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LAND FOR
MAINE'S FUTURE

STRONGER
THAN EVER

Companion report to the
Government Evaluation Act
Investigative Report

January 26, 2016

By The Land For Maine's Future Coalition



Land For Maine's Future Coalition

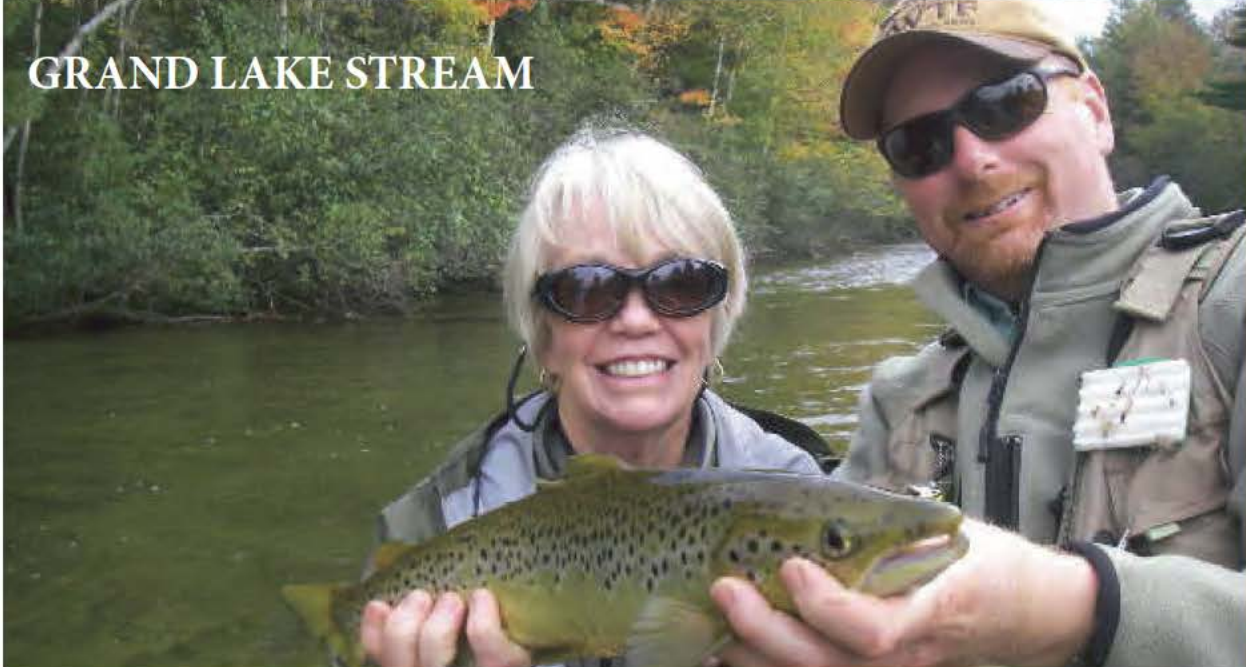
ELEVATE

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CUTLER COAST



GRAND LAKE STREAM



RUMFORD WHITECAP



COVER:
CLAMMER ON
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary.....	1-3
LMF – Strong Governance, Professionalism & Transparency.....	4-5
LMF – A Good Return on Investment Statewide.....	6-7
LMF – A Good Deal for Local Communities.....	8
LMF – Supports Rural Fishing, Farming, Forestry, Sporting, Recreation and Tourism Jobs.....	9-11
LMF – In Their Own Words: Why Local Mainers Say LMF Is Good for Their Community.....	11-20
Conclusion.....	21
Appendices.....	22-40
I. LMF Public Board Members Official Supplemental Statement to the Governor’s Office of Policy and Management GEA Report	
II. Maine voter’s history of support for LMF bonds	
III. Members of the LMF Coalition	
IV. LMF project list by County, 1987-2015	
V. Recent polling data on Maine people’s support for LMF	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A full year of public debate and scrutiny, including an extensive, eight-month investigation¹ by the Office of Policy and Management, has left the Land for Maine's Future (LMF) program with overwhelming public support,² unanimous Legislative backing³ and moving forward with renewed momentum. LMF is stronger than ever.

The closer LMF is studied, the clearer it becomes: Land for Maine's Future is one of the most successful, popular, cost effective ways state government listens to and partners with local communities to improve economic opportunity and quality of life while guaranteeing all Mainers access for recreation and strengthening wildlife habitat.



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This is as intended. LMF was created on a nonpartisan basis in 1987 in response to the ongoing and real fear Mainers have of losing their traditional access to Maine lands. The state law creating LMF stated, *“the future social and economic well-being of the citizens of this State depends upon maintaining the quality and availability of natural areas for recreation, hunting and fishing, conservation, wildlife habitat, vital ecologic functions and scenic beauty...”*⁴

The central economic importance of LMF was also underscored in 2004 by a comprehensive joint study of LMF by the Muskie School of Public Policy and the Margaret Chase Smith Public Policy Center, which stated: *“Maine land conservation especially under LMF is rightly to be viewed as a basic infrastructure investment in the future of Maine’s environment, economy, and cultural heritage. Like our rail or highway systems, it is a foundation upon which coming generations of Maine people will build their economy and culture, to reflect Maine values, needs, priorities, and diversity.”*⁵

This “Stronger Than Ever” report presents the facts about LMF, based on the Office of Policy and Management report⁶, LMF’s recent Biennial Report⁷ to the Legislature, and other independent research and interviews with state and local leaders around Maine who have direct experience with LMF projects.

1 Christopher Cousins, [“LePage says he has ordered investigation of Land for Maine’s Future,”](#) *Bangor Daily News*, May 29, 2015.

2 See Appendix V, “Support for Releasing Bonds to Fund Land for Maine’s Future Program” memo on LMF Coalition’s bipartisan October 2015 poll showing 79% support for releasing voter-approved LMF bond funds.

3 Unanimous Maine House of Representatives vote, January 12, 2016 ([Rollcall vote #466, 147-0](#)) and unanimous Maine Senate vote, January 21, 2016 ([Rollcall vote#471, 34-0](#))

4 Land for Maine’s Future, [Supporting Rural Economies Through Land Conservation in Maine](#) report, November 2010, p.8.

5 Edmund S. Muskie School of Public Service, University of Southern Maine and Margaret Chase Smith Public Policy Center at the University of Maine, [The Land for Maine’s Future Program: Increasing The Return on Sound Public Investment](#) report, January 2004, p.2.

6 Office of Policy and Management, [Government Evaluation Act Report to the Joint Standing Committee on Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry](#), December 18, 2015.

7 Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry, [Land for Maine’s Future, Biennial Report to the Maine Legislature](#), January 2015.

Here are the highlights:

- It is important to note, after an intense eight-month investigation and thorough scrutiny of the 28-year record of the LMF program, involving over 300 projects, the Office of Policy and Management report found:
 - Nothing improper, inappropriate, unethical or untoward about LMF;
 - No suggestion that local communities' tax bases were adversely impacted by LMF;
 - No suggestion that any LMF appraisal or purchase price was anything other than appropriate;
 - No suggestion that LMF benefits only the wealthy.
- **LMF has strong, professional and transparent governance.** LMF's entire governance and grant-making process are professional, open to the public, subject to public review and comment, regularly reported on in accordance with statutes and available to any citizen online at www.maine.gov/dacf/lmf.
- **LMF delivers a 3 to 1 return on investment.** According to the most recent LMF Biennial Report, for every \$1 in state money invested in land conservation through the Land for Maine's Future program there are \$3 in additional investments by project partners⁸, providing what the comprehensive 2004 LMF study called "*a significant return on the investment of public funds.*"⁹
- **LMF delivers \$11 in economic benefits for every \$1 invested.** According to a comprehensive 2012 study by the Trust for Public Land every \$1 invested in LMF returns \$11 in direct economic activity and benefits (clean water, flood control, air pollution removal) to the Maine economy.¹⁰
- **LMF benefits local taxpayers in communities across Maine.** Nothing in the Governor's Office of Policy and Management report suggests the LMF program hurts the tax base of local communities or causes increased costs for local taxpayers. To the contrary, research has shown that LMF and land conservation provide benefits to municipal budgets and local taxpayers.¹¹
- **LMF benefits Maine working waterfronts and fishing jobs:** According to the most recent LMF Biennial Report to the Legislature, land conservation through the LMF program has protected 24 working waterfront access projects in six Maine counties over the last 9 years.¹² According to Working Waterfront Access Protection Program data, as of December 9, 2015 LMF has helped 1,280 Maine fishing families and 637 fishing vessels.¹³

