extent that they do not interfere with the nature and purposes of the trails which they serve.

C. The commissioner shall appoint a Maine Trails System Advisory Committee, whose members shall represent various interested parties, for the purpose of advising him on matters related to the Maine Trails System.

APPENDIX EXHIBIT R

Appalachian Trail

APPALACHIAN TRAIL

The Appalachian Trail is primarily a wilderness foot trail, extending along the crest of the Appalachians, from Katahdin in central Maine to Springer Mountain in northern Georgia. Its length is approximately 2,000 miles, varying slightly from time to time as relocations are made.

Extensive side trails have been developed, which are as much a part of the Appalachian Trail as the main trail. The side trails afford access to gorges, waterfalls, stands of timber, and other places of beauty, often not reached by the main trail.

The Appalachian Trail project originally was carried on entirely through volunteer efforts of outdoor organizations and interested individuals. The Appalachian Trail Conference, organized in 1925 when the Appalachian Trail project was barely underway, coordinated the efforts of the various groups and individuals who built and marked sections of the Trail. After the Trail was completed, the Conference continued as a volunteer organization to be responsible for its maintenance, preservation, and general welfare.

National Trails Act

With the exception of national and state forests and parks traversed, the Trail has been on privately owned land with the consent of owners. By the late fifties, encroachments on the non-protected mountains and forest domains were increasing in frequency and severity. There was danger not only that the Trail environment would be severely degraded by developments and other intrusions, but even that it would become impracticable to maintain a continuous trail route from Maine to Georgia. On October 2, 1968, President Johnson signed into law an act (PL90-543) to provide for a nationwide system of trails, and, as initial components, the Appalachian Trail and the Pacific Crest Trail were designated National Scenic Trails.

The ultimate goal of the federal act is to define and protect an adequate right-of-way for the entire Appalachian Trail, so as "to provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of the nationally significant scenic, historic, natural or cultural qualities" of the areas through which the Trail passes. With certain exceptions to provide for emergencies and to enable adjacent landowners to have access to their properties, the use of motorized vehicles on the Appalachian Trail is prohibited.

Cooperative Agreements

In 1970 the Appalachian Trail Conference and the National Park Service entered into a cooperative agreement which enumerates their common goals and respective responsibilities

in the management of the Trail. Throughout the length of the Trail, both the Conference and the National Park Service will seek to provide and maintain a primeval natural environment for the Trail and will encourage others who administer segments of the Trail to do the same.

The Trail In Maine

The initial location of the Appalachian Trail in Maine was done by a small number of individuals. Most of the construction work was done by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in 1933, through an arrangement by which the CCC opened the route and the Maine Appalachian Trail Club (formed for that purpose) undertook the maintenance. Member organizations assisted the M.A.T.C.

Maine Trails Act

Under the Maine State Trails System Act of 1973, and the June, 1972, Memorandum of Agreement between the National Park Service and the State of Maine, the State has agreed to procure the A.T. protection program in Maine and to "hold, develop, and administer non-federally owned segments of the Trail acquired by it", subject to the overall administrative authority and direction of the Department of the Interior, through the National Park Service.

M.A.T.C. Responsibilities

The Maine Appalachian Trail Club has been delegated authority and responsibility by the National Park Service and the Maine Bureau of Parks and Recreation to (1) determine the permanent location of the A.T. footpath, (2) delineate an appropriate protective corridor along the footpath, and (3) present to and discuss with landowners proposals for acquisition by the State or the N.P.S. of development and management rights within the corridor sufficient to permanently protect the natural surroundings of the Trail.

The M.A.T.C. has been delegated authority and responsibility by the Appalachian Trail Conference, subject to the directives of the State and the National Park Service, to manage and maintain the A.T. in Maine from the summit of Katahdin to Maine Highway 26 in Grafton Notch (including the Bigelow Range).

