

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the  
**LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY**  
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library  
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from combination of electronic originals  
and scanned originals with text recognition applied  
(electronic original may include minor formatting differences from printed original;  
searchable text in scanned originals may contain some errors and/or omissions)

**STATE OF MAINE  
123rd LEGISLATURE  
FIRST REGULAR SESSION**

**FINAL REPORT OF THE  
GOVERNOR’S TASK FORCE REGARDING THE MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC  
LANDS AND PUBLICLY-HELD EASEMENTS**

**JANUARY 31, 2008**

**Members**

Al Cowperthwaite	Bob Meyers
Jon Fitzgerald	Dan Mitchell
*Walter Graff	John Rust
Mac Hunter	Greg Shute
Alan Hutchinson	*George Smith
*Bruce Kidman	*Sally Stockwell
Jon Lund	*Karen Woodsum
Marcia McKeague	Ray Wotton

**Legislative Members**

Rep. Thomas Watson  
Rep. Donald Marean  
Rep. Jacqueline Lundeen  
Sen. Kevin Raye  
Sen. Bruce Bryant

**Staff Designated by the Governor**

Paul Jacques, Deputy Commissioner (Chair), Dept. of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife  
Patrick K. McGowan, Commissioner, Dept. of Conservation  
\*Tim Glidden, Director, Land for Maine’s Future

\* Indicates members of the sub-committee charged with drafting the “*Understandings, Commitments and Recommendations*” document, which comprises the core of this report.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

On February 20th, 2007, Governor John E. Baldacci issued an Executive Order creating the Task Force Regarding the Management of Public Lands and Publicly-held Easements. The purpose of the Task Force was to develop recommendations to improve the accuracy and availability of information regarding management of public lands in Maine, and to ensure that decisions made on behalf of these lands were being made in a fair manner, in a way that meets the full array of recreational interests in Maine now and into the future. As a part of that work, the Task Force was directed to:

1. create a baseline inventory of the existing management and recreational uses and types of access on public lands in Maine and in the context of private, municipal and federal lands;
2. review and document the statutes, rules and guidelines that direct decisions regarding the management of and recreational uses on public lands in Maine;
3. collect information regarding the trends in recreational use in Maine, the adequacy of supply in relation to demand; and the gain or loss of access by recreational use on private land that may have a relation to recreational use on public land; and
4. identify strategies and resources necessary to reduce conflicts regarding recreational use on and access to public lands and to adequately plan for existing and future needs for the broad array of recreational activities in Maine.

This Report includes a summary of those findings and recommendations.

Membership on the Task Force included sixteen individuals appointed by the Governor, including nine representing various recreational interests, four landowners who provide recreational opportunities on their lands, the Commissioner from the Department of Conservation; the Deputy Commissioner from the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife; and the Director of the Land for Maine's Future Program. The President of the Senate appointed two members of the Senate, with the Speaker of the House appointing three members from the House of Representatives. The Deputy Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife was appointed by the Governor to chair the Task Force.

The Department of Conservation, Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, the State Planning Office and the Department of Environmental Protection provided staff as necessary to gather and compile information important towards the development of its Findings and Recommendations. Other members of the Task Force also provided helpful information as it pertained to the interests they represented.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. CHRONOLOGY .....	4
The final draft of this document and the final report has been circulated to the full task force membership for final comment and approval.	
II. INTRODUCTION .....	5
III. UNDERSTANDINGS .....	6
IV. COMMITMENTS .....	7
V. RECOMMENDATIONS .....	11
VI. APPENDICIES .....	12
A. Executive Order .....	15
B. Task Force Membership List .....	15
C. Handout Regarding Management Planning, Prepared by the Department of Conservation, Bureau of Parks & Lands.....	15
D. Handout Regarding the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, Prepared by the Department of Conservation, Bureau of Parks & Lands .....	15
E. Trend Data Prepared by the Department of Conservation, Bureau of Parks & Lands and the Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife .....	15
F. Statewide Conservation and Recreation Map .....	15
G. Agency Presentations Regarding the Management of Public Lands, Public Lands Inventory and Programs .....	15
H. Background Information Handout Prepared for the Public Listening Sessions .....	15
I. Written Comments Submitted to the Task Force.....	15
J. Attendees of the Public Listening Sessions .....	15
K. Agenda and Minutes for the First Meeting on June 6 <sup>th</sup> , 2007.....	15
L. Agenda and Minutes for the Second Meeting on July 25 <sup>th</sup> , 2007.....	15
M. Agenda and Minutes for the Third Meeting on August 29 <sup>th</sup> , 2007.....	15
N. Agenda and Minutes for the Fourth Meeting on October 16 <sup>th</sup> , 2007.....	15
O. Agenda for Public Listening Sessions November 27 <sup>th</sup> & 28 <sup>th</sup> , 2007.....	15
P. Minutes for the Public Listening Sessions on November 27 <sup>th</sup> , 2007.....	15
Q. Minutes for the Public Listening Session on November 28 <sup>th</sup> , 2007 .....	15
R. Agenda and Minutes for the Final Meeting on December 18 <sup>th</sup> , 2007.....	15

## **I. CHRONOLOGY**

The State of Maine has experienced significant changes in private land ownership over the past two decades. This fact alone has been cause for growing concerns by Maine residents and visitors alike as to the future availability of these lands for hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, motorized trail use and other recreational activities important to the state. With approximately ten percent of Maine's 19.5 million-acre land base in some form of public conservation easement, public access rights or fee-owned state ownership, the state's land managing agencies have come under increasing pressure by various outdoor users to provide and guarantee these opportunities. The challenge to these agencies has not only been in providing for the variety of recreational interests, but to do so in sufficient quantities in a way that balances the concerns resulting from recent ownership changes and use of private lands. Not only has there been increased pressure on state land management agencies, but on the Legislative process as well. The Executive Order, issued by Governor John E. Baldacci on February 20, 2007 in response to these issues, established the Governor's Task Force Regarding the Management of Public Lands and Publicly-held Easements.

On June 6, 2007 the first meeting of the Task Force was convened in the Governor's Cabinet Room. The focus was on organizational matters such as future meetings and the tasks set forth in the Executive Order.

A second meeting of the Task Force was held on July 25<sup>th</sup> at the Department of Conservation Bolton Hill facility. The meeting opened with members stating their hope for the scope of work to be accomplished by the Task Force. The remainder of the meeting consisted of presentations by the Department of Conservation, Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, and the State Planning Offices' Land for Maine's Future Program on land management and resource inventories. The Bureau of Parks and Lands also provided a presentation on the Integrated Resource Policy and management planning, as well as an overview of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

A third meeting of the Task Force was held on August 29<sup>th</sup> at the Penobscot County Conservation Association in Brewer. This was the first meeting facilitated by Malcolm Burson, Department of Environmental Protection, who was asked by the Governor's Office to assist. Small group discussions focused on identifying common interests, sources of conflict, and building new ways to work together - with group findings presented to the entire Task Force. The Bureau of Parks and Lands also provided trend data relating to land acquisitions, along with public use information collected from Baxter State Park, the North Maine Woods, and Acadia National Park. Registration and license information was provided by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife.

A fourth meeting of the Task Force was held October 16<sup>th</sup>, 2007 at the Department of Conservation Bolton Hill facility. The meeting opened with a review of issues that remained

unaddressed from the previous meeting, including a discussion of Ecological Reserves and backcountry recreation. Through facilitated small group discussion, the Task Force then addressed the “three principal barriers – fears, politics and perceptions” identified in the previous meeting. Before the close of the meeting the format and logistics of the public listening sessions were decided, including a discussion of the type or scope of public feedback that would be the most helpful to Task Force members.

The Bureau of Parks and Lands also presented an updated draft of its statewide conservation land map. The facilitator and Task Force identified and agreed upon members of a sub-committee charged with drafting a document that would summarize findings, commitments and recommendations, based on discussions to date.

Public listening sessions were then held on November 27th in Bangor and 28th in South Portland. The first session was attended by 20 members of the public with 11 providing testimony, while 29 members of the public attended the second meeting with 14 providing testimony. Comments from the general public focused on responses to a list of “questions” found on the meeting agenda, the summary of which is included in the Appendix of this Report.

A fifth and final meeting of the Task Force was held on December 18th, 2007 at the Department of Conservation Bolton Hill facility. This meeting focused on a review of comments heard during the public listening sessions, as well as a review of the findings, commitments and recommendations document developed by a subcommittee of the Task Force, with suggested revisions noted.

The final draft of this document and the final report has been circulated to the full task force membership for final comment and approval.

## II. INTRODUCTION

Maine's environmental, conservation, and recreation groups share many common values and a great deal of common ground. Sometimes, however, in our eagerness to assure access for our various constituencies we have found ourselves working at cross purposes, rather than with one another. Sadly, access to private lands for recreation will continue to diminish for a variety of reasons, including sprawl and changing demographics, market pressures on land owners – especially large timberland owners - and increasing constraints on the traditional privilege of public recreational access to and use of private land.

*In short, public lands will become even more important in the future for recreation and conservation.* Ensuring the sustainability and carrying capacity of Maine's public lands is a challenge that we all must meet together.

With these considerations in mind, we have come together determined to create new ways of collaborating so that Maine people may continue to enjoy the benefits of public lands for many generations to come. As representatives of groups with diverse interests, we have brought our combined judgment to our consideration of the most complete information available to us. We recognize that we cannot answer all the important questions facing us, and so are determined to continue working together once the Task Force has been discharged of its formal responsibilities. In our conversations, and after listening to the differing perspectives of Maine people, we have found areas of mutual understanding, out of which grow our commitments and recommendations to the Governor.

### III. UNDERSTANDINGS

1. Our families expect, our outdoor heritage requires, and our economy depends on access to a variety of outdoor experiences, including both motorized and non-motorized opportunities. Given ongoing changes in land ownership patterns and the introduction of new customs, these interests must work together to retain and enhance:
  - the health of our lands and waters, and of the habitats necessary to sustain fish and wildlife;
  - our recreational access to these lands, including opportunities to enjoy a wide range of outdoor activities;
  - the distinct quality of life and culture of Maine fostered by outdoor opportunities;
  - the health benefits available to all Maine citizens through outdoor activities; and
  - the economic advantage they provide.
2. Maine's mix of conservation lands, including state parks, public reserve lands, and state-held easements, along with some properties held by land trusts and some municipal lands open to the public, provides a spectrum of experiences broad enough to accommodate every recreational interest. Maine citizens and the many visitors to our state enjoy and value different types of outdoor experience, and we all support reasonable and fair opportunities for others to enjoy these pursuits. While some places can accommodate many uses, we recognize that it is neither necessary nor desirable to allow every activity at every site or at the same time. Current management planning efforts to evaluate which activities are most appropriate at which sites and times should be aligned with a statewide vision.
3. Without better communication and greater trust among various interests, differences in perception, political strategies, and fears of loss will continue to create impediments to any attempts to understand, discuss and resolve conflicts. This is particularly the case where there is competition for access to, and use of, public lands and publicly-held easement lands. At a fundamental level, we all must commit to seeking greater understanding of the values held by others and a better appreciation for their motivations. For example:
  - Many recreationists appreciate areas where motorized access is not allowed, including hunters who enjoy remote hunting and anglers who enjoy remote trout ponds. However, many recreationists want motor vehicle access in order to enjoy the lands and waters of our state, as many are unable to recreate in areas they cannot reach by car or by truck, or by motorboat or off-road vehicle.
  - Maine's wildlife belongs to the people of Maine and is appreciated by all of us. Habitat conservation is essential to ensuring healthy and diverse wildlife

populations and the state has a responsibility to protect habitat and manage both game and nongame species on public lands.

- Access to private land is a privilege in Maine, not a right, and landowners have many problems that are caused by recreationists and users of all kinds, from illegal waste dumping to environmental damage from motorized and non-motorized uses.
  - Although walk-in access to great ponds is guaranteed, Mainers have no rights of access to coastal waters, or to moving water: our brooks, streams, and rivers. A large number of great ponds have no public access site or boat launch.
  - Many recreationists also enjoy “quiet” waters without motors, with limited access or with limited horsepower motors.
  - Hunters must understand that, despite an excellent safety record, nonhunters fear for their safety during hunting seasons – and must have places they can enjoy where hunting is not happening. At the same time, nonhunters must understand that hunters have experienced an increase in posted land and believe they can’t afford to lose any more hunting grounds.
  - ATV and snowmobile riders believe it is important to have a network of through trails in the state and some side trails to special places. Snowmobile riders also desire areas for off-trail riding, and hunters appreciate the opportunity to leave designated trails to retrieve harvested game with the aid of off-road vehicles.
  - Members of the public have told us that remote backcountry recreational opportunities away from motor noise, especially opportunities for multi-day through- and loop hiking and canoeing trips, are difficult to find in Maine and are offered at only a few publicly-owned sites. A through-trail network is extremely important to these users also.
  - Some user groups were not represented on the task force, including both road and off-road cyclists, and equestrians; their interests must be addressed along with those of others.
  - Working forests provide extensive opportunities for public recreation. Harvesting on public lands provides funding for management of public lands and public recreational infrastructure. On private lands including those under easement, recreational activities in working forests must be compatible with timber management.
4. Under the best of circumstances, competition and conflicts among users of public lands will continue, particularly as recreational demand increases. Without adequate resources

and opportunities to reasonably serve all user interests, these could become more common. These observations should underscore the need to approach our issues in an open manner, to employ direct communication before resorting to other methods, and to seek out models for cooperation whenever possible. As one example, recent issues have revolved around competing concerns for motorized versus non-motorized recreation. Since we recognize the importance and desirability of each, we need to create a system by which future conflicts over public lands access and uses, whatever form they take, may be resolved reasonably and as amicably as possible. There need to be both formal and informal means of doing this, recognizing that the political process works well in some cases, but not all.

5. Task Force members and members of the public at large have identified a number of specific issues requiring further study and agency-level response. These include:
  - Ecological reserves serve an important role: together they create a network of representative examples of all of Maine’s ecosystems in a relatively undisturbed state. These will only become more valuable as developmental pressures increase. Recreational activities in ecological reserves must be compatible with the goals of the reserve.
  - Multi-use trails, while valuable, must be managed carefully to serve all potential users, especially at high use volumes.
  - Better signage and comprehensive maps of existing public lands, trails, and trail networks that fully characterize outdoor opportunities irrespective of state agency boundaries would be very helpful for users and economically beneficial at both the local and state levels.
  - The alarming trend toward obesity in children and adults, and other health-related warning signs, challenges the State to increase its efforts in promoting outdoor recreation within and outside the school system. The Governor’s recent “*Take It Outside*” initiative is a good beginning point; however, the combined efforts of state agencies and recreationist groups will be needed to address the issue.
  - Members of the public have told us there is a need to develop and make available winter use options throughout the public lands, including non-motorized options.
6. In light of the changes noted above and notwithstanding the continuing efforts of the state’s public lands agencies, there is a *clear need for a state-level strategic approach* to the acquisition, protection, and stewardship of, and resource allocation for, public lands. The Task Force has identified two particular needs for such a strategic approach: for wilderness and remote backcountry recreational areas<sup>1</sup>, and for outdoor recreational

---

<sup>1</sup> There are continuing differences of interpretation among agencies and user groups as to the meaning and usefulness of the terms, “wilderness,” “remote,” and “backcountry.” For example, the Department of Conservation uses “nonmechanized backcountry recreation areas” in its planning process to designate those areas without motorized uses that have wilderness qualities, and avoids the use of the term “wilderness” when labeling a specific

opportunities close to the population centers of southern Maine.

7. The volunteer efforts of recreation groups to maintain and improve the State's public lands contribute significantly to the quality of these and adjacent private lands for outdoor access and responsible use. Such activities have the potential to increase cooperation and mutual appreciation, and mitigate conflict, among interest groups, especially as public demand for use of public lands increases. In the face of decreasing State resources, these efforts will be even more critical to the expansion and stewardship of trails for different user groups.
8. Local managers of state lands are most often the primary point of contact between recreationists and agency decision-makers. Their capacity and willingness to work with individuals and user groups can help to balance potentially competing needs and create new opportunities, and should be fostered by the agencies.

---

area. There are similar differences surrounding the words "motorized" and "mechanized." The Task Force recognizes this as a matter that it is unable to resolve to everyone's satisfaction.

## IV. COMMITMENTS

In light of our shared findings, all members of the Task Force, whose signatures are appended to this *Report*, commit to the following standards. We believe that adherence to these standards is crucial to reducing conflict among us, and achieving the benefits of cooperation on behalf of Maine's recreation and conservation communities.

1. Recognizing that public lands have different values for different users, we will actively seek out opportunities to respectfully discuss with one another our understandings, values and needs, knowing that differences need not keep us from working toward common goals. We will seek to understand and share others' perspectives with our own constituencies in our newsletters, presentations, joint meetings, links to others' web pages, and other means.
2. When circumstances present the possibility of conflict among the groups we represent, particularly when determinations may be made to expand or contract access to or use of particular public lands, we will seek input from stakeholders representing the uses under discussion so as to provide them an opportunity to air concerns and find an acceptable resolution. Where differences remain unresolved, we will conduct ourselves in an open manner that fosters mutual respect even in the face of difference.
3. We will collaborate to the greatest extent possible in advocacy on behalf of Maine's public lands: their protection, expansion, stewardship, and ability to serve a variety of public uses and values.
4. We invite other recreationist, conservation, environmental, and land use groups and individuals not represented on the Task Force to join us in our future collaborative efforts to meet the goals identified here, and implement the recommendations below.

## **V. RECOMMENDATIONS**

### ***1. Recreational Access and Conservation Forum.***

A Recreational Access and Conservation Forum comprised of the state's major groups representing environmentalists, conservationists, landowners, sportsmen, and outdoor recreationists, should be established. The forum should meet at least three times per year to plan and share legislative and other agendas; educate one another on areas of individual expertise; exchange information about trends in recreational use; discuss continuing issues; address emerging conflicts; and create initiatives that all can support. State agency representatives should be included as they bring a wealth of knowledge and expertise to the table. A Steering Committee consisting of a subset of members of this Task Force has been formed to organize and convene the first forum.

### ***2. Future Recreation and Conservation Needs***

The Recreational Access and Conservation Forum should develop a vision of recreation and conservation needs over the next 50 years. This effort would identify current and projected needs for the full spectrum of uses for which Maine's public lands and easements could be suitable and would identify gaps in habitat conservation, the ecological reserve system, and in recreational opportunities -- mapping potential areas needed to fill the gaps. For example, with a vision of this sort informing broadly inclusive planning processes, all groups should be able to support the creation of non-motorized and motorized areas on both public and private lands and all groups should be active in habitat protection and enhancement programs and issues. The vision will then be presented to the State to use in guiding its 5-15 year planning efforts, including regular updates of the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan.

### ***3. Access to Moving Waters***

An initiative should be undertaken to secure access to Maine's moving waters, with a mix of walk-in, boat and hand-carry launch options available that match the size and uses of the water. The Recreational Access and Conservation Forum should develop a strategy for undertaking this initiative. This goal should be included in the current and future revisions to the State boating and fishing access plan.

### ***4. Updating Maine's Ecological Reserve System***

The Governor should appoint an independent scientific review panel to evaluate progress in establishing and monitoring the ecological reserve system in Maine, including a review of currently allowed uses of, and access to, existing reserves; and to develop clear guidelines for determining what types of recreational activities are compatible with specific reserves, both existing and future. The panel should also review all candidates for new designations. The panel should be comprised of experts in wildlife, aquatic, terrestrial and conservation biology. The results of the panel's deliberations should be shared with the Recreational Access and Conservation Forum to allow for discussion among the interested stakeholders.

## ***5. State Funding Resources***

As dependence on public lands and publicly held easements increases, the State must invest strategically in acquisition and stewardship of conservation lands. The Governor and the Legislature should consider these needs as a high priority in resource allocation decisions. The Forum should explore new sources and methods to assure sustainable funding for recreation and conservation.

## ***6. Further Development of Backcountry Recreational Opportunities***

State agencies and recreationist groups should better inform the public about existing non-motorized backcountry opportunities, and develop a process by which an accessible long-distance network of hiking and remote land and water trails could be created, mapped, signed at trailheads, funded, and sustained, similar to the development of the infrastructure that public and private interests, including landowners, together have created to support motorized recreation. We recommend that state agencies and the Recreational Access and Conservation Forum review trends, needs, and existing opportunities, and assure input by affected stakeholders.

## ***7. Landowner Relations and Public / Private Partnerships for Outdoor Recreation***

The State should dedicate some of its resources to maintain essential connections with private landowners whose holdings abut, or may be connected with, public lands. Robust landowner relations programs at the State conservation agencies are important, and must be actively supported by conservation and recreationist groups. The State should support the development of a coordinated landowner relations program. Private recreationist and conservation groups whose members use private lands should be encouraged to develop their own landowner relationship programs as well.

## ***8. Access to Ocean Recreation***

The opportunity to recreate along Maine's coast has been severely curtailed as private landowners restrict potential access points including traditional camping, swimming, hunting and fishing sites, and launching points for fishing, hunting, boating, and kayaking. While the Department of Conservation and IFW are addressing boating access in a new state plan, other needs should also be considered by both the State and the Forum.

## ***9. Mapping***

Managing information about public lands and their uses, and providing public access to that information, is vital to the goals of the Task Force. We commend the recent efforts of the Bureau of Parks and Lands, and Inland Fisheries and Wildlife in producing a larger-scale comprehensive map of public land use opportunities. In order to meet some of the other objectives listed above, this effort should be continued so that Maine citizens will be able, in both print and electronic media, to gain an overall sense of all lands available for outdoor recreation; and, in collaboration with private recreationist and conservation groups, have more detailed maps of both particular geographic areas, and specific recreational activities.

## **VI. APPENDICIES**

- A. Executive Order**
- B. Task Force Membership List**
- C. Handout Regarding Management Planning, Prepared by the Department of Conservation, Bureau of Parks & Lands**
- D. Handout Regarding the Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan, Prepared by the Department of Conservation, Bureau of Parks & Lands**
- E. Trend Data Prepared by the Department of Conservation, Bureau of Parks & Lands and the Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife**
- F. Statewide Conservation and Recreation Map**
- G. Agency Presentations Regarding the Management of Public Lands, Public Lands Inventory and Programs**
  - 1. The Department of Conservation**
  - 2. The Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife**
  - 3. The Land for Maine's Future Program**
- H. Background Information Handout Prepared for the Public Listening Sessions**
- I. Written Comments Submitted to the Task Force**
- J. Attendees of the Public Listening Sessions**
- K. Agenda and Minutes for the First Meeting on June 6<sup>th</sup>, 2007**
- L. Agenda and Minutes for the Second Meeting on July 25<sup>th</sup>, 2007**
- M. Agenda and Minutes for the Third Meeting on August 29<sup>th</sup>, 2007**
- N. Agenda and Minutes for the Fourth Meeting on October 16<sup>th</sup>, 2007**
- O. Agenda for Public Listening Sessions November 27<sup>th</sup> & 28<sup>th</sup>, 2007**
- P. Minutes for the Public Listening Sessions on November 27<sup>th</sup>, 2007**
- Q. Minutes for the Public Listening Session on November 28<sup>th</sup>, 2007**
- R. Agenda and Minutes for the Final Meeting on December 18<sup>th</sup>, 2007**

**APPENDIX A**  
**EXECUTIVE ORDER**





OFFICE OF  
THE GOVERNOR

NO. 27 FY 06/07

DATE February 20, 2007

**AN ORDER CREATING THE TASK FORCE REGARDING THE MANAGEMENT OF  
PUBLIC LANDS AND PUBLICLY-HELD EASEMENTS IN MAINE**

**WHEREAS**, the State of Maine, through the Department of Conservation and the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, owns and manages over one million acres of state parks, public reserved and non-reserved land, and wildlife management areas; and owns, manages and funds boat ramps, snowmobile, ATV, hiking, equestrian, biking, interpretive and cross-country ski trails and easements on private lands; and other state agencies own and manage small amounts of land and easements that provide public recreational benefits; and

**WHEREAS**, 97% of all Department of Conservation-managed lands is open to hunting, fishing and trapping and 99% of all Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife-managed lands is open to hunting, fishing and trapping; and

**WHEREAS**, there are nearly 500 miles of multi-use trails and shared-use roads on Bureau of Parks and Lands holdings open to snowmobiles and ATV users; more than 13,400 miles of snowmobile trails, 4,414 miles of ATV trails, and 294 miles of state park and public reserved lands hiking trails throughout the State; and

**WHEREAS**, there are 279 campsites on public reserved lands that have motorized access (boat/vehicle) and 42 campsites that have non-motorized access; and

**WHEREAS**, the Department of Conservation owns or manages 336 boat launch sites and the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife owns or manages 117 boat launch sites; and

**WHEREAS**, the State manages a total 82,299 acres as ecological reserves on Department of Conservation managed lands which comprise 14.23% of the reserved/non-reserved fee acres in Bureau of Parks and Lands ownership; and

**WHEREAS**, the State manages approximately 4,700 acres as ecological reserves on Inland Fisheries and Wildlife lands; and

**WHEREAS**, in the last 4 years more than 750,000 acres of land in Maine has been conserved and made permanently available for public access and recreation through public and private partnerships; and

**WHEREAS**, in July, 2003 the Maine Department of Conservation published the “Maine State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan 2003-2008” that documents the supply of and demand for outdoor recreation facilities and how the need for these facilities might be met (12 MRSA 1817) and which the Department of Conservation has been endeavoring to implement; and

**WHEREAS**, the level and diversity of recreation demand is increasing rapidly, reflecting its growing role as an important contributor to the future economic well-being of Maine citizens; and

**WHEREAS**, the nature of and changes in the patterns of land ownership and management throughout the state in the last decade have resulted in uncertainty regarding recreational use on private land and have placed added pressure to meet recreation needs on public lands; and

**WHEREAS**, the State natural resource agencies are in the process of collaborating on GIS mapping that will result in more precise information regarding management of and recreational use on public lands; and

**WHEREAS**, there is a need to create a factual accounting of the types of recreational opportunities and accesses that are available in specific locations of public lands; and

**WHEREAS**, there is a need to examine the management of public lands in the broader context of recreational opportunities on private, municipal and federal lands; and

**WHEREAS**, there is a need for better land management information regarding public lands and improved planning processes to make decisions about management allocations of public lands;

**WHEREAS**, conflicts and competition between recreational users of public lands – especially focused on motorized versus non-motorized uses and access – must be resolved;

**NOW, THEREFORE**, I, John E. Baldacci, Governor of the State of Maine, do hereby establish the Governor’s Task Force Regarding the Management of Public Lands and Publicly-Held Easements in Maine (hereinafter “Task Force”).

### **Purpose**

The purpose of the Task Force is to develop recommendations to improve the accuracy and availability of information regarding management of public lands in Maine and to ensure that decisions regarding management of public lands are made in a fair manner that meets the full array of recreational interests in Maine now and into the future. In conducting its work, the Task Force should:

1. create a baseline inventory of the existing management and recreational uses and types of access on public lands in Maine and in the context of private, municipal and federal lands;

2. review and document the statutes, rules and guidelines that direct decisions regarding the management of and recreational uses on public lands in Maine;
3. collect information regarding the trends in recreational use in Maine, the adequacy of supply in relation to demand; and the gain or loss of access by recreational use on private land that may have a relation to recreational use on public land; and
4. identify strategies and resources necessary to reduce conflicts regarding recreational use on and access to public lands and to adequately plan for existing and future needs for the broad array of recreational activities in Maine.

In conducting its work, the Task Force shall utilize information from private citizens, economic development and regional planning entities, land conservation organizations, recreational user groups, businesses, landowners, Indian tribal governments, government agencies and Maine's federal delegation.

The Task Force shall take public comment and shall conduct at least two listening sessions to receive this input.

### **Membership**

The Governor shall appoint sixteen members to the Task Force, who will serve at the pleasure of the Governor. Nine members shall represent recreational interests; four members shall represent landowners of different size and from different parts of the state who provide for public recreation on their lands; one member shall be the Commissioner of the Department of Conservation, or his designee; one member shall be the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, or his designee; one member shall be the Director of the Lands for Maine's Future Program. Members shall serve without compensation.

The President of the Senate may appoint two members of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House may appoint three members of the House of Representatives. Members shall serve at the pleasure of their appointing authority.

The Governor shall appoint the chair of the task force from among the members.

### **Staff**

The Departments of Conservation and Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, the State Planning Office and the Land for Maine's Future Program shall provide all necessary staff, from existing resources.

### **Report**

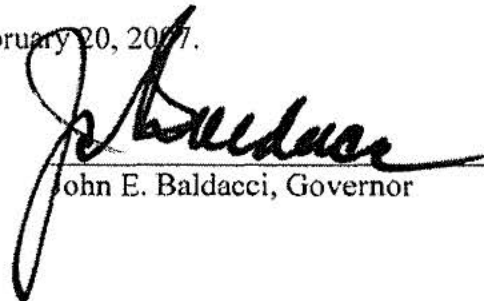
The Task Force shall submit its recommendations to the Governor no later than December 1, 2007, after which the Task Force will dissolve.

### **Meetings**

The Task Force shall meet as often as necessary to complete the assigned duties. All meetings shall be open to the public and held in locations determined by the Task Force.

### **Effective Date**

The effective date of this Executive Order is February 20, 2007.



John E. Baldacci, Governor

**APPENDIX B**  
**TASK FORCE MEMBERSHIP LIST**



**APPENDIX B  
TASK FORCE MEMBERS**

**THE TASK FORCE REGARDING THE MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS  
AND PUBLICLY-HELD EASEMENTS  
MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR**

Al Cowperthwaite  
North Maine Woods, Inc.

Bob Meyers  
Maine Snowmobile Association

Jon Fitzgerald  
The Western Mountains Foundations  
(Hut-to-Hut)  
Walter Graff  
The Appalachian Mountain Club  
Association

Dan Mitchell  
ATV Maine

John Rust  
Maine Professional Guides

Mac Hunter  
University of Maine  
Dept. of Wildlife Ecology

Greg Shute  
The Chewonki Foundation

Alan Hutchinson  
The Forest Society of Maine

George Smith  
The Sportsmen's Alliance of Maine

Bruce Kidman  
The Nature Conservancy

Sally Stockwell  
Maine Audubon Society

Jo Lund  
Maine Sportsmen

Karen Woodsum  
Maine Sierra Club

Marcia McKeague  
Katahdin Timberlands Group

Ray Wotton  
Small Land Owner;  
Farmer & Former Legislator

**LEGISLATIVE MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDING OFFICERS:**

Rep. Thomas Watson of Bath  
Rep. Donald Marean of Hollis  
Rep. Jacqueline Lundeen of Presque Isle  
Senator Kevin Raye of Washington County  
Senator Bruce Bryant of Oxford County

**STAFF DESIGNATED BY THE GOVERNOR:**

Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife: Deputy Commissioner Paul Jacques (Chair)  
Department of Conservation: Commissioner Patrick K. McGowan  
Land for Maine's Future: Director Tim Glidden



## **APPENDIX C**

### **HANDOUT REGARDING MANAGEMENT PLANNING**



# Unit Management Plans for BPL Lands

## APPENDIX C UNIT MANAGEMENT PLANS FOR BPL LANDS

### BACKGROUND

Management planning for BPL lands is guided by the *Integrated Resource Policy for Public Reserved and Nonreserved Lands, State Parks and State Historic Sites*, adopted by the Conservation Commissioner in 2000. Referred to as the "IRP," it is the product of two years of technical and public meetings designed to revise and update the original policy developed by the Bureau of Public Lands in 1985, and to extend the policy to state parks and historic sites.

Direction in statute, a dedicated source of funds for planning and more recently, the requirements of forest certification, move planning for public reserved and nonreserved lands forward. The IRP has not yet been used to prepare management plans for state parks and historic sites.

### STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS FOR MANAGEMENT PLANS (Public Lands)

#### §1833. Management of nonreserved public lands

##### **1. Purpose.**

The bureau shall manage nonreserved public lands in a manner consistent with the principles of multiple use and shall produce a sustained yield of products and services in accordance with both prudent and fair business practices and the principles of sound planning.

##### **2. Management plans.**

- The bureau shall prepare for review by the commissioner and revise from time to time plans for the management of nonreserved public lands in accordance with the principles of multiple use and
- shall compile and maintain, to the extent practicable, an inventory of the diverse resources of those lands.
- The bureau must receive the full cooperation of the other agencies and instrumentalities of the State in the preparation and maintenance of such a resource inventory.

**3. Actions.** The director may take actions on the nonreserved public lands with respect to management of the lands consistent with the management plans for those lands and upon terms and conditions and for consideration the director considers reasonable.

#### §1847. Management of public reserved lands

##### **1. Purpose.**

The Legislature declares that it is in the public interest and for the general benefit of the people of this State that

- title, possession and the responsibility for the management of the public reserved lands be vested and established in the bureau acting on behalf of the people of the State,
- that the public reserved lands be managed under the principles of multiple use to produce a sustained yield of products and services by the use of prudent business practices and the principles of sound planning and
- that the public reserved lands be managed to demonstrate exemplary land management practices, including silvicultural, wildlife and recreation management practices, as a demonstration of state policies governing management of forested and related types of lands.

##### **2. Management plans.**

##### Comprehensive Management Plan

- The director shall prepare, revise from time to time and maintain a comprehensive management plan for the management of the public reserved lands in accordance with the guidelines in this subchapter.

## Unit Management Plans for BPL Lands

- The plan must provide for a flexible and practical approach to the coordinated management of the public reserved lands.
- In preparing, revising and maintaining such a management plan the director, to the extent practicable, shall compile and maintain an adequate inventory of the public reserved lands, including not only the timber on those lands but also the other multiple use values for which the public reserved lands are managed.
- In addition, the director shall consider all criteria listed in section 1858 for the location of public reserved lands in developing the management plan.
- The director is entitled to the full cooperation of the Bureau of Geology and Natural Areas, the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, the Maine Land Use Regulation Commission and the State Planning Office in compiling and maintaining the inventory of the public reserved lands. The director shall consult with those agencies as well as other appropriate state agencies in the preparation and maintenance of the comprehensive management plan for the public reserved lands.
- The plan must provide for the demonstration of appropriate management practices that will enhance the timber, wildlife, recreation, economic and other values of the lands.
- All management of the public reserved lands, to the extent practicable, must be in accordance with this management plan when prepared.

### Action Plans

- Within the context of the comprehensive management plan, the commissioner, after adequate opportunity for public review and comment, shall adopt a specific action plan for each unit of the public reserved lands system.
- Each action plan must include consideration of the related systems of silviculture and regeneration of forest resources and must provide for outdoor recreation including remote, undeveloped areas, timber, watershed protection, wildlife and fish.
- The commissioner shall provide adequate opportunity for public review and comment on any substantial revision of an action plan.
- Management of the public reserved lands before the action plans are completed must be in accordance with all other provisions of this section.

**3. Actions.** The director may take actions on the public reserved lands consistent with the management plans for those lands and upon any terms and conditions and for any consideration the director considers reasonable.

### **Related Sections**

**Definitions** (See §1831 Definitions relating to nonreserved public lands and §1845 Definitions relating to public reserved lands.)

#### **1. Multiple use:**

- A. The management of all of the various renewable surface resources of the public reserved and nonreserved public lands, including outdoor recreation, timber, watershed, fish and wildlife and other public purposes;
- B. Making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources over areas large and diverse enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions;
- C. That some land will be used for less than all of the resources; and
- D. The harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources without impairing the productivity of the land and with consideration being given to the relative values of the various resources and not necessarily to the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit

## Unit Management Plans for BPL Lands

output.

### **2. Sustained yield:**

the achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the public reserved and nonreserved public lands without impairing the productivity of the land.

**Public access** (See §1832 Access to nonreserved public lands and §1846 Access to public reserved lands.)

**1. Legislative policy.** The Legislature declares that it is the policy of the State that full and free public access to the public reserved and nonreserved public lands, to the extent permitted by law, together with the rights to reasonable use of those lands, is the privilege of every citizen of the State. The Legislature further declares that it recognizes that such free and reasonable public access may be restricted to ensure the optimum value of such lands but that such restrictions, if and when imposed, must be in strict accordance with the requirements set out in this section.

*(Sections 2 and 3 repealed)*

**4. Development of public facilities.** The bureau may construct and maintain overnight campsites and other camping and recreation facilities.

**5. User fees.** The bureau may charge reasonable fees to defray the cost of constructing and maintaining overnight campsites and other camping and recreation facilities.

## PLANNING PROCESS

### **Plan Approach**

- Developed regionally (e.g., Downeast, Seboomook, Northern Aroostook)
- 15-year period, including 5-year check-in with Advisory Committee on accomplishments and changing conditions that may warrant amendments

### **Plan Development Process**

#### **Preliminary Planning Phase:**

- Update Resource Inventories
- Public Advisory Committee (PAC) Selected
- Determine Management Issues (internal and public scoping sessions, focus groups)
- Develop Preliminary Plan

#### **Resource Allocation Phase:**

- Describes Allocations and Management Recommendations
- Various Drafts Undergo Development and Review (PAC)
- Public Meeting to hear comments on Final Draft

**Final Draft Reviewed/Adopted by DOC Commissioner**

**Incorporation of Public Comment/Bureau Response**

## INTEGRATED RESOURCE ALLOCATION SYSTEM

### **Hierarchy of Resource Allocations:**

Prioritizes resources most sensitive to human disturbance

- Special Protection
- Backcountry Recreation

## **Unit Management Plans for BPL Lands**

- Motorized
- Non-mechanized
- Wildlife Dominant
- Remote Recreation
- Visual Consideration
- Developed Recreation
- Timber Management

### **Dominant and Secondary Uses**

- Dominant: Primary use of an area of the unit
- Secondary: Other uses allowed where dominant use applies, provided there is no adverse impact
- Example: Hiking may take place as a secondary use in areas where rare plants (dominant use) occur, e.g. Bigelow Mt.

### **Special Protection**

- Endangered plants and animals
- Historic/cultural areas
- Ecological Reserves

### **Backcountry Recreation**

- Superior scenic quality; wild/pristine character; remoteness; capacity for sense of solitude
- Relatively extensive areas (>1000 acres)
- Management focus on retaining natural character
- Non-mechanized or motorized
- Non-mechanized: non-mechanized travel and no timber management
- Motorized: multi-aged timber harvesting & timber management roads

### **Wildlife Dominant Areas**

- Areas specifically managed for wildlife habitat
- Examples: wading bird and waterfowl habitat, riparian areas around lakes and streams, deer wintering areas, bird nesting sites

### **Remote Recreation**

- Similar to Backcountry, but encompass smaller areas
- Often corridors rather than broad expansive areas
- Opportunities for low intensity, dispersed non-motorized recreation
- Secondary uses are less restrictive than in Backcountry areas: single and multi-age timber management; existing and new snowmobile and ATV trails under limited circumstances

### **Visual Consideration**

- Established to protect aesthetic values
- Recognizes the importance of retaining the natural character of the area
- Class I: Refers to foreground aesthetics, and the most visually sensitive to management, such as areas along trails and access roads
- Class II: Refers to background aesthetics, and are generally less visually sensitive to management, such as views of forest canopies along ridgelines

### **Developed Recreation**

- Class I areas are more intensely developed than remote/backcountry areas
- Examples: gravel boat launching facilities, trailhead/parking areas, shared-use roads
- Class II areas are the most intensely developed, and are staffed seasonally or year-round
- Examples: Campgrounds with running water, hard-surface boat launching facilities, day-use areas with amenities
- Hunting, trapping, and commercial timber harvesting generally not allowed in Class II areas

### **Timber Management**

## **Unit Management Plans for BPL Lands**

- Timber-dominant allocation may apply after all other allocations have been considered
- Common secondary use in most allocations (example: timber management is often a secondary use within wildlife-dominant areas)

## Unit Management Plans for BPL Lands

### CURRENT MANAGEMENT PLAN STATUS (Public Lands)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Plan Region</u>	<u>Year Adopted</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Plan Region</u>	<u>Year Adopted</u>
Mount Abraham	Flagstaff	2007	Richardson		1990
Bigelow Preserve	Flagstaff	2007	Squapan		1990
Chain of Ponds	Flagstaff	2007	Holeb		1989
Dead River /Spring Lake	Flagstaff	2007	Duck Lake		1989
Deboullie	North Aroos	2007	Four Ponds		1989
Eagle Lake	North Aroos	2007	Mahoosucs		1988
Rocky Lake	Downeast	2007	Little Moose		1988
Salmon Brook Lake Bog	North Aroos	2007	Scraggly Lake		1988
Cutler Coast	Downeast	2007	Pineland		1988
Donnell Pond	Downeast	2007	Bald Mtn/Rangeley		To Do
Great Heath	Downeast	2007	Chamberlain		To Do
Seboomook	Seboomook	2007	Gero Is/Chesuncook		To Do
Moosehead		1997	Kennebec Highlands		In Progress
Nahmakanta		1995	Katahdin Lake		To Do
Round Pond		1992	Machias River		To Do
Dodge Point		1991	Tumbledown Mt.		To Do
Seboeis		1990	Wassataquoik		To Do
Telos		1990			

## **APPENDIX D**

### **HANDOUT REGARDING THE STATEWIDE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN (SCORP)**



# State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan • SCORP

## APPENDIX D STATE COMPREHENSIVE OUTDOOR RECREATION PLAN

### FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS

#### **1. Land and Water Conservation Funds (LWCF)**

The federal Land and Water Conservation Fund program provides matching funds to states for statewide outdoor recreation planning and for acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. State participation in LWCF requires preparation of a Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), and approval of the plan by the Governor and the National Park Service (NPS).