8 Maine Dept. ACF, [LMF Biennial Report](#), p.8.

9 Muskie School of Public Service, Margaret Chase Smith Public Policy Center [report](#), p.8.

10 The Trust for Public Land, [Return on the Investment in Land for Maine's Future](#) report, February 2012, p.1.

11 Maine Coast Heritage Trust, "[The Public Benefits of Conserved Lands](#)" report, 2005.

12 Maine Dept. ACF, [LMF Biennial Report](#), p.37.

13 Coastal Enterprises, Inc. (CEI), Working Waterfront Access Protection Program data as of December 9, 2015.

- **LMF benefits Maine working farms and farm jobs:** One of the rationales for creation of LMF was the rapid loss of farmland in Maine. A comprehensive joint study by the Muskie School of Public Policy and the Margaret Chase Smith Public Policy Center found *“conversion of rural land has happened faster in Maine than nationally, increasing by 29% between 1992 and 1997 compared to 18% nationwide.”*¹⁴ According to the most recent LMF Biennial report to the Legislature, land conservation through LMF has made a difference for farmers all over the state. Over 28 years, local leaders have come together to leverage bond funds and private investment to complete 40 LMF farmland projects across ten Maine counties.¹⁵
- **LMF benefits Maine’s recreation and traditional sporting economy and jobs:** The impetus for creating the LMF program came out of a 1986 commission that was established to protect and strengthen Maine’s outdoor recreation industry. The commission was called *“The Governor’s Special Commission on Outdoor Recreation in Maine.”* And, according to the Muskie School of Public Policy and the Margaret Chase Smith Public Policy Center study: *“Opportunities for public access to private land are diminishing, as well. The vast turnover and subdivision of properties throughout Maine threaten the traditional access enjoyed by the public for recreational activities, at a time when the demand for outdoor recreational opportunities is on the rise.”*¹⁶ As stated in the 2015 LMF Biennial Report, 200 completed Land for Maine’s Future projects spread across Maine’s 16 counties have been an essential tool in preserving Maine sportsmen and women’s access to over 570,000 acres of land over the past three decades.¹⁷
- **LMF benefits Maine’s forest products industry and working forest jobs:** LMF and working forest conservation easements are crucial tools for strengthening Maine’s forested land base, its forest products industry and the jobs they create. LMF is a leader in keeping working forestlands working. It has *helped to conserve more than 250,000 acres of working forestland.*¹⁸ And, a 2010 Maine State Planning Office study of working forest conservation easements related to the Forest Legacy Program (representing only one fourth of the total working forest lands in Maine operating under conservation easements) found that those conserved lands supported 2,200 jobs and \$170 million of Gross State Product.¹⁹ The Muskie-Margaret Chase Smith study found the *“use of easement purchases has increased dramatically as a way of protecting important public values while displacing the minimum of private ownership interests.”*²⁰
- **Mainers strongly support LMF:** Mainers have voted overwhelmingly in favor of LMF bonds six times – in 1987, 1999, 2005, 2007, 2010 and 2012. (See Appendix II)

For all of these reasons, despite long delays in releasing voter-approved LMF funds and the expiration of the 2010 bonds, LMF is moving forward *stronger than ever*.

14 Muskie School of Public Service, Margaret Chase Smith Public Policy Center [report](#), p.24-25.

15 Maine Dept. ACF, [LMF Biennial Report](#), p.37.

16 Muskie School of Public Service, Margaret Chase Smith Public Policy Center [report](#), p.11 and 18.

17 Maine Dept. ACF, [LMF Biennial Report](#), p.37.

18 Land for Maine’s Future Coalition, [Working Forests](#) (<http://www.landformainesfuture.org/about-lmf/working-forests/>).

19 Land for Maine’s Future, [Supporting Rural Economies](#) report, November 2010, p.20.

20 Muskie School of Public Service, Margaret Chase Smith Public Policy Center [report](#), p.28.

The publicly stated rationale for the eight-month investigation of LMF by the Office of Policy and Management was to “ensure all guidelines pertaining to the LMF bond process have been followed” and find out “if (these LMF projects) are legitimate.”²¹

On behalf of our coalition of over 175 organizations who work on land conservation and deal with both the LMF staff and LMF Board of Directors regularly, we would like to state for the record that in our experience both the LMF staff and Members of the Board of Directors are hardworking people of the highest integrity. They are tremendously conscientious about following the letter and intent of the law and proud of the work LMF does on behalf of all Maine people. We believe they should be thanked for their service, especially the current public members of the Board who have given hundreds of hours on a volunteer basis.

What did the GEA Report have to say after its thorough investigation? Because LMF involves a competitive application process and significant sums of public money, and because real estate appraisals and transactions are not an exact science, LMF has always been rigorous about following a professional and transparent process. The Office of Policy and Management GEA Report²² notes the following safeguards, professional processes and public oversight practices that are in place at every possible step of LMF’s work (GEA Report page numbers noted):

- The LMF Board of Directors is made up of three State Agency Commissioners (Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry; Marine Resources; and Inland Fisheries and Wildlife) plus six public citizens who are appointed by the Governor, appear before the ACF Committee as nominees, and are approved by the Senate. By statute, each public board member “must be selected for their knowledge of the State’s natural resources and landscape, and their demonstrated commitment to land conservation.” (p.4)
- Every LMF Board meeting is public and the agenda for and notes from every meeting are posted online. (p.11)
- Every potential project requesting LMF funding must fill out the same detailed application, the workbook, which is published online. (p.23)
- Every potential LMF project goes through a numeric scoring process by the Board based on a standard set of criteria based on the legislative intent established for bond funds and the LMF program. (p.24)
- Importantly, when it comes to ensuring fair market value for any potential LMF property, “all LMF projects are required to obtain an independent appraisal prepared by a state-certified appraiser and consistent with the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practice.” The appraisal report is reviewed by the LMF Board’s Appraisal Oversight Committee. After review – and often dialogue and revisions by a potential project’s applicant – the Appraisal Oversight Committee presents its recommendations to the full Board of Directors at a public meeting. The full Board votes to accept or reject the appraisal amount in public, after discussion. (p.25)

21 Cousins, [Bangor Daily News](#), May 29, 2015.

22 Office of Policy and Management, [GEA Report](#), December 18, 2015.

- All local public officials and area legislators are notified in advance regarding any potential project in the area they represent along with notice regarding all opportunities for public input. (p.11)
- Before any deal is final, LMF publishes public notice (via newspaper and other avenues) at least ten days in advance informing the community of its “Intent to Purchase” to allow time for any citizen to express concerns or ask questions. (p.11)
- By statute, LMF is required to get “the approval of elected municipal officials when property representing more than 1% of a municipality’s state valuation is considered for acquisition.” A similar provision applies to counties if the properties being acquired are in unorganized townships. (p.11)
- All land trusts and municipalities that receive public LMF dollars are required to file annual “project agreement monitoring reports” to ensure the property is being used in accordance with agreed standards, including public access. (p.17)
- LMF is required to submit a detailed Biennial Report to the Legislature accounting for every public dollar spent and how funding decisions line up with legislative intent for voter-approved bonds. (p.19)

After an eight-month investigation to look into the “legitimacy” of the LMF process and projects selected for funding, the GEA Report notes all of these rigorous safeguards and did not raise a single issue or question regarding the governance of LMF, the professionalism of its staff and Board of Directors or the valuation of any one of hundreds of projects reviewed and approved since 1987.



The Office of Policy and Management or GEA report was undertaken after many months of comments and suggestions by the Governor that LMF investments were not a good deal for Maine taxpayers.²³ The GEA report itself, after an exhaustive eight-month investigation, raises no such concerns and in fact it confirms earlier research that LMF delivers \$3 dollars in additional investment for every \$1 in voter-approved bond funding. Additional research shows LMF delivers \$11 in total economic activity and benefits for every \$1 dollar invested.

LMF Direct Return on Investment is 3 to 1:

According to the most recent LMF Biennial Report, for every \$1 in public money invested in land conservation through the Land for Maine's Future program there are \$3 in additional investments by project partners,²⁴ providing what the Muskie School-Margaret Chase Smith Public Policy Center report called "*a significant return on the investment of public funds.*"²⁵

The Governor's GEA report acknowledges the \$3-to-\$1 ROI reported by LMF and suggests that there may be an opportunity to better track or categorize *where* the additional investments are coming from, noting "*it may not be readily determined the degree to which state bond funds are leveraging private funds, federal funds, in-kind contributions, or even state funds from other programs or agencies.*"²⁶

State and Federal Law Have Long Recognized the Many Public Benefits of Conservation:

In addition to direct economic benefits, conservation efforts like LMF have long been encouraged under state and federal law because of other important public benefits. Both state and federal law establish rigorous "public benefit" standards that guide any and all work when it comes to land conservation.

Maine real estate law says that no property gets a conservation easement without "*...imposing limitations or affirmative obligations the purposes of which include retaining or protecting natural, scenic or open space values of real property; assuring its availability for agricultural, forest, recreational or open space use; protecting natural resources; or maintaining or enhancing air or water quality of real property.*"²⁷

Federal Internal Revenue Service standards are rigorous as well and require each and every conservation easement transaction be in one of four areas of "qualified purpose" including: preservation of land for recreation or education; protection of natural habitat; open space; and preservation of historically important land. The IRS also requires that any deal meet "significant public benefits."²⁸

23 Kevin Miller, "[LePage agrees to release \\$5 million in land conservation bonds, criticizes lawmakers,](#)" *Portland Press Herald*, December 14, 2015.

24 Maine Dept. ACF, [LMF Biennial Report](#), p.8.

25 Muskie School of Public Service, Margaret Chase Smith Public Policy Center [report](#), p.8.

26 Office of Policy and Management, [GEA Report](#), December 18, 2015, p.i.

27 Title 33, sec. 476 et seq.

28 [26 U.S. Code Section 170 \(h\)](#)

Overall Economic Benefit of LMF is \$11 for every \$1 invested:

In 2012, the Trust for Public Land (TPL) completed a study of the direct and indirect economic benefits of LMF entitled “Return on the Investment in Land for Maine’s Future.” The report concluded that every one dollar invested in LMF returns \$11 in direct economic activity and other economic benefits including clean water, flood control, air pollution removal and healthy wildlife habitat.²⁹

Clean water is just one of many tangible examples from the TPL analysis. The U.S. Clean Water Act establishes safe water standards and reporting requirements to protect all of us. If a community’s water does not meet those standards that community will likely need to spend millions to build or upgrade a water filtration plant and consumers will pay higher water utility bills to fund, power and maintain those facilities. Maine has 13 communities where the water supply is so well filtered naturally by conserved watershed land that they qualify for an EPA “Filtration Avoidance Determination” – meaning those communities do not need to build water filtration facilities. One example cited is Sebago Lake, where LMF has helped conserve land. Sebago provides clean drinking water to 200,000 Mainers in the Portland region.³⁰ In fact, a 2013 economic assessment by the University of Southern Maine concluded that protecting the land around Sebago “could save over \$110 million in comparison with building a new filtration plant.”³¹

The overwhelming body of research, including the Office of Policy and Management’s GEA Report, confirms that Land for Maine’s Future delivers clear, measurable value for every dollar Maine voters have approved for investment in the program.



Conserved land in Auburn saves community \$30 million.