The M.A.T.C. is in the process of developing guidelines and detailed standards for trail management. These standards will be applicable to the Bigelow Range trails as well as to other parts of the A.T. in Maine. The managing agencies of the Bigelow Preserve will be guided by the A.T. standards developed by the M.A.T.C. In addition, the M.A.T.C. is preparing a Local Management Plan to guide management of the A.T. in Maine. The Local Management Plan will be incorporated into an overall management plan to be prepared for the Trail by the National Park Service.

APPENDIX EXHIBIT S

Maine LAWCON Outreach Program

MAINE LAWCON

OPEN PROJECT SELECTION SYSTEM

A. PRIORITY RATING SYSTEM

The following proposed LAWCON Project priority rating system closely follows federal guidelines as described in manual Chapter 640.7.3A plus other program objectives stated in the manual and in Memorandum W630-101.04.068 from the Director of the then Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service dated March 25, 1980.

To be eligible for rating, a project proposal must have been evaluated for eligibility under the criteria set forth in the manual, including proposed use, competition with private enterprise, relative cost, site adaptability, overhead utility line avoidance, and others.

If an otherwise acceptable project contains questionable facility types or uses and the issues cannot be resolved by modifications to the project at the state level, a ruling is requested from the N.P.S. regional office before the proposal is considered eligible.

One of the goals in developing the rating system was to utilize a sufficient number of objective and easily understood items, carefully weighed as to relative importance, to enable ranking of projects with few, if any, ties or "flat spots" in the plotted curve of relative scores.

It should be noted that the rating system is more appropriate for development or combination projects, and because of the proportionally few requests for acquisition projects and the historically higher priority of acquisition only projects, it was felt that they should be considered separately after all development projects are rated, and a funding limit is established. The merits of a particular acquisition will then be compared with the rated development projects using applicable items in the priority rating system and other criteria adopted by the Bureau and Advisory Board.

MAINE BUREAU OF PARKS & RECREATION
1983 LAWCON PROJECT PRIORITY RATING SYSTEM
FOR
LOCAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

The State of Maine, as required by National Park Service, has developed an Open Project Selection Process which is designed to provide public knowledge of and participation in the formulation and application of the project selection process for allocating Land & Water Conservation Fund assistance. The following priority rating system has been developed to enable the State to consider project applications on an equitable basis and to assure that the funds are distributed in a non-discriminatory manner.

The system is intended to be used to determine priority of eligible proposals previously qualified by the Bureau of Parks & Recreation Staff.

(Some items in this system do not relate to acquisition-type projects, so it may be best to judge that type on a "go,no-go" basis after all development projects are rated).

General LAWCON Objectives

The goals of the Community Parks and Recreation Division and/or National Park Service with respect to use of Land and Water Conservation Funds (LAWCON) are as follows:

- To provide needed outdoor recreation facilities that appeal to a broad segment of the public.
- To encourage projects that provide for active participation without extensive spectator seating. (N.P.S. objective)
- To provide facilities of high quality at reasonable cost, thereby making the best use of limited available LAWCON Funding while seeking to reduce operation and maintenance costs to sponsors.
- To encourage quality site selection and design, and whenever possible to improve the aesthetic quality of the site.
- To provide assistance for the acquisition and development of projects which would not otherwise be undertaken.
- To encourage communities to adequately maintain existing recreation facilities and to plan for the operation and maintenance of proposed new facilities.
- To preserve quality open space, especially near urban areas.

1. Needs Assessment (10 Points Possible)

10 Pts: SCORP identified local or regional need substantiated by local assessment and support

6 Pts: Not SCORP identified (or studied) but need appears to have been determined objectively and locally supported (Numerous citizen requests, surveys, public meetings, recreation director or recreation board involvement)

0 Pts: Apparently little or no attempt to assess community needs (often group pressure displaces assessment or even identified needs) and little expressed local support

2. Increased Recreational Opportunity (15 Points Possible)

15 Pts: Great increase in opportunity and high expected use (should help considerably in filling critical needs - few facilities available or present facilities grossly inadequate)

8 Pts: Moderate increase in opportunity and expected use (other facilities available operating at less than capacity)

0 Pts: Little increase in opportunity or expected use (often renovations to existing facilities that do little to increase availability)