The LWCF Act requires SCORP to include the following requirements of Chapter 630.1 of the National Park Service LWCF guidelines.

- name of the state agency having authority to represent and act for the state in dealing with the Secretary of the Interior for purposes of the LWCF Act;
- evaluation of the demand for and supply of outdoor recreation resources and facilities in the state;
- a program for implementation of the plan;
- certification by the Governor that ample opportunity for public participation has taken place in plan development; and
- other necessary information as may be determined by the Secretary of the Interior.

The minimum requirements of the plan are:

1. inclusion of a description of the process and methodology chosen by the state;
2. inclusion of ample opportunity for public participation in the planning process, involving all segments of the state's population;

#### **3. comprehensive coverage - it will be considered comprehensive if it:**

- A. identifies outdoor recreation issues of statewide importance based upon, but not limited to, input from the public participation program. The plan must also identify those issues that the state will address through the LWCF, and those issues that may be addressed by other means;**
- B. evaluates demand or public outdoor recreation preferences, but not necessarily through quantitative statewide surveys or analyses; and**
- C. evaluates the supply of outdoor recreation resources and facilities, but not necessarily through quantitative statewide inventories.**

- 4. inclusion of an implementation program that identifies the state's strategies, priorities and actions for the obligation of its LWCF apportionment.** The implementation program must be of sufficient detail to demonstrate that projects submitted to the NPS for LWCF funding implement the plan; and
5. inclusion of a wetlands priority component consistent with Section 303 of the Emergency Wetlands Resources Act of 1986. At a minimum the wetlands priority component must:

- A. be consistent with the National Wetlands Priority Conservation Plan, prepared by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service;
- B. provide evidence of consultation with the state agency responsible for fish and wildlife resources; and
- C. contain a listing of those wetland types that should receive priority for acquisition.

SCORP may consist of a single document or be comprised of multiple documents, as long as the LWCF planning guidelines in Chapter 630.1 are met.

#### **2. Recreational Trail Program Funds (RTP)**

## State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan • SCORP

The federal Recreational Trails Program (RTP), funded with federal highway monies and administered by BP&L under agreement with the Maine Department of Transportation, requires that trail projects be identified in, or further a specific goal of, a recreational trails plan, or a SCORP. Trail activities are important component of outdoor recreation in Maine and are specifically addressed in SCORP.

### STATE REQUIREMENTS

Prior to 2001, Maine law required BP&L to periodically report to the Governor on the supply of and demand for outdoor recreation facilities and how these might be met (12 MRSA 1817). Submittal of the SCORP to the Governor accomplished this reporting requirement. In 2001, the Legislature amended the law to require the BP&L director to submit a state comprehensive outdoor recreation plan to its legislative oversight committee every 5 years.

#### 12 MRSA §1817. Report

The bureau shall study and ascertain as nearly as possible and report to the Governor from time to time:

**1. Outdoor recreation status.**

The State's actual and potential outdoor recreation resources and facilities;

**2. Recreation needs.**

The needs of the people of this State and out-of-state visitors for outdoor recreation resources and facilities;

**3. Recreation resources.**

The kinds of resources and facilities best suited to and required for such recreation needs;

**4. Extent to which recreation needs are met.**

The extent to which such recreation needs are being met currently, whether by publicly owned or privately owned facilities;

**5. Acquisition of parks.**

The location and probable cost of acquisition, development and operation of parks that if acquired, developed and operated under this chapter could satisfy such needs; and

**6. Public purposes of parks to meet recreation needs.**

The public purposes to which such parks or portions of parks might be put.

**7. Comprehensive outdoor recreation plan.**

Beginning January 1, 2003 and every 5 years thereafter, the director shall submit a state comprehensive outdoor recreation plan to the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over state parks and public lands matters, referred in this subsection as the "committee of legislative oversight."

- The plan submitted by the bureau for review and approval by the National Park Service to establish the bureau's eligibility for funding from the land and water conservation fund under 16 United States Code, Section 4601-11 meets the requirements of this subsection.
- If federal funding is not available for updating the state plan, the bureau may make a written request to the committee of legislative oversight for an extension for submitting the plan. Upon receiving an extension request, the committee of legislative oversight shall discuss the advisability of an extension and the availability of state funds for preparation of the update. The committee may authorize an extension by writing to the director and stating the year by which an update must be received. A copy of the written extension must be filed by the committee with the Executive Director of the Legislative Council.

Such studies and reports must be accompanied by other information, statistics and charts that adequately inform the Governor of the character, condition and needs for recreation resources and facilities in the State and may be accompanied by specific recommendations for new legislation or other action to be taken.

#### SCORP PLANNING PROCESS (2003 Plan)

# State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan • SCORP

**1. Steering Committee** (representing State Planning Office, Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, Marine Resources, Office of Tourism, Transportation, Maine Recreation and Park Association, Conservation, Bureau of Parks and Lands)

Oversees process: assists in identification of key issues and recommendations; ensures consistency with related state programs and policies; participates in the public meetings; reviews draft plans.

## 2. Identification of Issues and Actions by Facilitated Groups

### Outdoor Recreation Issues of Statewide Importance in Maine 2003-2008:

- Availability of Outdoor Recreation Opportunities
- Community Outdoor Recreation Needs & Smart Growth
- Recreation/Public Access in the Northern Forest
- Trail Recreation
- Tourism and Public Recreation Facilities

The bureau identified five broad issues of statewide importance at the outset of the plan, each covering a range of topics that staff felt represented current areas of concern in outdoor recreation. These were open to review

throughout preparation of the plan and were the subject of discussion in a series of five facilitated meetings designed to identify the high priority issues and suggest strategies for addressing them through the Land and Water Conservation Fund and other programs over the next five years. Individuals and organization representatives with experience or expertise in the different issue areas were invited to be public stakeholders at the meetings.

## 3. Inventory of Outdoor Recreation Areas and Facilities

In preparation for the SCORP, in 2001 and 2002, the bureau asked municipalities, and state and federal agencies to update area and facility information by reviewing and correcting mailed printouts from the bureau's PARKALL database. Non-responding providers received follow-up telephone calls. Private recreation areas and facilities were inventoried from a variety of published sources.

## 4. Assessment of Outdoor Recreation Demand

Demographic information, household and customer surveys, public use and trend data were used to indicate general recreation demand. These references included but are not limited to: the US census; 1991/92 Maine household survey; 1994/1995 Maine household walking and bicycling surveys; the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment; the National Survey of Hunting, Fishing, and Wildlife Associated Recreation; public use data for various parks and recreation areas; and license and registration information.

## 5. Update of Federal, State and Private Non-Profit Recreation and Conservation Lands

The bureau and SPO updated digital maps of federal, state and private non-profit conservation and recreation lands and made the GIS files available over the Maine Geographic Information System (MEGIS) website.

## 6. Wetland Component

The wetland component required by LWCF planning guidelines provided current information on state wetland conservation planning efforts as reflected in the Maine State Wetland Conservation Plan published in 2001.

## 7. Implementation Program

The implementation program consolidated the actions recommended under the different work elements to address recreation needs and issues, including priorities for Land and Water Conservation Fund expenditures and other actions.

## 8. Public Participation

The public was invited to participate in the SCORP planning process by: submitting general comments or concerns about outdoor recreation in Maine to the bureau by email or regular mail; placing their names on electronic and regular mailing lists to receive meeting notices and drafts of the plan; responding to draft

## State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan • SCORP

plans; providing feedback on facilitated discussion groups on issues of statewide importance; and attending public meetings in Presque Isle, Machias, Waterville and Portland to review the first full draft of the plan. The bureau issued press releases, mailed notices, and posted information on its website at appropriate times during the process. Public comments and bureau responses were included in the plan.

### 2003-08 SCORP PRIORITIES FOR LWCF EXPENDITURES

1. Funding for Acquisition (fee & easement)
2. The ATV Issue
3. Maintenance of Facilities (Parks & Public Lands)
4. Statewide Planning
  - update PARKALL database
  - identify recreation trends specific to Maine
  - update digital maps state maps of federal, state, local, and non-profit lands
  - update assessment of economic impact of state parks, historic sites, and public reserved lands
  - prepare system-type plan for lands managed by BPL
  - prepare statewide trail plan
  - river planning (follow-up to Governor's initiative)
5. Wilderness Recreation Opportunities (acquisition)
6. Community Recreation and Smart Growth (municipal projects)

### LWCF FUNDS AWARDED/SPENT SINCE SCORP APPROVAL (10/2003)

<b>Funding for Acquisitions</b>	<b>LWCF \$</b>	<b>TOTAL \$</b>	<b>LOCAL/STATE</b>
Swan's Island (10 acres fee)	\$50,000	\$205,500	local
Ferry Beach SP (6.4 acres fee)	\$135,000	\$272,000	state
Newport/Dover (104 acres fee)	\$138,074	\$382,115	state
BARR (363 acres fee)	\$150,000	\$862,000	state
Milo (40 acres fee)	\$27,000	\$54,000	state
Lincoln (5 fee)	\$38,660	\$77,320	local
Katahdin Iron Works (1,981 acres easement)	\$231,621	\$528,432	state
<b>ATV Issue</b>	<b>LWCF \$</b>	<b>TOTAL \$</b>	<b>LOCAL/STATE</b>
Economic Impact Study	\$21,401	\$46,765	state
<b>Maintenance of Facilities (State)</b>	<b>LWCF \$</b>	<b>TOTAL \$</b>	<b>LOCAL/STATE</b>
Various State Park Renovations (5)	\$778,080	\$2,006,643	state
<b>Statewide Planning</b>	<b>LWCF \$</b>	<b>TOTAL \$</b>	<b>LOCAL/STATE</b>
Program Administration	\$29,150	\$58,300	state
Recreation Database (Withdrawn)	\$10,000	\$20,000	state
State Park Economic Impact Study	\$30,250	\$66,250	state
Kennebec River Initiative	\$15,000	\$77,500	state
<b>Wilderness Recreation Opportunities</b>	<b>LWCF \$</b>	<b>TOTAL \$</b>	<b>LOCAL/STATE</b>
Katahdin Iron Works (1,981 acres easement)	\$231,621	\$528,432	state
<b>Community Recreation and Smart Growth</b>	<b>LWCF \$</b>	<b>TOTAL \$</b>	<b>LOCAL/STATE</b>
Various municipal projects (39)	\$1,339,410	\$4,664,176	local

**APPENDIX E**  
**TREND DATA**

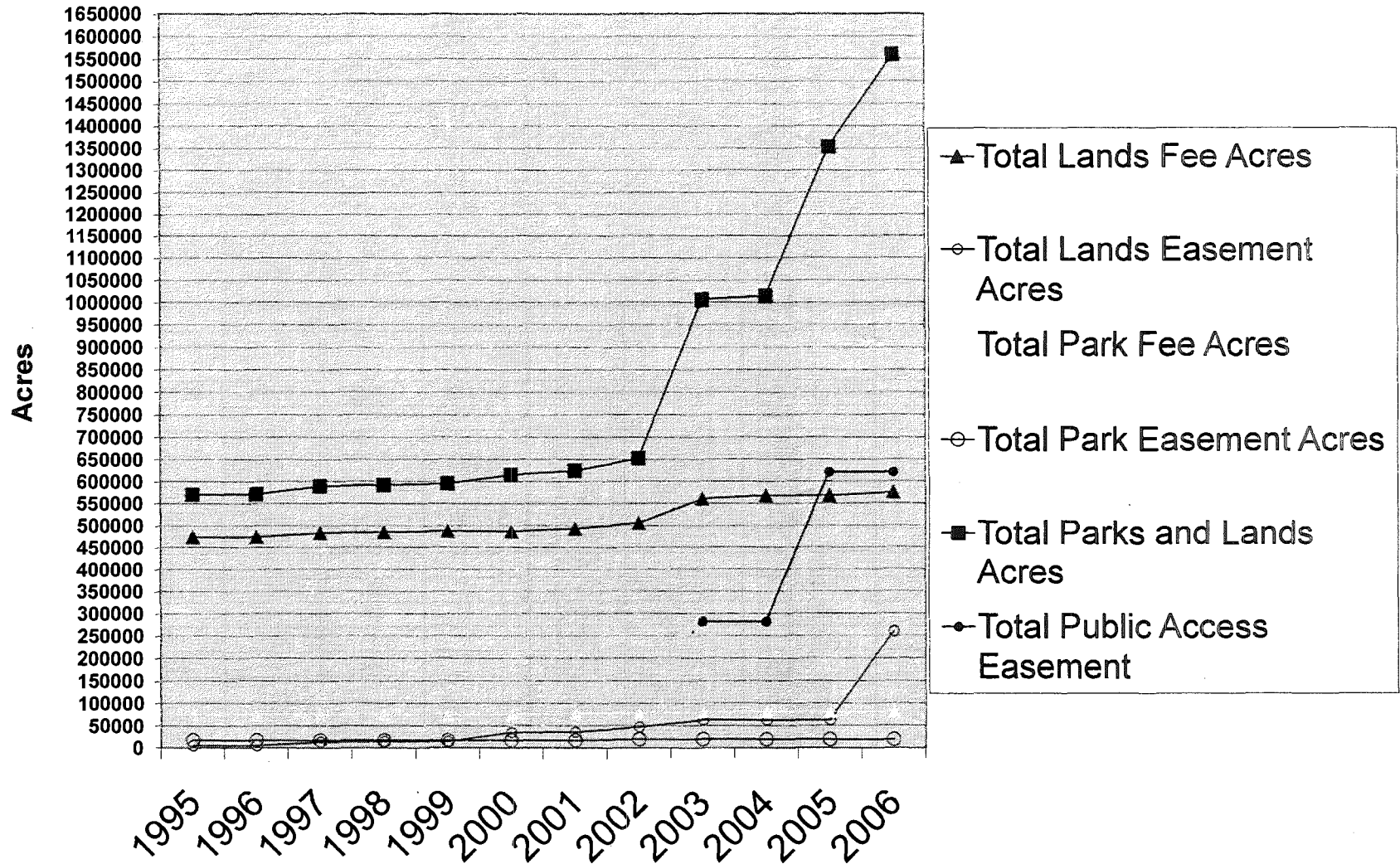


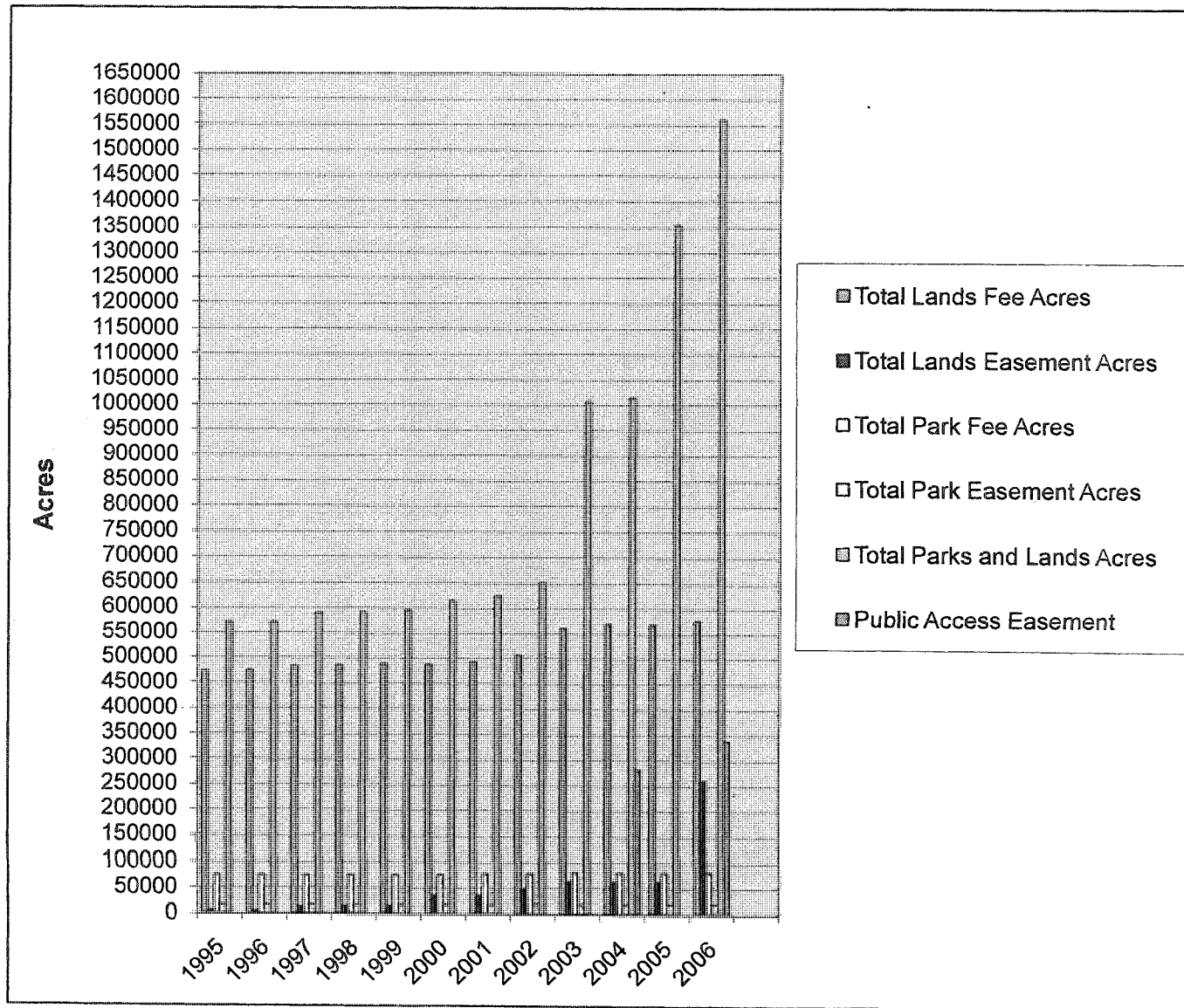
# Bureau of Parks and Lands Acquisition History

	Lands Fee	Lands Easement	Parks Fee	Parks Easement	Public Access Easement		Total Lands Fee Acres	Total Lands Easement Acres	Total Park Fee Acres	Total Park Easement Acres	Total Public Access Easement	Total Parks and Lands Acres
1995	5		160			165	473556	4886	74813	17013		570268
1996	485		421			906	474041	4886	75234	17013		571174
1997	10002	8428	21	325		18776	484043	13314	75255	17013		589625
1998	1342	1315	143	1		2801	485385	14629	75398	17014		592426
1999	2892		160	35		3087	488277	14629	75558	17049		595513
2000	-1261	20371	187	136		19433	487016	35000	75745	17185		614946
2001	6115	740	2537			9392	493131	35740	78282	17185		624338
2002	13114	11638	379	2303		27434	506245	47378	78661	19488		651772
2003	54072	15946	2393		282000	72411	560317	63324	81054	19488	282000	1006183
2004	8218	88	480			8786	568535	63412	81534	19488	282000	1014969
2005	-88	14	59		339000	-15	568447	63426	81593	19488	621000	1353954
2006	7833	198115	9			205957	576280	261541	81602	19488	621000	1559911
Totals	102729	256655	6949	2800	621000	369133	576280	261541	81602	19488	621000	1559911
												938911 (w/o public access ease)
							18%		8%	13%		40%

# BP&L Acquisition History

1,559,911 acres







Calendar Year Summary and Projections of Hunting and Fishing Licenses

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>RESIDENT</b>														
Fishing	115,146	107,673	108,207	107,995	106,511	111,452	112,929	111,809	108,242	104,324	102,619	104,232	102,188	108,447
Comb. Arch. & Fish.	387	471	505	499	544	554	558	537	532	522	905	1,041	1,188	1,473
Comb. Hunt. & Fish.	82,538	79,156	77,423	75,316	72,771	75,569	76,472	77,902	77,082	78,709	76,414	75,010	75,016	73,879
Serviceman Comb.	849	620	531	539	504	511	499	373	327	1,015	1,376	1,711	1,880	1,653
Serviceman Fish								172	203	141	161	160	192	175
Serviceman Hunt								160	172	50	47	60	41	34
Archery	11,666	13,508	11,731	11,128	10,689	10,029	9,976	9,792	9,541	10,636	13,165	12,991	12,838	12,277
Hunting	69,672	68,809	68,450	68,245	68,452	65,706	64,561	61,848	60,317	56,525	56,224	54,701	52,273	51,846
Junior Hunting	15,842	15,235	15,156	14,883	15,081	15,413	15,834	16,097	16,325	17,515	17,578	16,993	15,920	15,234
Small Game	901	907	960	892	878	864	898	828	857	949	1,013	1,079	931	876
Superpack														724
subtotal Fishing	198,920	187,920	186,666	184,349	180,330	188,086	190,458	190,621	186,386	184,761	181,522	182,214	180,464	186,351
subtotal Hunting	181,855	178,706	174,756	171,502	168,919	168,646	168,798	167,377	164,981	165,871	166,675	163,526	160,087	157,996
<b>LIFETIME LICENSE</b>														
Fishing								203	579	830	1,568	1,932	2,484	2,941
Hunting								49	141	204	322	381	512	599
Combination								1,074	2,751	3,625	6,125	7,530	9,864	13,243
subtotal Fishing								1,277	3,330	4,455	7,693	9,462	12,348	16,184
subtotal Hunting								1,123	2,892	3,829	6,447	7,911	10,376	13,842
<b>Total Resident Licenses</b>														
Fishing	198,920	187,920	186,666	184,349	180,330	188,086	190,458	191,898	189,716	189,216	189,215	191,676	192,812	202,535
Hunting	181,855	178,706	174,756	171,502	168,919	168,646	168,798	168,500	167,873	169,700	173,122	171,437	170,463	171,838
<b>NONRESIDENT</b>														
Season Fishing	13,573	13,188	12,926	12,724	12,765	13,137	13,979	14,412	14,621	15,106	14,933	15,537	15,992	16,266
1-Day Fishing 3)	37,179	29,131	25,293	18,576	17,821	17,240	16,908	15,718	14,321	13,755	12,507	11,161	10,594	10,577
3-Day Fishing 3)	24,610	24,815	24,507	23,299	22,763	22,675	22,697	22,882	22,110	22,385	20,405	20,121	19,865	19,686
7-Day Fishing 5)	16,856	16,171	15,962	15,499	15,324	15,894	16,516	16,971	16,884	17,216	16,592	16,234	16,537	17,044
15-Day Fishing 5)	4,793	4,871	4,325	4,607	4,702	4,806	4,467	4,443	4,371	4,036	4,072	3,854	3,607	3,757
Junior Fishing	5,147	5,113	5,327	5,293	5,230	5,356	5,456	5,350	5,160	5,249	5,155	4,939	4,628	4,685
Comb. Hunt. & Fish.	2,896	2,814	2,778	2,624	2,652	2,741	3,025	3,341	3,545	3,941	3,751	4,107	4,251	4,519
Archery	1,134	1,122	1,124	1,199	1,139	1,044	997	1,099	1,115	1,152	1,227	1,292	1,297	1,310
Big Game	31,881	30,846	29,654	29,871	29,775	30,069	30,666	31,398	30,579	30,676	29,509	28,861	27,189	26,067
Small Game	2,724	2,578	2,078	1,870	1,645	1,602	1,775	1,895	2,051	2,293	2,083	2,179	2,223	2,089
3-Day Small Game	0	0	734	1,242	1,485	1,628	1,678	1,715	1,862	2,017	2,175	1,970	2,004	1,932
Junior Hunt	128	118	120	354	542	635	729	773	768	877	959	933	961	925
Total Fishing	105,054	96,103	91,118	82,622	81,257	81,849	83,048	83,117	81,012	81,658	77,415	75,953	75,474	76,534
Total Hunting	38,763	37,478	36,488	37,160	37,238	37,719	38,870	40,221	39,920	40,956	39,704	39,342	37,925	36,842

**ALIEN**

Fishing	150	160	148	154	127	120	134	112	106	122	114	125	138	152
Comb. Hunt. & Fish.	40	43	43	33	39	29	33	30	19	26	31	21	40	41
Archery	49	52	30	17	18	8	15	12	11	13	26	12	18	9
Big Game	2,472	1,946	1,709	1,392	1,289	976	927	865	556	490	445	437	429	403
Small Game	123	94	103	79	75	58	65	79	52	53	40	38	40	32
<i>Total Fishing</i>	<b>190</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>193</b>
<i>Total Hunting</i>	<b>2,684</b>	<b>2,135</b>	<b>1,885</b>	<b>1,521</b>	<b>1,421</b>	<b>1,071</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>638</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>542</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>485</b>

**NONRESIDENT & ALIEN SUBTOTAL**

<i>Total Fishing</i>	<b>105,244</b>	<b>96,306</b>	<b>91,309</b>	<b>82,809</b>	<b>81,423</b>	<b>81,998</b>	<b>83,215</b>	<b>83,259</b>	<b>81,137</b>	<b>81,806</b>	<b>77,560</b>	<b>76,099</b>	<b>75,652</b>	<b>76,727</b>
<i>Total Hunting</i>	<b>41,447</b>	<b>39,613</b>	<b>38,373</b>	<b>38,681</b>	<b>38,659</b>	<b>38,790</b>	<b>39,910</b>	<b>41,207</b>	<b>40,558</b>	<b>41,538</b>	<b>40,246</b>	<b>39,850</b>	<b>38,452</b>	<b>37,327</b>

**GRAND TOTAL**

<i>Total Fishing</i>	<b>304,164</b>	<b>284,226</b>	<b>277,975</b>	<b>267,158</b>	<b>261,753</b>	<b>270,084</b>	<b>273,673</b>	<b>275,157</b>	<b>270,853</b>	<b>271,022</b>	<b>266,775</b>	<b>267,775</b>	<b>268,464</b>	<b>279,262</b>
<i>Total Hunting</i>	<b>223,302</b>	<b>218,319</b>	<b>213,129</b>	<b>210,183</b>	<b>207,578</b>	<b>207,436</b>	<b>208,708</b>	<b>209,707</b>	<b>208,431</b>	<b>211,238</b>	<b>213,368</b>	<b>211,287</b>	<b>208,915</b>	<b>209,165</b>

Calendar Year Summary and Projections of Hunting and Fishing Licenses

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>COMPLIMENTARY</b>													
Over 70 (comb.) (1)	5,944	1,705	1,824	1,645	1,648	1,587	1,644	1,494	1,587	1,225	1,145	1,292	0
Over 70 (fish) (1)	3,124	1,448	1,319	1,247	1,244	1,211	1,273	1,254	1,175	712	755	846	0
Over 70 (hunt) (1)	20	21	22	17	17	30	17	28	22	15	12	22	0
Over 70 (hunt, fish, & arch.) (1)	277	46	39	52	54	62	81	65	67	42	54	67	0
Paraplegic (comb.) (2) (item code 1815)	82	77	121	80	81	114	93	24	8	17	15	14	9
Paraplegic (fish) (2) (item code 1815)	26	29	19	28	28	22	22	5	18	15	16	15	9
Paraplegic (hunt) (2) (item code 1815)	3	1	3	4	3	2	4	1	2	1	2	1	1
Disabled Vet. (comb.) (2) (item code 1814)	257	308	403	314	314	409	378	164	267	259	285	275	261
Disabled Vet. (fish) (2) (item code 1814)	54	80	81	99	98	132	143	76	82	56	54	52	50
Blind (fish) (item code 1818)	19	18	9	23	23	14	15	10	1	10	18	12	13
Mental Disability (fish) (2) (items codes 1822 and 1816)	71	94	125	182	182	209	210	212	187	102	111	185	227
Indian (comb.) (item code 1807)	2,001	1,934	1,973	1,920	1,902	1,724	1,903	1,750	1,563	2,390	2,654	1,993	2,482
<i>Total Fishing</i>	11,855	5,739	5,913	5,590	5,574	5,484	5,762	5,054	4,955	4,828	5,107	4,751	3,051
<i>Total Hunting</i>	8,584	4,092	4,385	4,032	4,019	3,928	4,120	3,526	3,516	3,949	4,167	3,664	2,753

**GRAND TOTAL (without complimentary) (6)**

<i>Fishing</i>	284,226	277,975	267,158	261,753	270,084	273,673	275,157	270,853	271,022	266,775	267,775	268,464	279,262
<i>Hunting</i>	218,319	213,129	210,183	207,578	207,436	208,708	209,707	208,431	211,238	213,368	211,287	208,915	209,165

**GRAND TOTAL (with all complimentary licenses issued in calendar year) (8)**

<i>Fishing</i>	296,081	283,714	273,071	267,343	275,658	279,157	280,919	275,907	275,977	271,603	272,882	273,215	282,313
<i>Hunting</i>	226,903	217,221	214,568	211,610	211,455	212,636	213,827	211,957	214,754	217,317	215,454	212,579	211,918

- 1) Good for 3 years through 1991, lifetime thereafter, discontinued in 2006
- 2) Good for 1 year through 1982, good for 3 years through 1997, lifetime thereafter
- 3) May be purchased by resident, nonresident, and alien
- 4) Beginning in 1989, guide license does not allow hunting or fishing
- 5) May be purchased by nonresident and alien
- 6) Does not include any complimentary types - best annual trend of sales
- 7) Does not include the following complimentary types issued for more than one year :  
over 70, paraplegic, disabled vet., mental disability - best annual trend of users)
- 8) Includes all licenses issued in a year, even those for good for more than one year, including lifetime

**PHEASANT STAMP**

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Resident (item code 1704)	941	909	967	1,125	1,121	1,058	1,147	1,051	1,517	1,599	1,550	1,421	1,347
Complimentary (item code 1810)	61	107	117	149	181	279	239	189	391	633	580	620	793
<i>Total Pheasant</i>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>1,084</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>1,302</b>	<b>1,337</b>	<b>1,386</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>1,908</b>	<b>2,232</b>	<b>2,130</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>2,140</b>

**DUCK STAMP (item code 1713)**

<i>Total Duck</i>	<b>15,113</b>	<b>13,819</b>	<b>13,386</b>	<b>14,560</b>	<b>14,447</b>	<b>13,371</b>	<b>13,186</b>	<b>13,687</b>	<b>14,292</b>	<b>14,205</b>	<b>13,167</b>	<b>13,493</b>	<b>12,412</b>
-------------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------	---------------

**MUZZLE LOADING**

Resident (item code 1786)	5,599	8,990	9,127	9,306	10,792	9,895	10,018	10,629	14,159	15,602	16,200	15,980	16,767
Non Resident (item code 1787)	231	392	366	401	391	401	443	458	666	788	993	1,058	878
Alien (item code 1788)	8	15	19	24	12	9	11	3	4	8	10	11	18
Complimentary (item code 1809)	232	374	489	449	595	748	749	247	679	546	1,342	1,421	1,677
<i>Total Muzzle Loading</i>	<b>6,070</b>	<b>9,771</b>	<b>10,001</b>	<b>10,180</b>	<b>11,790</b>	<b>11,053</b>	<b>11,221</b>	<b>11,337</b>	<b>15,508</b>	<b>16,944</b>	<b>18,545</b>	<b>18,470</b>	<b>19,340</b>

**SPRING TURKEY PERMIT**

Resident (item code 1697)	464	696	1,153	1,617	2,065	2,741	3,880	6,792	8,730	11,656	15,170	23,026	18,710
Non Resident (item code 1698)	36	54	97	133	185	259	120	208	270	344	430	925	683
<i>Total Spring Turkey</i>	<b>500</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>1,250</b>	<b>1,750</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>4,000</b>	<b>7,000</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>15,600</b>	<b>23,951</b>	<b>19,393</b>

**MOOSE PERMIT**

Resident	1,080	1,260	1,350	1,350	1,800	2,700	2,700	2,700	2,676	2,335	2,619	2,610	2,552
Non Resident	120	140	150	150	200	300	300	300	288	258	291	285	278
<i>Total Moose</i>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,400</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>2,964</b>	<b>2,593</b>	<b>2,910</b>	<b>2,895</b>	<b>2,830</b>

**BEAR PERMIT**

Resident (item code 1796)	5,938	6,641	5,973	6,009	5,954	6,619	6,255	6,913	7,855	5,134	5,275	4,991	4,594
Non Resident (item code 1797)	4,022	4,249	4,929	4,886	4,901	5,905	6,535	7,096	7,372	6,187	6,465	5,973	5,762
Complimentary (incl. Indian) (item code 1813)	31	39	26	21	16	18	21	27	1,858	1,915	1,806	1,785	2,166
<i>Total Bear</i>	<b>9,991</b>	<b>10,929</b>	<b>10,928</b>	<b>10,716</b>	<b>10,871</b>	<b>12,542</b>	<b>12,811</b>	<b>14,036</b>	<b>17,085</b>	<b>13,236</b>	<b>13,546</b>	<b>12,749</b>	<b>12,522</b>

**ANY-DEER PERMIT**

Resident	28,684	26,165	30,408	37,142	39,047	39,285	53,568	40,866	52,115	65,988	69,323	64,396	61,815
Non Resident	4,338	3,722	4,084	4,834	4,779	4,895	5,333	4,202	5,234	6,612	6,827	6,329	5,910
<i>Total Any-Deer</i>	<b>33,022</b>	<b>29,887</b>	<b>34,492</b>	<b>41,976</b>	<b>43,826</b>	<b>44,180</b>	<b>58,901</b>	<b>45,068</b>	<b>57,349</b>	<b>72,600</b>	<b>76,150</b>	<b>70,725</b>	<b>67,725</b>

**COYOTE NIGHT HUNTING PERMIT (item code 1782)**

<i>Total Coyote</i>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>1,145</b>	<b>1,086</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>1,320</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>4,868</b>	<b>5,621</b>	<b>5,517</b>	<b>5,625</b>	<b>5,939</b>
---------------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------	--------------

**FALL TURKEY PERMIT (3)**

Resident (item code 1695)									2,013	2,849	2,855	2,827	2,566
Non Resident (item code 1696)									9	33	68	86	73
<i>Total Fall Turkey</i>									<b>2,022</b>	<b>2,882</b>	<b>2,923</b>	<b>2,913</b>	<b>2,639</b>

**EXPANDED ARCHERY PERMIT (4)**

Antlerless (item code 1478)										7,370	6,948	6,675	6,688
Antlered (item code 1479)										4,158	4,338	4,109	3,971
<i>Total Expanded Archery</i>										<b>11,528</b>	<b>11,286</b>	<b>10,784</b>	<b>10,659</b>

**Crossbow Permit (5)**

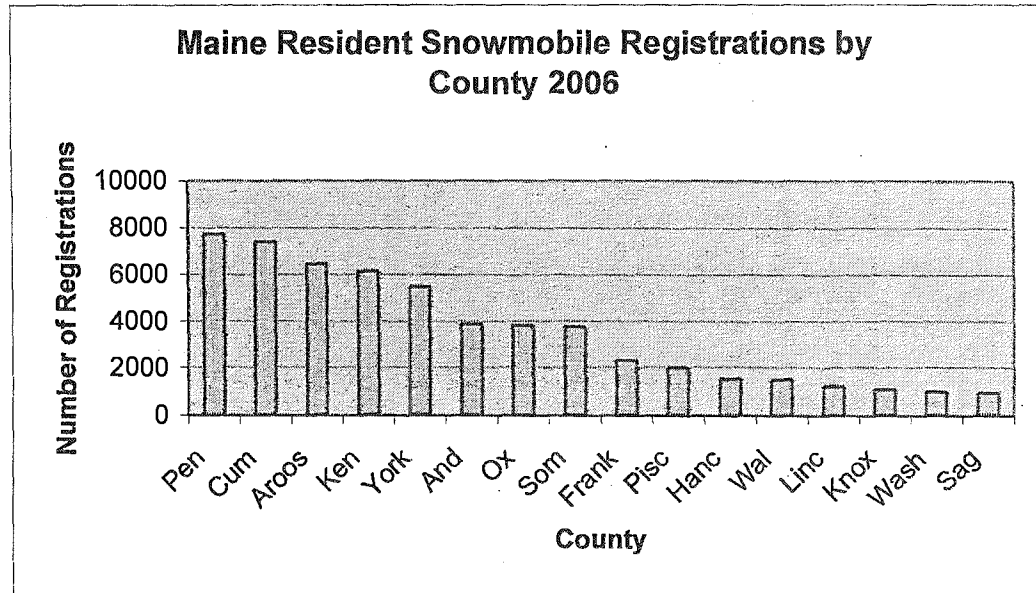
Resident (item code 1692)													199
Non Resident (item code 1693)													28
Alien (item code 1694)													1
<i>Total Crossbow</i>													<b>228</b>

**TRAPPING LICENSES \***

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Non Resident (item code 1739)	19	11	14	13	13	26	34	46	42	56	84	110	113
Alien (1)													
Resident (item code 1736)	2,073	1,901	2,059	2,168	2,171	1,895	1,932	2,131	2,105	1,571	2,150	2,255	2,027
Junior Resident (item code 1701)	149	129	170	165	166	162	187	197	189	171	240	232	208
Over 70 Complimentary (item code 1817)	466	454	453	51	51	29	39	32	31	36	33	33	96
Indian Complimentary (2) (item code 1807)	2,001	1,934	1,886	1,920	1,902	1,724	1,903	1,750	1,758	1,548	1,454	1,993	2,482
<i>Total w/ Indian</i>	<b>4,708</b>	<b>4,429</b>	<b>4,582</b>	<b>4,317</b>	<b>4,303</b>	<b>3,836</b>	<b>4,095</b>	<b>4,156</b>	<b>4,125</b>	<b>3,382</b>	<b>3,961</b>	<b>4,623</b>	<b>4,926</b>
<i>Total w/o Indian</i>	<b>2,707</b>	<b>2,495</b>	<b>2,696</b>	<b>2,397</b>	<b>2,401</b>	<b>2,112</b>	<b>2,192</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>2,367</b>	<b>1,834</b>	<b>2,507</b>	<b>2,630</b>	<b>2,444</b>

Maine Resident Snowmobile Registration by County  
2005 - 2006

County	# Regis		Change	
	2005	2006	#	%
AN	5547	3863	1684	30%
AR	7199	6452	747	10%
CU	9670	7394	2276	24%
FR	3274	2295	979	30%
HA	2017	1556	461	23%
KE	8219	6154	2065	25%
KX	1487	1124	363	24%
LI	1884	1260	624	33%
OX	6042	3819	2223	37%
PE	10763	7740	3023	28%
PI	2502	1982	520	21%
SA	1379	980	399	29%
SO	4992	3755	1237	25%
WA	2255	1524	731	32%
WS	1733	1044	689	40%
YK	7099	5484	1615	23%
	<b>76062</b>	<b>56426</b>	<b>19636</b>	<b>26%</b>



Non-Resident Snowmobile Registrations by State	
State	QTY
AK	1
AZ	1
CA	4
CO	6
CT	2001
DE	21
FL	45
GA	8
IA	3
IL	5
IN	3
KY	1
LA	1
MA	7706
MD	87
MI	14
MN	2
MO	3
MT	1
NB	94
NC	14
NE	1
NH	3620
NJ	266
NS	8
NV	1
NY	507
OH	8
OK	4
ON	1
OR	1
PA	638
PE	3
PW	6
QC	71
RI	566
SC	4
TN	3
TX	10
UT	2
VA	16
VI	1
VT	294
WI	4
WV	4

Non-Resident Snowmobile Registrations by Quantity	
State	QTY
MA	7706
NH	3620
CT	2001
PA	638
RI	566
NY	507
VT	294
NJ	266
NB	94
MD	87
QC	71
FL	45
DE	21
VA	16
NC	14
MI	14
TX	10
OH	8
NS	8
GA	8
PW	6
CO	6
IL	5
WV	4
WI	4
SC	4
OK	4
CA	4
TN	3
PE	3
MO	3
IN	3
IA	3
UT	2
MN	2
VI	1
OR	1
ON	1
NV	1
NE	1
MT	1
LA	1
KY	1
AZ	1
AK	1

Maine ATV Registrations 1992/93-2005/6)							
Year	Resident	Res Trans	Res Fee Ex	NonRes	NonRes Trans	NonRes Fee Ex	Total
1992-93	21,447			0			21,447
1993-94	22,390			0			22,390
1994-95	23,857			0			23,857
1995-96	24,324			0			24,324
1996-97	27,270			0			27,270
1997-98	28,834			0			28,834
1998-99	33,854			0			33,854
1999-00	40,279			0			40,279
2000-01	44,796			0			44,796
2002-03	58,552	386	235	684			59,857
2003-04	59,850	514	256	5,376	20	7	66,023
2004-05	56,053	460	282	5,942	36	1	62,774
2005-06	55,296	260	291	6,395	23	3	62,268
2006-07	55,465	272	324	7,264	30	0	63,355

Source: Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife

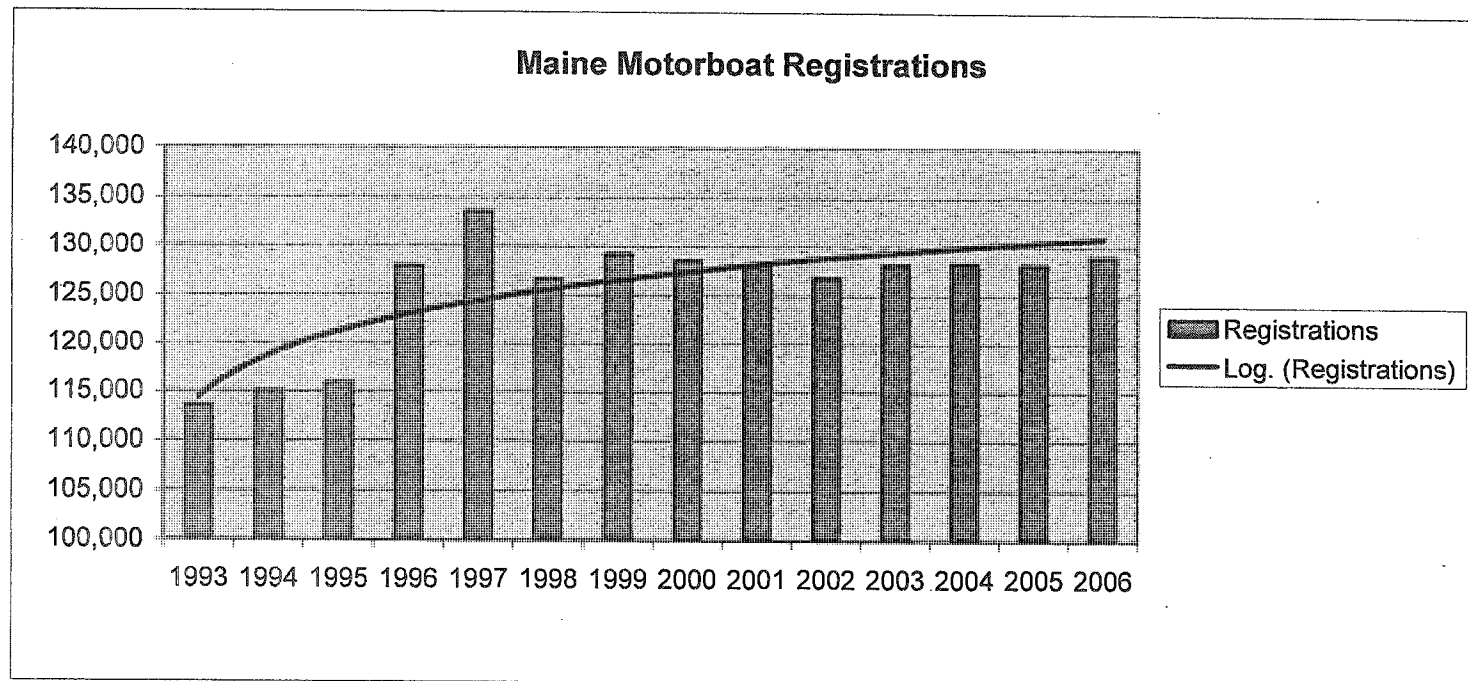
Maine Resident/Nonresident Snowmobile Registrations 1992/93-2005/6								
Year	Resident	NR Seas	NR 10 Day	NR 3 Day	Res Trans	Nonres Trans	Fee Exempt	Total
1992-93	56,966	7,744					275	64,985
1993-94	61,437	8,233					373	70,043
1994-95	62,233	8,771					302	71,306
1995-96	69,773	6,620			84		344	76,821
1996-97								77,754
1997-98								84,205
1998-99	69,755	8,161	2,509	1,235		30	245	81,935
1999-00	73,255	9,048	1,376	2,544		28	250	86,501
2000-01	82,181	10,763	1,589	2,851	10	33	408	97,835
2001-02								95,395
2002-03	83,706	17,682	1,861	3,031	543	0	462	107,285
2003-04	71,382	15,723	1,811	2,966	246	0	505	92,633
2004-05	78,102	17,453	2,138	4,295	328	0	486	102,802
2005-06	57,242	13,775	1,217	2,318	189	31	463	75,235
2006-07	69,960	14,841	1,431	3,018	202	17	471	89,940

Source: Maine Dept of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife.