A specific example of tangible, local benefits of LMF and land conservation efforts involves Auburn. Water District Superintendent Normand Lamie said the following regarding his community’s land conservation efforts: “*That cost (of land protection) is miniscule compared with the alternative: constructing a water filtration plant would require a \$30 million capital investment and \$1.5 million in annual operating costs.*”¹

1 Maine Coast Heritage Trust report, p.11.

29 The Trust for Public Land [report](#), p.1.

30 The Trust for Public Land [report](#), p.10.

31 Charles S. Colgan, PHD, David Yakovlev, MCPD, Samuel B. Merrill, PHD, [An Assessment of the Economics of Natural and Built Infrastructure for Water Resources in Maine](#), May 2013, p.4 and 27-28.

The eight-month investigation by the Office of Policy and Management included an “inventory (of) all LMF projects since the start of the program, looking toward possible policy changes that would help ensure funds were being spent efficiently and fairly.”³² Nowhere in the GEA Report or its recommendations is there any conclusion or suggestion that LMF investments have a negative impact on local, municipal budgets or taxpayers.

A comprehensive study by Maine Coast Heritage Trust, however, did look into the question. Among the conclusions of their 2005 report *“The Public Benefits of Conserved Lands”*³³, were the following facts:

- Broad economic benefits for local communities. As discussed more in the next section of this report, the MCHT study details how LMF and land conservation support jobs that are critical to local communities across Maine, including fishing, farming, forestry, recreation and tourism. This economic activity supports the tax bases of local communities throughout Maine.
- Studies prove conserved lands often cost communities less than developed land. Far from costing local municipalities tax revenues, *“protected lands...can save municipalities money because they don’t require services such as water, sewer and schools.”*³⁴
- Conservation projects rarely impact local taxpayers. *“Conservation projects rarely have a major impact on other property owners in town, because most protected lands already had low tax valuations (through enrollment in the State’s Tree Growth or Farm and Open Space tax programs).”*³⁵
- Dozens of Maine communities view undeveloped land as “best tax break a town has.” Noting an example from Bowdoinham, where local taxpayers opted to purchase development rights to conserve land after realizing they would pay more for a developed property, then Town Selectman George Christopher said *“Undeveloped land is the best tax break a town has.”* The 2005 study notes *“more than two dozen Maine towns have reached a similar conclusion, investing in land conservation through municipal bonds and other measures.”*³⁶
- Conserved land is a “marketing tool” for local communities and “raises property values.” Citing studies by the University of Maine and surveys of CEOs nationally, the MCHT report notes how important “quality of life for employees” is when businesses are deciding where to locate. Marcel Polak, a real estate broker speaking about the local impact of a Bethel conservation project, said: *“There’s no doubt that conserved land is a marketing tool for the community, and that proximity to natural lands significantly increases property values.”*³⁷

32 Scott Thistle, [“LePage’s bond stance puts Auburn mayor in tough spot,”](#) *Sun Journal*, July 15, 2015.

33 Maine Coast Heritage Trust, [“The Public Benefits of Conserved Lands”](#) report, 2005.

34 Maine Coast Heritage Trust [report](#), p.6.

35 Maine Coast Heritage Trust [report](#), p.6.

36 Maine Coast Heritage Trust [report](#), p.6

37 Maine Coast Heritage Trust [report](#), p.14-15.

LMF - SUPPORTS RURAL FISHING, FARMING, FORESTRY, SPORTING, RECREATION AND TOURISM JOBS

Another rationale for investing staff time and resources in an investigation by the Office of Policy and Management was the idea that only “wealthy” Mainers were benefiting from Land for Maine’s Future.³⁸

After an eight-month review, the final GEA Report does not include any research to illustrate this claim, nor any recommendation to correct it. In fact, the GEA Report states:

“The Land for Maine’s Future program serves a wide range of constituencies. Along with the general public, the program has specific constituencies that include: landowners, woodland owners, farmers, commercial fishermen, and other private citizens; hunters, anglers, boaters, motorized and non-motorized outdoor recreation enthusiasts, and other recreationists; guides, outfitters, trappers and a wide range of other citizens working in the tourism industry whose livelihood benefits from access to conserved land; local land trusts and nonprofit conservation organizations; city, town, and county governments; and state. A key constituency is the conservation-minded, private landowner. The program’s success rests on the willingness of private landowners to sell their properties or their development interests.”³⁹ (emphasis added)

Data from the most recent LMF Biennial Report (below), which is also included in the GEA Report, makes it very clear that since its creation in 1987, LMF has supported 317 projects protecting more than 589,000 acres of land benefiting conservation, recreation, water access, farmland and working waterfront properties in all 16 Maine counties.⁴⁰

County	Conservation & Recreation		Water Access		Farmland		Working Waterfront		Totals	
	#	Acres	#	Acres	#	Acres	#	Acres	#	ACRES
Androscoggin	7	2,927	3	32	5	679	0	0	15	3,638
Aroostook	8	6,669	2	12	0	0	0	0	10	6,681
Cumberland	31	7,684	6	309	10	3512	3	3	50	11,495
Franklin	10	40,045	1	1	0	0	0	0	11	40,046
Hancock	14	47,175	7	36	3	409	1	1	24	47,621
Kennebec	5	7,251	4	40	5	1184	0	0	14	8,475
Knox	9	669	0	0	2	242	8	6	19	917
Lincoln	11	1,304	2	7	1	92	5	27	19	1,430
Oxford	14	10,531	7	236	0	0	0	0	21	10,767
Penobscot	11	16,907	4	8	0	0	0	0	13	16,915
Piscataquis	8	271,290	3	57	0	0	0	0	11	271,347
Sagadahoc	7	2,610	1	4	4	560	0	0	12	3,174
Somerset	5	63,919	4	168	0	0	0	0	9	64,087
Waldo	7	1,214	2	2	5	818	0	0	14	2,034
Washington	31	83,847	8	49	1	1523	5	4	45	85,423
York	24	14,318	0	0	4	699	1	1	29	15,018
Totals	202	578,358	54	961	40	9,716	23	42	317	589,064

The table above represents the entire LMF portfolio from 1987-2015 (Source: LMF as of 10/19/2015)

38 Kevin Miller, [Portland Press Herald](#), December 14, 2015.

39 Governor’s Office of Policy and Management, [GEA Report](#), December 18, 2015, p.20.

40 Maine Dept. ACF, [LMF Biennial Report](#), p.37 and Governor’s Office of Policy and Management, [GEA Report](#), p.17.

LMF benefits Maine working waterfronts and fishing jobs: As noted in the GEA Report, the Working Waterfront Access Protection Program (WWAPP) administered as part of LMF is aimed at protecting “strategically significant working waterfront properties whose continued availability to commercial fisheries businesses is essential to the long-term future of this economic sector.”⁴¹ According to the most recent LMF Biennial Report (above), LMF has *protected 24 working waterfront access projects in six Maine counties over the last 9 years*⁴². According to the most recent WWAPP data from Coastal Enterprises, Inc. (CEI), as of December 9, 2015 *LMF has helped 1,280 Maine fishing families and 637 fishing vessels.*⁴³

LMF benefits Maine working farms and farm jobs: One of the rationales for creation of LMF was the rapid loss of farmland in Maine, or as the GEA report states, “*Since its establishment, the preservation of Maine farmlands has been a core principle of LMF and was listed in the enacting statute in 1987.*”⁴⁴ A comprehensive joint study in 2004 by the Muskie School of Public Policy and the Margaret Chase Smith Public Policy Center found “*conversion of rural land has happened faster in Maine than nationally, increasing by 29% between 1992 and 1997 compared to 18% nationwide.*”⁴⁵ According to LMF Biennial report data above, LMF has made a difference for farmers all over the state. Over 28 years, local leaders have come together to leverage bond funds and private investment to complete 40 LMF farmland projects across ten Maine counties.⁴⁶

LMF benefits Maine’s recreation and traditional sporting economy and jobs: The whole idea for creating the LMF program came from a 1986 commission established to protect and strengthen Maine’s outdoor recreation industry. The commission was called “*The Governor’s Special Commission on Outdoor Recreation in Maine.*” According to the 2004 Muskie School-Margaret Chase Smith Public Policy Center study: “*Opportunities for public access to private land are diminishing, as well. The vast turnover and subdivision of properties throughout Maine threaten the traditional access enjoyed by the public for recreational activities, at a time when the demand for outdoor recreational opportunities is on the rise.*”⁴⁷ Per the 2015 LMF Biennial Report, just over 200 completed Land for Maine’s Future projects spread across Maine’s 16 counties have been an essential tool in preserving Maine sportsmen and women’s access to over 570,000 acres of land over the past three decades.⁴⁸

41 Governor’s Office of Policy and Management, [GEA Report](#), December 18, 2015, p.34.

42 Maine Dept. ACF, [LMF Biennial Report](#), p.37 and Governor’s Office of Policy and Management, [GEA Report](#), p.17.

43 Coastal Enterprises, Inc. (CEI), Working Waterfront Access Protection Program data as of December 9, 2015.

44 Office of Policy and Management, [GEA Report](#), December 18, 2015, p.27.

45 Muskie School of Public Service, Margaret Chase Smith Public Policy Center [report](#), p.24-25.

46 Maine Dept. ACF, [LMF Biennial Report](#), p.37 and Governor’s Office of Policy and Management, [GEA Report](#), p.17.

47 Muskie School of Public Service, Margaret Chase Smith Public Policy Center [report](#), p.11 and 18.

48 Maine Dept. ACF, [LMF Biennial Report](#), p.37 and Governor’s Office of Policy and Management, [GEA Report](#), p.17.

LMF benefits Maine’s forest products industry and working forest jobs: LMF and working forest conservation easements have become critically important tools for maintaining the Maine forest products industry and working forest jobs. LMF has been a leader in keeping working forestlands working. It has helped to conserve more than 250,000 acres of working forestland.⁴⁹ And, a 2010 LMF study of working forest conservation easements related to the Forest Legacy Program (representing only one fourth of the total working forest lands in Maine operating under conservation easements) found that those conserved lands supported 2,200 jobs and \$170 million of Gross State Product.⁵⁰ The Muskie-Margaret Chase Smith study found the *“use of easement purchases has increased dramatically as a way of protecting important public values while displacing the minimum of private ownership interests.”*⁵¹

Again, we have another example where eight months of scrutiny has strengthened LMF. When the idea LMF “only benefits the wealthy” is examined, the facts show us hundreds of communities across Maine who have benefited. We find over a thousand fishing families and 637 fishing vessels who have benefited. We find 40 farms scattered across 10 counties that have benefited. We find thousands of hunters, fisherman, Maine Guides, recreation and tourism businesses across the state that have benefited from protecting their access to over 570,000 acres of land. And we find 250,000 acres of working forestland continuing to support the forest products industry because of LMF.