3. Immediacy of Need (10 Points Possible)

10 Pts: Recreation Program seriously inhibited by the lack of facilities or serious loss of recreational opportunity if project not acquired/developed (Usually less than 10% of projects would qualify)

0 Pts: May be postponed without serious consequence (No irreparable loss or undue deterioration of available facilities due to overuse)

4. Area of Service (10 Points Possible)

10 Pts: Regional

8 Pts: Multi-town

6 Pts: Community Wide

4 Pts: Large segment of Community

1 Pt. Neighborhood

5. General Public Use vs Limited Group (10 Points Possible)

10 Pts: Appeals to a broad segment of population (example: swimming, picnicking, parks)

6 Pts: Appeals to both sexes and several age groups

4 Pts: Primarily for organized public-sponsored league play

0 Pts: Appeals to a small segment of the recreating public or used for considerable special interest (private or semi-public league) use.

6. Basic vs Elaborate (15 Points Possible)

- 15 Pts: Very basic design (little fencing or bleachers, amenities) but high quality
- 13 Pts: Moderate design and very good quality, usually includes fencing
- 8 Pts: High quality and high costs
- 6 Pts: Low cost at some sacrifice in quality
- 2 Pts: Numerous amenities adding to cost but reasonable quality of basic facility
- 6 Pts: Questionable basic design and numerous embellishments (example: lighted ballfield with aluminum poles, but poor drainage and top-soil)

7. Participant vs Spectator (15 Points Possible)

- 15 Pts: High Participant to Spectator ratio (Non-team activities such as recreational swimming, bicycle paths, game courts, generally spontaneous activity geared to promote physical activity, appreciation of the outdoors, or healthful activity)
- 13 Pts: Team sport facilities without excessive bleachers (softball fields, recreation soccer fields, and other facilities for non-interscholastic use)
- 4 Pts: Low Participant to Spectator ratio (Bandstands, football stadiums, and other interscholastic activities that have sufficient general recreation use to qualify; also, passive parks to beautify man-made facilities)

8. Project Planning (8 Points Possible)

- Add ((+5)(0) Pts: Good Recreation & Park Planning Concepts evident (Examples: project design, adequate site analysis, soils info, adequate cost analysis, sufficient funds available, vandalism potential, and Handicapped Access considered)
- ((+3)(0) Pts: Planning for continued maintenance is evident
- _____ Total Points

9. Aesthetic Quality of Site (6 Points Possible)

- 6 Pts: Outstanding beauty of site (usually water associated)
- 4 Pts: Above average natural beauty (primarily design of project indicates sensitivity to natural aesthetics of site).
- 0 Pts: Average site (no special aesthetics and/or few enhancement techniques)
- 4 Pts: Unattractive surroundings that may reduce attractiveness to users, (especially for passive areas)

10. Site Suitability (10 Points Possible)

- 10 Pts: Outstanding site conditions for intended use (low development cost, low maintenance cost due to site conditions, no conflict with surrounding land use)
- 8 Pts: Very good site conditions (falls within available S.C.S. Soil Suitability Guidelines, Low Site Preparation Cost)
- 6 Pts: Good Site (Reasonable site preparation cost, moderate site-imposed maintenance, safe access to site)
- 4 Pts: Fair Site (Fairly high site preparation but location excellent for use, high maintenance cost due to site conditions or overuse by school, etc., high vandalism potential, fair access by vehicle or pedestrian)
- 5 Pts: Poor Site (Barely acceptable due to several problems such as: excessive slope, bedrock, soil problems, size, drainage, surrounding land use conflicts, questionable accessibility)

11. Accessibility to Users (6 Points Possible)

- 6 Pts: Excellent - as close as possible to intended users
- 4 Pts: Good - intended users can reach with a minimum of difficulty
- 2 Pts: Fair - other closer sites are available to intended uses
- 0 Pts: Poor - intended users must travel a considerable distance from house to reach the site - distance may seriously affect use.