# MAINE REGISTRATIONS

MDIFW 11/13/07

Boat	
1993	113,590
1994	115,123
1995	115,895
1996	127,905
1997	133,529
1998	126,665
1999	129,226
2000	128,601
2001	128,202
2002	126,850
2003	128,228
2004	128,307
2005	128,202
2006	129,028





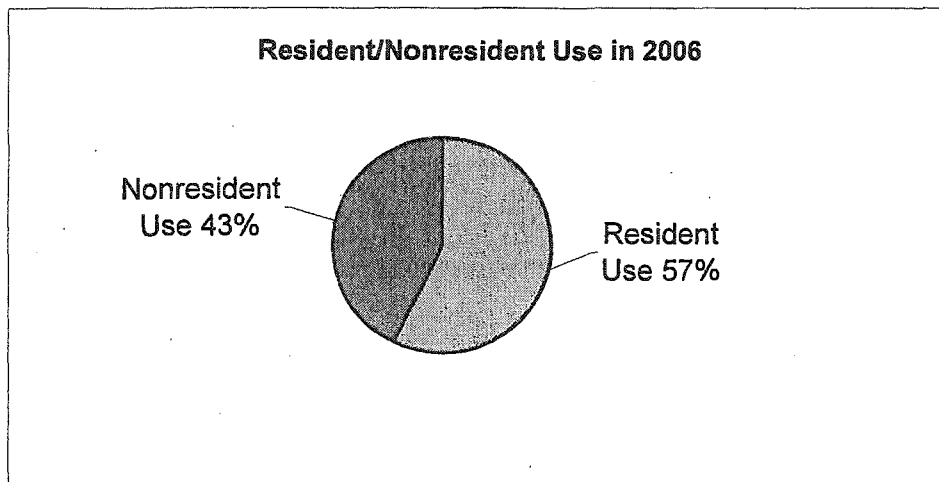
Baxter State Park Gate Count 1993-2006					
Year	Camper Days	Day Use Days	Total Resident	Total Nonresident	Tot Vis Days
1993	24,508	58,584			153,687
1994	23,362	57,175			148,272
1995	25,496	57,648			153,941
1996	24,362	52,908			145,468
1997	22,717	51,981			137,674
1998	23,689	53,041			141,719
1999	23,269	54,142			141,196
2000	23,000	51,721			138,011
2001	21,858	51,057			134,838
2002	22,217	49,437			133,090
2003	20,282	44,433			122,630
2004	20,195	43,345			119,597
2005	17,552	38,515			105,250
2006	18,455	39,961	33,402	25,014	108,859

Source: Baxter State Park

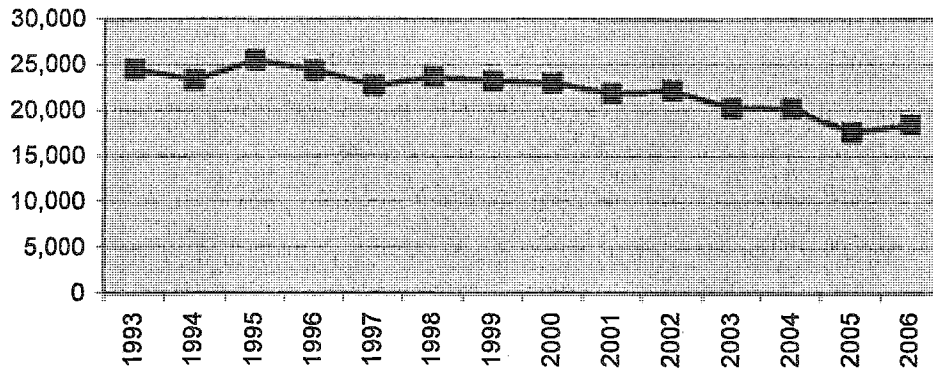
Camper Days = Gate Headcount of persons entering to camp

Day Use Days = Gate Headcount of persons entering for day use

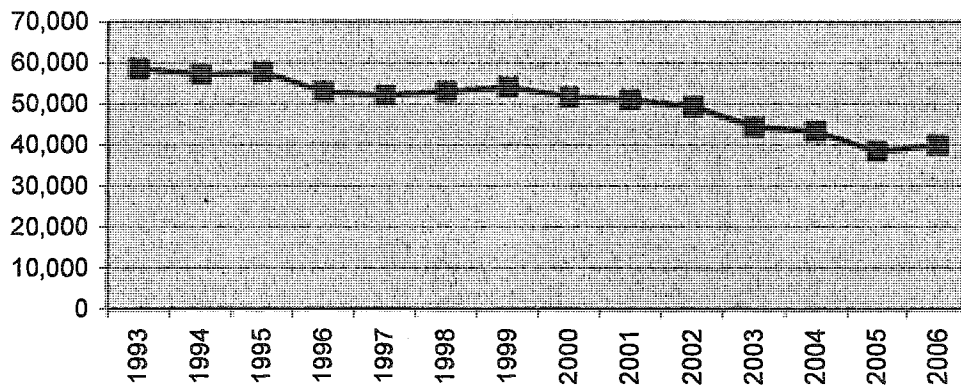
Visitor Days = Camper Nights + Day Use Headcount



**Camper Days - Baxter State Park  
1993 - 2006**



**Visitor Days - Baxter State Park  
1993 - 2006**

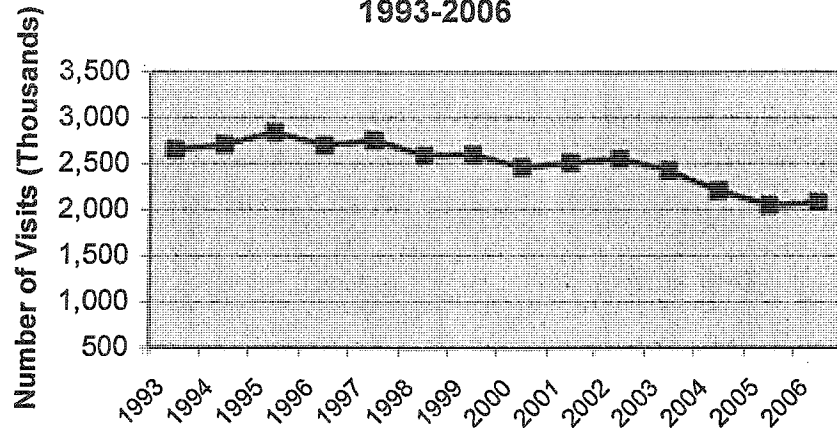


**Acadia National Park  
Recreational Visits**

Year	Visits
1993	2,656,034
1994	2,710,749
1995	2,845,378
1996	2,704,831
1997	2,760,306
1998	2,594,497
1999	2,602,227
2000	2,469,238
2001	2,516,551
2002	2,558,572
2003	2,431,062
2004	2,207,847
2005	2,051,484
2006	2,083,588

Source: National Park Service

**Recreation Visits to Acadia National Park  
1993-2006**

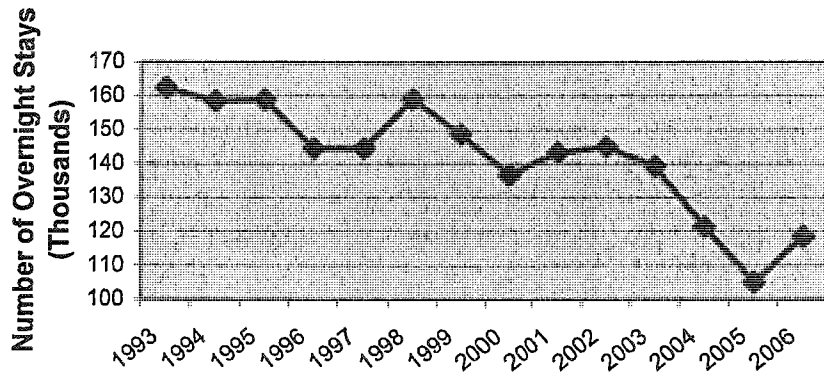


**Acadia National Park  
Camping Visits**

Year	Visits
1993	162,381
1994	158,508
1995	158,967
1996	144,465
1997	144,447
1998	159,051
1999	148,728
2000	136,725
2001	143,292
2002	144,885
2003	139,235
2004	121,455
2005	105,117
2006	118,551

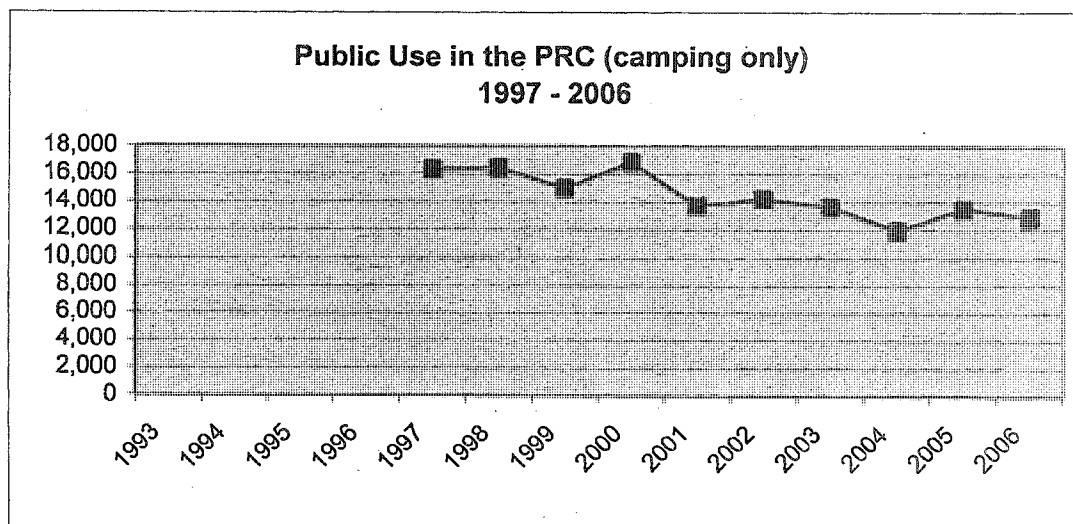
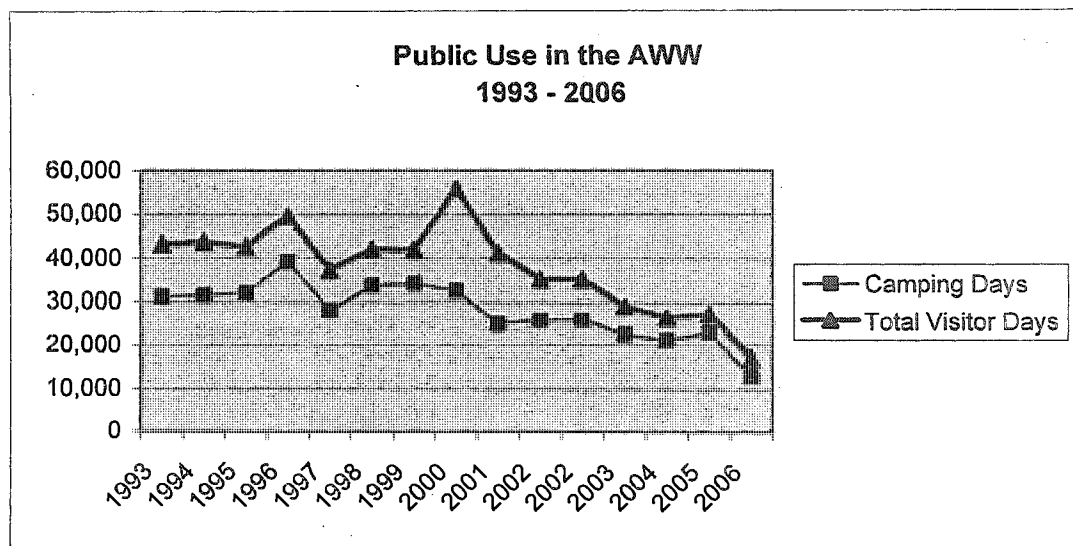
Source: Acadia National Park

**Camping Stays at Acadia National Park  
1993-2006**



Public Use in the Allagash Wilderness Waterway 1993-2005/6		
Year	Camping Days	Total Visitor Days
1993	31,132	43,240
1994	31,507	43,780
1995	32,027	42,670
1996	39,147	49,590
1997	27,892	37,355
1998	33,752	42,127
1999	34,144	42,020
2000	32,503	55,783
2001	24,954	41,208
2002	25,784	35,257
2002	25,784	35,257
2003	22,501	28,972
2004	21,156	26,367
2005	22,931	27,062
2006	13,030	17,205

Public Use in the Penobscot River Corridor 1993-2006		
Year	Camping Days	Total Visitor Days
1993		
1994		
1995		
1996		
1997	16,336	16,336
1998	16,440	16,440
1999	14,945	14,945
2000	16,825	16,825
2001	13,694	13,694
2002	14,215	14,215
2003	13,634	13,634
2004	11,942	11,942
2005	13,489	13,489
2006	12,872	12,872

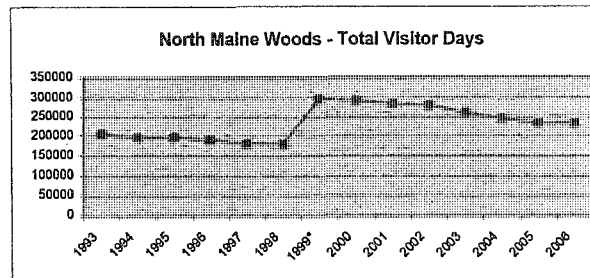


NOTE: There is no access control in the PRC. We record only camping days on PRC sites from registrations.

North Maine Woods Visitor Days by Purpose 1993-2006								
Year	Camping	Fishing	Hunting	Canoeing	Hiking	Visiting	Other	Total
1993	20861	42475	74307	19581	279	34457	13171	205238
1994	21807	37845	66753	20734	294	35471	13370	196303
1995	22514	40460	64120	20159	600	36168	12162	196890
1996	24865	38885	50363	19061	485	43095	12410	190329
1997	22784	32059	53487	17506	362	43302	11703	181205
1998	24608	33465	49026	14780	394	45555	11880	179786
1999*	49564	32554	58910	23850	461	86955	43080	295374
2000	46078	31030	60964	21224	377	86435	45346	291454
2001	43071	28993	60665	21564	542	84785	44196	283813
2002	40522	29762	55635	26153	320	88479	27506	278154
2003	36921	23562	58246	22138	549	79847	37767	258400
2004	32641	23368	58860	20026	469	74636	34197	244197
2005	34747	18651	47586	20337	376	77485	32732	231914
2006	34800	18700	47600	20375	375	77500	33000	232350
	455783	431829	806522	287488	5883	894170	372520	

\*In 1999 the Ragmuff Seboomook Forest was added to NMW, increasing the land base from 2.8 million to 3.5 million acres.

Source: North Maine Woods, Inc.

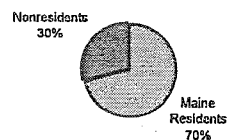


North Maine Woods Visitor Characteristics 1993-2006															Total
Year	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999*	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	
Total Visitors	89946	83665	83890	79119	75535	75352	114511	111993	110232	104780	97691	92024	85516	85500	
Total Parties	43618	40737	40856	38400	37040	36734	53799	52510	51477	49394	46175	43693	39907	39907	
Avg Party Size	2.06	2.05	2.05	2.06	2.04	2.05	2.13	2.13	2.14	2.12	2.12	2.11	2.14	2.14	
Total Vis Days	205704	196357	196482	189706	181763	180172	296121	292656	283796	278154	258400	244197	231914	232350	
Maine Res	138035	133945	134843	132859	128400	128840	218125	213576	206130	202187	187400	171666	163610	163700	
Total Nonresidents	97669	62412	61639	56847	53363	51332	77996	79080	77666	75967	70988	72524	68348	68650	
Other US Res	70986	41138	40770	40284	38271	38246	65171	66740	66682	68115	62714	65142	61836	68650	
Canadians	26683	21274	20869	16563	15092	13086	12825	12340	10984	7852	8274	7382	6512		
Avg Lgth of Stay	2.29	2.35	2.34	2.40	2.41	2.39	2.59	2.61	2.57	2.65	2.65	2.65	2.71	2.72	

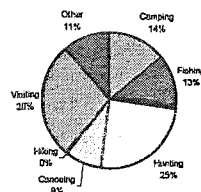
\*In 1999 the Ragmuff Seboomook Forest was added to NMW, increasing the land base from 2.8 million to 3.5 million acres.

Source: North Maine Woods, Inc.

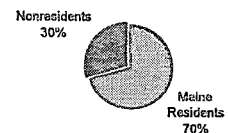
**North Maine Woods Use By Residents/Nonresidents - 2006**



**North Maine Woods Primary Activity Profile 1993 - 2006**



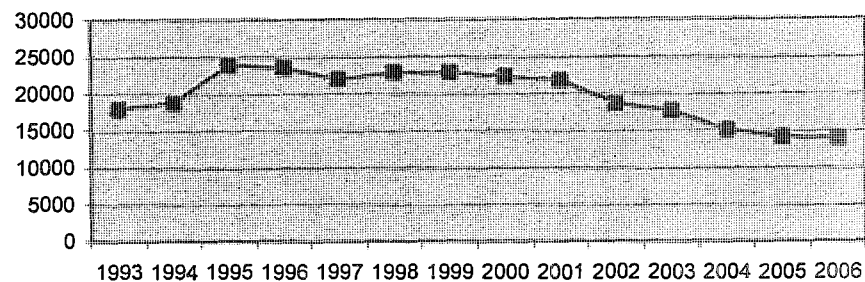
**North Maine Woods Use by Residents/Nonresidents 1993 - 2006**



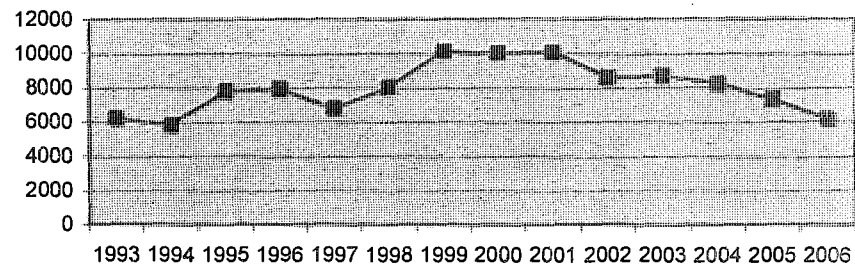
Commercial Whitewater Rafting Passengers in Maine 1993-2006				
Year	Penobscot R	Dead R	Kennebec R	Total
1993	17961	6196	36110	60267
1994	18763	5806	38386	62955
1995	23916	7785	49374	81075
1996	23501	7908	48037	79446
1997	21937	6789	49092	77818
1998	22897	8000	50732	81629
1999	22854	10139	59383	92376
2000	22338	10043	58811	91192
2001	21746	10074	59437	91257
2002	18579	8597	58628	85804
2003	17665	8672	54706	81043
2004	15112	8248	53690	77050
2005	14105	7346	51269	72720
2006	13980	6186	47818	67984

Source: Maine Dept of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife  
(Data is no longer collected for the Rapid and Magalloway Rivers)

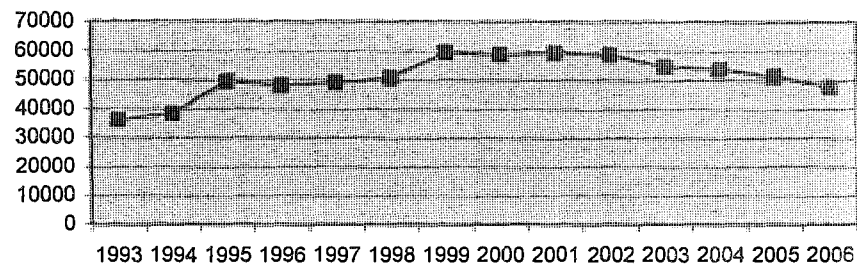
Whitewater Rafting Passengers - Penobscot River



Whitewater Rafting Passengers - Dead River



Whitewater Rafting Passengers - Kennebec River



### Maine State Parks Public Use 1993-2006

Year	Visitor Days	Camper Nights	Total Public Use
1993	1,748,216	207,569	1,955,785
1994	1,668,663	198,294	1,866,957
1995	1,864,316	214,270	2,078,586
1996	1,659,779	194,675	1,854,454
1997	1,831,322	202,160	2,033,482
1998	1,952,865	214,648	2,167,513
1999	2,119,134	245,682	2,364,816
2000	1,904,395	235,402	2,139,797
2001	2,319,265	244,918	2,564,183
2002	2,243,938	252,830	2,496,768
2003	1,975,593	232,673	2,208,266
2004	1,969,976	228,933	2,198,909
2005	1,860,558	225,880	2,086,438
2006	1,916,977	229,117	2,146,089

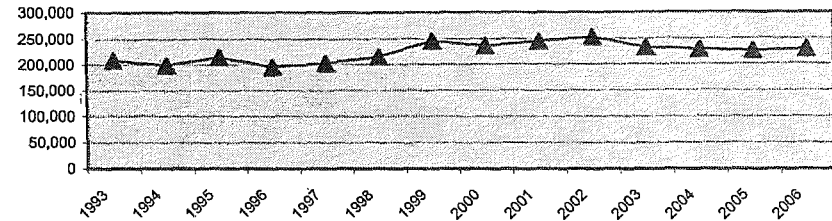
Source: Maine Dept of Conservation, Bureau of Parks & Lands

### Residents/Nonresident (2005)\*

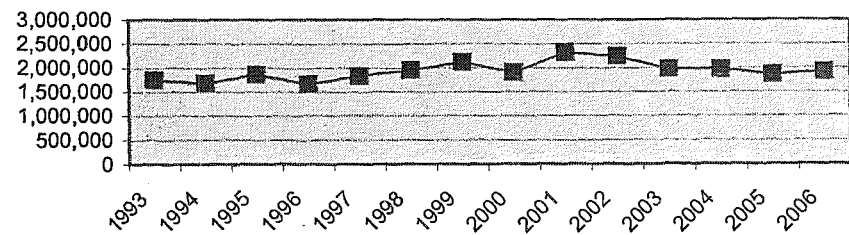
	Day Use	Historic Site	Campground	All Parks
Maine Resident	68.40%	44.20%	66.50%	58.50%
Nonresident	31.60%	55.80%	39.50%	41.50%

Source: Maine State Park Economic Study, June 2006

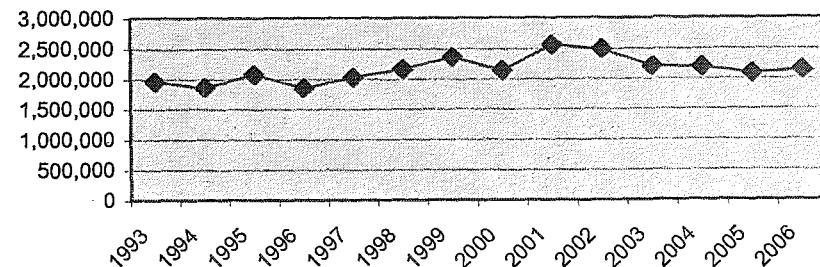
### Camper Nights at Maine State Parks 1993 - 2006



### Visiter Days at Maine State Parks 1993 - 2006



### Total Public Use at Maine State Parks 1993 - 2006





## Statewide Motorized Trail System

### Motorized Trails Funded by Year 1995-2006\*

	Miles of Snowmobile Trail	Miles of ATV Trail
1995	12377	525
1996	12041	713
1997	12230	794
1998	12265	838
1999	12545	880
2000	13117	1619
2001	12973	1889
2002	13023	2346
2003	13240	2408
2004	13436	3335
2005	13447	4578
2006	13837	5316

\*Funding is on a fiscal year basis (1995 = July 1, 1995-June 30, 1996)

### Motorized Trails Funded by County for 2006

	Miles of Snowmobile Trail	Miles of ATV Trail
Androscoggin	625	38
Aroostook	2120	1272
Cumberland	602	105
Franklin	953	487
Hancock	197	200
Kennebec	863	85
Knox	191	15
Lincoln	218	0
Oxford	1444	227
Penobscot	2240	650
Piscataquis	979	368
Sagadahoc	174	95
Somerset	1439	569
Waldo	515	152
Washington	606	783
York	491	80

<b>sub totals</b>	<b>13657</b>	<b>5126</b>
<b>state maint.</b>	<b>180</b>	state maintained trails (85 miles) included
<b>grand total</b>	<b>13837</b>	

### Trails (in miles) on Private and Public Land as of August 2007

	Private Land	Public Land*	Total	% on Private Land
Snowmobile	13137	700	13837	95%
ATV	4626	500	5126	90%
Rail Trails Only**	100	210	310	32%

\*Includes BP&L, WMNF, IF&W, municipal lands, etc.

\*\* Rail Trail miles included in the above

### Landowner Agreements

	1 year	greater than 1 year
Snomobile	85%	15%
ATV	85%	15%

**Backpacking and Day Hiking Trails on Bureau Lands (in Miles)**

	Backpacking	Day Hiking/Walking	AT*
Northern Parks	5.5	108.8	28
Southern Parks	0	94.1	
Northern Lands	7	10	
Western Lands	47.1	46.9	34.3
Eastern Lands	33.7	19.3	9
<b>Totals</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>279.1</b>	<b>71.3</b>

\*Includes NPS corridor on Nahmakanta (Eastern Lands)

**Backpacking and Day Hiking Trails on Bureau Lands by County\* (in Miles)**

	Lands Day Hiking	Lands Backpacking	Parks Day Hiking	Parks Backpacking
Androscoggin			15.5	
Aroostook	1	7	9.3	
Cumberland	1		34.7	
Franklin/Somerset	18.4	20.1	8.8	
Hancock/Washington	15.8	17.2	33.6	
Kennebec	12		0.5	
Knox/Waldo			41.7	5.5
Lincoln	5		0.6	
Oxford	3	20	16.1	
Penobscot/Piscataquis	21.5	18.9	27.5	
Sagadahoc			3.6	
York			14.1	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>77.7</b>	<b>83.2</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>5.5</b>

\*Does not include the AT

### Maine State Parks Public Use 1993-2006

Year	Visitor Days	Camper Nights	Total Public Use
1993	1,748,216	207,569	1,955,785
1994	1,668,663	198,294	1,866,957
1995	1,864,316	214,270	2,078,586
1996	1,659,779	194,675	1,854,454
1997	1,831,322	202,160	2,033,482
1998	1,952,865	214,648	2,167,513
1999	2,119,134	245,682	2,364,816
2000	1,904,395	235,402	2,139,797
2001	2,319,265	244,918	2,564,183
2002	2,243,938	252,830	2,496,768
2003	1,975,593	232,673	2,208,266
2004	1,969,976	228,933	2,198,909
2005	1,860,558	225,880	2,086,438
2006	1,916,977	229,117	2,146,089

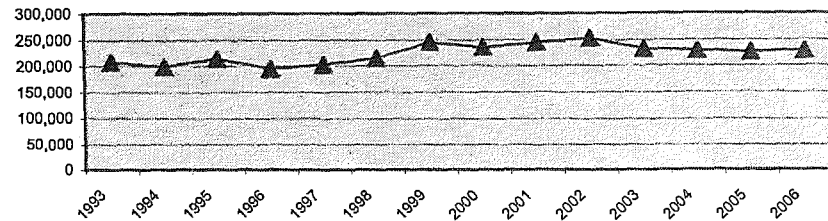
Source: Maine Dept of Conservation, Bureau of Parks & Lands

### Residents/Nonresident (2005)\*

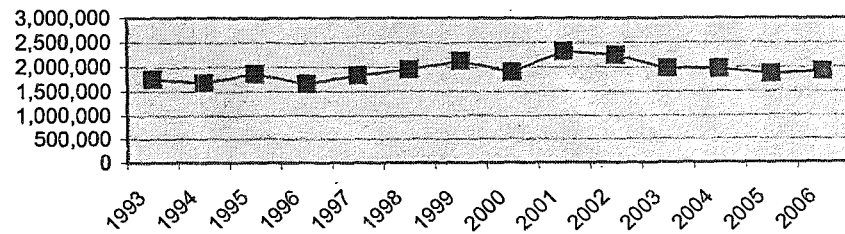
	Day Use	Historic Site	Campground	All Parks
Maine Resident	68.40%	44.20%	66.50%	58.50%
Nonresident	31.60%	55.80%	39.50%	41.50%

Source: Maine State Park Economic Study, June 2006

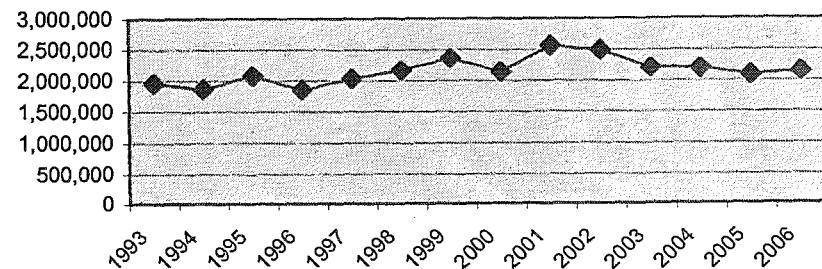
### Camper Nights at Maine State Parks 1993 - 2006



### Visitor Days at Maine State Parks 1993 - 2006



### Total Public Use at Maine State Parks 1993 - 2006

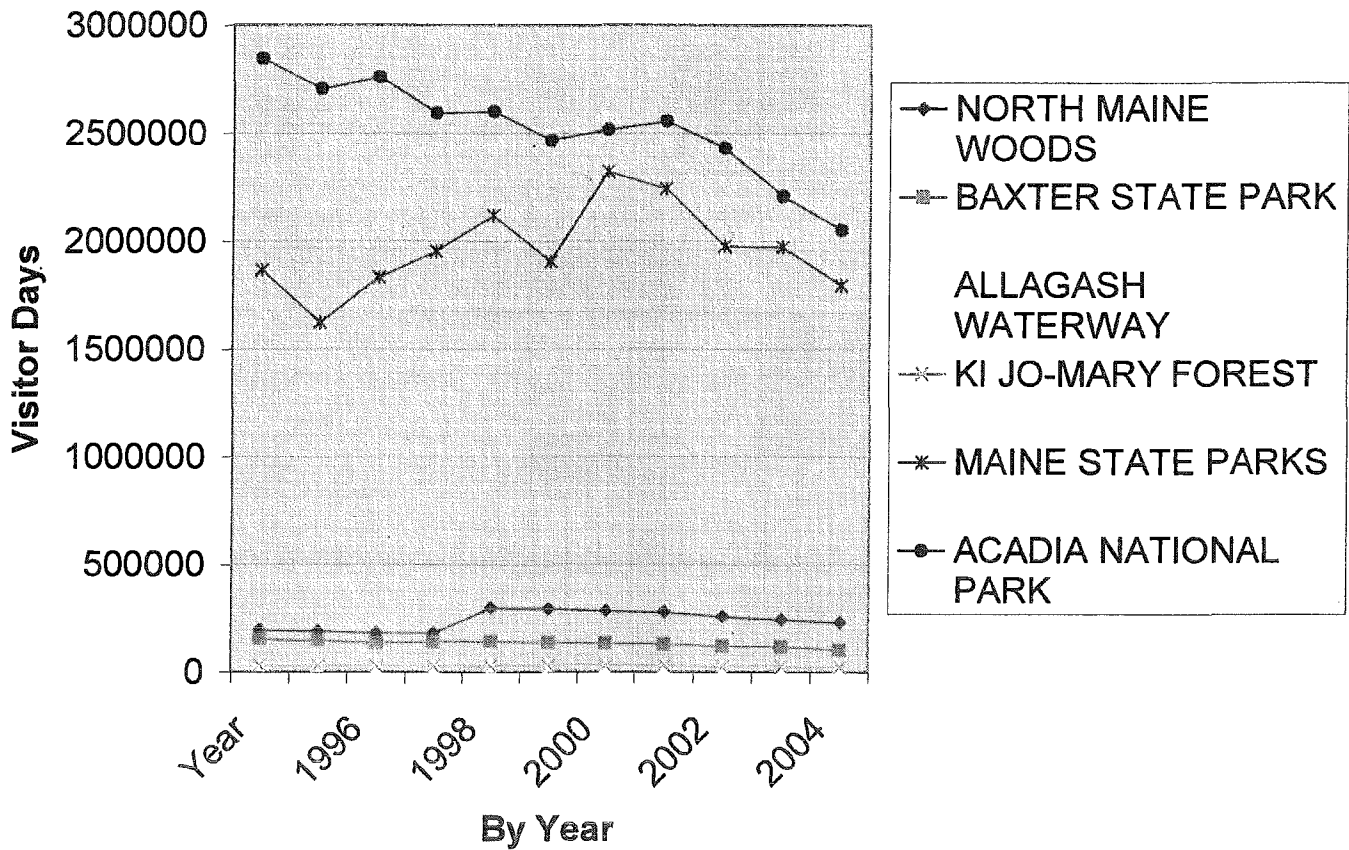


11 YEAR USE COMPARISON FOR VARIOUS OUTDOOR DESTINATIONS WITHIN MAINE  
 USE NUMBERS ARE COMPARED BY VISITOR DAYS UNLESS NOTED  
 USE IS DECREASING FOR ALL DESTINATIONS

afc,3-29-06

Year	NMW	Baxter	AWW	KIJM	(DAY USE) ME PARKS	(VISITORS) ACADIA
1995	196890	153941	32,487	29803	1864316	2845378
1996	190329	145468	30,073	28125	1621875	2704831
1997	182224	137674	26,059	27692	1830947	2760306
1998	181814	141719	26,039	26710	1952252	2594497
1999	297266	143084	29,683	28512	2118522	2602227
2000	294626	138011	28,893	29847	1904395	2469238
2001	283816	134838	24,143	28845	2320765	2516551
2002	278693	133090	27,521	30108	2243938	2558572
2003	258478	122630	24,532	24464	1975593	2431062
2004	244197	119597	23,036	23942	1969976	2207847
2005	231914	105250	23,890	21100	1793061	2051484

### Changes in Visitor Days



**Additional Trend Data Provided to the Governor's Task Force Regarding the  
Management of Public Lands and Publicly-Held Easements**

Complete copies or the executive summaries of the following studies were also provided:

An Economic Evaluation of Snowmobiling in Maine: An Update for 1997-98, Reiling, Department of Resource Economics and Policy, University of Maine. Prepared for the Maine Snowmobile Association.

Economic Contributions of ATV-Related Activities in Maine. Margaret Chase Smith Policy Center, University of Maine, March 2005

The Economic Contributions of Maine State Parks: A Survey of Visitor Characteristics, Perceptions and Spending. Margaret Chase Smith Policy Center, University of Maine, June 2006.

According to the National Survey on Recreation and the Environment, the following were the fastest growing individual activities nationally between 1995 and 2000.