IN THEIR OWN WORDS: WHY LOCAL MAINERS SAY LMF IS GOOD FOR THEIR COMMUNITY

Finally, beyond the data, a year of discussion, delays and public attention has lead Mainers in communities across the state to consider how LMF has helped their own communities, supported their livelihoods, helped their neighbors and guaranteed their access to Maine’s great natural places. Here are some of those stories from interviews with people across Maine.

49 Land for Maine’s Future Coalition, [Working Forests](http://www.landformainesfuture.org/about-lmf/working-forests/) (<http://www.landformainesfuture.org/about-lmf/working-forests/>).

50 Land for Maine’s Future, [Supporting Rural Economies](#) report, November 2010, p.20.

51 Muskie School of Public Service, Margaret Chase Smith Public Policy Center [report](#), p.28.

Leavitt Plantation, York County - Working Forest and Recreational Use

Nestled in rural Parsonsfield is the largest contiguous block of forested land in York County. The 8,647-acre parcel runs from Parsonsfield to the New Hampshire border. For decades, the land has been managed as a working forest.

In 2001, faced with the very real possibility that the investment landowner was to sell the land for subdivision, members of the local community in concert with The Nature Conservancy and the Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands, secured private and Federal funding along with Land for Maine's Future funding to purchase a conservation easement for the property.

The project enjoyed broad support from the local citizens and the town government; they knew the importance of preserving this precious property. Conserving Leavitt Plantation was so important that the town's citizens voted to contribute \$50,000 of local taxpayer funds to support the project.

Today, the land continues to be traditionally harvested and provides jobs to local people and is open for the public for recreational uses such as hunting, fishing and snowmobiling.



“This project is a win/win/win/win. The forest continues to be harvested commercially which provides jobs for local people; the land stays on the property tax rolls of the Town, the land is forever open for public recreational use and the conservation values of the land are retained for all future generations.”

Jack Erler, Parsonsfield resident

“More and more property owners are shutting down the land. That is why this property is so important. This is my little piece of ‘No-Man’s Land.’ It’s just forest. I snowmobile and I come for walks with my grandchildren. We don’t have to drive hours to get to a secluded place in northern Maine. We got it right here.

We’re not rich people so we do things that don’t cost money – and I’ll tell you, you can’t beat the beauty of this place. You see amazing wildlife and because the trails are open, you can travel far. I’m grateful it’s here.”

John Lambert, local resident and avid snowmobiler

Johnson's Wharf, Washington County - Working Waterfront

Victor Trafford owns one of the largest indoor lobster pounds in Maine. The once defunct sardine factory provides nearly 200 fishermen a full service buying center for lobster, crab, clams, periwinkles and scallops.

The deep water pier allows for safe unloading of the fishermen's catch.

Permanently secured as working waterfront with the help of LMF funds, Johnson's Wharf also hosts an inn and a restaurant. Locals also use it as a retreat center for kayak and bike rentals.



"We are proud of the investments we've made at Johnson's Wharf. LMF funding allowed us to resurrect the old sardine factory and turn it into a place for people to work, play and live."

Victor Trafford, owner Johnson's Wharf

"Johnson's Wharf is a huge asset to the Lubec community. It has secured water access to the hundreds of fisherman in the area and has turned an old run down building into an attractive place where people can dine and stay."

John Sutherland, Lubec Town Manager

"It is definitely a positive thing to have The Wharf here. It's good for the town, good for the wrinklers, good for those working on the ocean."⁵²

Caleb Brown, Lubec fisherman

52 Sharon Kiley Mack, "[Old sardine factory gets makeover](#)," *Bangor Daily News*, August 7, 2009.

Just off Route 202 in Lewiston, winding behind Marden's Department Store is the David Rancourt River Preserve. It is named for the Androscoggin County Sheriff Deputy who tragically lost his life in the river while serving the community.

In 2006, instead of selling the 14-acre property to Atlantic Development, The Lewiston City Council agreed to authorize the City Administrator to move forward on a transaction to sell a parcel of city owned property to Androscoggin Land Trust. Later in 2006 the LMF Board voted to allocate Maine Waters Fund monies to purchase the parcel from the City of Lewiston.

The preserve currently is used by residents at River Valley Village and other citizens and office dwellers from downtown Lewiston. It has great trails for hiking and biking and increases access to the river for boating and recreational fishing. The beaches are a great place for paddlers to stop and have a picnic, or to launch their boat.

Because of funds from the LMF program, the property will be maintained in its substantially natural and undeveloped state.

"An urban forest can have hidden benefits including decreased storm water, increased property values, increased employee satisfaction due to increased recreational opportunities. The property provides local communities and visitors a scenic area to do light recreation conveniently located right at the heart of one of Lewiston's most urban areas."

Deb Charest, Androscoggin Land Trust

"The reality is there isn't a lot of public green space in Lewiston. The City is working to put in trails and connectors so that people will have places to exercise and enjoy nature. The David Rancourt Preserve is one such place. It is a great amenity for the City."

Ed Barrett, Administrator, City of Lewiston





In 1994, Crystal Spring Farm, a 320-acre farm one and a half miles from downtown Brunswick was on the brink of being developed into house lots. With wide community support and involvement, a dedicated group of volunteers came together to preserve 160 acres. In 2004, the remaining 160 acres faced the same fate. Again, the community rallied and with funds from the LMF program, they were able to preserve the historic farm.

Today, Crystal Spring Farm is an important and proud part of the Brunswick community. The working farm is home to one of the largest CSA programs in the state and it hosts a farmers' market of 40 vendors that brings 2,500 to 3,000 people to the farm each Saturday from May to November. The farm's Community Garden produces food for the local food pantry and provides plots for 80 community members. In addition the farm is popular for the popular public trail system, picking wild blueberries and as the location for an outdoor community labyrinth.

"This working farm provides great community benefit. We have thousands of people visit the farm to purchase from local farmers at the market, we have people who come to walk our trails and because the farm is a business, we pay taxes just like everyone else."

Angela Twitchell, Brunswick Topsham Land Trust

"It's been fun to see it become and provide an outlet where small businesses, small farms can actually begin to make an economic impact. Not only in their business, but in our community."⁵³

Tom Settlemire, Professor Emeritus of the Biology and Chemistry Departments at Bowdoin College

Lakeside Orchard, Kennebec County - Working Farm

Lakes Side Orchard has been producing apples since the 1870's. The farm once consisted of 5,000 acres; today it is 189 acres with 8,000 trees. With funding from the LMF program, the farm will continue to be a working farm, paying taxes and contributing to the community for years to come.

In 2015, Lakeside employed over 40 people. The farm generates 13,000 – 18,000 bushels of apples each year. They sell thousands of dollars in local goods and are committed to purchasing supplies and materials from local vendors.

The farm hosts several festivals throughout the year, including an annual Apple Fest and a reggae festival. With its skating pond and various events, it has become a central part of the community.

“Land for Maine’s Future has been an important economic lifeline for Maine farmers. We are not rich people and the funding has allowed local leaders to come together to leverage bond funds and private investment to complete 40 farmland projects across ten Maine counties. These have been critical investments in rural economies across Maine.”

Marilyn Meyerhans, owner Lakeside Orchard Farm

“Lakeside Orchard has become very much part of the town of Manchester’s identity. There is a beneficial partnership between the town and the farm. We use it as a community gathering place. We’ve hosted the Apple Fest there for 10 years; it is a great time for families and doesn’t cost a dime to attend. We’re grateful to have the farm in our community.”

Doug Ide, Manchester resident and Apple Fest organizer



Grand Lake Stream, Washington County - Conservation/Recreational Economy

The Land for Maine's Future Program has supported three different projects in the last 15 years in interior Washington and Hancock Counties.

In particular, Grand Lake Stream, world known for its outdoor heritage and phenomenal fishing, has seen more than 340,000 acres under working forest conservation easements which prevent development and limit subdivisions.

When water access was threatened, a broad coalition of guides, sporting camp owners and fly fishermen came together to protect the resource by keeping the stream's shores undeveloped.

These conservation projects have received support from the federal Forest Legacy Program, state support through LMF, and support from numerous private foundations and individuals. In addition, in a unanimous vote in town meeting the citizens of Grand Lake Stream – year-round population of 120 – contributed \$40,000 to the West Grand Lake Community Forest.



© Dennis Welch

“This project solidified my investment in the community. The collective commitment to conservation here helped persuade the bank, too [in financing the camp], since having a pristine resource guarantees the viability of my business.”

Jeff McEvoy, Owner Weatherby's Sporting Lodge

“There is a broad recognition that economic opportunity is natural-resource based. Through the LMF projects in the region, 33,700 acres and 70 miles of lakeshore are permanently protected as community forest, all with public access. Essentially, knowing that our natural environment is always going to be here allows local business-owners to confidently invest in their tourism businesses. That's part of the reason all our LMF projects have enjoyed the strong support of the Sunrise County Economic Council, the Grand Lake Stream Chamber of Commerce, and the Grand Lake Stream Guides Association.”⁵⁴

Mark Berry, Former Executive Director, Downeast Lakes Land Trust



Minutes from downtown Norway is the 165 acre Roberts Farm Preserve that was purchased with the help of LMF funds.

There is no shortage of activities at the preserve; visitors bird watch, walk and ski the trails. There is a warming hut that is open daily and provides free access to equipment for families who couldn't otherwise afford to ski or snowshoe. The preserve also hosts after school ski programs to area students, trail races, snow shoe races, biathlons, skijors and Nordic ski clinics.