12. Energy Conservation (4 Points Possible)

- 4 Pts: Very low energy use (no electricity or oil heat)
- 2 Pts: Moderate energy use (high efficiency lighting for facility Heated support building with good energy conservation measures)
- 4 Pts: High energy use (pools, outdoor rink with mechanical ice making warming buildings using other than wood heat and little regard for energy conservation)

13. Source of Local Match (10 Points Possible) Considered important indicator of local support for continued maintenance.

- 10 Pts: No other Federal or State funds used to match LAWCON
- 5 Pts: At least 20% of estimated project cost from local sources
- 10 Pts: Little or no local dollars used for match (Other Federal or State funds used for local match)

14. Previous Lawcon Funding (11 Points Possible) Within past 6 years

- 11 Pts: No previous projects
- 7 Pts: (1 previous project)
- 3 Pts: (2 previous projects)
- 1 Pt: (3 previous projects)
- 0 Pts: (4 or more previous projects)

(Tie Breaker-Amount of previously rec'd funding)

15. Previous Lawcon Project Conduct (Especially Projects within last 3 years)

(8 Points Possible, if no recent projects 0 points)

Rate each item: Very good to excellent +4
Average +2
Worse than average -5

- Add { (+4)(+2)(-5) Pts: a. Timely and adequate submission of application materials, cost estimates, documentation, correspondence, progress, budgetary control.
{ (+4)(+2)(-5) Pts: b. Quality Control - attention to design, inspection and construction.

_____ Total Points

16. Observed Maintenance Capabilities of Sponsor (6 Points Possible)

- 6 Pts: Excellent maintenance of Public Facilities observed by Site Inspector, good attention to peripheries and support facilities
- 4 Pts: Good maintenance - major portions of facilities in very good condition but support facilities a little ragged (Clean and Green)
- 2 Pts: Average to Low Average Maintenance for the region, wear of facilities evident - seasonal and long-term maintenance poor
- 2 Pts: Insufficient information to determine capability
- 2 Pts: Poor maintenance - ballfield infields not tended for over a year, very weedy, unrepaired vandalism and grafitti, large worn areas in fields and courts, ragged fencing, nets, etc.
- 5 Pts: Little or no apparent maintenance, unsafe equipment, occasional mowing, turf areas have more weeds than grass
- 7 Pts: Recent (within 3 years) disproportionate budget cuts in parks and recreation maintenance and operation resulting in inability to maintain present facilities and services.

17. Application Preparation (6 Points Possible)

- 6 Pts: Very well prepared, good explanation of what is to be accomplished, etc; no items missing or incomplete; good Site Plan and Environmental Assessment
- 4 Pts: Good preparation, fair explanations, perhaps a few minor items missing. (Average Application)
- 2 Pts: Fair preparation, poor description of the proposal, existing conditions, need, etc., and perhaps major items missing or difficult to understand
- 0 Pts: Poor preparation; apparent disregard of instructions, usually accompanied by drawings on paper bags and cost estimates on match book covers

DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION
BUREAU OF PARKS & RECREATION
LAWCON PROJECT EVALUATION

		3			4		
MAX. PTS.	CATEGORY	PROJECT	PROJECT	PROJECT	PROJECT	PROJECT	PROJECT
1	10	Need Assessment					
2	15	Increased Rec.Opportunity					
3	10	Immediacy of Need					
4	10	Area of Service					
5	10	General Public Use					
6		vs Limited Group Use					
7	15	Basic vs Elaborate Design					
8	15	Participant/Spectator Ratio					
9	8	Project Planning:					
10		(Add:Concepts & Maint.Plan.)					
11	6	Aesthetic Quality of Site					
12	10	Site Suitability					
13	6	Accessibility to Users					
14	4	Energy Conservation					
15	10	Source of Local Match					
16	11	Previous Lawcon Funding					
17	8	Previous Lawcon Proj.Conduct					
18		(Add:Submission & Control)					
19	6	Maintenance Capability					
20	6	Application Preparation					
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B. PROJECT SELECTION PROCESS

Maine does not have a legislative mandate on state-local apportionment distribution and in past years the combined demands did not exceed available funds.