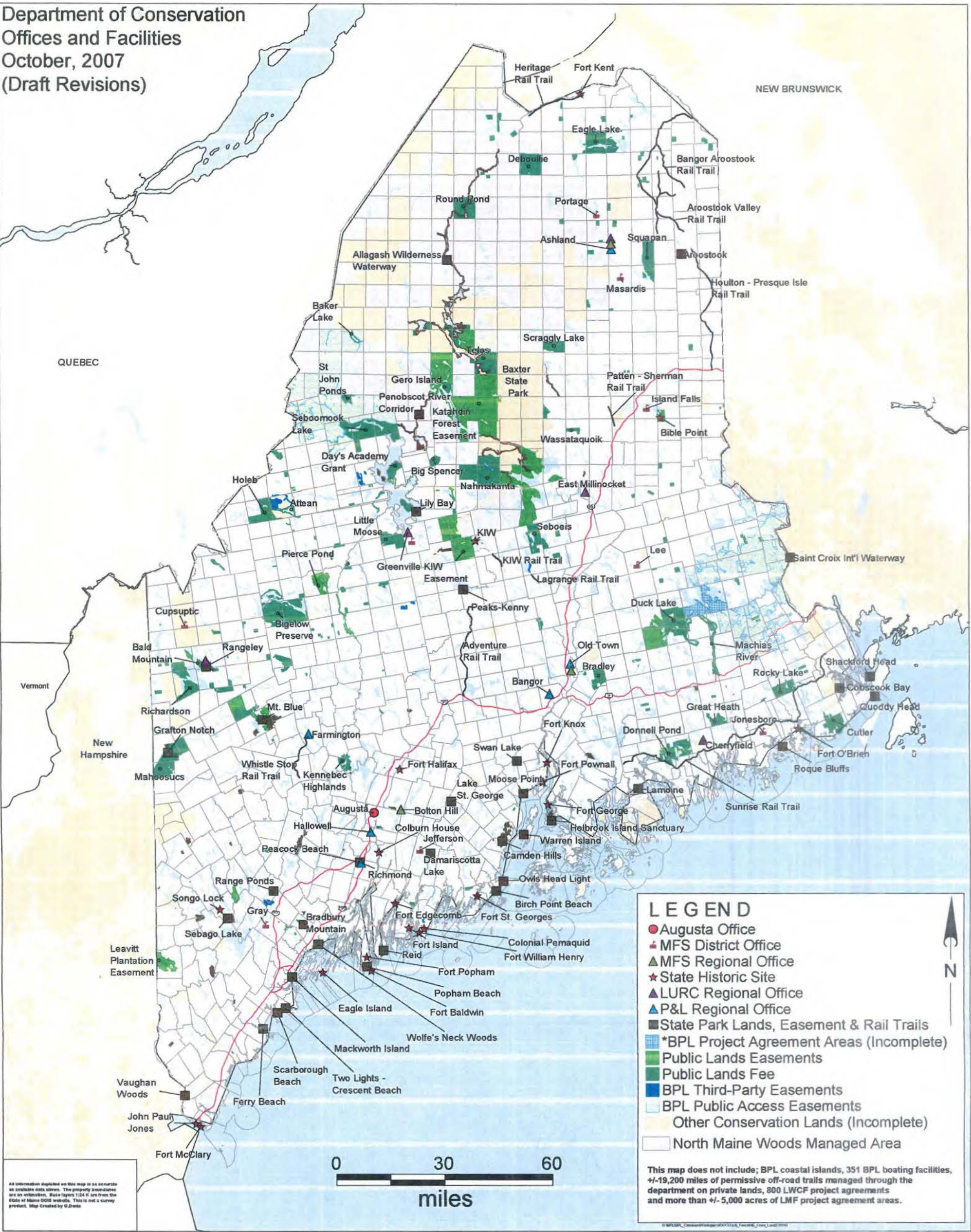
kayaking	173%	biking	43%
snowboarding	127%	canoeing	43%
jet skiing	107%	horseback riding	41%
snowmobiling	63%	coldwater fishing	34%
wildlife	48%	developed camping	31%
viewing			
backpacking	46%	off-road driving	30%
hiking	44%	floating/rafting	30%



**APPENDIX F**  
**STATEWIDE CONSERVATION MAP**



Department of Conservation  
Offices and Facilities  
October, 2007  
(Draft Revisions)



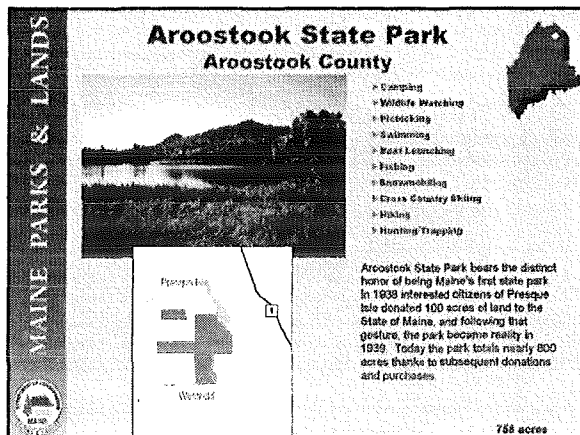
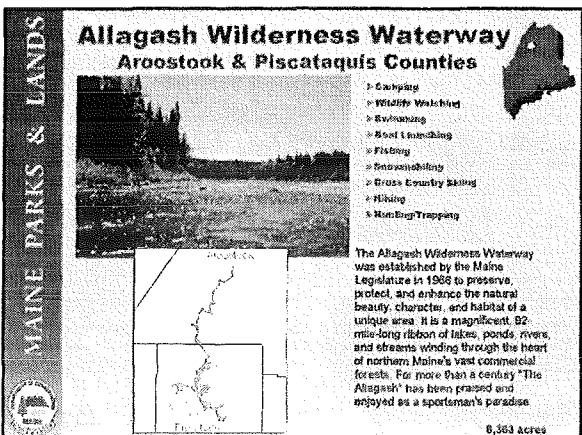
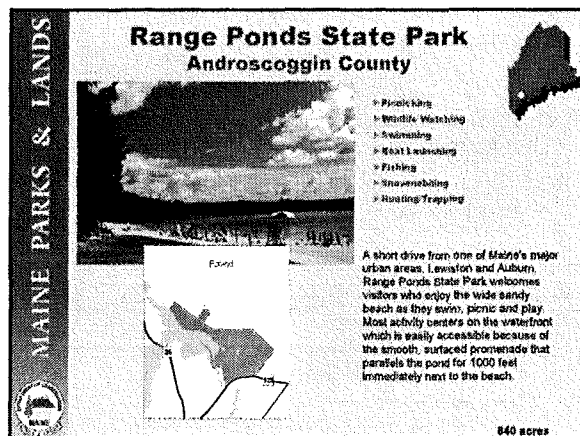
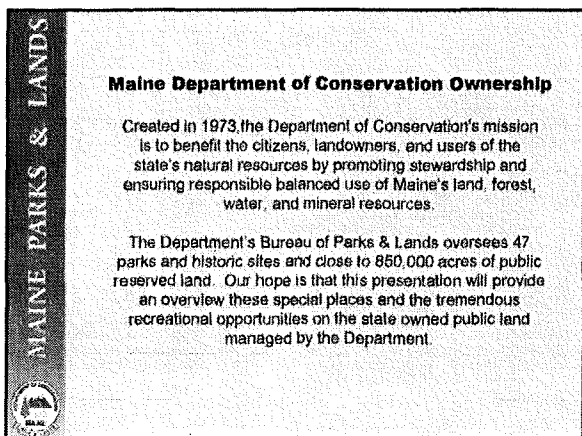
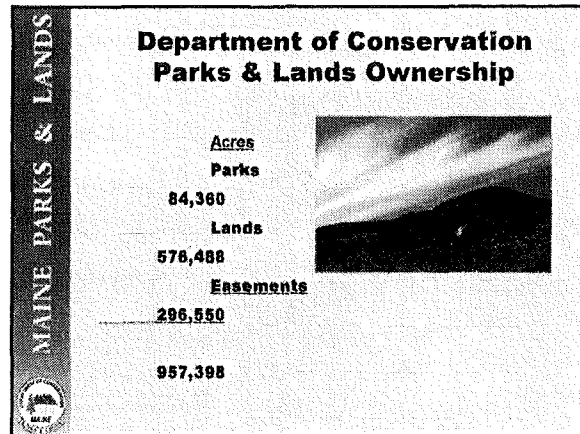
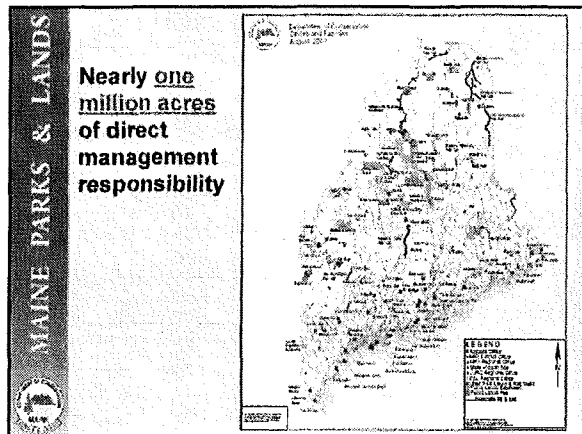


## **APPENDIX G-1**

# **THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION PRESENTATION REGARDING THE MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS, PUBLIC LANDS INVENTORY AND PROGRAMS**



# The Department of Conservation Presentation



# The Department of Conservation Presentation

**Bible Point**  
Aroostook County

- Wildlife Watching
- Fishing
- Hiking

I owe a personal debt to Abigail Levesque of my association with certain Atlantic Forests in Aroostook County.  
Teddy Roosevelt

This is where Teddy Roosevelt became a conservationist!

A 27-acre property near the south end of Mattawamkeag Lake, made famous by Roosevelt who visited the area beginning in 1878. As a young man under the guidance of his fishing friend and guide B.B. Sewall, Roosevelt camped at the southern end of Mattawamkeag Lake and hunted and fished throughout the area. It was reported that each day, Roosevelt would take his bible and hike to a beautiful point of land at the confluence of the West Branch of the Mattawamkeag River and First Brook where he would read the bible.

27 acres

**Chamberlain**  
Aroostook County

- Camping
- Hiking
- Fishing
- Boat Access
- Hunting
- Snowmobiling

Chamberlain Lake is a group of parcels abutting the large lakes that form the south end of the Allagash Wilderness Waterway. Canoeists from the waterway follow the hiking trails to the tops of two low mountains and enjoy fine views of the lakes and forests.

9,557 acres

**Deboullie**  
Aroostook County

- Camping
- Watching Wildlife
- Boat Launching
- Fishing
- Snowmobiling
- Hiking
- Hunting

Deboullie's low rugged mountains and scenic remote trout ponds are all available for visitors using the 22,000 acre unit's hiking trails and campsites. Snowmobilers frequently pass through the unit on their way from Eagle Lake to the Allagash. This is a popular destination for St. John Valley residents.

21,871 acres

**Eagle Lake**  
Aroostook County

- Camping
- Mountain Biking
- Picnicking
- Boat Launching
- Snowmobiling
- Watching Wildlife
- Fishing
- Snowmobiling
- Cross Country Skiing
- ATV Riding
- Hiking
- Hunting
- Dog Sledding

Eagle Lake is a 23,000-acre unit including most of Eagle Lake in northern Maine. The unit abuts Square Lake to the east with a thoroughfare connecting the two lakes.

24,416 acres

**Fort Kent**  
Aroostook County

- Picnicking
- Historic Interpretation

Fort Kent State Historic Site bears the distinguished honor as one of Maine's few National Historic Landmarks, a testimony to its important role in securing the state and national border. Named after Maine's Governor Edward Kent, Fort Kent served as Maine's northern post during the international border dispute during the Aroostook War, and is Maine's first state-owned historic site.

3 acres

**Round Pond**  
Aroostook County

- Camping
- Mountain Biking
- Wildlife Watching
- Picnicking
- Canoeing/Kayaking
- Snowmobiling
- Fishing
- Hiking
- Hunting
- Dog Sledding


Round Pond takes its name from the pond, which is a wide section of the Allagash River. Canoeists from the river enjoy the view of meadow and forest from the observation tower on top of Round Pond Mountain. This 20,000 acre unit is a popular hunting area in the fall.

20,349 acres

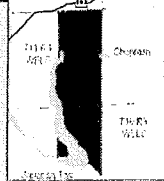
# The Department of Conservation Presentation

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Squapan Aroostook County



- > Camping
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Swimming
- > Boat Launching
- > Fishing
- > Snowmobiling
- > ATV Riding
- > Backcountry Skiing
- > Hunting




Located in Aroostook County between Presque Isle and Ashland, the 16,700-acre Squapan Management Unit contains some of the most rugged terrain in this part of the state. In addition to 1400-foot-high Squapan Mountain and 9.5 miles of shoreline on Squapan Lake, it also has low hills, wetlands, brooks, and a small pond. This forested area, bordering a scenic lake, attracts visitors who enjoy hunting, fishing, and camping in a semi-remote setting. Water access campsites on the lake shore and snowmobile trails through the woods are the most popular destinations for visitors.

16,700 acres

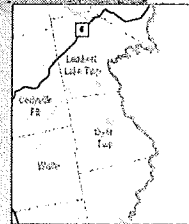
MAINE PARKS & LANDS

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## St. Croix Waterway Aroostook & Washington Counties



- > Wildlife Watching
- > Fishing
- > Hiking
- > Boat Access

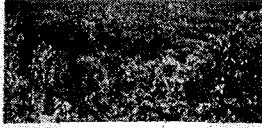


The St. Croix Waterway Commission was established through a 1998 Memorandum of Understanding and 1997 Legislative Acts by the State of Maine and the Province of New Brunswick and extends the full length of the St. Croix boundary waters from their origin at the source of Millbrook Brook in Aroostook and York Counties to their confluence, 185km/110mi distant, with Passamaquoddy Bay in Washington and Charlotte Counties.


MAINE PARKS & LANDS

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Bradbury Mountain State Park Cumberland County



- > Camping
- > Horsesback Riding
- > Mountain Biking
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Hiking
- > Snowmobiling
- > Cross Country Skiing
- > Hunting/Trapping




Bradbury Mountain State Park is a wonderful place to spend a day or afternoon exploring trails, taking in the magnificent view from the summit, or enjoying a picnic under a canopy of trees. One of the original five state parks, Bradbury Mountain was acquired by the Federal government in 1933.

723 acres


MAINE PARKS & LANDS

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Crescent Beach State Park Cumberland County



- > Picnicking
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Swimming
- > Fishing
- > Beach Bunting Viewing
- > Hiking

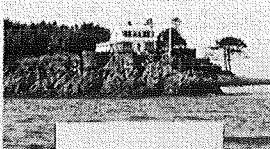


Crescent Beach State Park opened in 1966 and is located about eight miles south of Portland in picturesque Cape Elizabeth. Sandy oceanfront beaches, maritime woods, wooded areas, and rich birdlife provide excellent inspiration for hikers, anglers, and water sports enthusiasts, and nature observers. Crescent Beach State Park is a classic northern beach park with beach grasses, sand dunes, ocean breezes, fishing piers, picnic areas and views of fishing boats and an offshore island.

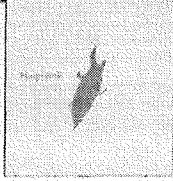
MAINE PARKS & LANDS

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Eagle Island Cumberland County



- > Wildlife Watching
- > Swimming
- > Picnicking
- > Historic Interpretation




Nestled a few miles off the coast of Maine, Eagle Island State Historic Site receives about 6,000 visitors each season who tour the summer home of North Pole Explorer Admiral Robert Peary. Purchased in 1881 for \$200, the island provides a perfect perch for Peary's summer home that overlooks Casco Bay and surrounding islands.

17 acres

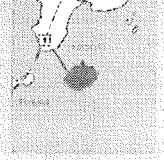
MAINE PARKS & LANDS

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Mackworth Island Cumberland County



- > Wildlife Watching
- > Swimming
- > Fishing
- > Hiking



An island of approximately 100 acres, connected to Falmouth by a causeway at the mouth of the Presumpscot River. This proximity to Portland and the Presumpscot accounts for the unique blend of human and natural history that has shaped Mackworth Island. While human influence has greatly altered the natural environment, there is much to be enjoyed and preserved. The 1 1/4 mile trail that encircles the island takes about an hour to complete at a leisurely pace and visitors are treated to stunning views of Casco Bay and Portland.

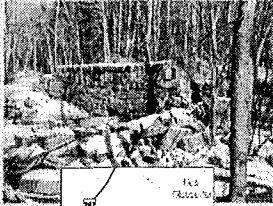
100 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

# The Department of Conservation Presentation

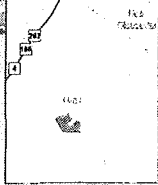
MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Mayall Mills Cumberland County



- Wildlife Watching
- Fishing
- Historic Interpretation

Established by Samuel Mayall in 1791 in a small wooden building, this area grew to an operation based on the production of two large brick mills powered by the waters of Calyer Brook. At its peak, Mayall Mills employed 20 people and produced 30,000 yards of woolen cloth in a year. When Samuel died in 1831 his daughters took over the mill and eventually leased the buildings to other milling enterprises. The mills ceased operation in 1893.




10 acres

MAINE

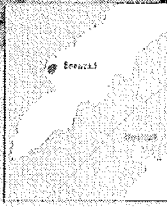
MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Mere Point Cumberland County



- Historical Interpretation
- No public way access


Located in near the end of the Mere Point section of Brunswick, a plaque commemorates the site where heavy fog forced the landing of aircraft from the U.S. Army's Round the World Flight on September 5, 1924. This was their first landing on American soil after flying 22,369 miles in 153 days.



MAINE


MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Pineland Cumberland County



- Hunting
- Wildlife Watching
- Fishing
- Hiking

Located on both sides of Route 251 near Freeport, the Pineland Unit includes more than 600 acres of land in New Gloucester, Gray and North Yarmouth. This rolling land with its forests and agricultural fields once supplied the needs of the Pineland Center, which it surrounds. Now, this tract of undeveloped land helps fill the growing need for open space and outdoor recreation in populous Cumberland County.

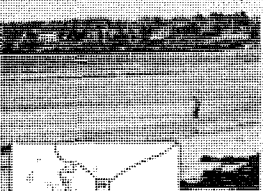


646 acres

MAINE

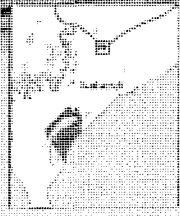
MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Scarborough Beach State Park Cumberland County



- Wildlife Watching
- Hunting
- Fishing

Scarborough Beach offers some of the best swimming in New England with water temperatures in the high 60's through mid-July and August. Big currents do occur on a daily basis and are fairly unpredictable, swimming in the designated lifeguard area. Parking is limited to 200 on site spaces and 100 off site spaces.




127 acres

MAINE


MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Sebago Lake State Park Cumberland County



- Picnicking
- Camping
- Swimming
- Boat Launching
- Boat Launching
- Fishing

Sebago Lake State Park opened to the public in 1930 as one of the five original state parks. This forested lakeside park is situated on the shore of Maine's deepest and second largest lake which provides year-round recreation for thousands of visitors each year. Includes 205 campsites, many with water and electric hook-ups. Near the foothills of the White Mountains, the park's 1,400 acres features sandy beaches, extensive woodlands, ponds, bogs, a river and diverse habitat for a wide variety of plant and animal life.




1,342 acres

MAINE


MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Two Lights State Park Cumberland County



- Picnicking
- Wildlife Watching
- Fishing

Two Lights State Park is a popular point of destination for Maine residents and the many visitors who enjoy the state's legendary rocky coast. Opened in 1921, the park encompasses 41 acres of rocky headlands. Standing high above the rocky coast and rolling surf, visitors have sweeping views of Casco Bay and the open Atlantic.



4,278 acres



MAINE

# The Department of Conservation Presentation

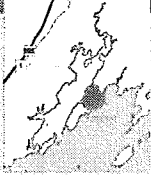
MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Wolfe's Neck Woods State Park

### Cumberland County

- > Picnicking
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Fishing
- > Cross Country Skiing
- > Hunting




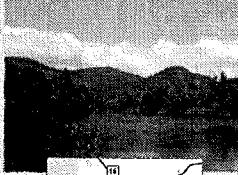
Wolfe's Neck Woods State Park is a five minute drive from the center of Freeport's bustling shopping district, and as visitors approach the park, marshes and open fields provide a tranquil transformation back to nature. In 1969, this area of more than 200 acres was given to the State by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence M.C. Smith of Freeport. The park contains varied ecosystems, including climax white pine and hemlock forests, a salt marsh estuary, and the rocky shorelines on Casco Bay and the Hallowell River.

464 acres

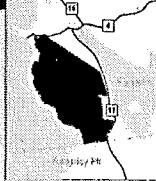
MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Bald Mountain

### Franklin County

- > Hiking
- > Camping
- > Mountain Biking
- > Watching Wildlife
- > Boat Launching
- > Fishing
- > Snowmobiling
- > Cross Country Skiing
- > Hunting





Escape to the scenic Bald Mountain unit where outdoor enthusiasts thrive in this four-season area. Hike Bald Mountain's one mile trail to the summit and enjoy panoramic views of Hallowell, Cupptic and Moosehead lakes and the Height of Land. This hike is popular in the fall when Maine's countryside blues with autumn color.

1,873 acres


MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Bigelow Preserve

### Franklin & Somerset Counties

- > Camping
- > Mountain Biking
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Fishing
- > Snowmobiling
- > ATV Riding
- > Cross Country Skiing
- > Hiking
- > Hunting
- > Trail Management





Located in western Maine just east of the village of Stratton about 40 miles north of Farmington, Bigelow Preserve includes over 36,000 acres of public land. The preserve encompasses the entire Bigelow Range, which includes seven summits. The highest of these at 4,150 feet is West Peak, one of only 10 Maine summits over 4,000 feet in elevation. Bounded on the north by 20,000-acre Flagstaff Lake, the preserve offers many opportunities for outdoor recreation.

26,053 acres


MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Chain of Ponds

### Franklin County

- > Camping
- > ATV Riding
- > Fishing





The Chain of Ponds unit includes Neforia, Long, Bag, and Lower Ponds joined by short thoroughfares to form the "chain". The unit includes frontage on each of the ponds and offers lake shore camping at primitive remote sites, or a commercial campground with amenities.

1,119 acres

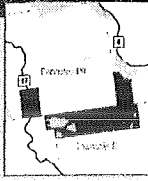
MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Four Ponds

### Franklin County

- > Camping
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Snowmobile Riding
- > Cross Country Skiing
- > Fishing
- > Hunting





A 6,000 acre unit that surrounds the Appalachian Trail in Township E. It includes four remote access ponds that are part of the region's warm water fishery.

6,018 acres


MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Mount Abraham

### Franklin County

- > Camping
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Snowmobiling
- > ATV Riding
- > Hiking
- > Hunting




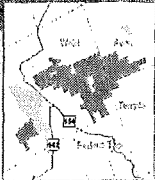
This is one of Maine's high altitude mountains with an extensive treeless ridge line offering spectacular views of the Western Mountains Region. Mount Abraham is one of eight mountains in the Western Region that rise above 4,000 feet. A trail from the summit to the Appalachian Trail westward provides an interesting side trail for hikers on the AT. Like many of the prominent mountains in Maine, this was used as a fire lookout station for many years, and the fire warden's bail provides hikers access to the mountain through its eastern slopes. The summit of Mount Abraham supports some of Maine's largest alpine habitat outside of Mount Katahdin.

6,214 acres

# The Department of Conservation Presentation

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Mount Blue State Park Franklin County

- > Camping
- > Horseback Riding
- > Mountain Biking
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Snowmobiling
- > Boat Launching
- > Fishing
- > Snowmobiling
- > ATV Riding
- > Cross Country Skiing
- > Hiking
- > Hunting/Trapping



Spectacular views of Mt. Blue and surrounding mountains ring this lakeside park that boasts a wide variety of activities for park visitors year-round. Located in the mountainous region of western Maine, Mt. Blue State Park offers a visitors an extensive network of trails, a sandy beach, popular camping area, boat launch and picnic area.

8,220 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Rangeley Lake State Park Franklin County

- > Picnicking
- > Camping
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Snowmobiling
- > Fishing
- > Snowmobiling
- > Hiking
- > Hunting/Trapping



Rangeley State Park is located in one of Maine's most beautiful vacation regions, the western mountains. The park consists of 860 remote acres, on 10 square mile Rangeley Lake. The lake is famous for landlocked salmon and trout fishing, and anglers who voluntarily "catch and release" contribute to quality fishing. In addition to water sports, visitors enjoy hiking, picnicking, camping, wildlife watching, and photography.

870 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Richardson Franklin County

- > Camping
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Snowmobiling
- > Boat Launching
- > Fishing
- > Snowmobiling
- > ATV Riding
- > Cross Country Skiing
- > Hunting



Located in the scenic Rangley Lakes Region of western Maine, the 22,000 acre Richardson Unit includes 21 miles of shoreline on Richardson and Moosehead Lakes, as well as frontage on several small ponds. The big lakes and small ponds, bounded by hardwood ridges and softwood flats, attract those who enjoy boating, fishing, hiking, and camping in a remote setting near the mountains.

22,000 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Tumbledown / Mt. Blue Franklin County

- > Camping
- > Wildlife Watching
- > ATV Riding
- > Hiking
- > Snowmobiling
- > Snowmobiling
- > ATV Riding
- > Hunting
- > Boat Launching
- > Cross Country Skiing
- > Wildlife Management


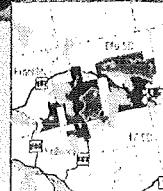
Tumbledown / Mt. Blue is a combination of two and mountains units that include ponds, waterfalls, and shoreline with and surrounded area. Blue State Park. This mix of forest and open space allows the Bureau of Parks and Land and its partner partners to conserve a variety of parks in the manner that best suited state. These parks include the major park, trails, and camping areas of the Tumbledown range, as well as extensive production forestlands.

97 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Donnell Pond Hancock County

- > Picnicking
- > Camping
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Boat Launching
- > Snowmobiling
- > Snowmobiling
- > ATV Riding
- > Cross Country Skiing
- > Mountain Biking
- > Fishing
- > Hiking
- > Hunting


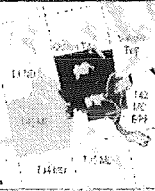
The Donnell Pond Unit includes more than 14,000 acres of remote forested land with crystal clear lakes, secluded ponds, and mountains with panoramic views. Located in Hancock County between Franklin and Cherryfield, this is where visitors can enjoy outdoor recreation in a scenic, remote setting.

14,000 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Duck Lake Hancock County

- > Camping
- > Mountain Biking
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Picnicking
- > Snowmobiling
- > Boat Launching
- > Fishing
- > Snowmobiling
- > ATV Riding
- > Cross Country
- > Skiing
- > Hiking
- > Hunting

Located in northern Hancock County about 70 miles northeast of Bangor, the Duck Lake Unit comprises more than 27,000 acres of forested land. The unit's gently rolling terrain and many lakes, streams, and wetlands are typical of Eastern Maine.


27,000 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

# The Department of Conservation Presentation

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Fort George Hancock County



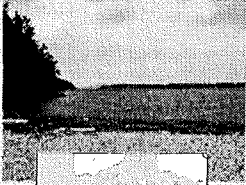
- » Historical Interpretation

Located in downtown Casine, Maine today, in 1779 this fort was the object of a huge Continental Army expedition that intended to seize it from its British occupiers. The expedition ended in the largest loss of vessels in U.S. Navy history.

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Holbrook Island Sanctuary Hancock County




- » Picnicking
- » Wildlife Watching
- » Swimming
- » Boat Launching
- » Fishing
- » Cross Country Skiing
- » Hiking

Bordering Penobscot Bay in Brooksville, Holbrook Island Sanctuary protects many different ecosystems, which visitors can explore and enjoy. From the beaches, mud flats, and rocky coast to the tops of steep hills that are actually old volcanoes, the sanctuary hosts a great diversity of plant and animal life. Stands of spruce-fir, pine, and mixed hardwoods, together with wetlands and meadows, encourage a multitude of colorful wildflowers that bloom from early spring until late fall.

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Lamoine State Park Hancock County




- » Camping
- » Wildlife Watching
- » Boating
- » Boat Launching
- » Fishing
- » Cross Country Skiing
- » Hiking
- » Hunting/Trapping

Nestled in the heart of Downeast Maine, this oceanfront park is located in one of the most sought-after vacation regions in the state. Lamoine State Park's central location is a quiet alternative that provides easy access to Bar Harbor, Acadia National Park, rockbound islands, and area lighthouses. Visitors enjoy camping, boating, fishing and circle relaxation in a beautiful location. Park views of Frenchman's Bay, and amenities such as the campground facilities and boat launching ramp are some of the park's highlights.

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Fort Halifax Kennebec County



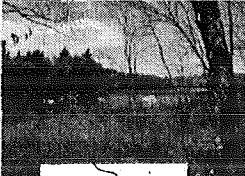
- » Picnicking
- » Historic Interpretation

The oldest blockhouse in the United States is all that remains of Fort Halifax at the confluence of the Kennebec and Sebasticook Rivers in Winslow. Maine English settlers built the fort in 1764 to protect colonial settlements along the Kennebec and it served as a garrison for troops from 1764-1766.

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Kennebec Highlands Kennebec County



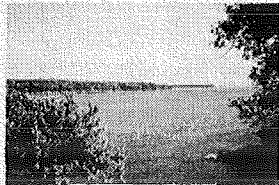
- » Camping
- » Picnicking
- » Canoeing/Kayaking
- » Swimming
- » Waterfowl Wildlife
- » Fishing
- » Cross Country Skiing
- » Hunting

The Kennebec Highlands is comprised of about 5,000 acres of land in northwest Kennebec County. It includes the county's highest elevations - McGaffey and Vienna mountains, numerous streams and wetlands, and five undeveloped ponds.

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Birch Point State Park Knox County



- » Picnicking
- » Swimming
- » Fishing
- » Hunting/Trapping


Enjoy scenic views of Penobscot Bay while you picnic or fish. The park's crescent-shaped sand beach allows swimming in a gentle surf. Swimmers should note that there are no lifeguards.

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

# The Department of Conservation Presentation

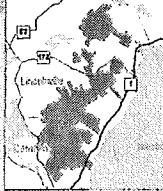
**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Camden Hills State Park Knox & Waldo Counties



- Canoeing
- Wildlife Watching
- Picnicking
- Swimming
- Boat Launching
- Fishing
- Snowmobiling
- Cross Country Skiing
- Hiking
- Hunting/Trapping


Camden Hills State Park signature location is the scenic vista high atop Mt. Battie where sweeping views of Camden, Penobscot Bay, and surrounding islands await. On a clear day, visitors can see Cadillac Mountain at Acadia National Park. Mt. Megallowick, the highest of the Camden Hills - and highest peak on the mainland - is a moderate climb by foot trail. Other hiking opportunities abound and are well-mapped.



5,765 acres

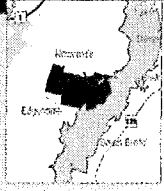
**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Dodge Point Lincoln County



- Swimming
- Wildlife Watching
- Fishing
- Hiking
- Hunting

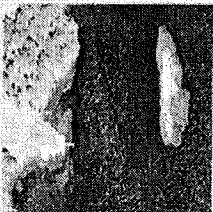
Dodge Point Management Unit, located on the western shore of the Damariscotta River encompasses 521 acres in the Town of Newcastle. The property boasts over 8,000 feet of frontage on the Damariscotta River with pocket sand and pebble beaches, vistas from the River's shore, freshwater ponds and stream-cut ravines in the interior uplands.



537 acres


**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Fort Georges/Fort Island Lincoln County



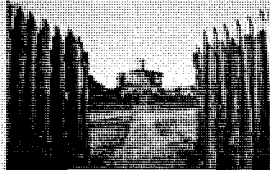
- Kayaking/Canoeing

Located in the Damariscotta River off of Boothbay, visitors can see the remains of an earthen fort built in the early nineteenth century to protect the region. This is sometimes referred to as Webber or Webber's Island or even Narrows Island and is popular with local kayakers and canoeists.




**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Fort Edgecomb Lincoln County



- Picnicking
- Historical Interpretation

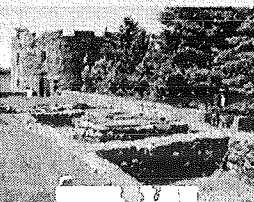
Within briefs motor by, catch a glimpse of playful harbor seals, or see locally nesting seagulls take flight as you enjoy a picnic on the waterfront at Fort Edgecomb State Historic Site. Located on Ekene Island in the Sheepscot River, Fort Edgecomb traces its origins to the early 18th century. Interpretive panels around the grounds surrounding the Fort's history when founded as Europe's earliest concentration of forts to protect local residents.



8 acres

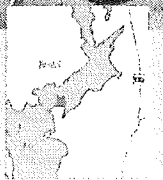
**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Colonial Pemaquid Lincoln County



- Picnicking
- Wildlife Watching
- Boat Launching
- Fishing
- Historic Interpretation


One of northern New England's earliest communities, rich in archeological history, Colonial Pemaquid State Historic Site is a place not to be missed during a visit to Midcoast Maine. Bureau of Parks and Lands staff host interpretive tours, and teach visitors about the native people who camped on this once-remote peninsula that evolved into a rough frontier settlement dating back to the mid-1620s.



17 acres

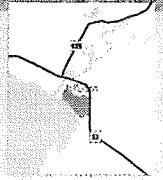
**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Damariscotta Lake State Park Lincoln County



- Picnicking
- Wildlife Watching
- Snowmobiling
- Fishing

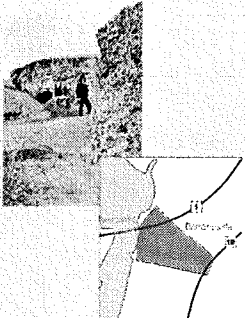
Enjoy picnicking and swimming at one of midcoast Maine's most popular day use parks located on beautiful Damariscotta Lake in Jefferson. Damariscotta Lake State Park is a short drive from the state's capital, Augusta. A large freshwater lake with a sandy beach provide a relaxing location for beach goers. Picnic tables and grills are available for this popular summertime activity. Visitors will want to arrive early on warm summer days as parking is limited.



# The Department of Conservation Presentation

**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Whaleback Shell Midden Lincoln County



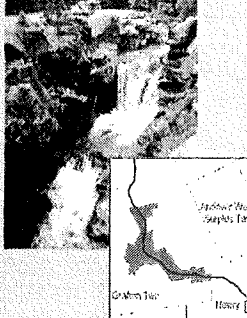
- > Picnicking
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Fishing
- > Hiking
- > Historic Interpretation

The upper Damariscotta River is famous for its enormous oyster shell heaps, also called middens. Native Americans created the middens over a period of about a thousand years, between 2,000 and 1,000 years ago.

11 acres

**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Grafton Notch State Park Oxford County



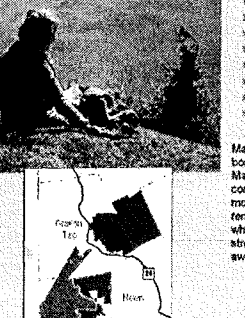
- > Picnicking
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Swimming
- > Fishing
- > Snowmobiling
- > Cross Country Skiing
- > Hiking
- > Hunting/Trapping

Several interesting attractions are conveniently located on scenic Route 25. Interpretive signs explain the glacial sculpting of Screw Auger Falls and the formation of Mother Waker Falls. A quarter-mile loop trail leads to Moose Cave with its narrow gorge and lush lichens and mosses. At Spruce Meadow and Screw Auger Falls, visitors will find picnic tables and grills.

3,162 acres

**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Mahoosucs Oxford County




- > Camping
- > Mountain Skiing
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Picnicking
- > ATV Riding
- > Cross Country Skiing
- > Fishing
- > Snowmobiling

Mahoosuc is located on the New Hampshire border in central Oxford County. The Mahoosuc Unit and Grafton Notch State Park comprise more than 30,000 acres of rugged mountainous terrain. Scenic vistas from remote mountaintops attract backpackers, while just a short distance from the road streams and waterfalls sculpted by glaciers await walkers and picnickers.

31,858 acres

**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Scraggly Lake Penobscot County



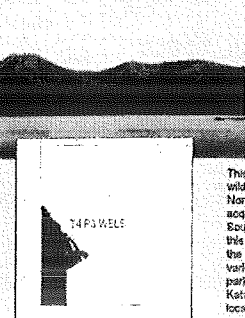
- > Camping
- > Mountain Skiing
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Snowmobiling
- > Boat Launching
- > Fishing
- > Snowmobiling
- > Cross Country Skiing
- > Hiking
- > Hunting

Scraggly Lake is the centerpiece of this unit, which is located just northeast of Baxter State Park in northern Penobscot County. The unit comprises 10,000 acres of gently rolling, heavily forested land, with numerous ponds, brooks and bogs. The lake has a campground and boat launch for visitors, while Ireland Pond offers a more remote recreational experience.

9,092 acres

**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Katahdin Lake Penobscot County



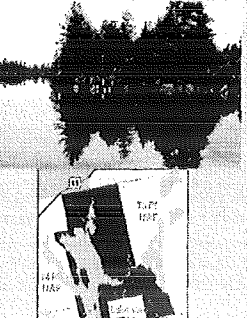
- > Anticipated Activities
- > Camping
- > Picnicking
- > Canoeing/Kayaking
- > Swimming
- > Watching Wildlife
- > Fishing
- > Cross Country Skiing
- > Hunting

This 2,500 acre parcel contains a portion of the wild Wassataquoik Stream and a portion of North Turner Mountain. Part of a larger acquisition which included 4,040 acres to the South which is managed by Baxter State Park, this unit will be managed in accordance with the Bureau's policies and will accommodate a variety of uses. The proximity to the renowned park and Maine's highest peak - Mount Katahdin, make this a prime destination for local residents and all visitors alike.

2,454 acres

**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Seboeis Penobscot & Piscataquis Counties



- > Camping
- > Mountain Skiing
- > Picnicking
- > Snowmobiling
- > Boat Launching
- > Fishing
- > Snowmobiling
- > ATV Riding
- > Hunting


Seboeis is located south of Minersville and contains a considerable amount of shoreline on Seboeis and Endless Lakes. Campers and day visitors on this 13,000 acre parcel enjoy impressive views of the nearby mountains, including Katahdin. Snowmobilers pass through the unit in winter, traveling from Mile to Madway.

13,372 acres

# The Department of Conservation Presentation

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Wassataquoik Penobscot County



- > Camping
- > Canoe/Kayaking
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Boat Launching
- > Fishing
- > Snowmobiling
- > Cross Country Skiing
- > Hunting

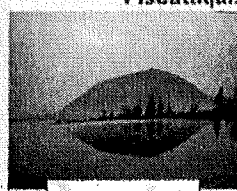
Wassataquoik features several miles of scenic shoreline on the East Branch of the Penobscot River and Wassataquoik Stream. Primitive campsites are available on the stream shore. A popular snowmobile trail crosses the unit connecting East Millinocket and Shin Pond.

2,000 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Big Spencer Mountain Piscataquis County



- > Watching Wildlife
- > Hiking
- > Hunting


A 4,348 acre "beareye" southeast of Lobster Lake in the Moosehead Lake region. Hiking to the summit of this picturesque peak is the unit's most popular recreational opportunity.

4,348 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Gero Island Piscataquis County



- > Camping
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Picnicking
- > Snowmobiling (Unpermitted)
- > Fishing
- > Hiking
- > Hunting

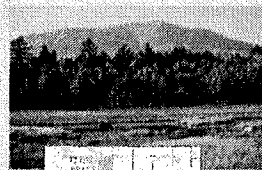
Gero Island is a large island in Chesuncook Lake. The water access campsites on the shore are popular with anglers and canoeists paddling the West Branch Penobscot River. The unit also surrounds historic Chesuncook Village on the mainland.

4,050 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Katahdin Forest Piscataquis County



- > Watching Wildlife
- > Fishing
- > Cross Country Skiing
- > Hunting

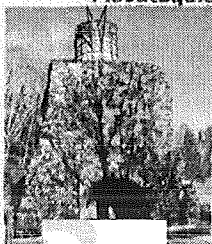
The 194,751 acre Katahdin Forest Easement was acquired by the Bureau in 2007. This Conservation Easement is the largest State held easement and protects a significant portion of the North Maine Woods as working forest. Buffering Baxter State Park, this easement also provides protection of recreation resources and natural areas.

194,751 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Katahdin Ironworks Piscataquis County



- > Picnicking
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Fishing
- > Snowmobiling
- > ATV Riding
- > Hiking
- > Historic Interpretation

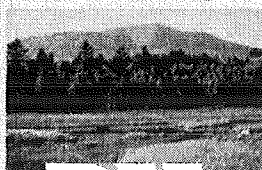
Today, the skeletons of a and stand silent, lone remnants of the Katahdin Iron Works. Between 1843 and 1890, these structures pulsed with activity as part of Maine's only nineteenth century iron works operation. The fires of the blast furnace flamed non-stop, glowing against the night sky. Such sights and sounds must have seemed out of place in the Maine wilderness. Yet, it was the wilderness, with its ready supplies of iron ore, fuel wood, and waterpower that brought the iron works industry to this site.