In 2011, School Administrative District 17 asked to use Roberts Farm as a site for a Garden to School Program. Students from the forestry program cleared three acres, built raised beds and a green house. Over 1,800 students have learned the ins and outs of gardening at Roberts Farm. Last summer the farm produced 10,000 pounds of food for the hungry and supported a 30-share CSA.

“The trails at Roberts Farm Preserve, located two minutes from downtown Norway are an incredible asset for the town, its residents, visitors, and children. As with our other Preserve trail systems they provide recreational assets for our entire Oxford Hills community, assets that would have never been afforded by our towns or our schools.”

Lee Dassler, Western Foothills Land Trust

“The Roberts Farm Preserve enriches Norway in so many ways. It provides a place for the local community to recreate, learn about farming and it also draws visitors from across Maine. Because of the proximity to downtown, visitors to the preserve support a variety of local businesses.”

Andrea Burns, President, Norway Downtown

Nicatous Lake, located 40 miles northeast of Bangor, is 22,370 acres of contiguous forest that also includes 30 miles of undeveloped shoreline on lakes and ponds. The forest is visited by hunters, anglers, snowmobilers and campers who want to enjoy all the area has to offer.

Nicatous is also home to loon and eagle nesting sites, six wintering deer yards and abundant fishing locations. While providing access to traditional outdoor recreation, it also supports jobs by maintaining a working forest.

In part with funds from LMF, easements were purchased from Robbins Lumber and additional land owned by International Paper. Now this beautiful area will be forever protected from development.

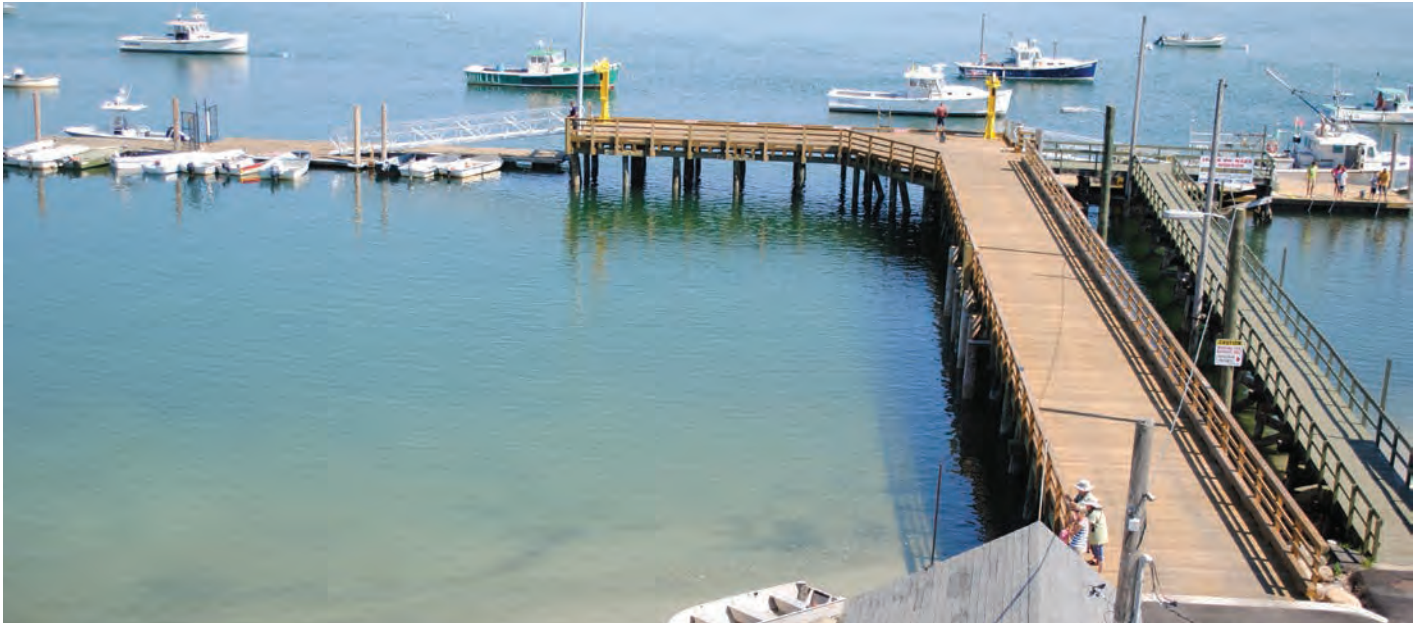
“This is one of the most beautiful places in Maine. We are glad to have protected it from development while continuing to sustainably manage the timber as it should be. It was a wonderful thing for the people of Maine; it’s protected, it provides access, it provides jobs and we continue to pay taxes on the land.”

Jimmy Robbins, Robbins Lumber

“As loggers we’re proud of the work we do. My dad used to cut in here with horses; my family has cut wood up there since the 1960’s. It has provided a livelihood for my family and for the people we employ. Access to the land is critical.”

Randy Madden, Randall Madden Trucking, Milford





Since 1971, the town pier in Scarborough, used mostly by pedestrian traffic, hindered the ability of fishermen and clam diggers to be productive and competitive with others around the state. They were only able to load and unload their boats within the three hours of deep water tidal access.

With a huge commitment and work from the town and funding from LMF, a new 14-foot wide, 220-foot long pier with hydraulic hoists was built. Today about 35 commercial fishermen, 26 commercial clam diggers and 220 recreational clam diggers use the pier.

“It’s huge...Lobstering keeps getting tougher. Our operating costs have skyrocketed. This makes our work much more efficient, much easier. Before, we could lose days of fishing because of the tide.”⁵⁵

Chris Rule, Commercial Fisherman

“Looking at other harbors and the way they do business, we were so far behind. This pier is going to save the fishermen time, and it’s going to save their backs. It gets us caught up to where some other places are.”⁵⁶

Dave Corbeau, Harbormaster and Marine Resource Officer

55 Trevor Maxwell, [“Pier reviewed: Pine Point fishermen benefit,”](#) *Portland Press Herald*, August 3, 2011.

56 Trevor Maxwell, [“Pier reviewed: Pine Point fishermen benefit,”](#) *Portland Press Herald*, August 3, 2011.

CONCLUSION

As we said at the start, a full year of intense public debate and scrutiny, including an eight-month investigation by the Office of Policy and Management, has left the Land for Maine's Future program stronger than ever. LMF today has even deeper statewide public and Legislative support and is ready to move forward with renewed momentum.

Over the course of its eight-month investigation and dialogue with the LMF staff and Board of Directors, the GEA report does discuss three suggested "emerging issues" where there may be some room for improvement, including: use of information technology; assessment and scoring of project evaluations; and how to improve public awareness and use of public lands acquired with LMF funds. We agree that these three areas could benefit from more attention. Improvements to any of these three, would make an already well-run program function at a higher level for the people of Maine.

What the GEA Report does not discuss, and what we would draw attention to is found on pages 191-194 of the 194-page report. That is where you will find the "Supplemental Statement" to the GEA Report signed and submitted by all Public Members of the LMF Board of Directors. Their complete statement is included as Appendix I of this companion report and we encourage all parties to read it in its entirety.

As a coalition of more than 175 businesses, conservationists, sportsmen and women, tourism and recreation interests and advocates who support LMF (see Appendix III), we associate ourselves with the Public Board Members' views and conclusions:

"The success of LMF has always been the result of bipartisan support of the program by the legislature and the overwhelming support of the public. Adding partisan political agendas to the functioning of this program will always jeopardize the very fundamentals of the program and its ability to objectively carry out the public mandate."⁵⁷

In closing, we are upbeat and encouraged. LMF is an extraordinary success story. Mainers from every walk of life work together to protect our state's great natural legacy and traditions in order to pass them on to future generations. Protecting that legacy has always been a unifying issue for Mainers. As the past year has shown, it still is.

LMF is stronger than ever.

We look forward to continuing to work with all parties in good faith to ensure Land for Maine's Future serves the interests of all Maine people in a transparent, predictable and dependable fashion as it has for 28 years.

57 LMF Public Board Members supplemental statement to [GEA Report](#), p.193.

- I. **LMF Public Board Members Official Supplemental Statement to the Governor's Office of Policy and Management GEA Report**
- II. **Maine voter's history of support for LMF bonds**
- III. **Members of the LMF Coalition**
- IV. **LMF Project List by County, 1987-2015**
- V. **Recent polling data on Maine people's support for LMF**

Supplemental statement of the public members of the Land for Maine's Future Board to the Governmental Evaluation Act Report to the Joint Standing Committee on Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry.

Introduction

This supplemental report is made by the public members of the Land for Maine's Future Board, who feel that the current review and examination of the LMF activities by the Office of Policy and Management may not address the current impasse and impediments to operations of the Land for Maine's Future Board. The purpose of this statement is not to take any political stand on non-LMF issues, but to express concern over long term effects on conservation efforts in the State of Maine. Conservation and public policy efforts of LMF programs are in jeopardy and, by extension, local efforts are negatively impacted.

Summary of Facts:

The main report being released clearly outlines the many accomplishments of LMF over the years: the conservation of key natural resources all across Maine that provides public access, outdoor recreation, and preservation of many scenic and important resources; the preservation of working farms to enable Maine families to continue long standing farm and lifestyle operations; the protection of working waterfront facilities that provide jobs and continuation of a vital fisheries industry in the State of Maine. These efforts have been well documented. Those and future efforts are now in jeopardy.

In 2009, \$6 million in bonds were approved by the public and in 2011, an additional \$5 million was approved by the public. After developing extensive criteria and holding workshops with the public, 32 proposals were submitted by March 2014. These requests were accompanied by proposals that met the guidelines set by conservation groups, thus furthering the wishes of the public and legislative interests. The board then spent hundreds of hours reviewing the proposals and gathering additional information in order to score and evaluate the projects. The review, in July, 2014, ultimately resulted in the allocation of \$10.4 million dollars of grants to fund 30 projects. This provided approximately 30% of the total funds necessary for various conservation, farmland, water access and working waterfront projects. Since that time and up until today, these applicants have continued with due diligence to stand ready to close on on the conservation projects according to the specifications in the grants and LMF. Many projects are ready to close and some have closed with borrowed funds due to contractual obligations, thus incurring additional costs to the applicants and the public. The inability to release approved voter bond funds for previously approved projects, is a great concern to the LMF board.