Since 1980, few state park projects have utilized LAWCON monies and the state/local distribution has swung heavily toward the local aid where approximately 80% of the money has been committed.

Local projects are selected according to priority as established by the rating system for those projects already having been qualified through a site inspection and proposal evaluation (rating system previously described).

The state projects are determined by legislative mandate through needs evaluation, public requests, and as determined through the SCORP planning process. State acquisition and development is highly dependent on the availability of prime sites through negotiated sale, if possible, and the availability of state matching money. The availability of monies for operation and maintenance is also an important consideration. In the past few years, budgetary constraints have caused the Bureau to be cautious about increasing its responsibilities by creating new parks.

To assist the locals in obtaining projects through 1982, a pre-application system was established allowing communities to file without local government certification, and be granted tentative approvals in December. Local approval and funding was then obtained at regular town meeting (or other recognized local legislative body), and a complete application submitted to the Bureau within an agreed time limit.

The pre-application procedure increased the number of projects and demand for monies considerably, allowing the state to fully utilize FY '79 and '80 monies before they lapsed.

The three-year availability of the funds (prior to commitment) has allowed the state and communities an orderly planning process and has helped in finding the right facilities to acquire and plan responsive, yet environmentally sensitive developments.

In the spring of 1982, the Bureau announced that only about \$600,000 would be available for local projects, yet in December 52 proposals were received from local sponsors totalling \$1.5 million in requests. After reviewing state needs, the Bureau decided to allocate \$750,000 to local projects, enabling 32 projects to be tentatively approved, (13 from first-time sponsors).

SPECIAL 1983 FUNDING ROUND

To ensure that the remaining FY '81 monies are optimally utilized, a funding round for complete applications (including local certification) was set for July 1, 1983. The time between July and October 1st, 1983 will be sufficient to rate and process all proposals before the FY '81 funds lapse. Any highly rated projects that are not funded in July will be held for the next funding round, tentatively scheduled for December 1st, 1983.

Distrust of this federal/state program by small Maine communities has diminished considerably in the past few years due not only to outreach and available funds, but also because of the Bureau's technical assistance capability and reputation for quality.

At present, the Bureau has one grant-in-aid program which can be used to match LAWCON funds, that being the Boat Facilities Fund which is used to acquire and develop boat access facilities, both state and local.

State school construction funds have also been used as a match by many local sponsors and through LAWCON funding involvement, both the scope and quality of the projects are increased.

C. RECURRING FUNDING CYCLE

A December 1, project filing deadline was used for several years, and for the past two years local approval was not required until the next regular town meeting. This procedure has encouraged more communities to submit applications and helped to secure local funding.

The recurring funding cycle has had both good and bad impact on the program. The good points are:

1. In times of tight money, project prioritization is more easily accomplished.
2. The deadline may be set to minimize conflict with ongoing project administration.
3. It is much easier to spread the word about fund availability, since people notice the deadlines and plan accordingly.

The bad points are:

1. In times when money is not tight projects are held back and some opportunities are lost.
2. Deadlines don't always coincide with the local planning and approval process.
3. Due to the necessary lead time between announcement and application deadline, the announcement

usually comes at a time when workload or weather prevents a timely site visit by state staff, causing frustration and confusion at the local level.

D. OUTREACH: PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

The outreach program in Maine is an attempt to inform all potential project sponsors of the availability of LAWCON funds and to help them formulate a project which will meet their needs, encouraging high quality facilities at moderate cost.

To inform all eligible sponsors, a quarterly newsletter is sent to all town and city managers, recreation directors, recreation boards, school superintendents, R.C. & D's, Soil Conservation District Offices, University branches, the Dept. of Education, Regional Planning Agencies, the Maine Municipal Association, Maine Recreation and Parks Association, and the State Planning Office.

News releases announcing project approvals also explain eligibility requirements and program history.

Regional meetings hosted by R.C. & D.'s, Regional Planning Commissions, the Maine Recreation and Parks Association (and its regional subgroups), and others provide a means for explaining LAWCON and other assistance programs.