6.8 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Katahdin Ironworks Piscataquis County



- > Canoeing/Kayaking
- > Snowmobiling
- > Watching Wildlife
- > Fishing
- > Cross Country Skiing
- > Hunting

This 37,000 acre conservation easement area contains both a working forest and ecological reserve management area. The Katahdin Forest easement area ensures public access while maintaining sustainable forestry, addressing the ecological and economic needs of the Maine Woods.


37,011 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

# The Department of Conservation Presentation


MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Lily Bay State Park Piscataquis County



- > Camping
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Swimming
- > Boat Launching
- > Fishing
- > Snowmobiling (Unimproved)
- > Cross Country Skiing
- > Hiking
- > Hunting/Trapping
- > Dog Sledding

Lily Bay State Park is the place to pitch your tent near the shores of Moosehead Lake where campsites are well-spaced, wooded and some are lakeside. Located in Beaver Cove, the park offers visitors access to the popular central Maine region where hiking, fishing, hunting and leaf-peeping are popular activities throughout the year.




933 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS


MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Little Moose Piscataquis County



- > Camping
- > Mountain Biking
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Picnicking
- > Boat Launching
- > Fishing
- > Snowmobiling
- > Hiking
- > Cross Country Skiing
- > ATV Riding
- > Hunting

Located just west of Greenville in Piscataquis County, the Little Moose Management Unit covers more than 15,000 acres in Moosehead Junction and Big Moose townships. Although the forested land is flat to gently rolling in the southeastern quarter, the unit also includes most of the Little Moose Mountain Range with its steep slopes, rocky streams, and remote ponds.




15,000 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

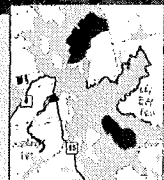
MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Moosehead Lake Unit Piscataquis County



- > Camping
- > Mountain Biking
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Swimming
- > Boat Launching
- > Fishing
- > Snowmobiling (Unimproved)
- > Cross Country Skiing
- > Hiking
- > Hunting

The Moosehead Lake unit includes Sugar and Farm Islands and most of the shore in Days Academy and Knox Townships. There are numerous boat access campsites on the shore. Hiking trails provide visitors access to the spectacular views from the summit of Mount Kineo. Boats may be launched at several locations on the lake including Lily Bay State Park and Rockwood.




2,421 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS


MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Nahmakanta Piscataquis County



- > Camping
- > Mountain Biking
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Swimming
- > Boat Launching
- > Fishing
- > Snowmobiling
- > ATV Riding
- > Cross Country Skiing
- > Hiking
- > Hunting
- > Dog Sledding

Nahmakanta encompasses more than 43,000 acres. The Appalachian Trail crosses the unit following the shore of Nahmakanta Lake. The large Debecomeag backcountry area offers the experienced hiker the opportunity to explore a spectacular complex of low mountains and remote ponds. The hiking trail along Turtle Ridge crosses densely wooded terrain with panoramic views of surrounding lands including Mt. Katahdin from open ledges. Vehicle accessible campsites provide convenient access to scenic ponds and hiking trailheads.




43,000 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS


MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Peaks-Kenny State Park Piscataquis County



- > Picnicking
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Fishing
- > Swimming

Nestled on the shores of Sebago Lake, Peaks-Kenny State Park is one of those undiscovered gems of our park system. Campers enjoy the peaceful family-oriented campground with only 50 sites that are tucked away in wooded areas to promote privacy.




813 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS


MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Telos Piscataquis County



- > Camping
- > Mountain Biking
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Fishing
- > Snowmobiling
- > Canoeing/Kayaking
- > Cross Country Skiing
- > Hunting

Telos is a 23,000-acre unit that surrounds Telos Lake and the southern end of Chamberlain Lake, the most popular starting point for canoeists traveling the Allagash Wilderness Waterway. Campsites are located on Coffees Pond, a popular destination for anglers.




23,000 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

# The Department of Conservation Presentation

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Fort Baldwin Sagadahoc County




- Wildlife Watching

Built between 1806 and 1812 and named for Jeduthat Baldwin, an engineer for the Colonial army during the Revolutionary War, Fort Baldwin originally consisted of three batteries (Cogan, Hardman, and Hewley). During the First World War, Forts Baldwin and Popham held a garrison of two hundred soldiers including the 13th and 20th Coast Artillery. During the Second World War, D Battery, 8th Coast Artillery manned the fort from 1941 to 1943.

45 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Fort Popham Sagadahoc County




- Wildlife Watching
- Picnicking
- Fishing

Fort Popham is a semi-circular granite fort that was never completed, though construction began in 1862 for use during the Civil War. Modifications were made and the fort was used again in the Spanish American War and in World War I. Historical records conclude that fortifications, probably wooden, existed here and protected the Kennebec settlements during the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. It was nearly that the English made their first attempt to colonize New England in 1607.

6 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Peacock Beach State Park Sagadahoc County



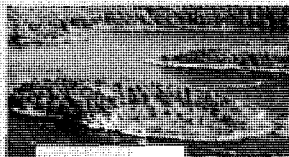
- Picnicking
- Camping
- Swimming
- Fishing
- Hunting/Trapping

Peacock Beach State Park is a convenient drive off Maine Route 201 on Pleasant Pond in Richmond, about 12 miles from Maine's capital city, Augusta. A small beach and swimming area staffed with a lifeguard make this an ideal spot for a family picnic.

72 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Perkins Island Sagadahoc County




- Wildlife Watching
- Fishing
- Hunting and Trapping

Located in the middle of the Kennebec River off of Hallowell, Perkins Island features a lighthouse, a keeper's house and bell tower. Watching wildlife and fishing are popular pastimes on this island. Visitors that wish to see the island enjoy it in its natural state, come to Perkins.

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Popham Beach State Park Sagadahoc County




- Picnicking
- Wildlife Watching
- Swimming
- Fishing
- Hunting/Trapping

Bordering the south side of the mouth of the Kennebec River, Popham Beach State Park is truly one of Maine's rare geologic landforms that features a long stretch of sand beach. Sunbathers relaxing on Popham's sands can see Fox and Wood Islands offshore, and the Kennebec and Mallow rivers border each end of the beach. Visitors can walk to Fox Island at low tide, but are warned to pay attention to the rising tides not to get marooned.

668 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Popham Colony, 1607 Sagadahoc County




- Watching Wildlife
- Fishing
- Historical Interpretation

Site of the earliest English settlement in New England, Fort St. George, as the colonists called it, is little more than an open point of land today but a series of archaeological digs over the past decade has revealed the remains of the colony's buildings and belongings deep under the soil. Founded by Sir Raleigh Gilbert in 1607, the colony produced the first ship ever built in North America.

# The Department of Conservation Presentation

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Reid State Park Sagadahoc County



- Picnicking
- Wildlife Watching
- Birdwatching
- Fishing
- Cross Country Skiing
- Hunting


Reid State Park bears the distinct honor as being Maine's first State-owned Saltwater Beach. In 1940, prosperous businessman and Georgetown resident Walter E. Reid donated land to the State of Maine to be preserved forever, and a few years later Reid State Park became a reality.

777 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Spirit Pond Sagadahoc County




- Wildlife Watching
- Fishing
- Cross Country Skiing
- Hiking
- Hunting

Located just west of Popham Beach in Phillipsburg, Spirit Pond is a beautiful area to hike and commune with nature. In addition to historical farming and mill sites, the area is also the location where, in 1874, Howe runs stones were found dating to as early as 1010 A.D. Much debate has ensued about the authenticity of these relics with many believing they were fraudulently produced just prior to their "discovery".

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Baker Lake Somerset County



- Hiking
- Camping
- Fishing
- Hunting
- Canoeing/Kayaking


In the headwaters region of the St. John River, this property includes 1,650 acres completely surrounding 1230 acre Baker Lake. This is a popular starting point for extended canoe trips on the St. John River, and it becoming a popular destination for muskie fishing since the fish appeared in the lake in 1984. Though remote and well within the North Maine Woods area, there is an easily accessed campsite and boat launch at the top of the lake. The recently completed management plan for this property calls for adding a group campsite to serve the youth groups brought here by a variety of organizations.

1,650 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Dead River Somerset County



- Camping
- Horseback Riding
- Mountain Biking
- Boat Launching
- Fishing
- Snowmobiling (Unregistered)
- ATV Riding
- Cross Country Skiing
- Hiking
- Hunting


Dead River encompasses several miles of shore on Flagstaff Lake and the first few miles of the Dead River, after it leaves the lake. Visitors enjoy camping at the lake's shore, accessible by boat, and at the vehicle accessible campground at Big Eddy on the river.

7,031 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Holeb Somerset County



- Camping
- Horseback Riding
- Picnicking
- Boat Launching
- Snowmobiling
- Wildlife Watching
- Fishing
- Snowmobiling
- Cross Country Skiing
- ATV Riding
- Hiking
- Hunting
- Dog Sledding

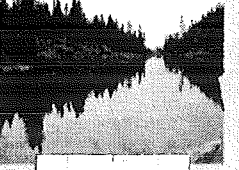
Eagle Lake is a 23,000-acre unit including most of Eagle Lake in northern Maine. The unit abuts Squares Lake to the east with a thoroughfare connecting the two lakes.

24,416 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Seboomook Somerset County



- Camping
- Wildlife Watching
- Snowmobiling
- Boat Launching
- Fishing
- Snowmobiling
- Cross Country Skiing
- Hunting

Located north and west of Moosehead Lake in Pittston Academy Grant, Sargentstown Township, Plymouth Township, Seboomook Township, and Little W. Township, this unit includes 40,663 acres surrounding Seboomook Lake and extending south to the north end of Moosehead Lake, with 30 miles of water frontage, and 653 acres in a 24-mile shoreline strip adjacent to Canada Falls Lake and the South Branch of the Penobscot River, which flows out of Canada Falls Lake and drains into Seboomook Lake.


41,436 acres

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

# The Department of Conservation Presentation

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## West Branch Somerset County



- Camping
- Mountain Biking
- Wildlife Watching
- Bear Watching
- Fishing
- Snowmobiling
- Cross Country Skiing
- Hunting

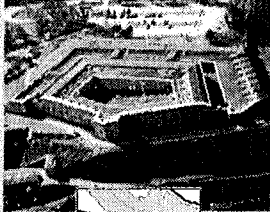
Recognizing the need to sustain all the public values of this productive forest, the State of Maine and Forest Society of Maine labored more than three years to complete this 329,000-acre project, conserving the largest contiguous tract of land ever protected in Maine—an area 1.5 times the size of Baxter State Park, with hundreds of miles of lake and river frontage. The State acquired nearly 47,000 acres in fee, including recreational lands around Sebago Lake and historic Pittsford Farm, and areas of great ecological sensitivity around Baker Lake and several of the St. John Ponds.

46,817 acres

MAINE

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Fort Knox Waldo County



- Picnicking
- Wildlife Watching
- Fishing
- Historic Interpretation


Fort Knox, Maine's largest historic fort, features stunning military architecture and master granite craftsmanship. Constructed between 1844 and 1864 by master craftsmen and never fully completed, this is an unaltered example of a large mid-19th century granite coastal fortification. It is also New England's finest unmodified specimen of military architecture of the period.

125 acres

MAINE

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Fort Point Waldo County



- Picnicking
- Wildlife Watching
- Fishing
- Historic Interpretation

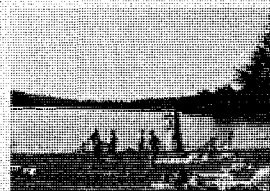
Located about three miles off U.S. Route 1 in Stockton Springs, and named for the point of which Gov. Thomas Powell established in 1759, Fort Point State Park occupies a long peninsula with panoramic views of the Penobscot River and Penobscot Bay. On its 120 acres, the park features more than a mile of rocky shore, a tidal sandbar, and diverse habitat for a variety of plants and animals. Opened in 1974, the park also includes Fort Point State Historic Site and the Fort Point Light Station.

167 acres

MAINE

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Lake St. George State Park Waldo County



- Camping
- Picnicking
- Swimming
- Bear Watching
- Fishing
- Snowmobiling
- Cross Country Skiing
- Hunting
- Wildlife Watching


Lake St. George State Park is located 18 miles west of Bangor and 38 miles east of Bangor at the northern edge of beautiful Lake St. George. Lake St. George is a parallel and close to the lake, which was originally part of a reservoir. The construction of the park as Lake St. George had some of the park's original area and located right on the shoreline where a viewing site of nature can be enjoyed while watching the sun rise over the crystal clear water.

378 acres

MAINE

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Moose Point State Park Waldo County



- Picnicking
- Fishing
- Hiking
- Wildlife Watching

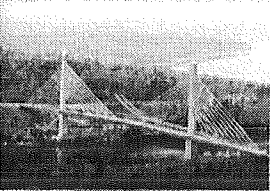
Take a break at Moose Point State Park to enjoy an afternoon picnic and the views of Penobscot Bay. Located off US Route 1, Moose Point is a popular place for travelers along this scenic coastal route. Relax in an evergreen grove, explore tidal pools, take a walk on the park's trails, or just enjoy the views.

147 acres

MAINE

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Penobscot Narrows Observatory Waldo & Hancock Counties



- Wildlife Watching
- Fishing
- Picnicking
- Historic Interpretation

A one-minute elevator ride will take you to one of the most unusual views in Maine, a 360 degree view from 437 feet above the Penobscot River, just a few miles up river from Penobscot Bay. Located atop the northern tower or "spire" of the new Penobscot Narrows Bridge, the observatory gives visitors a spectacular look at mountains, lakes, and portions of Penobscot Bay.


3 acres

MAINE

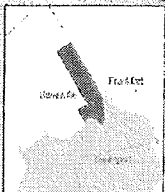
# The Department of Conservation Presentation

**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Swan Lake State Park Waldo County



- > Picnicking
- > Boating
- > Fishing
- > Hunting/Trapping




Swan Lake State Park is nestled on scenic Swan Lake. Visitors can enjoy swimming area with lifeguard supervision, picnic sites with grills and walking trails. Toilets and changing facilities are also available for use. For large gatherings, a private group shelter (fee charged) equipped with volleyball, horseshoes and a handicapped accessible toilet are available.


67 acres

**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Warren Island State Park Waldo County



- > Picnicking
- > Camping
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Swimming
- > Fishing
- > Hiking
- > Hunting/Trapping




Serenity describes this park that's tucked away in Penobscot Bay where visitors use their own boat to access the island. The park is designed for the boating public, and there is no public ferry transportation to the island. No phones are available on the island ensuring a Robinson Crusoe-esque experience. Campers choose from one of the 10 campsites or the two Adirondack shelters for accommodations. A trip to Warren Island is guaranteed to create memories that will last all winter long!


70 acres

**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Cobscook Bay State Park Washington County



- > Camping
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Hiking
- > Snowmobiling
- > Boat Launching
- > Fishing
- > Snowmobiling
- > Winter Recreation
- > Hunting




Cobscook Bay State Park is ideal for the nature-loving outdoors and beautiful scenery. The Park, surrounded on three sides by the salt waters of Cobscook Bay, has more than 100 miles of shoreline and includes 100 miles of shoreline. Many of these campgrounds are located at the water's edge and provide excellent viewing points to observe the ebb and flow of the tides.


11,300 acres

**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Cutler Coast Washington County



- > Camping
- > Wildlife Watching
- > ATV Riding
- > Hiking
- > Hunting




Cutler Coast in Washington County's "Wild Coast" contains almost five miles of dramatic, off-beat water views. Located in Cutler and Wading, the 12,000-acre unit encompasses the western tip of Washington County where penitents, blueberry bitters, partially forested ridges, and steep, rugged cliffs dominate the countryside.


12,000 acres

**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Great Heath Washington County



- > Camping
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Fishing
- > Hunting

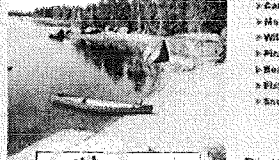


Great Heath in Washington County includes the Pleasant River as it flows through a large peat bog. Canoeists can paddle the 8-10 mile stretch of river through the unit, although there are many beaver dams and it is not for the faint of heart.


8,925 acres

**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Machias River Corridor Washington County



- > Camping
- > Mountain Biking
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Picnicking
- > Boat Launching
- > Fishing
- > Snowmobiling



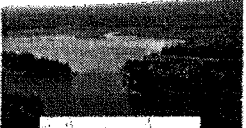
This area includes nearly 14,000 acres along the Machias River Corridor and Machias Lakes, and ranks as one of Maine's most scenic and outstanding paddling rivers. Over the course of 76 miles, canoeists enjoy an array of water courses—from lakes and swamps to rapids and a waterfall. The river is rich in brook trout, bass, and pickerel, and each spring Atlantic salmon return to its spawning and rearing grounds. Conservation partners have been active in restoring the historically productive Atlantic salmon habitat within the corridor.

13,781 acres

# The Department of Conservation Presentation


**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Nicatus Washington County



- > Camping
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Swimming
- > Boat Launching
- > Fishing
- > Snowmobiling
- > ATV Riding
- > Cross Country Skiing
- > Hiking
- > Hunting


A 20,619 acre easement that abuts the Duck Lake unit on the western shore of West and Nicatus lakes. The bureau manages recreational access to the lake and campsites along the lake and in the upland.



20,620 acres


**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Quoddy Head State Park Washington County



- > Picnicking
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Fishing
- > Hiking
- > Hunting/Trapping
- > Historic Interpretation


Quoddy Head State Park has 4.6 miles of hiking trails extensive forests, two bogs, diverse habitat for rare plants, and the striking, red and white striped lighthouse tower of West Quoddy Head Light. With its diverse landscape, breathtaking views, scenic picnic sites, and opportunities for hiking and wildlife watching, Quoddy Head State Park is a fun and fascinating destination for visitors to Downeast Maine.



341 acres

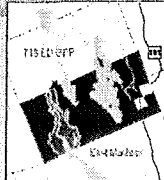
**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Rocky Lake Washington County



- > Camping
- > Mountain Biking
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Picnicking
- > Swimming
- > Boat Launching
- > Fishing
- > Snowmobiling
- > ATV Riding
- > Cross Country Skiing
- > Hunting

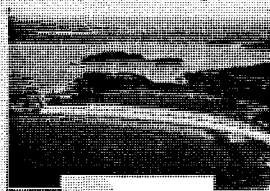
The Rocky Lake unit represents more than 11,000 acres of opportunities for remote recreation - just 10 miles off busy U.S. Route 1 near Machias. Offering good examples of the glacial landscape of eastern Maine, this unit has low, forested ridges in otherwise level terrain, meandering rivers and streams, bordered by wetlands, and shallow, rocky lakes dotted with islands.



11,180 acres

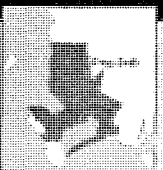
**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Roque Bluffs State Park Washington County



- > Picnicking
- > Wildlife Watching
- > Swimming
- > Fishing
- > Hunting/Trapping


Roque Bluffs State Park is one of the most scenic spots in Maine. The park is located on the coast of Washington County, just north of the town of Roque. The park features a beautiful view of the ocean and the surrounding landscape. The park is a great place to enjoy the outdoors and the beauty of Maine.



275 acres

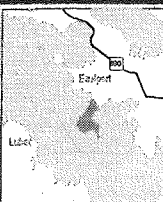
**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Shackford Head State Park Washington County




- > Wildlife Watching
- > Fishing
- > Hiking

Shackford Head, a 60-acre undeveloped peninsula in Eastport, is located off Maine Route 190. The site includes beaches, protected coves, and a bold headland. A hiking trail from the parking area through the woods to the rocky headland allows beautiful views of Cobscook Bay.



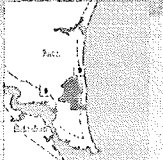
**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Ferry Beach State Park York County



- > Picnicking
- > Snowmobiling
- > Fishing
- > Hiking

Ferry Beach State Park is located off Maine Route 9 on Bay View Road between Old Orchard Beach and Camp Ellis in Saco. A stand of tupelo (black gum) trees, rare at this latitude, can be seen in the 100-acre area, which offers a sweeping view of miles of white sand beaches between the Saco River and Pine Point.




123 acres

# The Department of Conservation Presentation

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Fort McClary

### York County



- Picnicking
- Wildlife Watching
- Fishing
- Historic Interpretation

For more than 275 years, a fort has stood to protect the approaches to the Piscataqua River at the southern gateway to Kittery, Maine. The most recent of these is Fort McClary, named for New Hampshire native Major Andrew McClary who died at the Revolutionary War's Battle of Bunker Hill. Fort McClary stands today as one of the state's most important historic forts that dramatically preserves evidence of military history and changes in military architecture and technology.


28 acres

MAINE

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## John Paul Jones Historic Site

### York County



- Picnicking
- Historic Interpretation

Funded by the state of Maine in 1924, the sculpture was sited conspicuously at the gateway to Maine from New Hampshire and symbolized the high honor paid by the state to its World War I soldiers and veterans. The Maine Sailors and Soldiers Memorial also fell victim to a dispute between Maine governors Baxter and Brewer, became part of a dialogue concerning post-World War I pacifism and militarism, and emerged as an example of public art caught in the crevice of political debate.


2 acres

MAINE

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Leavitt Plantation

### York County



- Timber Management
- Aiking
- Wildlife Watching
- Mountain Biking
- Snowmobiling
- Hunting

Within a 1-hour drive of Portland, this 6,800 acre easement is on largest contiguous managed forest ownership in York County. The State and a variety of partners worked to ensure that this, the largest block of unfragmented forestland in this part of the state would continue to support the regional timber economy, provide forest recreation opportunities to the surrounding communities and protect the pristine Pine River and habitat for rare plants and federally listed species.

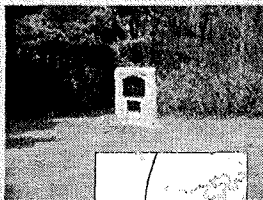
6,803 acres

MAINE

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Storer Garrison

### York County



- Historic Interpretation


Along the side of U.S. Route 1 in Wells is a memorial that records the attack by Native Americans led by their sachem, Madockwando, on the village of English settlers on June 10, 1692. This was the same day that the first woman was executed in Salem, Massachusetts, for witchcraft.

MAINE

MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Vaughn Woods State Park

### York County



- Watching Wildlife
- Picnicking
- Hiking

A 260 acre forested tract along the scenic Salmon Falls River offers picnic facilities and hiking trails through old growth stands of pine and hemlock. Hiking is available on several trails that connect to make up the large loop, a system 3+ miles long. Visitors can walk smaller sections if they choose.

165 acres

MAINE


MAINE PARKS & LANDS

## Summary

**Nearly one million acres of direct management responsibility**

Acres
Parks
84,360
Land
576,488
Easements
296,550
957,398


MAINE



# The Department of Conservation Presentation

**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Public Boating Access




There are more than 450 boat access sites that were either owned and maintained by the Bureau or built with Bureau assistance. Most of the Non-state-owned sites were assisted with grants from DOC.

DOC Owned Sites:	106
Carry In:	24
IF&W Owned Sites:	98
Carry In:	39
DOT Owned Sites:	3
Carry In:	1
Non-State Owned:	254
Carry In:	32
<b>Total State-Assisted:</b>	<b>401</b>
<b>Total Carry In:</b>	<b>96</b>

**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Multi-Use Trails



- Mountain Biking
- ATV Riding
- Snowshoeing
- Hiking
- Cross-country Skiing
- Snowmobile Riding

The Department's Off-Road Vehicle Division has identified an additional 20 miles of multi-use trails for development across the state. They are now currently working on securing land on US routes at the Hiram State Forest and Garden River State Park in Portland. Much of this 60 mile multi-use trail expected to be completed by December of 2010.





**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**


- 250 miles of State-Owned Recreational Trails
- 80 miles of Leased Trails

**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

## Maine's Coastal Islands



- Birdwatching
- Wildlife Viewing
- Fishing
- Hiking
- Kayaking/Canoeing
- Primitive Camping



There are 1,321 islands within the management responsibility of the Bureau of Parks and Lands. Of these, 84 are leased to non-profit groups and municipalities. 301 are managed directly by the Bureau, 14 are owned by the Federal government, and 836 remain State-owned. The Maine Islands Trust Association also assists with the management of many of these islands and provides the expertise Aquatic Support is providing from the along the trail.

**MAINE PARKS & LANDS**

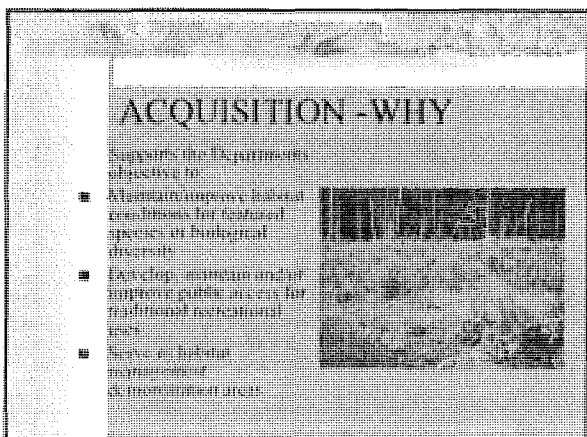
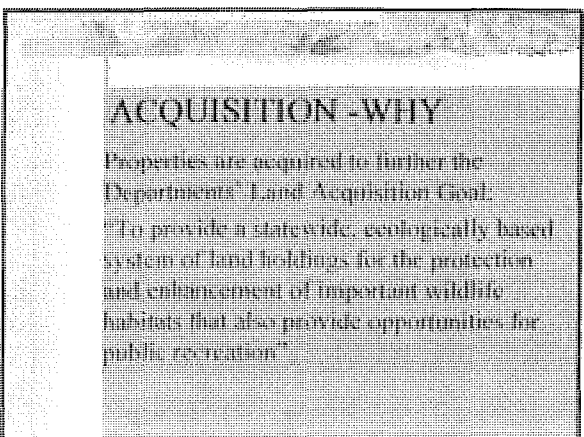
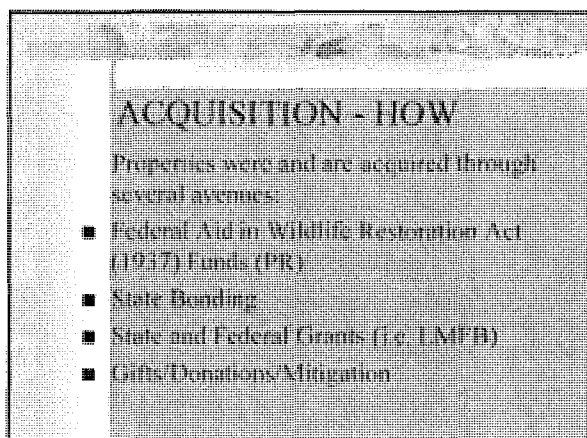
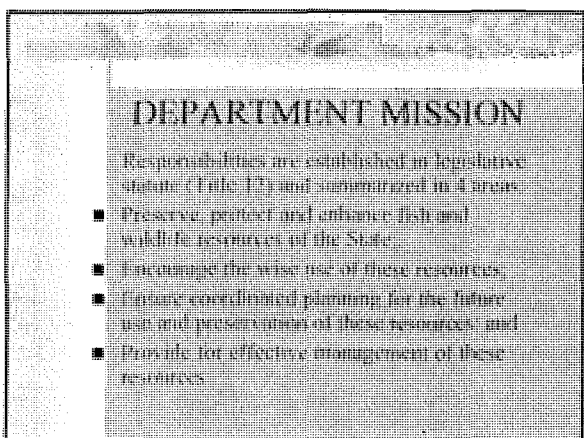
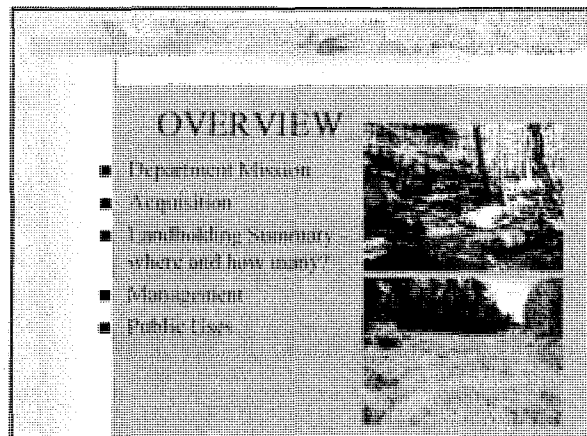
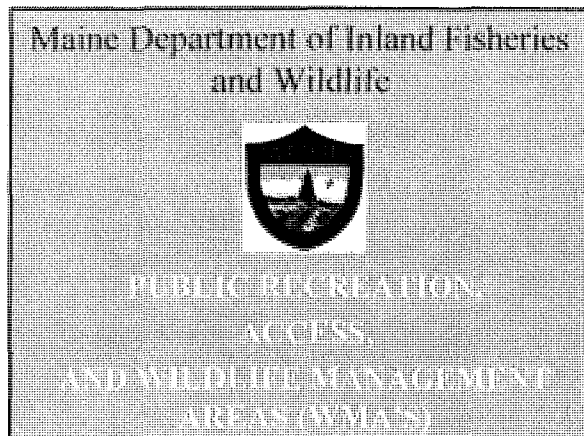
1,122 acres

**APPENDIX G-2**

**THE DEPARTMENT OF INLAND FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE  
PRESENTATION REGARDING THE MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS,  
PUBLIC LANDS INVENTORY  
AND PROGRAMS**



# Lands For Maine's Future Program Presentation

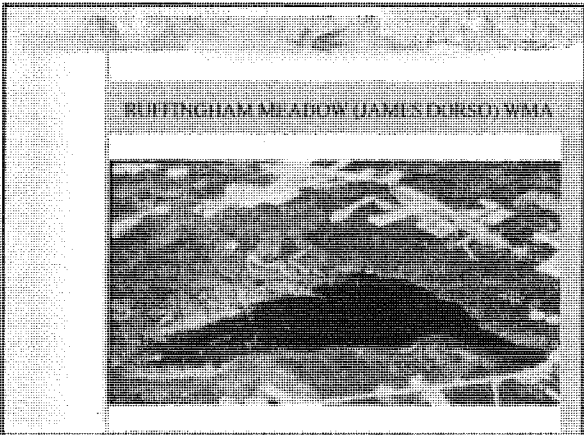
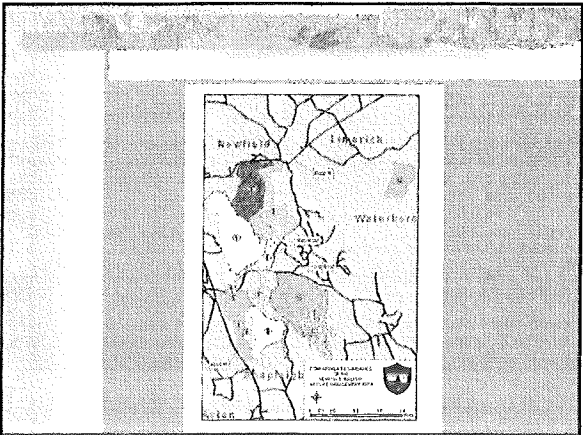
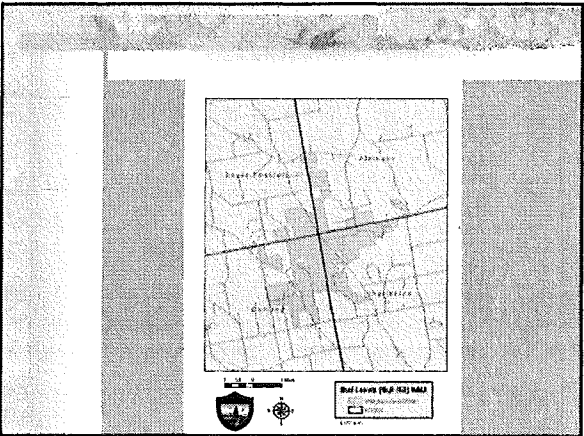
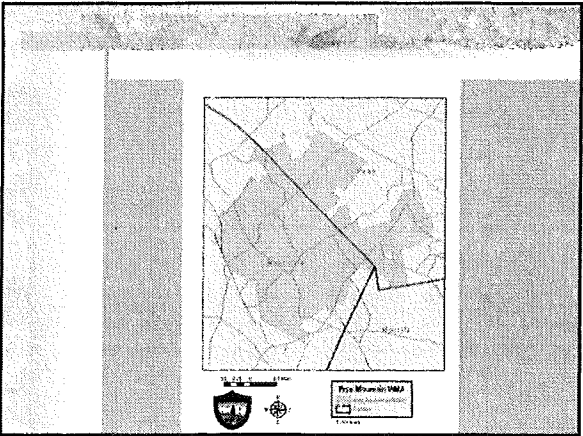
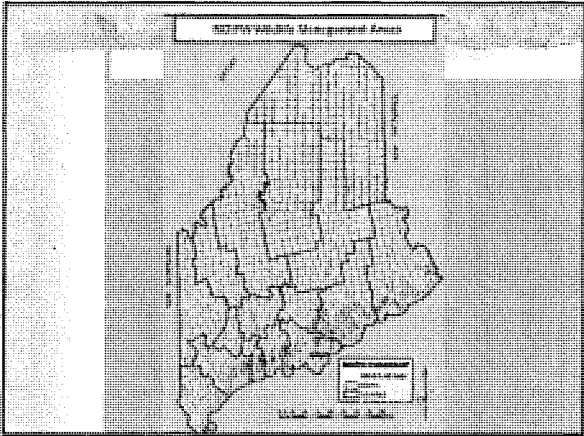


Lands For Maine's Future Program  
Presentation

**WMA SUMMARY**

- Over 1,750 parcels
- Over 100,000 Acres
- 21 Wildlife Management Areas
- Range from 100 to 10,000 Acres
- All counties
- Management authority for over 200,000 acres of upland forest, 40,000 acres of water

**FRYE MOUNTAIN**  
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT AREA  
ATTA  
OFFICE OF LAND & FORESTRY  
STATE OF MAINE  
DEPT. OF INLAND FISHERIES & WILDLIFE  
DEVELOPED COOPERATIVELY UNDER THE WILDLIFE RESTORATION ACT



### OTHER PROPERTIES

- Department owns or has jurisdiction over 117 boat launch facilities
- 91 hatcheries and rearing stations
  - Generally small and scattered
  - Most are restricted access due to water quality, boating allowed on larger properties
- Maine Wildlife Park in Gray, Maine

### MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Primary objective is to maintain or create highest quality wildlife habitats possible through management techniques including:

- Timber harvesting operations (deer wintering areas, early successional habitat, etc.)
- Field mowing/maintenance
- Maintaining water levels on flowages (forage and cover)
- Fruit trees, herbaceous seedings, etc.

### MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Secondary objective is to provide for public recreational uses, especially traditional uses:

- When recreational uses do not conflict with wildlife management objectives
- Consists of both "consumptive" uses such as hunting, fishing, trapping and "non-consumptive" uses such as hiking, snowmobiling, etc.

### MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

Wildlife Management Areas also serve as demonstration areas where the public can see and be instructed about wildlife management techniques that might be incorporated on their own lands.

### WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PRIORITIES

- Endangered or Threatened Species (FWSA)
- Unique natural areas/communities
- SWH
- Featured Species
- Biodiversity



### PUBLIC USES OF WMA'S

Providing accessible opportunities for hunting, fishing and trapping is a main objective of FFW.


- Increasing pressures from posted properties make WMA's a popular destination for hunting and trapping.
- All WMA's are open to hunting and trapping except Swan Island (Sieve Powell) WMA due to overnight camping, guided interpretive trails and other recreational uses.

# Lands For Maine's Future Program Presentation

## PUBLIC USES OF WMA'S

Multiple and varied uses of WMA's provide for continued public use in a changing landscape.


- Overland hiking
- Hunting and trapping
- Fishing
- Snowmobiling
- Snowshoeing
- Cross-country skiing
- Mountain biking
- Horseback riding
- Dog sledding
- Hunting and trapping
- Wildlife viewing



## NON-PERMITTED USES OF WMA'S

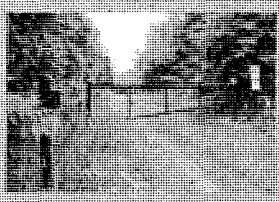
- Overland camping and fires

The goal is to provide the public with access to the land while protecting the natural resources. WMA's are not to be used for commercial purposes, including logging, mining, and other extractive activities. The WMA's are also not to be used for any activity that would be detrimental to the land or the public health and safety.



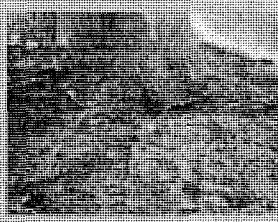
## PUBLIC USES OF WMA'S - RESTRICTIONS

- To protect biological values and infrastructure, some recreational uses and access are restricted in certain areas or seasons.
- Ecological Resources (ER) designated for H271 areas: some restrictions will be in place.



## PUBLIC USES OF WMA'S - SNOWMOBILES

- Generally permitted on WMA's
- Offset trails from logging roads: roads in some locations
- TEN trails through many WMA's



## PUBLIC USES OF WMA'S - ATV'S

- ATV's, when properly used, can be a compatible use
- ATV's allowed on most gravel roads
- Off-road use ONLY on designated trails
- Habitat criteria weighed when considering the establishment of off-road trails

## ATV TRAIL ESTABLISHMENT PROCESS

- To use and ATV trails require to establish a presence in the community
- HAW requires clubs to have landowner permission from where the trail is coming from and where it is going
- Small WMA's (< 2000 acres) can not be a designation: road systems are not compatible with high traffic
- Trail cannot compromise wildlife
  - Annual maintenance required
  - Non-motorized access

## Lands For Maine's Future Program Presentation

### SUMMARY

- WMA's acquired for the protection and enhancement of wildlife resources of the State
- Coordinated planning and management ensures wise use of the resource
- Compatible recreational uses enjoyed
- Permanent conservation status ensures public access for future generations



**APPENDIX G-3**

**THE LANDS FOR MAINE'S FUTURE PROGRAM  
PRESENTATION REGARDING THE MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS,  
PUBLIC LANDS INVENTORY  
AND PROGRAMS**




# Lands For Maine's Future Program Presentation

## Land for Maine's Future Program

Preserving Maine's natural heritage and rural economic future


**CITYLAND'S TASK FORCE**  
CONSIDERING THE  
MANAGEMENT OF  
PUBLIC LANDS AND  
NATURALLY OPEN  
SPACES

Augusta  
July 2007



## Agenda

- Review
  - LMF statutory objectives
  - Program priorities
  - Project selection criteria
  - LMF bond – for and environment
  - Land protection in place



## LMF Mission

To secure the future social and economic well-being of the citizens of this State by maintaining the quality and availability of productive lands and natural areas...