Current situation:

The public members of the LMF board feel Maine faces the most pressing emerging issues to ever affect the Land for Maine's Future program and all conservation efforts in Maine.

1. The success of LMF has always been the result of the bipartisan support of the program by the legislature and the overwhelming support of the public. Adding partisan political agendas to the functioning of this program will always jeopardize the very fundamentals of the program and its ability to objectively carry out the public mandate.

2. Freezing and eventual expiration of publicly approved bond funds create an uncertainty over the availability of public funds and trust in the word of the government to back public policy initiatives.

3. There are now legal questions as to the future availability of funding and disbursements of funds to previously approved projects - putting at risk commitments by the LMF board made under its statutory authority on behalf of the State of Maine, made in good faith. This also risks many committed matching funds from other sources.

4. The inability of LMF to operate normally has put land trusts and state agency applicants in limbo and created many issues for people trying to close on conservation projects that have taken years to put together and have incurred large project costs.

Impact and recommendations:

The following actions need to be taken to restore this program.

1. The legislature should take action to reinstate the expired bonds as soon as possible.

2. The legislature should consider legislation to increase public participation and limit political influence in LMF processes.

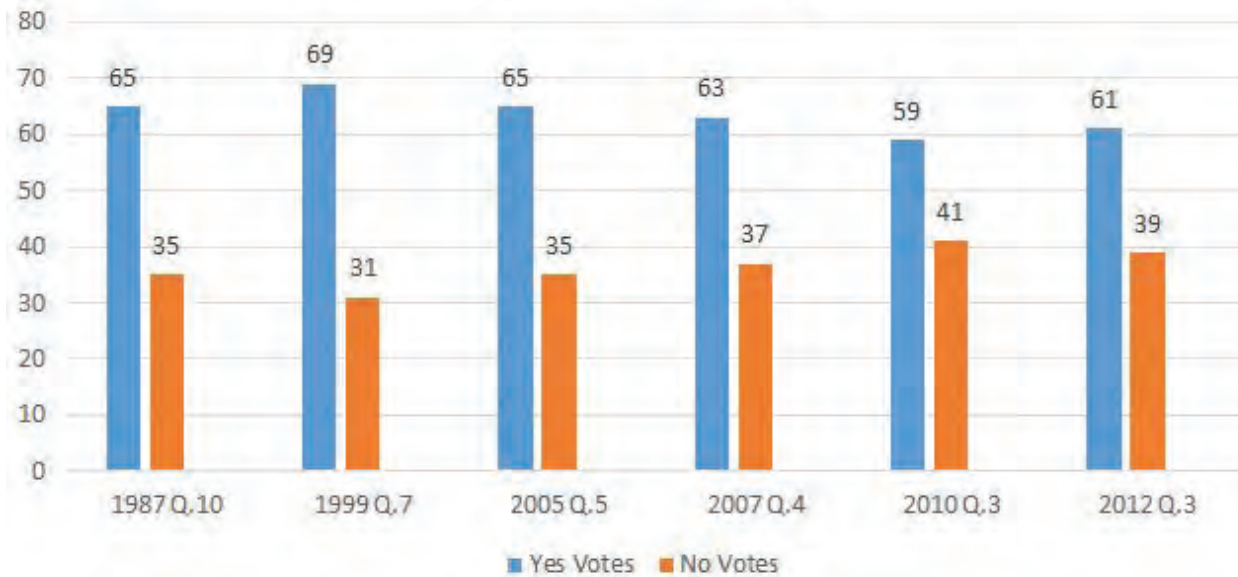
3. Efforts should be made to immediately fill vacancies on the LMF board, with due regard to the need for diversity of experience, geography, age, and gender in order to gain reaffirmation by the legislature and executive branch of support for LMF's mission.

Until such time as the LMF board can function again and proceed with closing previously approved projects, other efforts that have been identified or are being identified in the GEA report are irrelevant. The accomplishments of LMF and the impact on the State of Maine that provide access to citizens, which contribute to Maine's quality of life, are in jeopardy.

Reviewed and approved by the public members of the Land for Maine's Future Board

William Vail
James Norris
James Gorman
Ben Emery
Neil Piper

Maine Voters Support Land for Maine's Future
(% Yes vs. No Votes)



MAINE VOTERS STATEWIDE HAVE OVERWHELMINGLY SUPPORTED LMF BONDS AT THE POLLS IN SIX ELECTIONS.

	1987 Q.10	1999 Q.7	2005 Q.5	2007 Q.4	2010 Q.3	2012 Q.3
Statewide	65% win	69% win	65% win	63% win	59% win	61% win
Yes votes	246,257	282,512	259,475	171,892	331,919	418,555
No votes	133,017	128,972	140,469	100,580	227,182	270,301
Counties won	16	16	16	16	14	15

1987 Question 10 passed with 65% of the vote statewide and won in all 16 Maine counties.

1999 Question 7 passed with 69% of the vote statewide and won in all 16 Maine counties.

2005 Question 5 passed with 65% of the vote statewide and won in all 16 Maine counties.

2007 Question 4 passed with 63% of the vote statewide and won in all 16 Maine counties.

2010 Question 3 passed with 59% of the vote statewide and won in 14 Maine counties.

2012 Question 3 passed with 61% of the vote statewide and won in 15 Maine counties.

[Source: Maine Department of the Secretary of State, Bureau of Corporations, Elections and Commissions data]

MEMBER OF THE LAND FOR MAINE'S FUTURE COALITION

*(Coalition Leadership Organizations in **blue/bold**)*

Abenglow Adventure Sports	Damariscotta River Association	Harpswell Heritage Land Trust
Acadia Environmental Technology	Dead River Company	Harraseeket Inn
Acadia Mountain Guides	Deering Lumber	Hartwell House Inn
Acorn Products	Deighan Associates, Inc.	Headwaters Writing & Design
AFL-CIO	Denney Block, LLC	Hinckley Marine Insurance
Alamoosook Lodge	Dietz Associates, Inc.	Holden Land Trust
American Farmland Trust	Dirigo Capital Advisors	Home-Nest Farm
Androscoggin County Chamber of Commerce	Dirigo Management	Indian Hill Trading Post & Supermarket
Androscoggin Land Trust	Diversified Communications	Inn on the Harbor
Appalachian Mountain Club	Downeast Chapter of Maine Audubon	International Appalachian Trail – Maine Chapter
Appalachian Trail Conservancy	Downeast Creative Services	Island Heritage Trust
Architectural Skylight Company, Inc.	DownEast Drawings/Wildlife Art Gallery	Island Surveys
Atlantean Inn	Drumlin Environmental, LLC	Islesboro Islands Trust
Atlantic Oakes Resort & Conference Center	Ducks Unlimited, Inc	Izaak Walton League of America, Maine Chapter
Atlantic Salmon Federation	Dyer Goodall and Denison	Jake Maier Forestry
Bagel Works, Inc	Earth Imagery Gallery	Kennebec Estuary Land Trust
Bancroft Contracting Corporation	East Coast Greenway	Kennebec Land Trust
Bangor Savings Bank	Eastern Trail Alliance	Kennebec Tool & Die
Barton & Gingold	Environment Maine	Kennebunk Land Trust
Bicycle Coalition of Maine	Evergreen Lodge at Moosehead	Kennebunkport Conservation Trust
Biddeford & Saco Water Company	Falmouth Conservation Trust	Kezar Lake Watershed Association
Biddeford Pool Land Trust	Foothills Land Conservancy	Kieve Affective Education, Inc.
Big Pine Consulting	Forest Society of Maine	Kirn, Everett & Cameron Optometrists
BioDiversity Research Institute	Forest Stewards Guild, Maine Chapter	Kittery Land Trust
Blair Nonprofit Advisors, LLC	Forks Area Chamber of Commerce	Kittery Trading Post
Blue Hill Heritage Trust	Fossil Building Restoration	L.L. Bean
Boothbay Region Land Trust	Freeport Conservation Trust	Lake Auburn Watershed Protection Commission
Borealis Breads	Freeport KOA	Lake George Regional Park
Bowditch & Perkins Appraisal Services	Frenchman Bay Conservancy	Laudholm Trust
Bowdoin College Outing Club	Friends of Acadia	Laughing Gull Boat Charters
Brian Smith Surveying, Inc	Friends of Baxter State Park	Lewiston-Auburn Economic Growth Council
Brunswick-Topsham Land Trust	Friends of Maine State Parks	Liberty Graphics
Bulldog Camps	Friends of Merrymeeting Bay	Loon Echo Land Trust
Buxton Communications	Friends of Moosehead	Magic Falls Rafting Company
Canteen Service Co.	Friends of Peary's Eagle Island	Mahoosuc Land Trust
Cape Elizabeth Land Trust	Friends of Scarborough Marsh	Maine Appalachian Trail Land Trust
Chewonki Foundation	Full Circle Synergy School of Tai Chi Chian	Maine Association of Conservation Districts
City of Belfast	GAC Chemical Corporation	Maine Association of Planners
City of Caribou	Garden Club Federation of Maine	Maine Audubon
City of South Portland	Gary Friedmann & Associates	Maine Bank & Trust
Coastal Conservation Association of Maine	Gateway Mastering Studios, Inc	Maine Bowhunters Association
Coastal Enterprises, Inc.	Georges River Land Trust	Maine Cardiovascular Health Council
Coastal Fly Angler	Ghost Dancer Forestry	Maine Chamber of Commerce
Coastal Mountains Land Trust	Great Auk Land Trust	Maine Coast Heritage Trust
Cole Harrison Agency, Inc.	Great Pond Mountain Conservation Trust	Maine Conservation Voters
Conservation Law Foundation	Great Works Regional Land Trust	Maine Council of Churches
Correct Building Products. LLC	Greater Fort Kent Chamber of Commerce	Maine Council, Trout Unlimited
Coyote Moon	GrowSmart Maine	Maine Farmland Trust
Creative Conservation	Gulf of Maine Marine Education Association	
Curtis Thaxter	Hancock Land Company	
Damariscotta Lakes Watershed Association	Harpswell Garden Club	