Numerous publications such as the "Rural Resource Guide" the "ME. Manual for Conservation Commissions", the manual for recreation boards entitled "Towards Quality Community Recreation Services" and various newsletters published by R.C. & D's, Maine Association of Conservation Commissions, State Department of Education, Maine Municipal Association, Regional Planning Commissions and others also help spread the word.

Cyclical funding, usually in December, has helped spark interest through timely notices and various newspaper articles written about projects as they proceed through the local planning and approval process.

Thirteen of the thirty-two projects approved in December of 1982 were from sponsors with previous LAWCON projects, indicating that the outreach program is working. (Samples of the "Recreation News" and other evidence of outreach are attached).

E. PROGRAM ASSISTANCE

The division provides assistance to sponsors who have few resources for application preparation and planning. Help is offered in formulating applications, doing preliminary designs, and obtaining other outside planning assistance through Soil Conservation Service, R.C. & D's, U of M Extension Service, National Guard, and others.

We have also made state planning grants to Conservation Commissions to help initiate projects.

F. AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

This state has few blacks, hispanics or other racial minorities in any particular area, but there are large French-speaking populations in some of our larger cities such as Lewiston, Biddeford, Waterville, Presque Isle, and in other smaller communities. These areas appear to have at least the average number of projects and have not been refused projects to any greater degree than other areas. Signs in both local and state parks heavily used by French-speaking people are bilingual and utilize international symbols.

All projects are designed as far as practicable to be accessible to the handicapped, even those facilities whose primary purpose may not lend themselves to use by wheelchair-bound individuals such as tennis courts, which could be used by the handicapped for such games as wheelchair soccer.

G. RECREATION ADVISORY BOARD

Maine's Recreation Advisory Board is composed of 9 members from the following backgrounds:

- 3 Recreation Directors
- 2 Recreation Educators
- 1 R.C. & D. Coordinator
- 1 Local Recreation Board Member
- 1 Superintendent of Schools
- 1 Town Selectman

A strong effort was made to involve most geographical areas as well as various backgrounds, and the exchange of views has proved very enlightening to all.

The Advisory Board reviews and approves the LAWCON Project Priority Rating System and also reviews the project ratings assigned by the staff.

Although race and handicap were considerations in choosing board members, the statistical data did not reflect sufficient percentages to necessitate inclusion on the nine-member board. Also, since several communities with large French-speaking populations are represented, further representation was not considered.

DUTIES OF THE BOARD ARE AS FOLLOWS:

- Review and prioritize State Municipal Fund Project as funding availability allows.
- Assist Bureau personnel in establishing funding priority

of community-sponsored Land and Water Conservation Fund Projects.

- Provide input to the Community Parks and Recreation Division to assist personnel to best meet local and regional needs.
- Help coordinate efforts of various local recreation disciplines to better utilize available resources.
- Promote healthful recreation activities and facilities on community and regional levels.
- Explore alternate funding methods for local recreation activities and facilities.

BOARD ORGANIZATION & OPERATION

Members are appointed by the Director, Bureau of Parks and Recreation, and work with the Community Parks and Recreation Division.

The Board may set its own goals and objectives, consistent with its stated purposes.

The Board shall meet at least twice a year, December and July, with other meetings scheduled at its discretion.

The Board shall appoint a chairman to coordinate activities and conduct meetings.

Members are to be appointed for a two-year period.

Any member missing two consecutive sessions may be dropped from the Board.

Geographical distribution will be a major consideration in appointments.

The following Bureau personnel will serve as ex-officio members of the Board, without voting privileges:

- a) Supervisor, Community Parks and Recreation
- b) Assistant Supervisor, Community Parks and Recreation
- c) Supervisor, Planning and Research

APPENDIX EXHIBIT T
Implementation Techniques

Implementation Techniques

Fee simple acquisition is not always necessary for the provision of outdoor recreation areas and facilities. Other alternatives are available and have been used in Maine. All were discussed in the 1977 SCORP on pages VIII-30 to VIII-36. The major techniques available are acquisition, zoning, and taxation.