Recreation, working lands and forests, hunting, fishing, conservation, wildlife habitat, and energy, agriculture and scenic beauty

## Legal criteria

- LMF statute 5 MRSA §6200 et seq
- All LMF Bonds
  - See handbook

## Types of LMF Projects

- Conservation and recreation
  - Establishing public access for outdoor recreation
- Water access
  - Grant parcels for boat ramps, land and water access and fishing access
- Farmland protection
  - Purchase of development rights and local control of farmland
- Working Waterfront
  - Address problem to protect commercial marine fishing access

## History

- Created in 1987 with \$35 million bond issue
- In 1997, new priorities set by the Land Acquisition Priorities Advisory Committee
- \$50 million bond issue in 1999 rejuvenated the program and amended its charge to allow local ownership
- \$120 million bond in 2005 refueled LMF and created a new Working Waterfront Protection Pilot Program

# Lands For Maine's Future Program Presentation

## LAPAC Process 1996-7

- Committee (10 members)
- Meetings & hearings statewide (14 w/ 7 public comment sessions)
- Inventory of public lands
- Reviewed public land management
- Recommended new funding sources
- Established "focus areas and priorities"

## LAPAC Focus Areas

- Access to Water
- Southern Maine Conservation Lands
- River Systems
- Undeveloped Coastline
- Ecological Reserves

## LAPAC Other Priorities

- Trail Systems
- Islands
- Significant Mountains
- Farmland
- Regional Parks
- Additions to existing public lands
- Northern Forest Conservation Lands
- Municipal/Urban Open Space
- Mineral Collecting sites

## Public access

- Since 1987, need for "availability" of land for recreation recognized in LMF's legislative mission
- 1997 LAPAC study and 2004 program evaluation reconfirmed public access as one of several central purposes of LMF
- Public access continues as a statewide issue

## Partnerships

- In 1999, the Legislature authorized direct grants to towns and land trusts. These grants are governed by contractual project agreements
- Experience with grant recipients continues to be very positive
- Annual reporting has been enacted
- 20 new contracts signed with towns and land trusts in '05-'06 — 65 Contracts in total

## How are lands managed?

- Easements — landowner remains the manager under easement terms
- Fee — State agency, town or land trust is the land manager. For towns and land trusts, a contract between state and trust guarantees key public interest issues like recreational access
- On large new projects, State has established stewardship funds to assist in management

# Lands For Maine's Future Program Presentation

## Fee example – Aroostook Rails to Trails

- LMF Supported acquisition of 71+ miles of trail – major snowmobile routes
- County trail system has national prominence with major economic benefit
- Griffin's One Stop in Westburn does 1/2 1/2 of winter gas sales to sledgers
- Real estate values are up
- A B&B has been developed for visitors

## Easement example - Leavitt Plantation

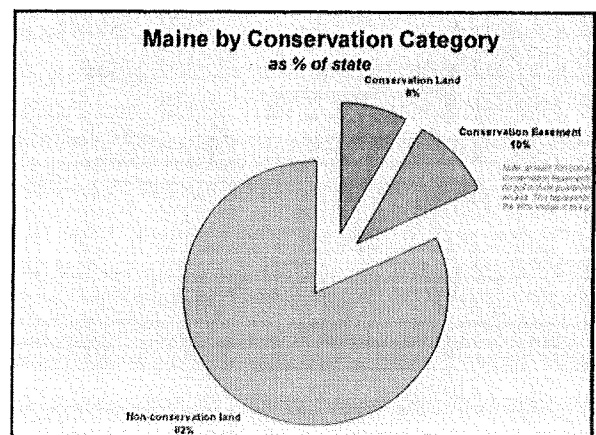
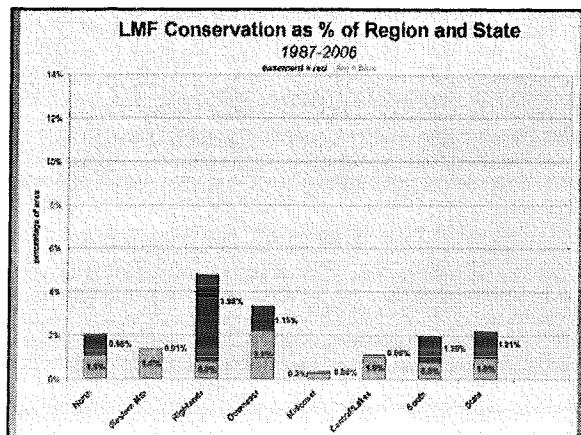
- Parsonsfield citizens see looming breakup threat of large ownership that is their economic foundation - more than a third of residents derive income from the forest
- Town was to contribute \$50,000 directly and needed a total of \$250,000 to buy
- Partnership between Town of Parsonsfield, Department of Conservation, LMF, The Nature Conservancy, GNO, landowners and many others
- Result: The 8000 acre Leavitt Plantation Forest is conserved for forestry, recreation and wildlife habitat. The land has been resold but the Town is assured that future access to this resource is protected

## LMF Status

- Since 1987, over 180 projects completed involving over 300 individual transactions statewide
- Since 1987, 445,000 acres conserved (roughly 2% easements and 1/3 fee)

## Dollars & acres aren't the full picture...

- Over 973 miles of shoreline conserved
- Many miles of recreational trails protected (including 168 miles of vital snowmobile routes)
- 5 State & regional parks expanded
- 30 water access sites approved
- 15 working farms conserved

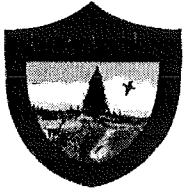




## **APPENDIX H**

### **BACKGROUND INFORMATION HANDOUT PREPARED FOR THE PUBLIC LISTENING SESSIONS**





## **Governor's Task Force Regarding the Management of Public Lands and Publicly-Held Easements Public Listening Sessions November 27&28 2007**

### **Background Information**

#### **OVERVIEW**

On February 20, 2007, Governor John E. Baldacci issued an Executive Order creating the Task Force Regarding the Management of Public Lands and Publicly-Held Easements.

The purpose of the Task Force is to develop recommendations to improve the accuracy and availability of information regarding management of public lands in Maine and to ensure that decisions regarding management of public lands are made in a fair manner that meets the full array of recreational interests in Maine now and into the future.

#### **Inventory information:**

State-owned public lands and public access easements:

- DOC public lands owned in fee > 575,000 acres
- DOC public access easements > 1.1million acres
- DOC State Park lands > 84,000 acres
- IF&W lands > 106,000 acres
- Baxter State Park lands > 200,000 acres

Total acreage available for public access through State ownership or easement >2,065,000

#### **Current Recreational Opportunities:**

- Hunting, fishing, trapping – on more than 95% of DOC and IF&W lands
- More than 700 miles of snowmobile trail on public lands (more than 13,000 total miles of state-supported trails most of which is on private lands)
- More than 500 miles of ATV trail on Public Lands (more than 5000 total miles of state-supported trails most of which is on private lands)
- More than 200 miles of multiple-use rail trail
- More than 575 miles of hiking trails on public lands (more than 850 total miles including the Appalachian Trail)
- More than 460 state-owned or State-assisted boat launch sites

See more at <http://www.maine.gov/doc/parks/taskforce/index.html>



## **APPENDIX I**

### **WRITTEN COMMENTS SUBMITTED TO THE TASK FORCE**



2 page fax: (207) 287 2400 to the attention of: Mackenzi Keliher Tel: (207) 287 4909

### Recreational Activities –

If I understand your letter correctly, you are concerned with furthering recreational activities in Maine. I am currently engaged in an action opposing a project to build a commercial dock (which involves, of course, the lease of *public lands*) in Clarks Cove, South Bristol. One of our objections to this project is that it will put limitations on the traditional recreational activities in this particular area.

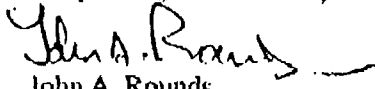
The applicant has filed applications with the DOC (Submerged Lands Application No. SL1331) and the DEP for permission to build a commercial dock. The DOC specifically states that it wants to avoid any unreasonable impact on or modification of traditional usages relative to recreational activities in the area, but the reality, to judge by a town hearing and various contacts we have had with the DOC, is that recreation is *the least* important aspect of the situation. In any conflict between commercial interests and recreational interests there is literally no contest! The local Planning Board of South Bristol has stated clearly that its interest is in furthering business, a bias the Board attributes to what the State of Maine itself wants.

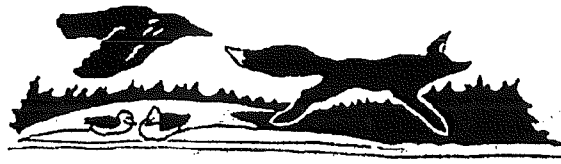
I think this bias is so pervasive because its origin is, in fact, cultural. One peculiarity of Maine is the division between its two “permanent” populations: one consists of the year-round “local” people whose economic base is in commercial activities taking place in Maine; the other consists of permanent owners of property whose economic base is external to the State, or at least external to the town where they spend their summers (people “from away”). I call this division “cultural” because it involves things like differences in education, professional skills, language, and cultural preferences in addition to their fundamentally different economic orientation. That is why even those non-local people who actually decide to live in Maine all year round, do not metamorphose into “local” people. They remain people “from away”, even through generations!

It is this population “from away” that is at the heart of conflicts regarding recreational activities. When these people come to Maine, their prime focus, of course, is recreation and the environment. They do not come to Maine to work or make a living. So, even though their overall economic contribution to Maine is enormous, their activities in Maine do not appear to be very productive.... That is why their concerns about such “unessential” things as sailing or swimming, when these activities are in conflict with obviously productive activities such as fishing or lobstering, are seen as simply obstructive if not frivolous. They can even appear to be destructive to the community, because the community is obviously associated with the “natives”, the core population of Maine who are permanently present, and who are therefore predominant in local activities, in local gatherings throughout the year, in local associations, and even local government.

In the case I am referring to, despite the principles developed by the State of Maine around the themes of protection of the environment, of the scenery, of wetlands, of local zoning divisions, and even of existent recreational activities, the mere fact that this dock

is intended for use by a lobsterman apparently trumps all other considerations. This is even more remarkable in that this projected construction of an exceptionally large dock (the largest on the Damariscotta River!) is supposedly designed to serve the interests of one lobsterman, a person who already has a working base of his own in the lobstering harbor of South Bristol. In other words, building this dock will not even add to the lobstering industry...it will only allow this particular lobsterman to move to another location! Apparently it is enough to evoke the magic word of "lobsterman: in order to wipe away all the objections of a small community (12 out of 16 inhabitants have complained) about the abuse of their recreational activities and needs.

  
John A. Rounds  
7 Orchard Road  
Walpole, ME 04573  
Township of South Bristol  
e-mail: acpavis@hotmail.com



## DOWNEAST AUDUBON

58 Larnus Hill Lane  
Blue Hill, ME 04614  
December 7, 2008

MacKenzi Keliher  
Bureau of Parks and Lands  
Department of Conservation  
22 State House Station  
Augusta, ME 04333-0022.

Dear Ms. Keliher,

I am writing on behalf of the board of directors of Downeast Audubon, the Audubon chapter for Hancock County, on the subject of the Governor's Task Force Regarding the Management of Public Lands and Publicly-Held Easements. We are affiliated with Maine Audubon and National Audubon Societies, but are our own separate organization with our own 501(c)3 status. We are an all-volunteer organization with over 400 members.

I have read the task force subcommittee's findings and have a number of comments I would like to make regarding that document.

- 1) We would like to see in the task force's findings information on the status and distribution of special status species—endangered, threatened and species of special concern-- on state lands. We would like to see the presence of these species on state lands be part of the criteria for deciding to protect certain areas from high impact recreation.
- 2) Similarly we would like to see in the findings information on the occurrence of old growth forests on state lands and see that these rare ecosystems are properly protected.
- 3) We would also like to see the presence of fragile ecosystems and species determined and used as a management criteria. The loon is one that comes to mind. It isn't endangered yet, but its reproductive success in Maine is suffering from high levels of mercury in their bloodstreams, as well as being scared off their nests by human activity, and also dying from boat strikes. Loons are a symbol of Maine and many tourists who come here hope to see one.
- 4) The subcommittee mentioned in their findings that most recreationists "appreciate areas where only non-motorized access is allowed" and most recreationists "also enjoy 'quiet' waters without motors or with limited horsepower motors." I think this is true of many of our members and also of many visitors that come to Maine—so it makes sense to provide areas for non-motorized forms of recreation and to emphasize them in outreach materials as much as the motorized

recreation. But it would also be nice to have some areas of non-motorized access where you don't have to worry about getting in the way of hunters.

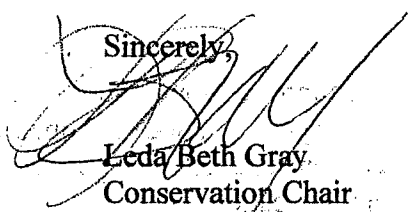
5) I have to say that I found the finding, "ATV and snowmobile riders need through trails all over the state and some side trails to special places" somewhat disturbing. I think that use of the word "need" is inappropriate here, and that perhaps "want" would make more sense. It also left me wondering what "special places" means.

6) Consider protecting sensitive habitat areas of the huge area of "submerged lands" that belong to the State—from mean low tide to 3 miles offshore. We would like to see areas offshore that are needed by sensitive or declining wildlife species of ducks, seabirds, whales, fish, etc. protected in appropriate ways to be enjoyed by wildlife watchers and to ensure healthy ecosystems.

Protecting species and ecosystems in Maine will help Maine's ecotourism industry in the future as well as preserve Maine's natural heritage for future Mainers. I hope you will consider these ideas and incorporate them into your findings and recommendations to the governor.

Thank you and the task force for all your hard work on this effort. It must be very challenging to try to come up with a plan that seems fair and that reconciles many of the viewpoints on how public lands should be managed.

Sincerely,



Leda Beth Gray  
Conservation Chair  
Downeast Audubon

December 4, 2007  
611 Parker Point Road  
Blue Hill ME 04614

The Department of Conservation  
Attn: Mackenzi Keliher  
22 State House Station  
Augusta Maine 04333-0022

**Re: The Governor's Task Force Regarding the Management of Public Lands**

I want first of all offer my thanks to the Governor for establishing this Task Force and to the members of the Task Force for all the hard work they have done and will continue to do. Reconciling the different positions of the many stakeholders regarding the use of public lands is no easy task!

The purpose of my letter is to ask you to please consider Maine's public waters as well as its public lands as you carry out the Governor's mandate. There are approximately 1.2 million acres of coastal waters and submerged lands between the mean low tide line and the 3-mile limit. These waters by law are public lands belonging to the people of Maine. In total they constitute an area roughly six times the size of Baxter State Park.

State agencies are responsible for the stewardship of these coastal waters and submerged lands. They are home to a stunning array of wildlife, including species that are endangered or in decline. They also offer a wide variety of recreational opportunities -- both above and below the water line, for hunters and nonhunters, and motor-powered navigation as well as non-motor-powered navigation.

It is just as important to protect critical wildlife habitat and provide balanced recreational opportunities on these lands as it is on public lands on the mainland. Please consider a review of existing state regulations regarding use of these coastal waters and submerged lands to assess whether they properly balance these interests.

Do existing regulations, for instance, properly balance the need to protect wildlife habitat and wildlife species of concern against the interests of hunters and other recreational uses? My own reading of the regulations suggest that current regulations do a better job of protecting the interests of hunters than they do of protecting the wildlife that uses these coastal waters and submerged lands and those Maine citizens who enjoy watching this wildlife.

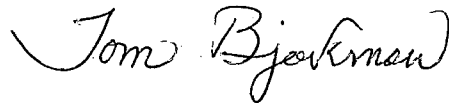
- IFW migratory game bird regulations allow hunting in all coastal waters. I was unable to find any evidence of ecological reserves or wildlife sanctuaries designated by the State in these coastal waters.

- IFW regulations allow a long season for waterfowl -- for sea ducks such as Eiders and Scoters it is from from October 1 to January 31. For some of these ducks that's most of the time that they spend in Maine's coastal waters.
- IFW regulations prohibit "interference" with hunters but do not prohibit hunters from interfering with non hunters who may be using the same waters.

So I ask you to put a priority on wildlife protection and the recreation of wildlife watching on the 1.2 million acres that make up Maine's coastal waters. One way to do this would be to provide for wildlife preserves on coastal waters, just as provision is made for wildlife preserves on land.

I appreciate your consideration of this request and your willingness to seek a balance of recreational opportunities on Maine's public waters as well as its public lands.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Tom Bjorkman". The signature is fluid and elegant, with the first and last names clearly legible.

Tom Bjorkman

November 29, 2007

The Department of Conservation  
Attn: Mackenzi Keliher  
22 State House Station  
Augusta, Maine 04333-0022

Dear Ms. Keliher & Members of the Governor's Public Lands Task Force:

I attended tonight's public listening session in South Portland and would like to offer my written comments into the public record about the need for public education on the state's public lands.

I have been a Portland resident for the past seven years. Prior to moving to the "big city," I worked for four years as an interpretive park ranger with the National Park Service at Acadia National Park. I led hikes and coastal cruises for families and children who visited the park from all over the world.

Something that I notice largely missing from our state's public lands is the occasion to attend naturalist-led walks and talks like those offered at Acadia and other national parks. Several issues that were brought up tonight could be addressed by having more educational opportunities for users of public land. Numerous people spoke of obesity and educating children about land use in Maine. Joining a tree walk in a state park would not only benefit those wanting to learn more about their forests, but would also help to combat obesity. Inviting school children to join a naturalist speaking about the geology of a public land area would increase their knowledge in this subject area and expose them to a region that they may never have known of otherwise.

More and more, children and people in general spend their time indoors behind a computer screen. It is more important than ever to get children outside to experience the many natural wonders that Maine offers. I feel there is a real need for public lands to offer more nature walks and talks to schools, families, and other land users. These types of programs attract large crowds at Acadia and I believe would do the same on other public lands in the state.

Thank you for your consideration of these issues. Please distribute this letter to the members of the task force at the next possible occasion and feel free to contact me if you have any questions ([suzanne\\_kahn@yahoo.com](mailto:suzanne_kahn@yahoo.com) , 871-0317).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Suzanne Kahn Eder". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Suzanne Kahn Eder



Comments on the Draft Recommendations Proposed by the Governor's Task Force Regarding the Management of Public Lands and Publicly-Held Easements.

Submitted by Douglas Denico of Madison Maine

The following comments are being submitted based on the four identified assigned tasks, meeting minutes, inventory of uses and access products and the Task Force's "Committee Draft for Task Force Review and Public Comment" document.

In the notes from the first meeting, item II, J, it was confirmed that private lands should be considered in the process. This appears to be a broader approach than envisioned in the Task Forces four assignments. Perhaps the make-up of the committee should have been amended to include more participants from the private landowner sector given that private lands received a heightened focused. The Introduction to the Committee draft is dedicated to the proposition that access to private lands will continue to diminish. I don't know if this is a certainty or not but more private landowner participation might have been helpful in determining the accuracy of this statement. It could be that if landowners were reimbursed for abuses to their property, more land, not less, would be available. Under the Recommendations" section, future meetings are being proposed, perhaps more private landowners could be included at that time.

Under bullet number three of the "Findings" section (first item), there is a reference about non hunters fearing for their safety. I do appreciate the concerns of non hunters but please put in a note about Maine's hunter safety record. Leaving this section as is does an injustice to all the great work done by DIF&W and hunters.

It was apparent from the meeting notes, that considerable time was spent having the various interest groups work better together. Certainly this was a worthwhile approach. However, it was not apparent that progress was made on having the actual recreational activities be viewed as more compatible with each other. In particular for the non motorized uses it was not clear, at least to me, how much separation was needed, a detail that could significant increase the cost of activities requesting solitude. It will be very difficult to ever buy enough public land if most uses have to be isolated from each other (hiking versus motorized use). I would suggest compatibility of uses should be pursued more vigorously before land purchases are considered as the principle solution. I couldn't find where assignment four was addressed which might have resolved some of the compatibility issues.

Under the "Recommendations" section of the public comment draft, Section 6 stood out as it singled out the "Further Development of Backcountry Recreational Opportunities" over all other recreational uses. This recommendation was unexpected as the task force had not, to my knowledge, carried out its third assignment – evaluating trends in recreation and the supply/demand relationship and gain or loss of recreational use on private lands. Section 6 may be viewed by other user groups as a threat to their interests – just what this task force was trying to overcome.

Summary:

I would encourage the task force to carry out assignments three and four before finalizing its recommendations. Further, there needs to be more work done with the various interest groups to reduce the need for exclusivity. At one time, the concept of multiple use was looked upon as an optimal way to utilize the forest but that seems to no longer be the case; too bad, as the cost of acquiring land is a significant burden for the public. And finally, there needs to be more effort taken to address barriers that keep the public from being more welcome on some private lands.

Public Lands Task Force  
Atten: Mackenzi Keliher  
22 State House Station  
Augusta, Me.04333-0022

8 Oxford Drive  
Hollis, Me. 04042  
12-3-2007

To Whom It May Concern:

As a forester, I have an interest in outdoor recreation and am pleased to see a task force working on issues relating to public use on public land. For several years I was Chairman of the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife's Landowner Relations Committee. While there are distinct differences between public and private lands, many of the issues are similar.

As a strong advocate of multiple-use management, I believe that Maine's land base can accommodate additional recreational activities without diminishing the resource. Opportunities for enhanced outdoor recreational activities abound. But, there are always the issues of how to pay for the needed infrastructure to develop these activities.

As a taxpayer, I often have mixed feeling regarding voting for additional bond money to purchase public land because the State appears to do an inferior job of maintaining and developing its land holdings. This is often due to having insufficient funding. The solution is not to raise taxes but instead to manage more of the land base for multiple-use to generate a long term sustainable income.

As I understand it, various State agencies use differing accounting methods to manage their holdings. I propose that the Bureau of Parks be put under a similar system as the Dept. of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. Income generated from management activities such as timber sales would be returned to the Bureau as dedicated funds to be used to maintain or develop recreational activities and facilities. This would be on a much smaller scale than the system that the Bureau of Public Lands employs. At the present time there is little incentive for the Bureau to manage its timber resource as any funds it receives are returned to the general fund. Some will argue that it is not the mission of the Bureau to be selling timber, but I submit that a properly handled forest management program would enhance the recreational activities. I am not proposing an enlargement of the existing Educational Forests Program as this would consume much of the income that was generated. Instead, a streamlined forest management program that focused on stands that needed attention could do much to generate income, develop trails and improve wildlife habitat. Much of this work could be contracted out to reduce overhead. The N.H. Bureau of Parks has managed its lands in this manner for years with success.

Good luck in your deliberations.

Sincerely:

Terry Walters



## Recreational Activities –

If I understand your letter correctly, you are concerned with furthering recreational activities in Maine. I am currently engaged in an action opposing a project to build a commercial dock (which involves, of course, the lease of *public lands*) in Clarks Cove, South Bristol. One of our objections to this project is that it will put limitations on the traditional recreational activities in this particular area.

The applicant has filed applications with the DOC (Submerged Lands Application No. SL1331) and the DEP for permission to build a commercial dock. The DOC specifically states that it wants to avoid any unreasonable impact on or modification of traditional usages relative to recreational activities in the area, but the reality, to judge by a town hearing and various contacts we have had with the DOC, is that recreation is *the least* important aspect of the situation. In any conflict between commercial interests and recreational interests there is literally no contest! The local Planning Board of South Bristol has stated clearly that its interest is in furthering business, a bias the Board attributes to what the State of Maine itself wants.

I think this bias is so pervasive because its origin is, in fact, cultural. One peculiarity of Maine is the division between its two “permanent” populations: one consists of the year-round “local” people whose economic base is in commercial activities taking place in Maine; the other consists of permanent owners of property whose economic base is external to the State, or at least external to the town where they spend their summers (people “from away”). I call this division “cultural” because it involves things like differences in education, professional skills, language, and cultural preferences in addition to their fundamentally different economic orientation. That is why even those non-local people who actually decide to live in Maine all year round, do not metamorphose into “local” people. They remain people “from away”, even through generations!

It is this population “from away” that is at the heart of conflicts regarding recreational activities. When these people come to Maine, their prime focus, of course, is recreation and the environment. They do not come to Maine to work or make a living. So, even though their overall economic contribution to Maine is enormous, their activities in Maine do not appear to be very productive.... That is why their concerns about such “unessential” things as sailing or swimming, when these activities are in conflict with obviously productive activities such as fishing or lobstering, are seen as simply obstructive if not frivolous. They can even appear to be destructive to the community, because the community is obviously associated with the “natives”, the core population of Maine who are permanently present, and who are therefore predominant in local activities, in local gatherings throughout the year, in local associations, and even local government.

In the case I am referring to, despite the principles developed by the State of Maine around the themes of protection of the environment, of the scenery, of wetlands, of local zoning divisions, and even of existent recreational activities, the mere fact that this dock

is intended for use by a lobsterman apparently trumps all other considerations. This is even more remarkable in that this projected construction of an exceptionally large dock (the largest on the Damariscotta River!) is supposedly designed to serve the interests of one lobsterman, a person who already has a working base of his own in the lobstering harbor of South Bristol. In other words, building this dock will not even add to the lobstering industry...it will only allow this particular lobsterman to move to another location! Apparently it is enough to evoke the magic word of "lobsterman: in order to wipe away all the objections of a small community (12 out of 16 inhabitants have complained) about the abuse of their recreational activities and needs.

John A. Rounds  
7 Orchard Road  
Walpole, ME 04573  
Township of South Bristol  
e-mail: [acpavis@hotmail.com](mailto:acpavis@hotmail.com)

Tony Owens  
19 Seaview Avenue  
Cape Elizabeth, ME 04107  
December 7, 2007

MacKenzi Keliher  
BPL Department of Conservation  
22 State House Station  
Augusta, ME 04333-0022

Re: Governor's Task Force Regarding the  
Management of Public Lands and Publicly-Held Easements

Task Force Members;

I appreciate the opportunity to express my opinion on the above subject and want to extend my thanks for the time you all have contributed to reaching a consensus on this issue. I would have preferred to address you all in person, but work commitments precluded that option.

As a preamble to my suggestions I want to applaud general tenor of the "*Initial Findings, Commitments, and Recommendations*". I feel if we can better understand what each other wants in Maine's publicly held lands we can move forward in finding compromises.

Recommendation #6 regarding Back Country access is especially important to me. The absence of non-motorized space in Maine is truly regrettable and, I think, is a detriment to our development of a sustainable eco-tourism base. Even Allagash Lake, where outboard motors are excluded, allows the Ranger to use a motor to patrol this modest sized body of water. Compare this to the Boundary Water Canoe Area in Northern Minnesota. There a thriving economy supports 3 million acres of non-motorized use.

It is hard in Maine to find a place where a multi-day trip, winter or summer, can be sited to avoid contact with ORV's or snowmobiles.

Please consider the need for large blocks of non-motorized land for backcountry use.

Thanks again for your consideration.

Tony Owens  
Cape Elizabeth



## Wild Bird Center

*Your ultimate backyard nature store.™*

**Jeannette and Derek  
Lovitch**  
*Owners*

December 24, 2007

The Department of Conservation  
Attn: Mackenzi Keliher  
22 State House Station  
Augusta, ME 04333-0022

Dear Task Force Members,

We are writing to commend Gov. Baldacci on creating the Task Force Regarding the Management of Public Lands and Publicly-Held Easements. Maine's public lands contain many of the state's jewels and are a treasure for residents as well as visitors from out of state. As the owners of the Wild Bird Center of Yarmouth, and active birders, we would like the chance to comment on the use of Maine's public lands for the quiet enjoyment and conservation of birds and nature. Unfortunately, we were unable to make any of the public hearings, so we write to you today in hopes that our voice will be heard.

It is estimated that birdwatching is a \$32 billion industry nationwide (2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife-Associated Recreation). It is second only to gardening in numbers of participants (46 million), and growing rapidly. Of those 46 million birders, 18 million (40%) take trips away from home. Maine's parks and public lands offer some fantastic opportunities for viewing birds that are difficult to find elsewhere, and birders travel here to seek them. Baxter State Park provides breeding habitat for many boreal species that are only found in the northern tier of the United States. Scarborough Marsh and Popham Beach State Park are two of the only places in the world where birders can seek out both the Nelson's and Saltmarsh Sharp-tailed Sparrows on the breeding grounds. Grafton Notch State Park and Mount Blue contain nesting habitat for the state and federally threatened Bicknell's Thrush, a denizen of mountaintop "krummholz" vegetation.

Birders pay money to find these birds! Local businesses, from hotels, restaurants, and gas stations to car rental agencies and boat operators benefit directly from the birding visitors to Maine. A number of individuals and organizations, including our own business, offer tours and/or private guiding services. Birders also pay entry fees at parks.

The role that Maine's public lands play in conservation is also extremely important. Since such a high proportion of land in this state is privately owned, smart management of our public lands is critical for guaranteeing the persistence of some federally and state listed species, such as Bicknell's Thrush, Piping Plover and Least Tern.

The legions of birders and general "nature-watchers," both resident and visitors, continues to grow in numbers, and our economic input is exponentially increasing. However, we do not believe that birders' and non-consumptive wildlife watchers' voices have been adequately represented in the state. Therefore, we urge the State of Maine to consider the birding community when planning public land uses.

One example that comes to mind is the issue of Sunday hunting. We applaud the State for not rescinding the "no hunting on Sundays" law. We are not against responsible duck hunting, but hunters are not the only group interested in ducks in fall. Birders want (and deserve) the chance to be able to wander freely and watch hundreds, sometimes thousands, of waterfowl without fear of having them flushed by a hunter's shots. And, many people, birders and non, enjoy the peace and quiet of a fall outing on Sundays. There are now many more people engaged in wildlife-watching than hunting, and our concerns and interests need to be heard as well.

We believe Maine public lands should further develop "wildlife watching" opportunities, with appropriate access, signage, and interpretation. Such opportunities would be particularly useful as part of a well-planned, user- and business- friendly birding trail initiative. Unfortunately, we do not believe that current Maine Birding Trail effort meets those needs.

We greatly thank you for your time, and we hope you take our thoughts into consideration.

Sincerely,



Derek Lovitch  
Jeannette Lovitch

Wild Bird Center of Yarmouth  
500 Route One, Suite 9  
Yarmouth, ME 04096  
207-846-8002

29 Woodland Rd  
Pownal, ME 04069  
207-688-4541

**From:** Gary & Sue Ellen Roberts [grobert6@maine.rr.com]  
**Sent:** Friday, December 07, 2007 8:51 AM  
**To:** Keliher, Mackenzi  
**Cc:** Kevin Slater; Greg Shute  
**Subject:** Public Comments to Governor's Public Lands Task Force  
December 7, 2007 .

Dear Members of the Governor's Public Lands Task Force:

For the past two decades I have been a volunteer naturalist, environmental educator, and trip leader for Maine Audubon. Six years ago I became a Registered Maine Guide specialized in guiding from a natural history perspective. In April, I retired and started my own business, Winter Wren Recreation Guide Service, hoping to share my love of Maine's vast wild places with others.

I cater to older clients who are looking for a quiet guided experience in back country areas to see, photograph, and studying Maine's plants, birds and wildlife. My clients are not looking for risk taking activities, but for quiet water canoeing and quiet back country hiking and camping. They expect that in Maine there are still large remote places where they can get away from the noise and hubbub of their daily lives, but these places are quickly disappearing.

In 2006, I join the Maine Wilderness Guides Organization because their vision aligned with mine. Maine Guides advocating for wilderness guiding and the preservation of remote woods and waters, while maintaining high ethical, educational, and environmental standards.

Today I'm writing as a board member of the Maine Wilderness Guides Organization. Our organization has 200± members, with 80+% of those members making all or part of their living as Registered Maine Guides.

As Wilderness Guides we require areas of undeveloped remote woodlands and waters large enough to accommodate multi-day people powered trips. Areas that support wild populations of native fish, game & non-game wildlife, and that are not easily accessible by motorized transportation. We believe that providing this type of experience is in the best interest of all outdoor enthusiasts.

The Maine Wilderness Guides Organization is not against motorized recreation, however we do promote and support people powered trips, and we believe that the Maine woods are large enough to accommodate both, but separately.

As the Governor's Task Force Regarding the Management of Public Lands and Publicly-Held Easements, you have a great responsibility to ensure there is balanced access and use of our 1.65 million acres of public lands. It is my hope that you will share my vision and recommend preserving large areas of wild undeveloped Maine woods for non-motorized public access and encourage traditional people powered outdoor pursuits for current and future generations.

Thanks you for listening,

Gary W. Roberts  
25 Edgewood Road  
South Portland, Maine 04106

[www.winterwrenguides.com](http://www.winterwrenguides.com)



## **APPENDIX J**

### **ATTENDEES OF THE PUBLIC LISTENTING SESSIONS**



**APPENDIX J**  
**ATTENDEES OF THE PUBLIC LISTENING SESSIONS**  
**South Portland**

First Name	Last Name	Organization/ Affiliation	Street	Town	State	Zip Code	Phone	Email	Speaker	Updates
Paul	Baurassa		703 Parker Farm		ME		207-727-4242			no
Kai	Bicknell		29 Salem Street #1	Portland	ME	04102	207-233-1774	<a href="mailto:kaibicknell@gmail.com">kaibicknell@gmail.com</a>		yes
Nate	Crooker		22 Crescent Avenue	South Portland	ME	04106	518-369-8522	<a href="mailto:natecrooker@hotmail.com">natecrooker@hotmail.com</a>	x	yes
Suzanne	Eder		101 Gray Street	Portland	ME	04102	207-871-0317	<a href="mailto:suzanne_kahn@yahoo.com">suzanne_kahn@yahoo.com</a>		yes
Paul	Gauthire		36 Leisure Drive	Alfred	ME		207-490-1154	<a href="mailto:hildag@cyberwc.net">hildag@cyberwc.net</a>	x	yes
Carole	Haas		6 Locksley Road	Cape Elizabeth	ME	04107	207-767-1352	<a href="mailto:chaas@maine.rr.com">chaas@maine.rr.com</a>		yes
Karen	Harold		67 Wild Apple Lane	Cumberland	ME		207-829-6146		x	no
Joy & Lee	Harvey		21 Elmwood Avenue	South Portland	ME	04106	207-767-5412			no
Kurt	Howard			South Portland						no
Joan	Kushner		34 Bayberry Way	South Portland	ME	04106	207-767-1764			no
George M.	Libby		1236 North Road	North Yarmouth	ME	04097	207-829-3689			no
Mark	Mayone		94 Romano Road	South Portland	ME	04106	207-799-0521		x	yes
Gary	Ouellette		29 Redwood Lane	Brunswick	ME	04011	207-725-6860	<a href="mailto:singletrack@gwi.net">singletrack@gwi.net</a>	x	yes
Tom	Papsadora		38 Holmes Road	Saco	ME		207-284-9918			no
Christian	Porter		131 Emery Street	Portland	ME	04106	207-774-2933	<a href="mailto:clp04102@yahoo.com">clp04102@yahoo.com</a>	x	yes
Gary	Roberts		25 Edgewood Road	South Portland	ME	04106	207-799-6834	<a href="mailto:grobert6@maine.rr.com">grobert6@maine.rr.com</a>	x	yes
Frank	Robey		12 Shirley Valley	Stoneham	ME	04231	207-928-2161	<a href="mailto:fir69@hotmail.com">fir69@hotmail.com</a>	x	yes

**APPENDIX J**  
**ATTENDEES OF THE PUBLIC LISTENING SESSIONS**  
**South Portland**

First Name	Last Name	Organization/ Affiliation	Street	Town	State	Zip Code	Phone	Email	Speaker	Updates
Cathy	Robie		13 Pleasant Hill Road	Freeport	ME	04032	207-865-6978			no
Fred	Robie		13 Pleasant Hill Road	Freeport	ME	04032	207-865-6978	<a href="mailto:fredrobie@verizon.net">fredrobie@verizon.net</a>	x	yes
Helen	Rollins Lord		PO Box 1124	York Harbor	ME		207-363-1631	<a href="mailto:hrollins@maine.rr.com">hrollins@maine.rr.com</a>	x	yes
Marjorie	Rosenbaum		29 Chamberlain Road	Scarborough	ME	04074	207-885-5219		x	no
Joan	Saxe		20 Arnold Road	Freeport	ME	04032	207-865-3648	<a href="mailto:jsaxe@suscom-maine.net">jsaxe@suscom-maine.net</a>	x	yes
Tim	Stiles		43 Mosher Street	South Portland	ME	04106	207-799-9304	<a href="mailto:st.lestimostly@yahoo.com">st.lestimostly@yahoo.com</a>		yes
Katy	Sullivan		22 Crescent Avenue	South Portland	ME	04106	207-233-7819	<a href="mailto:katysull@yahoo.com">katysull@yahoo.com</a>		yes
Bryan	Wentzell						207-725-2248	<a href="mailto:bwentzell@outdoors.org">bwentzell@outdoors.org</a>		yes
Barbara	Winterson		15 Towne Street	Kennebunkport	ME		207-967-8571	<a href="mailto:bwinterson@une.edu">bwinterson@une.edu</a>	x	yes
Ethel	Wilkerson	Manomet					207-721-9040	<a href="mailto:ewilkerson@manomet.org">ewilkerson@manomet.org</a>	x	yes
Mike	Witte		PO Box 201	New Harbor	ME	04554	207-677-2587	<a href="mailto:mj.witte@tidewater.com">mj.witte@tidewater.com</a>		yes

**APPENDIX J**  
**ATTENDEES OF THE PUBLIC LISTENING SESSIONS**  
**Bangor**

First Name	Last Name	Organization / Affiliation	Street	Town	State	Zip Code	Phone	Email	Speaker	Updates
Tom	Bjorkman		611 Parker Point Road	Blue Hill	ME	04614	207-374-3644	<a href="mailto:tnbi@downeast.net">tnbi@downeast.net</a>	x	yes
Fred & Marie	Candelom		3424 Lily Bay Road	Greenville	ME	04441	207-695-3993	<a href="mailto:fredcandelom@yahoo.com">fredcandelom@yahoo.com</a>	x	yes
Ken	Cline		31 Ledge lawn Avenue	Bar Harbor	ME	04069	207-288-3381	<a href="mailto:ksc@coa.edu">ksc@coa.edu</a>	x	yes
John	Daigle	University of Maine	5755 Nutting Hall	Orono	ME	04473	207-581-2850	<a href="mailto:john_daigle@umenfo@maine.edu">john_daigle@umenfo@maine.edu</a>		yes
Richard E.	Fennelly, Jr.		274 Jordan River Road	Lamoine	ME	04605	207-677-7421	<a href="mailto:dick_fennelly@yahoo.com">dick_fennelly@yahoo.com</a>	x	yes
Jim	Frick		40 Westwood Drive	Orono	ME	04473	207-866-7648	<a href="mailto:jim.frick@umit.maine.edu">jim.frick@umit.maine.edu</a>		yes
Leda Beth	Gray		58 Larnus Hill Lane	Blue Hill	ME	04614		<a href="mailto:lbg2dd@earthlink.net">lbg2dd@earthlink.net</a>	x	yes
Bob	Hamer		PO Box 769	Greenville	ME	04441	207-695-2702	<a href="mailto:thehamer@gwi.net">thehamer@gwi.net</a>	x	yes
John	Holyoke	Bangor Daily News	PO Box 1329	Bangor	ME	04401	207-990-8214			
Leslie	Hudson		70 Forest Avenue	Orono	ME	04473	207-866-2271	<a href="mailto:leshudson@me.acadia.net">leshudson@me.acadia.net</a>		yes
Sally	Jacobs		91 Bennock Road	Orono	ME	04473	207-866-4520	<a href="mailto:sjacobs@maine.edu">sjacobs@maine.edu</a>	x	yes
Spencer	Meyer		84 Summer Street	Hampden	ME	04444	207-862-5675	<a href="mailto:spencer.meyer@umit.maine.edu">spencer.meyer@umit.maine.edu</a>	x	yes
Sandra	Neily		Box 102	Greenville	ME	04441	207-712-7529	<a href="mailto:sneily@gwi.net">sneily@gwi.net</a>	x	yes
John	Raymond		236 Higland Avenue	Millinocket	ME	04462	207-447-1818	<a href="mailto:photopix@verizon.net">photopix@verizon.net</a>		yes

**APPENDIX J**  
**ATTENDEES OF THE PUBLIC LISTENING SESSIONS**  
**Bangor**

First Name	Last Name	Organization / Affiliation	Street	Town	State	Zip Code	Phone	Email	Speaker	Updates
Paul	Sannicandro		Box 83	Millinocket	ME	04462	207-447-0771	<a href="mailto:psannicandro@hotmail.com">psannicandro@hotmail.com</a>	x	yes
Darci	Schofield	Sierra Club	PO Box 1363	Greenville	ME	04441	207-695-2772	<a href="mailto:darci.schofield@sierraclub.org">darci.schofield@sierraclub.org</a>	x	yes
Craig	Watt		PO Box 769	Greenville	ME	04441	207-695-2104	<a href="mailto:cwatt@indianhill.com">cwatt@indianhill.com</a>		yes
Jim	White		21 Emerald Road	Holdon	ME	04429	207-989-3487			yes
Andrew	Whitman	Manomet	14 Maine Street	Brunswick	ME		207-721-9040	<a href="mailto:awhitman@prexar.com">awhitman@prexar.com</a>		yes
Brian G.	Wiley		38 Spruce Street	East Millinocket	ME		207-447-1274	<a href="mailto:briawile@verizon.net">briawile@verizon.net</a>		yes

## **APPENDIX K**

### **AGENDA AND MINUTES OF FIRST MEETING ON JUNE 6, 2007**



**GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE REGARDING THE MANAGEMENT OF  
PUBLIC LANDS AND PUBLICLY HELD EASEMENTS IN MAINE**

State House  
Governor's Cabinet Room  
Wednesday, June 6, 2007, 1 – 3 p.m.

**AGENDA**

- Welcome and introductions
- Discussion on Task Force duties
- Set schedule for future meetings
- Adjourn



THE GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE REGARDING THE MANAGEMENT OF  
PUBLIC LANDS AND PUBLICLY-HELD EASEMENTS

June 6, 2007

1:00 – 3:00 pm

Governor's Cabinet Room  
Maine State House

---

Task Force Members Present

Bruce Kidman – The Nature Conservancy  
Greg Chute – The Chewonki Foundation  
John Rust – Maine Professional Guides Association  
Al Coperthwaite – North Maine Woods  
Karen Woodsum – The Sierra Club Maine Chapter  
Dan Mitchell – ATV Maine  
Walter Graff – Appalachian Mountain Club  
Marcia McKeague – Katahdin Timberlands  
George Smith – Sportsman's Alliance of Maine  
Sally Stockwell – Maine Audubon  
Alan Hutchinson – The Forest Society of Maine  
Jon Fitzgerald – Maine Huts & Trails  
Raymond Wotton – Landowner  
Bob Meyers – Maine Snowmobile Association  
Mac Hunter – University of Maine, Dept. of Wildlife

Legislative Members Present

Senator Bruce Bryant of Oxford County  
Rep. Donald Marean of Hollis  
Rep. Jackie Lundeen of Presque Isle

Task Force Members Absent

Jon Lund – Maine Sportsman, Outdoor Writer  
Senator Kevin Raye of Washington County

Staff

Paul Jacques (Chair) – Deputy Commissioner, Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife  
Karin Tilberg – Office of the Governor  
Tim Glidden – Director, Land for Maine's Future Program  
Patrick McGowan – Commissioner, Department of Conservation  
Will Harris – Director, Bureau of Parks & Lands  
Bob Duplessie – Department of Conservation  
Mackenzi Keliher – Bureau of Parks & Lands

Overview of Task Force Objectives and Action Items

The purpose of the Task Force is to develop recommendations to improve the accuracy and availability of information regarding management of public lands in Maine and to ensure that decisions regarding management of public lands are made in a fair manner that meets the full array of recreational interests in Maine now and into the future. In conducting its work, the Task Force should:

1. create a baseline inventory of the existing management and recreational uses and types of access on public lands in Maine and in the context of private, municipal and federal lands;
2. review and document the statutes, rules and guidelines that direct decisions regarding the management of and recreational uses on public lands in Maine;
3. collect information regarding the trends in recreational use in Maine, the adequacy of supply in relation to demand; and the gain or loss of access by recreational use on private land that may have a relation to recreational use on public land; and
4. identify strategies and resources necessary to reduce conflicts regarding recreational use on and access to public lands and to adequately plan for existing and future needs for the broad array of recreational activities in Maine.

## Minutes

- I. Introductions - Chairman Jacques opened the meeting, and on behalf of Governor Baldacci, thanked members for serving and bringing their individual expertise and knowledge. Karin Tilberg echoed Jacques appreciation on behalf of the Governor.
- II. Chairman Jacques outlined the goals of the Task Force, beginning with task no. 1, described in the Executive Order –“*create a baseline inventory of the existing management and recreational uses and types of access on public lands in Maine and in the context of private, municipal and federal lands*”. The initial discussion on this task focused on mapping and GIS. It was stated that the intent is to create a statewide map identifying ownership of public lands unit. An accompanying master index will be created indicating the management and purpose of each. The final product could be shared with the public.
  - a. Tim Glidden outlined ongoing efforts of an existing Technical Working Group, made up of various state agencies and organizations, to track conservation ownership. Tracked ownership includes state, federal and land trust ownership, if information is available. An LMF conservation map was shared.
  - b. An important aspect of the inventory to be created by the Task Force will be the identification of needs and options for existing lands.
  - c. Glidden’s hope is that the Task Force can guide the mission of the Technical Working Group.
  - d. The data provided by both will provide better public information.
  - e. Glidden also pointed out two pending pieces of legislation that will impact the tracking of this type of data:
    - i. LD 1737 “An Act To Amend Conservation Easement Laws” (Rep. Piotti) –legislation would require SPO to track all easements and regular monitoring by the easement holder; and
    - ii. LD 277 “An Act To Require Mapping of Conservation Easements, Purchases and Gifts” (Senator Raye) – legislation would require SPO to generate a map of conservation lands to be included in LMFB’s biennial report. Intent is to inform the public of the status of conservation lands in the State.
  - f. The availability of existing DOC maps indicating public access and whether they were available on line was discussed. The Bureau of Parks & Lands *Outdoors in Maine* brochure and various management plans were pointed out as existing resources.
  - g. BPL and SPO work together to create a spreadsheet of existing conservation acreage on an annual basis.
  - h. The issue of adding trails as a data layer to the inventory map was discussed. It was pointed out that accuracy is often dependent on scale, but that existing information could be used to show major routes and connectors – as shown on the statewide ATV and snowmobile maps.
    - i. The DIFW and MDOC have entered into a MOU prohibiting the production of maps showing trails on private land without landowner consent.
  - i. The Chairman solicited suggestions for performing outreach to other organizations that may hold public land, i.e, counties, utility districts (which may pick up trail corridors), municipalities and federal government.
    - i. The Chairman will work with DOC, IFW and SPO to contact the aforementioned organizations and solicit data.
    - ii. Other potential resources for the inventory may include municipal comprehensive plans, Maine State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), the Association of County Commissioners (Chairman will contact), and any other specific research already conducted by the various agencies
  - j. The potential for addressing private land by the Task Forces was discussed. It was stated that if it is in the public’s interest, than it should be considered.
- III. The agreed upon approach and timeline to meet the objectives set forth by the Executive Order is as follows:
  - a. The next meeting (July 25 from 9:00 - 4:00 pm) will focus on action items 1 and 2.
    - i. The first half of the meeting will be devoted to the presentations by DOC, IFW and SPO/LMF on existing State of Maine public lands as well as guiding statutes, policies and rules pertaining to the management of those lands.

- ii. Any additional information that is acquired from other agencies and organizations pertaining to the public land inventory will also be presented.
- iii. Cindy Bastey will be invited to present information on SCORP, DOC/BPL's Integrated Resource Policy (IRP) and potentially its application to the management planning process, potentially using Kennebec Highlands as an example.
- iv. The second half of the July 25 meeting will be devoted to 2 hours of break-out sessions and 45 minutes of group discussion. Focus of the break-out groups will be determined by the suggestions given during this meeting and provided to the chair by email. (Please see section IV – Additional Action Items and Items for Consideration.)
- b. Logistics for the September and October meetings will be addressed by Task Force chair and support staff. Coordination with Task Force members will be done via email, and will happen in advance of the next meeting. All suggestions for conducting the coordination will be taken into account.
  - i. The September and October meetings will likely be held in conjunction with the regional public meetings.
  - ii. The September meeting will likely focus on task no. 3 – trends.
  - iii. The October/November meeting will likely focus on task no. 4 – strategy for reducing conflicts and planning for existing and future needs.
  - iv. Offers for help by experts, John Hagan of Manomet, Jonathan Meld of Colby College and John Daigle of the University of Maine will be considered. Their expertise and help will be incorporated into the Task Force meetings where appropriate.

#### IV. Additional Action Items / Items for Consideration and/or Discussion

- a. Ideas for discussion topics and break-out sessions as well as questions regarding statutes, policies and rules pertaining to management of public lands should be sent to via email in advance of the meetings.
- b. Create an inventory of ATV, Snowmobile and Fish & Game clubs statewide.
- c. LMF is interested in addressing the regional needs for conservation, i.e., assessing the loss of lands open to hunting in Southern Maine and using data to determine needs for future acquisition.
- d. A brief, one to two sentence objective/ priority should be submitted by each member of the Task Force in advance of the next meeting. The objective should relate to each member / organizations' objective for the Task Force.
- e. Representation of potential acquisitions made possible through the Katahdin Lake project.
- f. Each member should brainstorm trends, cause and effect and usage issues prior to the discussions. Thought provoking questions will be sent prior to meetings with the agenda.
- g. The topic of addressing conflicts will be the focus of one or more meetings and discussions.
- h. Loss of recreational access to private lands, the change in ownership of private lands and trends pertaining to private land usage will be incorporated into the Task Force discussions where appropriate. The Task Force could potentially make suggestions on how to quantify access loss.
- i. Public interest should be accounted for when determining the scope of the Task Force's work and discussions.
- j. Sub-groups or technical sub-committees will be created to facilitate discussion and draw upon expertise and knowledge of individual Task Force members when appropriate.
- k. The possibilities of organizing a field tour (to the Kennebec Highlands and/or a facilitated retreat (to Little Lyford) to address the issue of conflicts and provoke discussion will be explored.



## **APPENDIX L**

### **AGENDA AND MINUTES OF SECOND MEETING ON JULY 25, 2007**



# **GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE REGARDING THE MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC LANDS AND PUBLICLY HELD EASEMENTS IN MAINE**

Department of Conservation  
Bolton Hill Facility  
Wednesday, July 25, 2007, 9:00 – 4:00 p.m.

## **AGENDA**

- I. Introductions – Please Indicate Hope for the Task Force
- II. Department Presentations
  - A. Conservation
  - B. Inland Fisheries & Wildlife
  - C. State Planning Office / LMF
- III. Questions / Clarification
- IV. Brown Bag Lunch  
(Please bring your own sandwich. Drinks, pretzels & fruit provided.)
- V. Breakout Groups – Issue Focus
- VI. Final Comments

Next meeting August 29, 2007 from 9:00 am – 4:00 pm at the  
Penobscot Conservation Hall in Orono



**THE GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE REGARDING THE MANAGEMENT OF  
PUBLIC LANDS AND PUBLICLY-HELD EASEMENTS**

**MINUTES**

July 25, 2007

9:00 – 4:00 pm

Bolton Hill Facility

Department of Conservation

---

Task Force Members Present

Bruce Kidman – The Nature Conservancy  
Greg Chute – The Chewonki Foundation  
John Rust – Maine Professional Guides Association  
Al Coperthwaite – North Maine Woods  
Karen Woodsum – The Sierra Club Maine Chapter  
Dan Mitchell – ATV Maine  
Walter Graff – Appalachian Mountain Club  
Marcia McKeague – Katahdin Timberlands  
Jon Lund – Maine Sportsman  
Sally Stockwell – Maine Audubon  
Alan Hutchinson - The Forest Society of Maine  
Raymond Wotton – Landowner  
Bob Meyers - Maine Snowmobile Association  
Mac Hunter – University of Maine, Dept. of Wildlife

Legislative Members Present

Rep. Donald Marean of Hollis  
Rep. Thomas Watson

Task Force & Legislative Members Absent

George Smith, Sportsman's Alliance of Maine  
Jon Fitzgerald – Maine Huts & Trails  
Senator Bruce Bryant of Oxford County  
Rep. Jackie Lundeen of Presque Isle  
Senator Kevin Raye of Washington County

Others Present

Paul Davis, Former State Senator, SAM  
Bill Patterson, The Nature Conservancy  
John Daigle, Colby College  
James Cote, Eaton Peabody  
Bryan Wentzle, The Appalachian Mountain Club  
Kevin Miller, The Bangor Daily News  
Emma Glidden, The Appalachian Mountain Club  
Phil Savignano, Office of Tourism

Staff

Paul Jacques (Chair) – Deputy Commissioner, Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife  
Karin Tilberg – Office of the Governor  
Tim Glidden – Director, Land for Maine's Future Program  
Patrick McGowan – Commissioner, Department of Conservation  
Will Harris – Director, Bureau of Parks & Lands  
Bob Duplessie - Department of Conservation  
Mackenzi Keliher – Bureau of Parks & Lands  
Cindy Bastey, - Bureau of Parks & Lands  
John Titus, Bureau of Parks & Lands  
Malcom Burson, Department of Environmental Protection  
Mark Stadler, Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife  
Gene Dumont, Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife  
Ryan Robichaud, Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife

- I. Introductions – Chairman Jacques opened the meeting and invited those present to introduce themselves and offer their hope for the scope of work and issues to be addressed by the Task Force.

### Summary of Comments

It is the hope of the Task Force members that by accomplishing the directives set forth in the Executive Order, their work will benefit the economy and people of Maine. They wish to dig in and move forward in a positive manner. And although the members of the Task Force represent diverse interest groups, it is their hope that they can form a cohesive partnership, focusing on commonalities, in a way that benefits sound land conservation initiatives and serves the people of Maine by providing the widest variety of recreational opportunities. Through this effort they hope to gain a better understanding of the concerns of the various groups, fostering a higher level of tolerance, a low level seems to exist today, moving past the us vs. them attitude.

Recognizing that open space is at a premium, the outcome of their work will also benefit the Land for Maine's Future program by providing direction and building the support of the public to support the LMF bond.

The impact to and importance of Maine's timber economy should not be forgotten, nor should the different needs of the northern and southern regions of the State.

The legislative members stand ready to marshal legislation that may result from the work of the Task Force.

The motorized community wants to continue to foster relationships with the conservation groups and would like others to know that it is not their belief that ATV's belong everywhere, and would like to identify those areas where they do belong

The work of the Task Force should also assist agencies and tax payers in the decision making process, possibly addressing management and staff distribution. Declining use of public lands should also be addressed.

Recreational trail networks should be identified and co-operation of all is needed for expansion of various multi use trails.

## II. Agency Presentations regarding public lands inventory and land management

### a. DOC

- i. Power Point Presentation of Parks and Lands units – Close to 1 Million Acres of management responsibility for DOC/BPL. (Power Point presentation available on the web and will be distributed to Task Force members.)
- ii. SCORP overview (See handout)
- iii. Management Planning Process overview (See handout)
- iv. Request for hiking, ATC, Snowmobile, backcountry and cross-country ski trails. The AMC has estimates of various trail mileages.
- v. Management Plans, the Integrated Resource Policy and general information regarding State Parks and Public Lands is available on the DOC/BPL website.
- vi. Commissioner McGowan stated that in general the Departments approach to acquisition has been fee ownership in the southern region and conservation easements in the northern region so as to protect working forests and the timber economy.
- vii. Acknowledgement of the State's project partners on the various units was made along with the ratio of private to public funds, the private donations raised by the conservation partners far outweighing the public funds. Conservation partners include TNC, FSM, MCHT, TPL, FSM, TCF, ASC, ATC, RLHT and many other local land trusts. It was stated that future projects

should include other partners and broaden the range of funds that are raised, which may create an opportunity for others groups to work together.

**b. IFW**

- i. 130,000 acres in IFW ownership, 500,000 licenses.
- ii. Ownership accounts for 10% of public ownership in Maine.
- iii. Landowner relations are critical. Essence of IFW operations is recognition of these relationships.
- iv. WMA's???

**c. SPO/LMFB**

- i. LMF's website includes description of and driving directions to each project area.
- ii. LMF is a state funding program – single largest pool of State public funds. These funds have enabled the leverage of additional State, Federal and private funds, particularly after the 1999 bond. All LMF bonds passed with a 65% margin with the support of all 16 counties.
- iii. The award of LMF funds is often viewed as the State's blessing on projects.
- iv. LMF acquisition criteria is described in LMF statute.
- v. The report of Governor King's Land Acquisition Priority Advisory Committee (LAPAC) lead to the 1999 bond. LAPAC priorities were:
  1. Access to Water
  2. Southern Maine Conservation Lands
  3. River Systems
  4. Undeveloped Coastline
  5. Ecological Reserves
- vi. The conservation landscape changed after the 1999 bond by the regular sale of million dollar parcels.
- vii. Public Access is the key element to all LMF projects and the Board works hard to the diverse needs on every parcel.

**III. Discussion Regarding Direction for Next Meeting of the Task Force**

- a. Chairman Jacques asked the members what they envisioned as topics and what the public envisions as problems and issues to be addressed by the Task Force.
- b. Consensus that 90% of the first two tasks laid out in the Executive Order have been accomplished, as inventory and rules and statutes have been addressed.

**Overview of Task Force Objectives and Action Items**

The purpose of the Task Force is to develop recommendations to improve the accuracy and availability of information regarding management of public lands in Maine and to ensure that decisions regarding management of public lands are made in a fair manner that meets the full array of recreational interests in Maine now and into the future. In conducting its work, the Task Force should:

1. create a baseline inventory of the existing management and recreational uses and types of access on public lands in Maine and in the context of private, municipal and federal lands;
2. review and document the statutes, rules and guidelines that direct decisions regarding the management of and recreational uses on public lands in Maine;
3. collect information regarding the trends in recreational use in Maine, the adequacy of supply in relation to demand; and the gain or loss of access by recreational use on private land that may have a relation to recreational use on public land; and
4. identify strategies and resources necessary to reduce conflicts regarding recreational use on and access to public lands and to adequately plan for existing and future needs for the broad array of recreational activities in Maine.

- i. Packets will be put together for members that contain a complete set of rules and statutes for the land management agencies. It was noted that before having a discussion regarding conflict the Task Force should ensure that complete other tasks such as trends and inventory.
- ii. Task #3 will involve more work and task #4 will involve the most work.

- c. Landowner Relations – A land owner relations position will be hired to work within the natural resource agencies enabling these agencies to be productive at a higher level when it comes to landowner relations. It will help facilitate relationships between private landowners and the State and increase the comfort level for landowners to enter into agreements with the State, i.e., obtaining conservation easements.
- d. Additional member comments:
  - i. 4 Key issues that brought about the creation of the Task Force – seeking the creation of snowmobile, ATV, backcountry networks across the State and access for hunting and fishing.
  - ii. Also need to collectively, (as strength of the group is it's diversity), address ecological reserves (ER's) and the conservation of large tracts and identify the tensions.
  - iii. ER's and backcountry overlap but they are different and that distinction needs to be made. If subgroups are formed to look at a particular user group or issue there would need to be follow up to look at conflicts. Groups should not work in isolation.
  - iv. Issue of trails – loss of existing ATV and snowmobile trails would be devastating (cutting into existing networks) but unable to maintain additional trails.
  - v. Focus on value and qualities instead of flaws. By identifying project criteria value it would allow the Task Force to identify the type of project that appeals to the State. In order to do you must identify criteria first.
  - vi. Don't lose track of conflict and the productive ways to resolve conflict.
  - vii. Need to address the issues that brought "us to logger heads" and identify the issues that are it core of these conflicts. Task Force members should determine what they agree about what the issues are that brought about conflict. Using case studies of recent projects that created conflicts may help us to understand where the issues arose from and present solutions for future projects. Case studies could include private and public projects that created conflicts.
- e. The Task Force should help determine the goals and objectives of the Administration by looking forward and not rehashing the past
- f. The next meeting will be facilitated by Malcom Burson of DEP and he will use the comments heard during this meeting to structure the August 29 meeting.
- g. August 29 meeting will be held in Orono at the Penobscot Conservation Association facility. Directions and meeting specifics will be sent prior to the meeting.

**APPENDIX M**

**AGENDA AND MINUTES OF THIRD MEETING ON AUGUST 29, 2007**



*Governor's Task Force Regarding the Management of  
Public Lands and Publicly-Held Easements*

MEETING AGENDA

August 29, 2007    9:00 am – 4:00 pm  
Brewer, Maine

9:00 am	Come together; review of ground rules for the day
9:20 – 10:00	Identifying our individual and common interests and values related to outdoor recreation
10:00 – 10:30	Identifying the sources of conflict
10:30 – 10:45	BREAK
10:45 – 11:00	Groups reporting back
11:00 – 12:00	Building new ways to work together
12:00 – 1:00	LUNCH (provided)
1:00 – 2:00	3 workgroups on specific issues: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Unique role of public lands</li><li>• What lands need to be open only to some uses?</li><li>• Role of private landowners with publicly-held easements</li></ul>
2:00 – 2:30	Updates and presentations on information requested at last meeting
2:30- 2:45	BREAK
2:45 – 3:45	Planning for next TF meeting and public meetings
3:45 – 4:00	Meeting evaluation and wrap-up



**THE GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE REGARDING THE MANAGEMENT OF  
PUBLIC LANDS AND PUBLICLY-HELD EASEMENTS**

**MINUTES**

August 29, 2007

9:00 – 4:00 pm

Penobscot County Conservation Association  
Brewer, Maine

---

Task Force Members Present

Bruce Kidman – The Nature Conservancy  
Greg Chute – The Chewonki Foundation  
John Rust – Maine Professional Guides Association  
Al Coperthwaite – North Maine Woods  
Karen Woodsum – The Sierra Club Maine Chapter  
Jon Fitzgerald – Maine Huts & Trails  
George Smith, Sportsman's Alliance of Maine  
Walter Graff – Appalachian Mountain Club  
Marcia McKeague – Katahdin Timberlands  
Jon Lund – Maine Sportsman  
Sally Stockwell – Maine Audubon  
Alan Hutchinson - The Forest Society of Maine  
Raymond Wotton – Landowner (former House member)  
Bob Meyers - Maine Snowmobile Association

Legislative Members Present

Rep. Donald Marean of Hollis  
Rep. Jackie Lundeen of Presque Isle  
Sen. Bruce Bryant of Oxford County  
Sen. Kevin Raye of Washington County

Others Present

Rep. Tim Carter of Bethel  
James Cote, Eaton Peabody

Agency Representatives / Staff

Patrick McGowan – Commissioner, Department of Conservation  
Will Harris – Director, Bureau of Parks & Lands  
Bob Duplessie - Department of Conservation  
Mackenzi Keliher – Bureau of Parks & Lands  
John Titus, Bureau of Parks & Lands  
Malcolm Burson, Department of Environmental Protection

- I. Malcolm Burson opened the meeting and defined his role as facilitator and hope for the meeting. The process would not necessarily involve negotiation or consensus building, but would aim at substantive agreement. As facilitator he would be an interventionist. Two simultaneous themes/goals:
- Identify Common Interests
  - Identify Roots of Conflict
    - i. Participants were encouraged to talk about their interests and not public positions, as interest = values
      - 1. Example of position: There needs to be more ATV trails
      - 2. Example of interest: Motorized users are feeling squeezed out
  - Malcolm presented round rules and asked for the group's agreement. Participants are asked to be: open; direct; respectful even during disagreement; do not speak in the third person; those that may agree today, but change their opinion / statement after the meeting were encouraged to leave; talk about substance without using names; silence = agreement in terms of significant conclusions; be positive.

II. *Identify our individual and common interests and values related to outdoor recreation* – four groups were tasked with identifying three qualities of each topic and two impediments or barriers to the values they identified. Once the groups finished, one member moved counter-clockwise and reported back to the Task Force on their new group's findings:

- Motorized
    - i. Values
      - 1. Gives people the ability to access areas they may not be able to on foot.
      - 2. Economic benefit to communities.
      - 3. Family / social benefits; an outdoor activity all can enjoy together.
    - ii. Impediments
      - 1. Lack of access – breaks in system.
      - 2. Negative perception of motorized use
  - Non-Motorized
    - i. Values
      - 1. Physical challenge.
      - 2. Quality of remoteness.
      - 3. Direct contact with the natural world.
    - ii. Impediments
      - 1. Conflicting uses.
      - 2. Lack of planning.
  - Hunting & Fishing
    - i. Values
      - 1. Quantity and quality of fish and game.
      - 2. Access and opportunity.
      - 3. Nice setting and environment (to fish, hunt and trap).
    - ii. Impediments
      - 1. No access.
      - 2. Political threat of losing opportunities.
      - 3. Poor and lost habitat.
  - Land Conservation
    - i. Values
      - 1. Values Completing land deals when everyone is fully engaged (includes array of stakeholders and all attributes\* and interests\*) while developing projects e.g. selection, design & management.
      - 2. Consider wildlife habitat and ecological values of land in addition to recreational and human interests.
      - 3. Look for opportunities to conserve existing values (e.g. no development) or gaps (e.g. old growth).
- \*definitions: *Attributes = ecological, economic, recreational & cultural*  
*Interests = human user (on the ground management)*
- ii. Impediments
    - 1. Fear that not all attributes or interests are being taken care of and the expectation that every parcel of land should service all attributes and interests, including existing and past uses.
    - 2. Need for private discussions in short time frame to deliver public interest values (creates perception of back room “deal”)

Malcolm then presented the group with a summary of themes and elements groups had in common, including

- The importance of a healthy habitat / outdoor environment
- Opportunities for access
- “The experience” of the outdoors and the natural world for individuals, families, etc.
- A sense of inclusion [*i.e.*, that each groups’ important values are recognized by others]

III. *Identifying the sources of conflict* – three groups were tasked with identifying three key reasons or root of past conflicts

- Group 1
  - i. Someone fears losing something now or in the future.
  - ii. Real differences in value judgments / philosophical views.
  - iii. Raising or joining conflict for strategic reasons.

*Note: Conflict is diminished or exacerbated by communication (lack thereof; assumptions and mischaracterizations; misinformation perhaps based on fears or preconceived notions; inability or unwillingness to listen effectively).*

- Group 2
  - i. Fear of losing what you have.
  - ii. Individuals represent organizations in task forces, agreements, etc., and then need to answer to organizational needs / concerns (and then have difficulty bringing constituencies along).
  - iii. Sometimes a specific interest is left out of the decision making process.

*Note: The nature and complexity of the process and the various demands on state government exacerbate conflicts.*

- Group 3
  - i. Deals get sprung by announcing entities baggage and a lack of early inclusion (in both information and communication).
  - ii. Maine is changing in values, creating a fear of displacement (of traditional uses).
  - iii. No big picture.
    1. How will we meet the needs of all uses?
    2. Ad hoc approach.

Malcolm summarized the common impediments as:

- Perceptions (within different interest groups, and perceptions of others)
- Fears
- “politics” (meant generically)

and observed that all of these are within our individual and group control with regard to how powerful they are, and what effect they have.

IV. *Building New Ways to Work Together.* The entire group built on the previous statement of another member, using the word “and” instead of “but,” to eliminate any negativity while validating and adding a new thought to the previous statement.

There is room in the State for everyone to have their experience, (but not all at the same site), enabling all to enjoy Maine land...

Time is now for all to come together because Maine is changing....

Commonalities among the users that care are greater than any discord.....

Reward land managers who manage land for healthy habitat and provide opportunities for access and for all to have their “experience” ....

Manage the process so that people don’t feel excluded from the decision making process.....

Establish a level of trust that rewards inclusion....

Encourage responsible use....

Maintain a good communication network (for transparency).....

Finding ways to maintain access to communication with those who have different opinions.....

Respect the value of different uses, recognizing that they all have a legitimate place in the mix....

Finding more ways to (and by) diversifying user groups you will encourage people to become better stewards.....

Working cooperatively increases gain for all.....

Common goal needed to represent all user groups – start with goals that represent individual user groups.

#### NEW THREAD

Certain uses may often be incompatible with others – incompatible uses with others values and uses...

Segregation in either time or place is essential.....

May be other ways to manage this or other than in time and place, with an eye toward recognition of the essential nature of segregation to promote “the experience”....

Minimize exclusion and incompatibilities....

Some people may have different values at different times....

Avoid labeling and dividing....

All user groups need to contribute financially for the use of lands....

All should contribute to healthy society and economy in Maine.

#### V. 3 Workgroups on specific issues:

- Unique role of public lands. *What is the unique role of public lands in providing a variety of uses?*
  - i. Guaranteed public access (subject to rules) open to everyone with little to no cost to the user
  - ii. Habitat protection especially in areas where it is not economical (on private lands) – long rotation / old growth / wildlife management
  - iii. Opportunity for demonstration and interpretive and educational work.

- iv. Recreation uses at ends of spectrum – large area, remote uses v heavily used, intensive.
- v. Assurance of certain level of recreational opportunity and ecological representation.
- vi. Conserve / protect key natural features such as wild rivers, beaches, coast (bold), mountains and waterfalls.
- vii. Provide opportunities for families and social groups to spend time together in the natural world.
- What lands need to be open only to some uses? What public lands or portions of land need to open only to some uses for certain uses, or at certain times and how should it be decided?
  - i. A single parcel need not be treated in a single way for certain uses, taking into consideration surrounding landscape and access opportunities.
    - 1. Things to consider - surrounding landscape, access, ecological gems, native trout populations above treeline, revisit IRP, and create better understanding of ER's and access opportunities.
    - NOTE: Rule of thumb for motorized hunting is 1 mile.
  - ii. Use should be restricted when it negatively impacts primary resources, providing for unique (motorized and non-motorized) experiences.  
Facilitator's note: there was agreement that this item needed discussion in further depth by all TF participants.
- Inventory of what works / models and what does not.
- Role of private landowners with publicly-held easements. (Group chose to start with questions.)
  - i. What can be the role of private lands be for recreation, etc., (with our without easements) and how should we encourage this?
  - ii. Do we need private lands and landowners to support our meet our goals / elements?  
YES
  - iii. What can users do to encourage landowners to help meet the goals / elements?  
Note: 95% of small trails are on private lands.
    - 1. Help educate the public – build and understanding and respect for what private landowners provide and that the role of forestry on private lands = conservation.
    - 2. Respect the landowners need to limit and manage recreational use.
    - 3. Landowner recognition and communication.
    - 4. Assist in policing problems.
    - 5. Secure State and Federal funds for easement acquisitions, management and cost sharing.
    - 6. Leave Tree Growth alone! Recognize that there are other ways through public policy to assist with costs.

#### VI. Observations from participants about today's process....

- Illuminating and as conflict is inherent in this process. Question becomes how do deal with conflict.
- Easy.
- On a conceptual level there is agreement about what the issues are what the baggage is.

#### VII. Common Issues & Impediments

- Issues
  - i. Fear of losing what we have.
  - ii. Bringing constituency along.

- iii. Bring all side to the table.
- iv. Maine is changing, large ownership changes can displace user groups and small brings change in values (those not originally from Maine).
- v. Lack of vision or big picture.
- vi. Real difference in philosophies, values and judgments.
- vii. Raising or joining conflict for various groups.

VIII. Updates and presentations on information requested at the last meeting.

- Commissioner McGowan and BPL director provided an update on numbers of trails and acreage in public ownership.
- Vast majority of motorized trails are on private land. (See binder and handouts)
- Visitor days – if there were greater capacity at high volume locations, there may not be a decline – it would enable to accommodate all – such as at Sebago.

IX. At the end of the day, Malcolm review the items that had been placed in the “parking lot” for discussion in the future. These included:

- The importance of establishing a continuing *place* to “keep the conversation safely alive;”
- Continuing to build an understanding of why and how some uses are incompatible;
- How to address the three principle barriers identified in the morning; and
- The importance of inter-agency cooperation on resource issues.

The group asked that these be part of the conversation at the next gathering. There was agreement that another meeting similar to this would be valuable before any public information meetings are held. Walter Graf volunteered to host the next meeting at Little Lyford; however, the group was unable to arrive at a proposed date. DOC staff will seek to find one, and then check to see if Little Lyford is available.

X. Next Steps

- Public listening sessions – may get more helpful information if we have draft recommendations. September meeting will not have a public meeting component.
- Create a visual succinct map.
- Need to come to common understanding – create place to continue conversations.
- Need concrete steps before going to public – public not process orientated.
- Steering committee will make recommendations and distribute with minutes to group.
- Show public inventory presentations? What does the public want?
- Multiple listening sessions regionally, with a few members of the task force at each?
- Oct public meetings and November next meeting of full Task Force.
- Keep conversations alive, regardless of EO deadline.
- Interagency coordination.

XI. What worked and what didn't....

- Better than expected
- Good discussion
- Lots of progress
- Like the reporting
- Good participation in group #2
- Breaks worked well, well timed

## **APPENDIX N**

### **AGENDA AND MINUTES OF FOURTH MEETING ON OCTOBER 16, 2007**



*Governor's Task Force Regarding the Management of Public Lands and Publicly-Held Easements*

MEETING AGENDA

October 16, 2007 9:00 am – 4:00 pm  
Bolton Hill Conservation Office

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 9:00 – 9:45   | Come together; review of ground rules<br><u>Check-in</u> : what were the results of the last meeting? What further thoughts do participants have about our work? What reaction did various groups have to progress?  |
| 9:45 – 10:00  | Review of learnings from the last meeting  |
| 10:00 – 10:45 | <u>Unfinished business</u> : What principles should guide decisions to limit certain lands only to some uses? How should the decision be made? What special considerations should guide decisions when <u>new</u> areas are established?                               |
| 10:45 – 11:00 | BREAK  |
| 11:00 – 12:00 | Small groups: specific strategies to manage things that contribute to conflict over competing uses of public lands   |
| 12:00 – 12:45 | LUNCH [bring your own; or sandwiches can be ordered]   |
| 1:00 – 2:30   | Discussion of the <i>Recommendations</i> [previously distributed]  |
| 2:30- 2:45    | BREAK  |
| 2:45 – 3:30   | Planning for public meetings <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Where?</li><li>• When?</li><li>• Who should be invited and how?</li><li>• What information do we want to offer the attendees?</li><li>• What do we want to <u>learn</u> from attendees?</li></ul> |
| 3:30 – 4:00   | Commitments for the future; closing remarks; evaluation  |



**THE GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE REGARDING THE MANAGEMENT OF  
PUBLIC LANDS AND PUBLICLY-HELD EASEMENTS**

**MINUTES**

October 16, 2007

9:00 am – 3:00 pm

Department of Conservation

Bolton Hill Facility

Augusta, Maine

---

**Task Force Members Present**

Bruce Kidman – The Nature Conservancy  
Greg Chute – The Chewonki Foundation  
John Rust – Maine Professional Guides Association  
Al Coperthwaite – North Maine Woods  
Karen Woodsum – The Sierra Club Maine Chapter  
Jon Fitzgerald – Maine Huts & Trails  
George Smith, Sportsman's Alliance of Maine  
Walter Graff – Appalachian Mountain Club

Rep. Mark Bryant

Sally Stockwell – Maine Audubon  
Alan Hutchinson - The Forest Society of Maine  
Raymond Wotton – Landowner (former House member)  
Bob Meyers - Maine Snowmobile Association

**Task Force Members Absent**

Marcia McKeague – Katahdin Timberlands  
Mac Hunter – University of Maine  
Raymond Wotton- Landowner  
Rep. Jackie Lundeen of Presque Isle

**Agency Representatives / Staff**

Patrick McGowan – Commissioner, Department of Conservation  
Will Harris – Director, Bureau of Parks & Lands  
Bob Duplessie - Department of Conservation  
Mackenzi Keliher – Bureau of Parks & Lands  
John Titus, Bureau of Parks & Lands  
Tim Glidden, Land for Maine's Future Program  
Malcolm Burson, Department of Environmental Protection

**Legislative (Task Force) Members Present**

Rep. Donald Marean of Hollis  
Rep. Thomas Watson  
Sen. Bruce Bryant of Oxford County  
Sen. Kevin Raye of Washington County

**Others Present**

Rep. Ben Pratt  
Rep. David Richardson  
Jon Lund – Maine Sportsman

Andy Whitman - Manomet  
Deb Perkins – Northern Forest Alliance  
Peter Sly – Colby College  
Steve Salisbury - Observer  
Bryan Wentzle – Appalachian Mountain Club  
Phil Savignano – Office of Tourism

- I. **Malcolm Burson opened the meeting and presented round rules and again asked for the group's agreement.** Participants are asked to be: open; direct; respectful even during disagreement; do not speak in the third person; those that may agree today, but change their opinion / statement after the meeting were encouraged to leave; talk about substance without using names; silence = agreement in terms of significant conclusions; be positive.
- II. **Chairman Paul Jacques recognized the difficult job of scheduling the Task Force meetings and identified one of the major goals of this meeting as moving toward the public listening sessions.** Paul applauded the work of the task force and identified the need to continue to work together, especially given the potential issues associated with the proposal to consolidate the State of Maine's natural resource agencies (NRA's).

- III. **Malcolm reviewed the results of the last meeting (on 8/29/07) by requesting that members share the reactions of their organizations and colleagues when they shared their thoughts on the last meeting.** Reactions included:
- Relief that we're working on issues.
  - Sense of convergence.
  - Waiting for concrete results.
  - What's going on outside the room (with issues like the NRA consolidation and Plum Creek) keeps plunging us back into conflicts.
  - Busyness takes over.
  - Landowner relations and access.
  - Allow us "to get underneath".
- IV. **Malcolm Reviewed Additional Learnings From The Last Meeting**
- Open communication of values, fears, perceptions and willingness to listen are keys to managing conflicts.
  - How we play the "politics" of differences is within our power to control.
  - Fears include:
    - losing what we have
    - the values of other user groups
    - inability to share
    - being excluded from the decision making process
  - Different land uses each have value to someone
  - Each group is a steward of the resource
  - Real difference in values and beliefs are not negotiable
- V. **Malcolm Identified Ideals That We Share**
- Healthy environment / habitat is crucial
  - Good opportunities for access applies to all user groups
  - The "experience" of the outdoors / natural world needs to be available to all individuals and families
  - Recognizing that each others values matters is the common ground that we all walked on during the last meeting
- VI. **The Task Force discussed "Parking Lot" Items from the Last Meeting (8/29/07) beginning with a discussion on Ecological Reserves (ER's).**
- There is a need to identify all protected resources (or land that is set aside), including established ER's and review available access and permitted uses.
  - There needs to be a fact-based or science-based review of such places; what resources were supposed to be protected and what uses should be allowed. This could include review by a scientific advisory committee and a potential review of the Bureau of Parks & Lands Integrated Resource Policy's allocation system.
    - This could help dispel some of the misinformation associated with ER's and perpetuate accurate information.
    - The designation of new ER's are reviewed by the Bureau of Parks & Lands are done only in conjunction with the management planning process which includes public review and comment.

- Each resource is unique and permitted uses should be tailored, based on special qualities that being protected.
- Existing motorized trails remain in use when new ER's are established. Hunting, fishing and trapping are also permitted uses.
  - Donnell Pond is an example of the loss of ATV access when a new ER was designated.
- \*Need to be better at "telling the story" – explaining the reasons for resource protection, limitation of uses, etc.
- Not enough advance notice and distribution of information in the past.
- Needs to be a mechanism for reaching decisions that everyone can support.
- The original ER system and original inventory has been agreed upon by the State. The original intent was that they would serve as a baseline for comparison to areas that are ecologically similar and that are subject to ecological impacts. They would serve as an example of an intact ecosystem. The original intent of the ER system may need to be publicized .
- There are those who may not have bought into the existing system and thus their perception may be different.
- In the future, some members of the public may feel that all new acquisitions should include access for all, which is why early communication is important.
- Losses occurring in the creation of new ER's could be mitigated. Mitigation would include finding a way to create a substitute for lost use in another area. (Does not necessarily have to be mile for mile.) Money should be appropriated for mitigation.
  - Motorized access increase due to mitigation creates loss for users with different values. Need for mitigation is value dependent.
- Fear is a factor associated with ER's on the part of all users. There is often the fear (on the part of the landowner – state or private) that motorized users will strike from the trail, causing damage. Others believe that fear of abuse should not be a consideration until an event occurs that requires action.
- Thinking broadly about stakeholders is a responsibility and early communication may result in creating the best partner.

---

*NOTE FROM SECRETARY: FOR CLARIFICATION PURPOSES THE STATUTE ASSOCIATED WITH THE DESIGNATION OF ECOLOGICAL RESERVES IS BELOW.*

Title 12: CONSERVATION

Part 2: FORESTS, PARKS, LAKES AND RIVERS

Chapter 220: BUREAU OF PARKS AND LANDS (HEADING: PL 1997, c. 678, §13 (new))

Subchapter 1: GENERAL PROVISIONS (HEADING: PL 1997, c. 678, §13 (new))

**§1805. Designation of ecological reserve**

The director may designate ecological reserves on parcels of land under the jurisdiction of the bureau that were included in the inventory of potential ecological reserves published in the July 1998 report of the Maine Forest Biodiversity Project, "An Ecological Reserves System Inventory: Potential Ecological Reserves on Maine's Existing Public and Private Conservation Lands." The director may designate additional ecological reserves only in conjunction with the adoption of a management plan for a particular parcel of land and the process for adoption of that management plan must provide for public review and comment on the plan. When a proposed management plan includes designation of an ecological reserve, the director shall notify the joint standing committee of the Legislature having jurisdiction over matters pertaining to public lands of the proposal. [1999, c. 592, §3 (new).]

**VII. Second Parking Lot Item from the 8/29/07 meeting is the issue of backcountry / non-motorized recreation, which is viewed to have precipitated the Task Force. Comments regarding the issue of backcountry / non-motorized recreation include:**

- Under statute, the State is obligated to evaluate backcountry / non-motorized recreation opportunities in order to identify new opportunities for these activities and that the State has not yet evaluated these opportunities. A broad scale, statewide effort needs to take place for hikers and backcountry users, as has been done for the snowmobile and ATV users.
- The Off-road system works because of the grassroots efforts of the local groups / clubs. A majority of the trails are on private land and the clubs perform landowner outreach to secure and maintain access. The grassroots effort makes this work.
- ATV and snowmobile groups are not asking for trails, as they are only able to comfortably maintain existing trails.
- The Kennebec Highlands Management Plan is an example of the public process that takes place at the state level to address balanced use of state lands. Public meetings and open discussions are key to establishing reasonable accommodations.
  - The State does a good job of managing uses for individual units, but that opportunities for backcountry recreation need be addressed at a landscape level.
- The process works, but it is dependent upon the users at the table. In the 1980's ATV's weren't at the table, as they weren't widely used. Ecological reserves were all that was left after everything was divvied among all the users at the table.
  - The stakeholder concept has shifted, need to meet the needs of all stakeholders, including those are new to the table.
- Increased roads and motorized trails diminish what was once a backcountry or remote experience.
- There are no well-established, sizable backcountry areas to date.
- Desire of some to create "mini task forces" with diverse memberships designed to address the issues of motorized, hunting & fishing and backcountry opportunities.