Acquisition involves the process of obtaining the "rights" or "interests" to land. Obtaining all interests in a piece of land is called "fee simple acquisition" -- the buyer gets exclusive use of the property. Much of the land administered by the State Bureau of Parks and Recreation as State Parks was acquired in fee simple.

Variations of acquisition include the bargain sale, donations, and conservation easements. (A conservation restriction is defined in the Revised Statutes -- Title 33, Section 667).

Zoning is a legal instrument which regulates the use of land by private and public agencies and individuals, thus helping to accomplish desirable social goals. State law requires municipal zoning ordinances be adopted pursuant to and consistent with a comprehensive plan adopted by its legislative body (Title 30, Section 4962). Therefore, a comprehensive plan must precede a zoning map and ordinance.

In the past, zoning has been primarily a tool of the municipality. It provided an opportunity for the municipality to prevent future mistakes and to preserve the desirable aspects of existing developments. It cannot provide, however, for adequate municipal public facilities that may be necessary for future populations; it cannot plan for new roads or highways; it cannot provide for recreation or for park facilities; nor can it do many of the other things which should be part of a comprehensive master plan for the city.

Maine has traditionally been a home rule state with the zoning enabling act authorized "for municipalities" only. The passage of an act to provide certain State Level Land Use Controls (shoreland zoning - Chapter 535 Public Laws) required towns to zone within 250 feet of most bodies of water. Many municipalities have not enacted regulations covering their entire town however. Where enacted, zoning regulations have been subjected to many variances, exceptions, and special use permits.

Maine has also enacted legislation authorizing the State to prepare a comprehensive plan and to zone the unorganized land in the State (12 MRSA, Chapter 206-A). This task is carried out and enforced by the State Land Use Regulation Commission.

Maine has two taxation laws which aid in the protection of open space and natural areas. These are the Farm and Open Space Land Law (Constitution of Maine, Article IX, Section 8; Title 36, M.R.S.A., Sections 585 through 593 and Section 701-A) and the Maine Tree Growth Tax Law (Constitution of Maine, Article IX, Section 8; Title 36, M.R.S.A. Sections 571 through 584).

Taxation offers an opportunity to protect important tracts of land, especially natural areas. It can protect land for long periods of time, but owners can always remove land from farm and open space or forestry use and sell (if they are willing to pay a recapture penalty assessment specified within the law). Its major value appears to be in the short-range protection of significant natural resources rather than in long-range protection or provision of the type of recreational areas and facilities desired to meet the increasing demands for such. Like zoning, taxation procedures are best when accompanied by a long-range comprehensive plan.

Other Techniques

In addition to the protection techniques of acquisition, zoning, and taxation, there are several additional techniques which can be used to protect land. These include pre-emptive buying, installment buying, purchase and leaseback, purchase and resale, conservation land trusts, community land trusts, land banking, cluster development, and the transfer of development rights. Overall, these play a minor role in protection of lands in Maine. Some are important in other states and urban areas.

APPENDIX EXHIBIT U

Maine Rivers Policy

EXECUTIVE ORDER

OFFICE OF
THE GOVERNOR

NO. IFY 82/83
DATE July 6, 1982
As Amended 7/27/82

MAINE RIVERS POLICY

WHEREAS, the waters of Maine are held in trust by the State for the benefit of the people, and their use is a proper subject for the exercise of stewardship by the State; and

WHEREAS, the Department of Conservation was directed by the State Energy Policy of June 1981 to identify river stretches that provide unique recreational opportunities or natural values, and to submit to the Governor a strategy for the protection of those river stretches, and has accordingly submitted such a report based on the "Maine Rivers Study" conducted under its auspices; and

WHEREAS, the Departments of Marine Resources and of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife, and the Atlantic Sea Run Salmon Commission, were directed by the State Energy Policy to prepare a statewide fisheries plan for submission to the Governor, and have accordingly submitted such a plan; and

WHEREAS, it is necessary to protect certain river stretches identified by the Department of Conservation from unwise development, and to preserve them for the future; and

WHEREAS, sufficient river resources exist to allow for the protection of our most valuable river stretches and the development of Maine's indigenous, renewable energy resources; and

WHEREAS, it is also necessary to ensure the wise use of all the river resources identified in the "Maine Rivers Study" by means of improved environmental regulation;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JOSEPH E. BRENNAN, Governor of the State of Maine order that the following river stretches be designated as meriting special protection:

Allagash: Gerald Brook to Telos Lake

Aroostook: Sheridan Dam to Millinocket Stream

Dead: Kennebec River to Flagstaff Lake

Dennys: Hinkley Point to headwaters of Meddybemps Lake

East Machias: Newcomb Pt. to Pocomoonshine Lake, including Maine River

Kennebec: Bay Point to Edwards Dam, Augusta; The Forks to Harris Dam

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that the Office of Energy Resources shall prepare a comprehensive plan as envisaged in Section 10(a) of the Federal Power Act, to be submitted for use by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), such plan to include: this Executive Order and the Maine Rivers Study, the hydropower analysis provided for above, the essential elements of the state-wide fisheries plan, and when appropriate, information on action taken pursuant to recommendations to strengthen legal, regulatory and administrative mechanisms relating to use of river resources and their protection, and that this plan be submitted initially to FERC not later than October 1, 1982.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that this Executive Order and the Maine Rivers Study shall be transmitted to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission forthwith, and that the Commission and its staff, when reviewing hydropower projects in Maine, shall be informed that this is State policy for use of the river stretches designated in this Executive Order.

Signed

JOSEPH E. BRENNAN
Governor

APPENDIX EXHIBIT V

Problems and Needs of Indian Tribes

Problems and Needs of Indian Tribes

Analyses of the problems and needs of Indian Tribes is required according to Part 630 of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Manual.

There are three Indian Reservations in Maine: Pleasant Point Reservation in Washington County, Indian Township in Washington County, and Penobscot Indian Reservation in Old Town in Penobscot County.

The Washington County Planning Commission Recreation Plan examined the needs of Pleasant Point Reservation and Indian Township as follows:

Pleasant Point Reservation

Using arbitrary but nationally accepted standards, there is a surplus of existing facilities. However, consideration of both the economic and sociological characteristics of the community suggest otherwise.

By 1982 the existing outdoor swimming pool will be covered permitting year round use. In the planning state is a quarter mile track and field complex with a baseball diamond. In their comprehensive plan and very much desired, but as yet unfunded, is a park including lacrosse, soccer, and field hockey fields and a skate board ramp.

The Reservation is very active in several leagues and travels throughout the county and to Bangor and Orono to compete.

Existing Facilities

- swimming pool
- elementary school gym
- community center gym
- recreation hall
- tennis courts
- ceremonial ground
- senior citizen complex
- baseball, softball, and little league fields
- soccer field
- ski slope (under construction)
- elementary school playground
- high school gym


Indian Township

The total community (pop. 400) is split nearly equal between Peter Dana Point on Big Lake and The Strip along U.S. Route 1. Because of the distance individual facilities are desirable for both locations.

Although there is neither a recreation director or program at this time, individual problems or difficulties are promptly attended to as they arise. Recreational needs are handled on a project by project basis and each situation has been satisfactorily provided for.

A boat ramp is under construction as is a swimming beach. Planned for, but not yet under construction, is a fully developed commercial campground on Big Lake that will also include swimming and boating facilities.

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Existing facilities

combined tennis and basketball court
campground with cottage annex and recreation building now used
for emergency housing
undeveloped campground with swimming area
baseball, softball field
gym

Penobscot Indian Reservation - Old Town

Reservation did not participate in the identification of outdoor recreation needs study by the Penobscot Valley Regional Planning Commission. The Reservation Recreation Director however, was on the state Assessment and Policy Advisory Committee and did attend one meeting.

L&WCF Projects

Pleasant Point Reservation: 23-00224
Indian Township: 23-00347
23-00364

None with Penobscot Indian Reservation although one considered in the past.

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