**Other questions / comments agreed upon by the group in regard to backcountry:**

- Do we know where this will be (on public land)?
- Is there a "master plan" that's values based?
- This use in particular is a challenge to manage due to its different needs in comparison with the multiple-use philosophy that exists in relation to the management of public lands.
- Backcountry areas are different than ecological reserves.
- In regard to acquisition standards, there is the need to define "stakeholder" broadly and consult all in the decision making process.

**Discussion on The Department of Conservation's Former Backcountry Initiative:**

- The potential to revisit the work of the Backcountry Initiative was questioned.
- The reasons for disbanding the initiative were also discussed.
- The Task Force would support the revisit if all are at the table, not just the usual advocates.
- A revisit may be a departure from the scope of this Task Force and enabling Executive Order.

---

*NOTE FROM SECRETARY: FOR CLARIFICATION PURPOSES THE STATUTES ASSOCIATED WITH THE MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC RESERVED AND NON-RESERVED LANDS IS BELOW*

Title 12: CONSERVATION

Part 2: FORESTS, PARKS, LAKES AND RIVERS

Chapter 220: BUREAU OF PARKS AND LANDS (HEADING: PL 1997, c. 678, §13 (new))

Subchapter 4: PUBLIC RESERVED LANDS (HEADING: PL 1997, c. 678, §13 (new))

**§1847. Management of public reserved lands**

**1. Purpose.** The Legislature declares that it is in the public interest and for the general benefit of the people of this State that title, possession and the responsibility for the management of the public reserved lands be vested and established in the bureau acting on behalf of the people of the State, that the public reserved lands be managed under the principles of multiple use to produce a sustained yield of products and services by the use of prudent business practices and the principles of sound planning and that the public reserved lands be managed to demonstrate exemplary land management practices, including silvicultural, wildlife and recreation management practices, as a demonstration of state policies governing management of forested and related types of lands. [1997, c. 678, §13 (new).]

**2. Management plans.** The director shall prepare, revise from time to time and maintain a comprehensive management plan for the management of the public reserved lands in accordance with the guidelines in this subchapter. The plan must provide for a flexible and practical approach to the coordinated management of the public reserved lands. In preparing, revising and maintaining such a management plan the director, to the extent practicable, shall compile and maintain an adequate inventory of the public reserved lands, including not only the timber on those lands but also the other multiple use values for which the public reserved lands are managed. In addition, the director shall consider all criteria listed in section 1858 for the location of public reserved lands in developing the management plan. The director is entitled to the full cooperation of the Bureau of Geology and Natural Areas, the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, the Maine Land Use Regulation Commission and the State Planning Office in compiling and maintaining the inventory of the public reserved lands. The director shall consult with those agencies as well as other appropriate state agencies in the preparation and maintenance of the comprehensive management plan for the public reserved lands. The plan must provide for the demonstration of appropriate management practices that will enhance the timber, wildlife, recreation, economic and other values of the lands. All management of the public reserved lands, to the extent practicable, must be in accordance with this management plan when prepared.

Within the context of the comprehensive management plan, the commissioner, after adequate opportunity for public review and comment, shall adopt a specific action plan for each unit of the public reserved lands system. Each action plan must include consideration of the related systems of silviculture and regeneration of forest resources and must provide for outdoor recreation including remote, undeveloped areas, timber, watershed protection, wildlife and fish. The commissioner shall provide adequate opportunity for public review and comment on any substantial revision of an action plan. Management of the public reserved lands before the action plans are completed must be in accordance with all other provisions of this section. [1999, c. 556, §19 (amd).]

**§1833. Management of nonreserved public lands**

**1. Purpose.** The bureau shall manage nonreserved public lands in a manner consistent with the principles of multiple use and shall produce a sustained yield of products and services in accordance with both prudent and fair business practices and the principles of sound planning. [1997, c. 678, §13 (new).]

**2. Management plans.** The bureau shall prepare for review by the commissioner and revise from time to time plans for the management of nonreserved public lands in accordance with the principles of multiple use and shall compile and maintain, to the extent practicable, an inventory of the diverse resources of those lands. The bureau must receive the full cooperation of the other agencies and instrumentalities of the State in the preparation and maintenance of such a resource inventory. [1997, c. 678, §13 (new).]

**3. Actions.** The director may take actions on the nonreserved public lands with respect to management of the lands consistent with the management plans for those lands and upon terms and conditions and for consideration the director considers reasonable. [1997, c. 678, §13 (new).]

**VIII. Small Group Discussions Took Place on the Three Barriers (Perceptions, Politics & Fears) Identified During the 8/29/07 Meeting.** Groups were tasked with identifying specific strategies to manage things that contribute to conflict over competing uses of public lands.

**Group #1 – Perception Management**

- Perception: “We’ve been kept out of the dialogue.”
  - Take a time out and consider: lack of inclusion is not necessarily intentional – it could be an oversight
  - Seek inclusion – reach out and ask to be briefed
  - Those involved should consider who stakeholders are on an issue and reach out; providing early inclusion avoids misunderstanding later on
  - Build trust through open dialogue; strive for transparency
  - Perception: “We need secrecy about what we are doing.”
  - Reexamine options for sharing as much information as possible
  - Recognize that early dialogue, even if limited in scope, builds trust and provides useful perspectives
- Perception: “Someone else’s gain must be our loss.”
  - If we understood what others needed over long term – and there were an accepted understanding of what we needed, we could see others’ gains without being threatened
- Perception: “They are intentionally working against our interests.”
  - Take direct steps to test that perception with the other interest
  - Keep public statements in check; don’t exaggerate; get the facts firsthand
  - Stick with facts; avoid inflammatory rhetoric
- Perception: “We have no common ground.”
  - Open dialogue
  - Don’t assume the worst
  - Seek to identify real areas of difference; work on those

**Group #2 – Politics**

- No end runs.
- Offer access to other constituencies by getting past the term “opponents”. (e.g. Op-Ed’s in each other’s publications.
- Could SAM & LCV work together on candidate evaluations?
- This group commits to inclusive and transparent planning efforts.
- Commit to reinforce the legitimacy of others values and perspectives.
- Share legislative agendas before session. Discuss and narrow differences.
- Include tourism private sector in those discussions (might defuse politics as usual).
  - Are there other constituencies?
- Identify a focused agenda with broad appeal across all interest groups (e.g. budget for the NR agencies).
- Adaptive management, evaluation and ongoing....

**Group #3 – Fears**

- Early inclusion is key.
- Open public process. Multiple steps OK if everyone knows when and how they can be involved.
- Process for making decisions transparent and understood from the start.

- Stakeholder group, once established agree on process for making decisions.
- Share information early so that everyone has the same starting point – should be provided by the state agency. Information should be put in a statewide context, not just site specific.
- If the rules governing state land acquisition and management were understood then fears may be reduced.
- Is it OK for ATV and backcountry trails to cross in certain places? There is a fear from ATV users that it is not OK.
- Be careful of using certain types of language that may inflame fears, e.g.
  - Consumptive v. Non-Consumptive
  - Pigeonholing one type of person or organization as one type of user
  - Environmentalist
  - Educated v. Common Mainer
  - South v. North
  - Native v. From Away
- Better definitions are need for “backcountry” and “remote, non-motorized backcountry”
- Must acknowledge fears.

**IX. The Department of Conservation presented a statewide map of the all conservation lands, as requested during the 8/29/07 meeting.** Overall the Task Force was pleased with the progress. The Department acknowledged that the map is a work in progress and that a tremendous amount of work has gone into creating this map.

**X. Preparation for the November Public Listening Sessions**

- Staff presented a draft document outlining principles, needs and recommendations to the Task Force. The intent of the draft document was to provide the Task Force with a basis to work from in creating a product to present to the public during the listening sessions, as requested by Task Force during 8/29/07 meeting. The principles, needs and recommendations were based discussions and minutes from previous meetings as well as the charge of the Executive Order. Many members of the Task Force were dissatisfied with the draft, feeling that it did not adequately reflect the members’ ideas.
- A subcommittee made up of George Smith, Karen Woodsum, Sally Stockwell, Bruce Kidman and Tim Glidden was formed to draft new recommendations. Walter Graff also asked to participate. Malcolm will facilitate their work.
  - They will identify principles / needs and then ask how we get there. e.g. Articulate the problem before you articulate the solution.
- **Malcolm asked the following questions of the Task Force in an effort to determine their desired outcome for the public listening sessions (that are required by the Executive Order):**
  1. *“If I were a member of the public invited to a public listening session of the Task Force, what would I want to know?”*

Answers included:

- What does the State of Maine own and what are the allowed uses?
- What does it cost to get there to use the land?
- What is the problem the Task Force is trying to solve?
- What criteria determine use decisions?
- What is at stake?
- What is the end land ownership goal? How much public land do we need?
- Will the report of the Task Force be shelved?

- Who is looking out for my interests?
- What are you doing to expand opportunities near me?
- Will the next project be a controversial?
- Am I going to lose use of land or will revenue be lost to the state (as a result of a new acquisition)? If so, what are you going to do about it?
- What does the Task Force propose to resolve conflicts?
- Why are we buying more land when you can't manage existing lands?

2. ***“What does the Task Force want to know?”***

- Reality check on our perceptions of the issues.
- Ideas for addressing conflicts, (as required by the Executive Order)
- What more could we do, how could we better manage public land and provide access?
- What should the State's priorities be management?

3. ***“What things might we do or present to the public?”***

- Make (brief) presentations on inventory.
- Illustrate what is available in order to refute the feeling of loss.
- Describe some of the ways that we have been successful in working together.
- Come up with 3-4 agreed upon principles and test them with the public.
- Reach out to additional constituencies / groups not represented on the Task Force.
- Assess economics in local areas, it may influence presentations.

- **2 Hour “Public Listening Sessions” will be held from 6:30 – 8:30 pm in two geographically different locations (north and south).**
- **The use of the University's ITV and the Dept. of Education's ATM system will be reviewed as potential tool for use in the meetings.**
- **Agreed upon format for public listening sessions includes:**
  - **Brief Presentations**
  - **Explanation of what we think they want to know**
  - **Ask questions of the public – what we want to know.**

**XI. Possible Recommendations From the Task Force**

- Identify “trouble down the road, especially with new ER's.
- Be better at telling the ER “story” – explaining the process and existing system.
- Potential mitigation approaches for loss; create alternative use area, improve something under utilized.
- Create baseline agreement on appropriate uses.
- Identify, through a public process, when and how uses are allowed.
- Continue conversation by setting interest groups aside.
- Increased funding for the NR agencies.
- Create “mini task forces” with diverse memberships designed to address the issues of motorized, hunting & fishing and backcountry opportunities.

**XII. Malcolm asked what worked and what didn't this time?**

- Good legislator participation +
- Respectful of one another +
- Defensiveness of personal performance -

- Need to stay grounded –

### **XIII. Parking Lot – Items for Next Time**

- The Chairman will request that the Governor extend the December 1, 2007 reporting deadline of the Task Force to December 15, 2007.
- Establish a set of agreed principles
- Recreation use of IFW lands.
- Address trends, as required by the Executive Order
  - Information on registrations and licenses will be compiled by IFW/DOC
  - Outdoor industry trend data will be compiled by IFW/DOC



**APPENDIX O**

**AGENDA FOR THE PUBLIC LISTENING SESSIONS  
NOVEMBER 27 & 28, 2007**



**Governor's Task Force Regarding the Management of  
Public Lands and Publicly-Held Easements**

**Public Listening Session # 1 – Bangor – November 27, 2007**  
**Public Listening Session #2 – South Portland – November 28, 2007**  
**6:30 – 8:30 PM**

**AGENDA**

---

6:30 – 7:00 PM      Introductions Overview of the work of the Task Force

7:00 – 8:00 PM      Public Comment

**Questions that members of the Governor's Public Lands Task Force  
would like the public to address:**

- What is working well and not so well regarding recreational opportunities on our public lands?
- What types of recreational activities would you like to see offered or provided on Maine public lands?
- What recreational activities are missing from our public lands?
- What more could we do, or how could we better manage public land for recreation?
- What should the State's public land management priorities be?
- What are your ideas for addressing conflicts between different user groups regarding priorities or uses of public lands?

8:00 – 8:30 PM      Task Force members may address any remaining questions and invite additional public comment.

**The Task Force also welcomes written public comments. Comments will be  
accepted until Friday, December 7, 2007 and may be sent to:**

The Department of Conservation  
Attn: Mackenzi Keliher  
22 State House Station  
Augusta, Maine 04333-0022  
or by email to: [mackenzi.keliher@maine.gov](mailto:mackenzi.keliher@maine.gov)

Please call 207-287-4909 with questions.



**APPENDIX P**

**MINUTES FOR THE PUBLIC LISTENING SESSION  
NOVEMBER 27, 2007**



## **Governor's Task Force Regarding the Management of Public Lands and Publicly-Held Easements**

Public Listening Session – Bangor, Maine  
November 27, 2008  
6:30 – 8:30 PM

---

### **Task Force Members Present:**

Bob Meyers, Maine Snowmobile Association  
Karen Woodsum, Sierra Club  
Mac Hunter, University of Maine  
Bruce Kidman, The Nature Conservancy  
Greg Shute, Chewonki  
Alan Hutchinson, The Forest Society of Maine  
Marcia McKeague, Katahdin Timberlands  
Dan Mitchell, ATV Maine  
John Rust, ME Professional Guides Association

### **Legislative Members Present:**

Senator Kevin Raye of Washington County  
Rep. Thomas Watson of Bath

### **Staff Present:**

(Chair) Deputy Comm. Paul Jacques, IFW  
Commissioner Patrick McGowan, DOC  
Will Harris, Director, Bureau Parks & Lands  
Mackenzi Keliher, DOC  
John Titus, Bureau of Parks & Lands  
Bob Duplessie, Director, Landowner Relations

As directed by Executive Order, this Task Force held two public listening sessions, the first in Bangor and the second in South Portland. The Task Force asked that the public to address the question below. In addition, a sub-committee of the Task Force drafted a document entitled "Initial Findings, Commitments, and Recommendations", which was made available for review prior to the public listening sessions.

- What is working well and not so well regarding recreational opportunities on our public lands?
- What types of recreational activities would you like to see offered or provided on Maine public lands?
- What recreational activities are missing from our public lands?
- What more could we do, or how could we better manage public land for recreation?
- What should the State's public land management priorities be?
- What are your ideas for addressing conflicts between different user groups regarding priorities or uses of public lands?

- I. **Chairman Paul Jacques opened the meeting by welcoming the public outlined the format for the meeting.**
- II. **Will Harris provided background on the work of the Task Force regarding the inventory and identification of uses on public land parcels.** This work included the creation of statewide map and presentation now available on-line and on CD from the Department of Conservation.
- III. **Karen Woodsum stated that beyond the inventory the Task Force has been engaged in a positive, productive, facilitated process.** Chairman Jacques agreed and stated that given current budget constraints all resources should be devoted to acquisition, access and land

management, not on conflict.

#### **IV. Public Comment Summary by Individual :**

**1. Sally Jacobs, representing the Sunrise Trail Coalition – Orono, Maine:**

- The Sunrise Trail Coalition includes ATV user, snowmobilers, hikers and bikers. It is an example of cooperative efforts among users, state agencies (Dept. of Transportation, Dept. of Conservation). The 87-mile trail, now nearing completion, is considered public land. The project started 20-years ago. This cooperative effort could serve as a model for other groups and initiatives.
- Bicycle maps are important. The Dept. of Conservation should be aware of and distribute the Dept. of Transportation's bicycle map.
- The development of "off-road" trails, which are necessarily mountain biking trails, but rather well developed trails that accommodate people of ages and skills, should be a goal on public lands. The Downeast Trail is an excellent example of a well developed "off-road" trail.
- Applauded Bureau of Parks & Lands planner, John Titus in his efforts with the Downeast Management Plan.

**2. Tom Bjorkman – Blue Hill, Maine:**

- Thanked the panel for their work.
- Coastal waters and submerged lands are public land. The 1.2 million acres of submerged lands should be taken into account as these lands have the same need as the "dry" public land. Submerged lands have a wide array of recreational opportunities and these lands should be given the same attention and stewardship.

**3. Leda Beth Gray, representing the Downeast Audubon Society – Blue Hill, Maine: (Downeast Audubon Society is affiliated with the Maine Audubon, but is separate organization with separate membership.)**

- Recommended that the "Findings" document should address special status species. In addition, the location of old growth forests should be noted and high impact recreation should be limited in old growth forests.
- The protection of fragile ecosystems and species is important to Maine residents as well as to ecotourism.

**4. Dick Fennelly, Maine Guide – Lamoine, Maine:**

- Has used Donnell Pond, Kramer Lake and Tunk Lake Unit's for many years for hunting, fishing and trapping. Access to these areas is very important, particularly the access to logging roads, which provide for game recovery.
- Ecoreserves on public lands are particularly problematic for game recovery.
- These public lands units are local and he would like to depend on the income from guiding in retirement, problematic when access is an issue.
- Lands formerly owned by Champion, now owned by SFI, are gated. This further limits access in this region and as result he now looks more to public land.
- Suggested compromise or specific user permits for ecoreserves. Permits could be issued for specific permits for a finite period of time. It would

allow regional land managers to know identify where and permittee is and for how long.

- The Downeast plan indicates that the land that the The Nature Conservancy acquired from H.C. Haynes will be designated as an ecoreserve. Suggested that the State not agree to accept land donations that preclude traditional access.

**5. Darcy Schofield, (no representing The Sierra Club) – Greenville, Maine**

- Comments directly related to public land in the Moosehead region and in order of the questions posed by the Task Force.
- Question 1 – Ecological reserves work well for ecological values, backcountry and wilderness. The importance of these values will increase in the future due to development pressures and climate change.
- Question 2 – Recognized the contributions of snowmobiling and motorized community to the economy (in Greenville), but non-motorized and motorized uses can not occur together. They should be separate for safety reasons.
- Question 3 – Advocate of backcountry. Trail connectivity and clearly marked trails are important and would increase usage. Thanks were given for improvements made in recent years. Advocated for backcountry trail maps. Delorme is not clear on that scale and Maine's world-class opportunities should be highlighted. Abenaki-Thoreau and Northern Forest Canoe Trail maps are examples of success due to advertising.
- Question 4 – Ecological values should be recognized.
- Question 5 - Recognized that there is a lot of public land in Maine and there is enough room for all, but they should not occur together. By promoting backcountry, a more diverse winter economy will occur.

**6. Bob Hamer, Moosehead Lake Chamber of Commerce – Greenville, Maine**

- Commended the Bureau of Parks & Lands for free camping opportunities in and around Moosehead Lake.
- A more active role in promoting ATV use should be taken. Snowmobiles saved the Moosehead economy. ATV could boost the off-season economy.
- Pittston Farms has engaged in effort to increase trail connectivity, however, the North Maine Woods managed lands limit ATV access and trail connectivity goals. A trail from Newport to Greenville to Jackman could be established if use was not limited.
- The Task Force should reflect other new uses, including bird watching, backcountry and ATV use.
- Believes that there is enough land for all uses to occur.
- Need for X-country ski and bike trails in Moosehead region.
- Visitors to the chamber always ask the same questions; "where can I... moose watch, camp by the water and ride an ATV".
- There is the need for camping information regarding free (waterside) campsites on public land.

- There is also the need for hiking maps / information. The Little Moose Unit map is the only one currently available. The Chamber produces a hiking map handout, perhaps the State could help.
- The ATV map needs to be updated more regularly so that it is more accurate.
- Boat launches are an issue. The Cowans Cove and Jewett Cove launches are listed as improved but are difficult to access. There is also no free launch available at the north end of the lake to launch a large boat.
- Snowmobiling should remain a priority. Studies have shown that a large percentage of business owners felt it was important to their business.
- Significant ecological areas should be protected and buffered.
- In past years they have tracked questions and comments and less than 12 occasions were related backcountry, and while not discounting backcountry recreation, these users prefer more remote activities.
- Priority should to promote and keep viable snowmobile and ATV economies.

#### **7. Sandra Neily , Guide, Sporting Camp Owner - Greenville & Orono, Maine**

- Participated in the Moosehead Mapping Collaborative, which began two years ago and brought together all outdoor recreation groups in Moosehead area to create a multiuse map. Through this initiative she followed up with 35 businesses and most felt that motorized uses contributed the most money to the economy. Recommends managing all uses as/in a matrix so they all have value. This map created an accurate indication of where users are going and GIS format.
- Guides and outfitters state that their clients need to be on site within 45 minutes of where they stay/live. These are day trip users and are the core group of users and lifeblood of Moosehead community.
- Recognizes that public lands exist for many uses, but stated that they are help those users such as guides with a “second paycheck”.
- Survey found that non-motorized users are also a driving economic force.
- Public lands are still an incredible secret, less now since the Baldacci administration, but are still secret.
- New ATV law works well and has created cooperation in Moosehead. Clubs are key to avoiding issues and keeping riders on trails.
- The Moose unit is the only place that has trails that are easily accessed and marked from the road. Turtle Ridge works well, Spencer Mountain does not, as it is not well marked.
- Aside from Lily Bay State Park, there are very few winter options due to increased snowmobile technology. More attention needs to paid to winter use, as there is real demand.
- East Outlet is a heavily used road and is important to wildlife and wildlife watching. Wildlife recreation is more valuable than all others combined, but that constituency is not organized. There may be creative ways to combine different constituencies – for example ATV riders and birders.

- Water access should consider the appropriateness of watercraft size on certain water bodies. For example, large boats can launch on Lobster Lake, which is not appropriate for a large boat.
- Kayak tours are growing very fast and public lands should be part of the planning process.
- More policing needs to take place to prevent campers staying beyond the 12-day limit.
- Felt that the Seboomook unit planning process was hampered by BPL staff advocating for motorized recreation.

**8. Paul Sannicandro, (not representing Baxter State Park) - Millinocket, Maine**

- LMF advocate, but feels that people need to be empowered to be part of the decision making process and guide where and what types of recreation funds are being spent on.
- Acquisition should be prioritized in economically depressed areas. ATV economy could provide boom to economically depressed economies. Acquisition in Millinocket area could eliminate the “donut hole” status of their ATV trails, as there is currently no connectivity.
- As an avid backpacker and outdoor recreationist recognized polarities and access problems. People from diverse backgrounds should learn from one another, especially regarding safety.
- 10% of the population are hunters, 10% are anti-hunting and 80% are in between. Maine should not become anti-hunting, could create loss of revenue to the State and Massachusetts is an example.
- Education on tolerance of each others recreational pursuits may lead to the encouragement of new types of recreation.

**9. Ken Cline, (not representing College of the Atlantic) – Bar Harbor, Maine**

- Need for 2-3 day backpacking loops, with the exception of Baxter and the AT.
- Surprised that there are so few backpacking opportunities and advocated for wilderness and backcountry opportunities.
- BPL’s website doesn’t list backpacking a recreation opportunity.
- Strongly endorsed #6 in Findings.
- Strongly endorsed #3 in Recommendations – access to moving waters. Due to landowner changes access is difficult.
- Perhaps the forum as recommended by the sub-committee could sponsor mediation services.
- More protected landscapes are needed.
- Maine is big enough for all, the economy and quality of life depend on it.

**10. Spencer Meyer - Hampden, Maine**

- Continuation of us v. them debate
- Advocated for integration. For example ski maps and snowmobile maps could be integrated. Large scale maps could also be integrated.

- Long term acquisition planning needs to happen, as the state can not acquire all land needed in the state. A vision for working with the landowner is also needed.
- Conservation easements can be a tool, but they are getting more and more complex, should not be the only the only tool. The State should also monitor better.
- Education and Take it Outside important for the next generation.
- Multiple approaches in trail management and a strategic planning effort could recognize that some uses can occur together, but not always.

**11. Fred Candelom – Kokadjo Cabins, Kokadjo, Maine**

- ATV laws have made business difficult.
- The Katahdin Iron Works easement acquisition closed ATV and snowmobile trails, also negatively impacting his business.
- Believes that public funds were misused in the support of AMC.

**APPENDIX Q**

**MINUTES FOR THE PUBLIC LISTENING SESSION  
NOVEMBER 28, 2007**



## **Governor's Task Force Regarding the Management of Public Lands and Publicly-Held Easements**

Public Listening Session – South Portland, Maine  
November 28, 2008  
6:30 – 8:30 PM

---

### **Task Force Members Present:**

Karen Woodsum, Sierra Club  
Bruce Kidman, The Nature Conservancy  
Greg Shute, Chewonki  
Sally Stockwell, Maine Audubon  
Brian Wentzle, (representing AMC)  
Jon Fitzgerald, Maine Huts & Trails

### **Staff Present:**

(Chair) Deputy Comm. Paul Jacques, IFW  
Deputy Comm. Eliza Townsend, DOC  
Will Harris, Director, Bureau Parks & Lands  
Malcolm Burson, Facilitator  
Mackenzi Keliher, DOC  
John Titus, Bureau of Parks & Lands  
Bob Duplessie, Director, Landowner Relations

As directed by Executive Order, this Task Force held two public listening sessions, the first in Bangor and the second in South Portland. The Task Force asked that the public to address the question below. In addition, a sub-committee of the Task Force drafted a document entitled "Initial Findings, Commitments, and Recommendations", which was made available for review prior to the public listening sessions.

- What is working well and not so well regarding recreational opportunities on our public lands?
- What types of recreational activities would you like to see offered or provided on Maine public lands?
- What recreational activities are missing from our public lands?
- What more could we do, or how could we better manage public land for recreation?
- What should the State's public land management priorities be?
- What are your ideas for addressing conflicts between different user groups regarding priorities or uses of public lands?

- I. Chairman Paul Jacques opened the meeting by welcoming the public and outlined the meeting format.**
- II. Will Harris provided background on the work of the Task Force regarding the inventory and identification of uses on public land parcels.** This work included the creation of statewide map and presentation now available on-line and on CD from the Department of Conservation.
- III. Chairman Jacques and stated that given current budget constraints all resources should be devoted to acquisition, access and land management, not on conflict.**

#### **IV. Public Comment Summary by Individual :**

**1. Gary Ouellette, Friends of Bradbury - Brunswick, Maine:**

- Avid outdoor enthusiast and mountain biker.
- Acknowledged that not every activity is appropriate at all locations.
- Cites Bradbury Mountain as a successful partnership with mountain biking. Applauds Mick Rogers in his outreach efforts to mtn. bikers. They have had a hand in trail building with approximately 2,500 hours last year and 4,000 hours this year dedicated to trail building. Mountain bikers have also donated lumber and other resources.
- Another successful example is Massabessic Lake in Manchester New Hampshire. They built and elaborate trail system there in conjunction with the water district.
- Mt. Agamenticus, in York County, is another example of an area with nice trails.
- Mountain biking studies exist regarding land impacts and they indicate that impacts are less destructive than other uses.
- Mountain bikers have reached out to other user groups to determine which uses are appropriate on certain trails.
- Excellent cooperative model and model for the work that volunteers can accomplish.

**2. Hellen Rollins Lord – York, Maine:**

- Legal issues regarding land use, as Maine has created laws with loopholes. In January a law was enacted that prohibit altering your neighbors property, before January 2007, there were no legal repercussions. Prior to that Maine did not see fit to protect people from the their neighbors.
- Lack of access to the coast in southern Maine. Most access is by fee only.
- Posed the question of whether hunting funds where used to purchase the preserve, as it is not clear if it impacts hunting restrictions on the property, and specifically if hunting is allowed at the preserve.

**3. Gary Roberts, Maine Wilderness Guides – South Portland, Maine:**

- Advocated for preservation of remote land and water resources.
- Volunteer naturalist and Maine Guide, specializing in guiding with a naturalist twist.
- The Maine Wilderness Guide Association supports people powered recreation. Those experiences require 3 – 5 day trips. Task Force as a great responsibility to ensure that those opportunities exist.
- Need for backcountry trail maps.
- Advocates for the support of wild, undeveloped backcountry recreation.

**4. Fred Robby, Bicycle Coalition Member, Friends of Bradbury – Freeport, Maine:**

- Department of Conservation does not summarize mountain bike trail opportunities well. There needs to be state facilitated trail list. Preferably in a list format that could be checked off as people visit certain trails in different areas. This would be an economic development tool

- Land managers should have open options to allow for new uses, particularly in parks. Mick Rogers open-mindedness allowed this use to grow at Bradbury.
- Obesity efforts and Take it Outside should include mountain biking.

**5. Marjorie Rosenbaum – Scarborough, Maine:**

- Recently retired from public school system outside Portland where children are fat, have poor color and poor hair. Encouraged outreach to public schools for children who can't afford camps. Encourage efforts to get kids outside and "away from the mouse".

**6. Nate Crocker, Friends of Bradbury – South Portland, Maine:**

- Efforts at Bradbury should be used as a model.
- Appreciates that there does seem to be a lot of opportunity for recreation.
- When making policy decisions the State should punish individuals not all responsible users.

**7. Ethel Wilkerson, Manomet Sciences – Brunswick, Maine:**

- Comments directed toward the audience, not the panel. Manomet received grants to study impacts of various users and assess the design and management decisions.
- Efforts are bottom up – they are working with AMC and the Maine Snowmobile Association to involve as many users as possible.

**8. Joan Saxe – Freeport, Maine:**

- Former guide.
- Recent experience hiking in Utah reminds her how important contiguous wilderness is. It is also important to economic development.

**9. Frank Roby – Stoneham, Maine:**

- Would like to see more backcountry recreation and more hiking trails. There is currently no hiking program like there is for ATV's and snowmobiles.
- Backcountry also helps wildlife and provides relief from noise.

**10. Barbara Winterson – Kennebunkport, Maine:**

- Water access is limited in southern Maine. Much of the access knowledge is word of mouth. There are no boat launches from Biddeford to Wells.
- As a professor of physiology emphasized the obesity issue as not upcoming epidemic, but as something that is already here. And although it is difficult to compete with the ad budgets of ipod and Nintendo, it is important to get kids outside.
- Moved to Maine and to take a job because of the outdoor recreation opportunities and the access to great opportunities within a days drive.
- Views wilderness as the most important resource, especially as development pressures increase. Need to be vigilant to provide wilderness opportunities.
- Need for multi-day / two-week trip opportunities, where one would not see any development.
- Information on extended canoe trips is only by word of mouth.

**11. Mike Witte – Inland, Fisheries & Wildlife Advisory Council – New Harbor, Maine:**

- Represents Knox, Lincoln & Waldo Counties on the IFW Advisory Council. Has received lots of feedback from both public and private land and the reoccurring issue trash dumping. This may be due the increased funds assessed by the municipalities at fee stations. The dumping causes landowners to close their land. It is a landowner relation issue, for which time and money needs to be devoted on annual basis.
- Educational programs are important as well. Need to educate children on what resources are available.

**12. Connie Harold, Cumberland, Maine:**

- Advocated for backcountry and non-motorized use. These users often travel out of state because there are no multi-day opportunities in Maine.
- Multi-use trails are often dominated by the motorized users. X-country skiers skier's must wait for the snowmobile to pass. Snowmobilers are happy to share but the least impactful user gives something up on multi-use trails. Similar to the effect of jet skis on great ponds. The experience is altered.

**13. Mark Mayone – South Portland, Maine:**

- Access is big issue in southern Maine.
- Users should “put money where the mouth is” and join user group organizations that are creating and maintaining trails.
- Money spent of fees, licenses and gear seems to flow only one way.
- Motorized users come from away and spend money.
- “Separate by equal” can be achieved through education on ATV areas. Specifically, education on what you can do where should be addressed at the school level, perhaps by having pamphlets in schools.
- A facilitator for ATV, snowmobiles and mountain bikers could be useful, as they may be able to assist each other with trail use.
- Shoreside access in southern Maine is atrocious.
- Advocated for his “piece of the pie” as he contributes time and money.

**14. Christian Porter – Portland, Maine:**

- Bring attention to how active mountain biking community is in southern Maine. Mick Rogers of Bradbury Mountain is the driving force behind this success. The bike industry is on the rise.
- Access to ocean should be better.
- Questioned why State Park passes are not allowed at Scarborough Beach State Park.

**15. Paul Gauthire – Alfred, Maine:**

- An increased focus on bike touring may be important.
- Increased campgrounds with hook-ups and facilities are important. He often travels to New Brunswick to camp as the services are available there.
- Increased focus on equestrian trails is also needed.

**16. Paul Baurassa – Outdoor Store Owner, Buxton, Maine:**

- Access and litter issues are tried.
- The State is the keeper of the peoples land and should identify and document (map) existing ownership before more is purchased or sold. This would ensure voters supporting increased funding.
- Insurance may need to be reviewed.
- A steward program on public land, involving housing for a volunteer on public land, may be an option.
- Need to address landlocked state land.

**17. Gary Ouellette reiterated his comments on the importance of cooperation which is illustrated by the mountain bikers at Bradbury Mountain State Park.**

**18. Rep. Jane Eberle of South Portland applauded the work of the Task Force and thanked the public for taking the time to share their thoughts. She stated that all groups are invested in land and water access and wildlife protection and the importance of this as it is Maine's economic engine.**



## **APPENDIX R**

### **AGENDA AND MINUTES OF FINAL MEETING ON DECEMBER 18, 2007**



*Governor's Task Force Regarding the Management of Public Lands and Publicly-Held Easements*

MEETING AGENDA

December 18, 2007 9:00 am – 3:30 pm  
Bolton Hill Conservation Office

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 9:00 – 9:45   | Come together; review of ground rules<br><br><u>Reports on the public meetings:</u> each person who attended to name the one or two <i>most important things you heard or learned</i> . Other reports (2 <sup>nd</sup> hand).                         |
| 10:00 – 10:45 | <u>Reactions to the draft document</u> (general) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Heard from the public</li><li>• TF members own thoughts</li></ul><br>Is this the right direction? What's missing?  |
| 10:45 – 11:00 | BREAK   |
| 11:00 – 12:00 | <u>Work through the document</u><br>Section One: Findings   |
| 12:00 – 12:45 | LUNCH [bring your own; or sandwiches can be ordered]  |
| 1:00 – 1:30   | <u>Work through the document</u> (continued)<br>Section Two: Commitments  |
| 1:30 – 2:30   | <u>Work through the document</u> (concluded)<br>Section Three: Recommendations  |
| 2:30 – 3:30   | <u>Next Steps:</u> instructions to the sub-committee? To the agency staff? How should the final version be circulated?<br><br>What's still not resolved?<br>Next steps in communicating with our constituents.<br><br>Meeting evaluation and closure. |



**THE GOVERNOR'S TASK FORCE REGARDING THE MANAGEMENT OF  
PUBLIC LANDS AND PUBLICLY-HELD EASEMENTS**

**MINUTES**

December 18, 2007

9:00 am – 3:00 pm

Department of Conservation

Bolton Hill Facility

Augusta, Maine

---

**Task Force Members Present**

Bruce Kidman – The Nature Conservancy  
Greg Chute – The Chewonki Foundation  
John Rust – Maine Professional Guides Association  
Al Cowperthwaite – North Maine Woods  
Karen Woodsum – The Sierra Club Maine Chapter  
Dan Mitchell – ATV Maine  
Walter Graff – Appalachian Mountain Club  
Marcia McKeague – Katahdin Timberlands  
George Smith – Sportsman's Alliance of Maine  
Sally Stockwell – Maine Audubon  
Alan Hutchinson – The Forest Society of Maine  
Jon Fitzgerald – Maine Huts & Trails  
Mac Hunter – University of Maine, Dept. of Wildlife  
Jon Lund – Maine Sportsman, Outdoor Writer

**Legislative Members Present**

Senator Kevin Raye of Washington County  
Rep. Donald Marean of Hollis  
Rep. Thomas Watson of Bath

**Task Force Members Absent**

Bob Meyers, Maine Snowmobile Association  
Ray Wotten, Landowner  
Rep. Jackie Lundeen of Presque Isle  
Senator Bruce Bryant

**Others Present**

Andrew Whitman, Manomet Center for Conservation  
Debra Perkins, Northern Forest Alliance

**Agency Representatives / Staff**

Paul Jacques, Chair (IFW)  
Will Harris – Director, Bureau of Parks & Lands  
Bob Duplessie – Department of Conservation  
Mackenzi Keliher – Department of Conservation  
John Titus, Bureau of Parks & Lands  
Tim Glidden, Land for Maine's Future Program  
Malcolm Burson, Department of Environmental Protection

**I. Introductions.**

- **Karin Tilberg, Senior Policy Advisor for the Governor, thanked the Task Force for and expressed her appreciation for what has been accomplished.** Paul applauded the work of the task force and identified the need to continue to work together, especially given the potential issues associated with the proposal to consolidate the State of Maine's natural resource agencies (NRA's).
- **Karen Woodsum indicated that this was one of the more positive enterprises that she has been involved in.**

**II. Members of the Task Force shared thoughts and highlights of public listening sessions and other thoughts:**

- Overwhelming support for Bradbury Mountain and Mick Rogers, is indicative of cooperative effort. Sunrise Trail also an example of coalition work.
- Some were struck by the acknowledgement that many made regarding their awareness that other users on the landscape and that they had needs as well. Users want to work together and

are looking for a forum. Also acknowledgment that not all uses can exist on same trail corridor.

- Need for information – signage, publications and mapping. Print the information that comes out of the management planning process. The Bureau of Parks and Lands has taken this request to heart.
- Need for additional equine and bike opportunities. (Rep. Marean indicated that the equine industry has a \$364 million economic impact annually, and is rising.)
- Need for access on the south coast.
- No solid suggestions on how to deal with conflict.
- Need for “users to put their money where their mouth is”.
- Positive feedback on the efforts of the Task Force.
- All user groups were represented in both locations.
- Need for backcountry and remote experiences (multi-day and loop trails)
- Recreation important to quality of life and rural economies.
- Economic need / benefit of motorized access.
- Concept of forum important to continuing conversation.
- Consider sustainability and concept of recreational carrying capacity.
- Inventory DVD does a good job conveying information.

Malcolm Burson, facilitator, recapped the discussion as follows:

- Managing information for a visually oriented society is important.
- Review concepts of carrying capacity and sustainability.
- Quality of life important.
- Different values for different uses.

**III. Malcolm Burson introduced the members of the subcommittee responsible for drafting the *Findings, Commitments and Recommendations* document, recapped the process to date and outlined goals for today. (Members include Sally Stockwell, George Smith, Tim Glidden, Bruce Kidman, Walter Graff, Karen Woodsum )**

- Goal for today is to determine the thoughts of the entire Task Force and outline the process for compiling the report to the Governor.
- Members of the subcommittee describe the process to date as terrific with many meaningful contributions from all members.
- The process encouraged participants to explore meanings and others thoughts and as a result they were able to work past places that had the potential to be incendiary.

**General comments from the Task Force and others present include:**

- Task Force is encouraged to think about cultural identity and what will be passed to the next generation.
- Search and Rescue burden is only on the Department of Inland, Fisheries & Wildlife.
- Buffer zones should be determined on a case by case basis and not be a set distance.

**Comments specific to the document will be reflected in the revised document, as it was reviewed and discussed item by item.**

**Chairman Jacques hopes that all members of the Task Force could sign off on the document, indicating that this is how “we will do business from now on”. This will**

**indicate to the people of Maine that the members of the Task Force are moving in a positive direction.**

- Others echoed the chair's comments and stated that it will signal openness to others and illustrate that a less confrontive way to agree can be achieved, thereby encouraging all groups to come to the table and support the work of the Task Force.
- There may be ceremonial signing of the document at some point, following the submission of the report to the Governor.
- It will be important for all signatories to uphold their commitment.
- The work of the Task Force indicated that the members understand that all may not always agree on issues, but agree to proceed respectfully.

**IV. After reviewing the entire *Findings, Commitments and Recommendations* document, Malcolm provided final instructions for ensuring agreement and moving forward. Specifically, he provided an opportunity for members to share final comments and encouraged them to share the document with their constituencies.**

**The entire Task Force was in agreement that the process worked well, particularly through the facilitation of Malcolm, and that great progress was made.**