Maine Guide Flyshop
Maine Innkeepers Association
Maine Island Trail Association
Maine Lakes Society
Maine Marine Trade Association
Maine Path & Paddle Guides
Maine Potato Growers
Maine Professional Guides Association
Maine Public Health Association
Maine Recreation and Park Association
Maine Rivers
Maine Small Business Alliance
Maine Snowmobile Association
Maine Sport Outfitters
Maine Sporting Camp Association
Maine Test Borings, Inc.
Maine Tourism Association
Maine Trappers Association
Maine Wilderness Guides Organization
Maine Wilderness Watershed Trust
Maine WoodNet
Maine Youth Camping Association
Maine's Scenic & Sports Photography
Maple Hill Farm Inn
MDI Water Quality Coalition
Medomak Valley Land Trust
Merrymeeting Audubon
Mid-Coast Audubon
Mid-Maine Forestry
Mount Agamenticus to the Sea Initiative
Mountain Division Alliance
National Wildlife Federation
Natural Resources Council of Maine
North America Outdoor Adventure
North Woods Ways
Northeast Wilderness Trust
Northern Forest Alliance
Northern Forest Canoe Trail
Northern Maine Development Commission
Northern Outdoors, Inc.
Not Your Mother's Garden Club
Ogunquit Conservation Commission
Old Quarry Ocean Adventures Inc.
On the Marsh Restaurant
Open Space Institute
Optometric Associates
Orono Land Trust
Pan Atlantic Consultants/SMS

Pemaquid Watershed Association
Penobscot Valley Maine Audubon

Phippsburg Land Trust
Planet Friendly Public Relations
Planning Decisions
Plum Creek Timber Company, Inc.
PNM Construction Inc.
Poland Spring Water Co
Port Lobster Company
Portland Financial Planning Group, LLC
Portland Trails
PPA, Inc.
Presque Isle Area Chamber of Commerce
Quoddy Regional Land Trust
Raft Maine Association
Rangeley Lakes Heritage Trust
Rat Drafting Services & The Rat's Nest, LLC
RE/MAX Heritage
RESTORE
Rose Bicycle
Royal River Conservation Trust
Ruffed Grouse Society
Sanford-Springvale Mousam Way Land Trust
Scarborough Land Trust
Senator Inn & Spa
Sheepscot Valley Conservation Association
Sheepscot Wellspring Land Alliance
Sierra Club, Maine Chapter
Somerset Chapter Trout Unlimited
Southern Maine Regional Planning
Commission
Spencer Pond Camps
Sportsman's Alliance of Maine
St. Francis Community
Sun Journal
Sweet Timber Frames
Tewhey Associates
The Conservation Campaign
The Greenshoe Group
The Island Inn
The Island Institute
The Marshall Inn
The Mattor Co., Inc.
The Nature Conservancy
The Science Source
The Telford Group
The Three Rivers Land Trust

The Wilderness Society
The York Land Trust
ThermoFormed Plastics of New England, LLC
Three Rivers Whitewater Inc.
Topsham Garden Club
Tower Publishing
Town of Edgecomb
Town of Kennebunkport
Town of Newry
Town of Wells
Town of York
Trust for Public Land
Tumbledown Conservation Alliance
Upper Saco Valley Land Trust
Wasco Products
Weatherby's – The Fisherman's Resort
Webb Lake Association
Wells Chamber of Commerce
Western Foothills Land Trust
Western Maine Audubon Society
Western Mountains Foundation
Whispering Pines Campground
White Pine Programs
White Wolf Inn
Will Richard Photography
Wilson Pond Camps
Windfall Outdoor Center
Windham Land Trust
Wishcamper Properties Inc.
Woodard & Curran
Wright Pierce
Write Hands Design

276 Coalition Members

Source: www.landsformainesfuture.org/the-coalition

LMF project list, 1987-2015

The following pages contain tables showing all of the projects Land for Maine's Future has supported since the program was created in 1987 and is current through January 1, 2015.

The tables that follow are publicly available on the Land For Maine's Future program website and located under the "Projects" tab.

The website address is: <http://www.maine.gov/dacf/lmf/projects.shtml>

The tables that follow include LMF projects by category:

- [Conservation and Recreation \(PDF\)](#)
- [Farmland \(PDF\)](#)
- [Water Access \(PDF\)](#)
- [Working Waterfront \(PDF\)](#)

For information [contact](#) the Land for Maine's Future Program.

LMF Completed Conversation Projects 1987-2014

LMF CONSERVATION & RECREATION 1987-2014 Completed Project Name	Year	Town	County	Acres Total	Acres Fee	Acres Ease	Agency	State Interest	Locally Held (PA)*
Dodge Point	1989	Newcastle	Lincoln	497.0	497.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
MATCH -Dodge Point	1989	Newcastle	Lincoln	2.0	2.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Shackford Head	1989	Eastport	Washington	90.0	90.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Alice Wheeler Farm	1990	Richmond	Sagadahoc	see farm	0.0	see farm	DACF-BAFRR	ease	-
Morgan Meadow	1990	Raymond	Cumberland	1,072.0	1,072.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Bradbury Mtn State Park Addition	1990	Pownal	Cumberland	82.0	82.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Kennebunk Plains	1990-1992	Kennebunk, Sanford	York	1,685.0	1,685.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Egypt Bay (MATCH)	1990	Franklin	Hancock	110.0	110.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Mount Kineo	1990	Kineo Twp	Piscataquis	800.0	800.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Sandy Point Beach	1990	Stockton Springs	Waldo	100.0	100.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Cutler Coast	1990	Cutler	Washington	2,100.0	2,100.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Tide Mill Farm	1990	Edmunds Twp	Washington	see farm	see farm	see farm	DIFW / DACF-BPL	fee/ ease	-
Commissary Point	1990	Edmunds Twp	Washington	250.0	200.0	50.0	DIFW	fee	-
Nahmakanta & Rainbow Twps	1990	Nahmakanta/Rainbow Twps	Piscataquis	29,692.0	29,692.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Androscoggin River-DOF	1990	Turner, Leeds	Androscoggin	1,972.0	1,972.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Sabattus Mountain	1990	Lovell	Oxford	90.0	90.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Little Concord Pond Addition	1990	Woodstock, Peru, Sumner	Oxford	64.0	64.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Mattawamkeag River	1990	Drew Pit	Penobscot	4,119.0	4,119.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Mattagodus Stream	1990	Kingman Twp, Webster Pit	Penobscot	1,425.0	1,425.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Little Osippee River	1990	Waterboro	York	300.0	300.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Jamie's Pond	1991	Hallwil, F Dale, Manch	Kennebec	550.0	550.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Sebago Lake Beach	1991	Raymond	Cumberland	35.0	35.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Mt Agamenticus- Paul	1991	York, S Berwick	York	144.0	144.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Mt Agamenticus- Ramsdell	1991	York, S Berwick	York	55.0	55.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Mt Agamenticus- Weare	1991	York, S Berwick	York	8.0	8.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Androscoggin River- (3 parcels)	1992-1996	Turner	Androscoggin	315.0	315.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Sabattus Mountain Addition	1992	Lovell	Oxford	87.0	87.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Aroostook Valley RR ROW	1992	Various	Aroostook	144.0	144.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee, 18 miles of railbed	-
Aroostook Valley RR ROW (Match)	1992	Various	Aroostook	11.0	11.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee, 1 mile of railbed	-
Mark Island	1992	Harpswell	Cumberland	24.0	24.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
South Lubec Sand Bar (MATCH)	1992	Lubec	Washington	12.0	12.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Forest City	1992	Forest City	Washington	536.0	525.0	11.0	DIFW	fee & ease	-
Dodge Point Inholding	1992	Newcastle	Lincoln	9.0	9.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Lake George	1992	Canaan, Skowhegan	Somerset	254.0	254.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Mt Agamenticus-Amoskeag	1992	York, S Berwick	York	266.0	266.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Salmon Brook Lake Bog	1993	Perham	Aroostook	1,857.0	1,857.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Bald Mountain	1993	Rangeley	Franklin	1,073.0	1,073.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Mt Agamenticus- Parent	1993	York, S Berwick	York	600.0	600.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Spring River Lake	1994	T105D	Hancock	7,187.0	7,187.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Spednic Lake	1994	T11R3 NBPP	Washington	849.0	19.0	830.0	DIFW	fee & ease	-
Bangor & Aroostook RR ROW	1994	Various	Aroostook	746.4	746.4	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee, 53 miles of railbed	-
Mt Agamenticus-Nowell	1994	York, S Berwick	York	67.0	19.5	47.0	DIFW	fee & ease	-
Mt Agamenticus-Ruch	1994	York, S Berwick	York	31.0	31.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Horan Head	1994	Lubec	Washington	235.0	235.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Forest City-Mud Lake	1995	Forest City	Washington	0.6	0.6	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Mount Agamenticus- Hasty	1995	South Berwick	York	9.0	9.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Grand Lake Stream	1995	T27ED BPP	Washington	271.0	163.0	108.0	DIFW	fee & ease	-
Mt Agamenticus-Moore's Falls	1995	York, S Berwick	York	292.0	292.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Birch Island, Spednic Lake	1996	Forest City	Washington	25.0	25.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Burnt & Sheep Islands	1996	North Haven, Vinalhaven	Knox	40.0	40.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
see farm	1996	Lincolntonville	Waldo	123.0	123.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Mt Agamenticus- Whicher	1996	South Berwick	York	21.8	21.8	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Wilshire Farms Cons Eas	1996	Falmouth	Cumberland	183.0	0.0	183.0	DIFW	ease	-
Back River-Lyons	1996	Arrowsic	Sagadahoc	168.0	168.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Rapid River Cons Easement	1997	Upton	Oxford	446.0	0.0	446.0	DIFW	ease	-
Rangeley River Cons Easement	1997	Rangeley	Franklin	150.0	0.0	150.0	DIFW	ease	-
Donnell Pd-Tunk Lk/Fiery Mtn	1998	Franklin	Hancock	1,124.0	334.0	790.0	DACF-BPL	fee & ease	-
Birch Point State Park Addition	1999	Owls Head	Knox	4.2	4.2	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Jay-Farmington Branch CMRR	1999	Jay, Farmington, Wilton	Franklin	138.5	138.5	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee, 15 miles of railbed	-
Ducktrap River-LaCombe	1999	Lincolntonville	Waldo	68.0	68.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Scarborough Beach/Massacre Pd	1999	Scarborough	Cumberland	62.0	62.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Lower Kennebec Estuary	1999-2004	Bowdoinham, Dresden, Georgetown, Topsham, Woolwich	Sagadahoc	1,031.5	1,031.5	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Aroostook State Park	2000	Presque Isle	Aroostook	93.0	93.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Narraguous River-Little Falls	2000	Cherryfield	Washington	215.0	215.0	0.0	ASC	fee	-
Nicatous and West Lakes	2000	T4QMD, T3ND	Hancock	22,370.0	469.0	21,901.0	DACF-BPL	fee & ease	-
Thorne Head	2000	Bath	Sagadahoc	96.5	0.0	96.5	DIFW	ease	-
East Ridge Project	2001-2002	Washington County	Washington	3,649.4	3,649.4	0.0	ASC	fee	-
Fuller Farm Conservation Project	2001	Scarborough	Cumberland	180.0	180.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	PA
Choice View Farm	2001	Dresden	Lincoln	16.3	16.3	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Crooked Farm	2001	Bristol	Lincoln	130.0	125.0	5.0	DACF-BPL	fee & ease	PA
Lake George Regional Park	2001	Canaan	Somerset	36.7	36.7	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Little Pond Acquisition	2001	Franklin	Hancock	882.0	882.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Kennebec Highlands Project	2001-2004	Mount Vernon, New Sharon, Rome, Vienna	Kennebec & Franklin	5,993.8	5,993.8	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Black Brook Preserve	2002	Windham	Cumberland	105.0	105.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
Blackstrap Hill	2002	Falmouth	Cumberland	285.0	285.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
Boothbay Harbor Wetlands	2002	Boothbay Harbor	Lincoln	65.8	65.8	0.0	DIFW	fee	PA
Bradbury Pineland Corridor	2002	Pownal	Cumberland	42.0	42.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Brunswick to the Ocean Trail	2002	Brunswick	Cumberland	100.5	100.5	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
Denny's River	2002	Cooper & Meddybemps	Washington	1,058.0	1,058.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Devil's Head	2002-2003	Calais	Washington	319.0	319.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
Florida Lake	2002	Freeport	Cumberland	150.8	147.8	3.0	DACF-BPL	fee & ease	PA
Jugtown Plains	2002	Casco, Naples, Otis	Cumberland & Oxford	3,281.0	0.0	3,281.0	DACF-BPL	ease	-
Morong Cove Acquisition	2002	Lubec	Washington	136.0	136.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Finker Island	2002	Tremont & Blue Hill Bay	Hancock	225.0	225.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA

LMF CONSERVATION & RECREATION 1987-2014 Completed Project Name	Year	Town	County	Acres Total	Acres Fee	Acres Ease	Agency	State Interest	Locally Held (PA)*		
Mt. Abraham	2001-2004	Mt Abraham, Salem	Franklin	6,317.0	6,317.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-		
Mt Blue/ Tumbledown	2001-2004	T6 NW, Weld, others	Franklin	12,953.5	12,953.5	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-		
Presumpsfoot River Preserve	2002	Portland & Falmouth	Cumb	109.0	109.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA		
Robinson Woods	2002	Cape Elizabeth	Cumb	81.3	81.3	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA		
Trufant-Summerton	2002	Harpwell	Cumb	99.0	99.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA		
Whaleboat Island	2002	Harpwell	Cumb	125.0	125.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA		
Beech Hill	2003	Rockport	Knox	195.0	195.0	0.0	DOC & AG	fee	PA		
Ferry Beach State Park	2003	Saco	York	5.8	5.8	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-		
Flag Island	2003	Harpwell	Cumberland	26.2	26.2	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-		
Frenchman's Hole	2003	Riley Township	Oxford	385.0	385.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-		
Leavitt Plantation Forest	2003	Parsonfield	York	8603.0	0.0	8603.0	DACF-BPL	ease	-		
Mattawamkeag Lake	2003	T4-R3 WELS	Aroostook	3,216.0	190.0	3,026.0	DACF-BPL	fee & ease	-		
Machias River - Phase 1	2003	Multiple	Wash	13,177.0	5,772.0	7,405.0	DACF-BPL	fee & ease	-		
Newport-Dover Foxcroft Rail Trail	2003	Newport, Corinna, Dexter, Sangerville, Dover-Foxcroft	Pisc/Penob	261.3	260.3	1.0	DACF-BPL	fee & ease	-		
Page Farm	2003	Drew Plant & Kingman Twp	Penob	1,204.0	1,204.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-		
Skolfield Farm	2003	Harpwell	Cumb	19.0	19.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA		
West Branch Phase 1	2003	Multiple	Som	46,985.0	46,985.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-		
Camden Hills State Park	2004	Camden, Lincolnville	Knox	48.9	48.9	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-		
Crowley Island	2004	Addison	Wash	183.0	183.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	PA		
Downeast Lakes Phase 1	2004	TWP 5, Northern Division BPP	Wash	11,748.0	11,748.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA		
Hooper Pond	2004	Green	Androskoggin	143.1	143.1	0.0	DIFW	fee	PA		
Indian Point	2004	Ellsworth	Hancock	13.0	13.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA		
Killick Pond - Gannet Tract	2004	Hollis	York	91.0	91.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-		
Marshall Island Phase I	2004	Jericho Bay (Unorg.Ter.)	Hancock	678.0	678.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA		
Mount A to the Sea - Davis	2004	York	York	296.0	296.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	PA		
Parker Pond	2004	Fayette	Kenn	99.0	99.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA		
Sawyer Mountain Highlands	2004	Limington	York	383.1	383.1	0.0	DIFW	fee	PA		
Sprague Pond	2004	Phippsburgh	Sagadahoc	64.0	64.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA		
River Link Phase I (3 parcels)	2004-5	Edgecomb, Newcastle	Lincoln	161.0	161.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	PA		
Seboeis Lake	2004	Lakeview Plantation	Pisc	789.0	789.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-		
Spednic/St.Croix	2004	various	Wash	2,773.0	2,773.0	0.0	DACF-BPL/ DIFW	fee	-		
BARR Rail Trail Phase II	2005	various	Aroos	455.1	455.1	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-		
Caribou Bog- Penjajwoc - Phase I	2005	Bangor, Veazie, Orono, Old Town, Alton, Hudson	Penob	964.5	964.5	0.0	DIFW	fee	-		
Crowley Island Phase II	2005	Addison	Wash	100.0	100.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-		
Downeast Lakes Phase II	2005	TWP 6, Northern Division BPP	Wash	15,250.0	15,250.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA		
Greater Mt. Agamenticus	2005	South Berwick	York	212.9	212.9	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-		
Kennebunkport Greenbelt	2005	Kennebunkport	York	324.0	324.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA		
Lower Kennebec Estuary Ph II	2005-6	Bowdoinham, Phippsburg	Sagadahoc	241.0	241.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-		
Mowry Beach	2005	Lubec	Wash	48.0	48.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	PA		
Pike Lands Acquisition	2005	Lubec	Wash	128.0	92.0	36.0	DACF-BPL	ease	PA		
Royal River Estuary - Phase 2	2005	Yarmouth	Cumb	13.2	13.2	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA		
Sawyer Mt. Highlands	2005	Limerick, Limington	York	391.0	391.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	PA		
Schoodic Bog, Ph I	2005	Sullivan	Hancock	500.0	500.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA		
Schoodic Bog PhI -Amendment - Dunbar parcel	2013	Sullivan	Hancock	65.0	65.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA		
Katahdin Forest Project	2006	var. unorganized	Piscataq's/Penob'st	194,751.0	0.0	194,751.0	DACF-BPL	ease	-		
Machias River Phase II	2006	T35 MD, T36 MD, T41 MD, T42 MD, T43 MD	Hancock/Washington	7,630.0	7,630.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-		
Quarry Woods & Wetland	2006	Freeport	Cumberland	34.8	0.0	34.8	DACF-BPL	ease	PA		
Sabbathday Lake - Conservation	2006	New Gloucester, Poland	Andr/Cumb	0.0	0.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	ease	PA		
Additions to WMA's Phase I											
		Hicks parcel	2006	Newfield	York	59.3	59.3	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
		Clark parcel	2007	Augusta, Vassalboro	Kennebec	79.7	79.7	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Appleton Preserve	2007	Appleton	Knox	128.0	128.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA		
Bald & Ragged Mountains											
		Brown parcel	2007	Rockport	Knox	105.4	105.4	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
		Twitchell parcel	2012	Rockport	Knox	9.2	9.2	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
		Dickey parcel	2007	Camden	Knox	11.0	11.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
		Gates parcel	2007	Hope	Waldo	97.0	97.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
		Wright parcel	2007	Lincolnville	Waldo	68.0	68.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
Camden Hills	2007	Lincolnville	Waldo	148.0	148.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-		
Crystal Spring	2007	Brunswick	Cumberland	see farm	0.0	see farm	DACF-BAFRR	ease	PA		
Grafton Notch	2007	Grafton TWP	Oxford	3,688.0	3,688.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-		
Height of Land	2007	Township D	Franklin	500.0	500.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA		
Katahdin Iron Works	2007	Bowdoin College Grant East & We	Piscataquis	37,000.0	0.0	37,000.0	DACF-BPL	ease	-		
The Lord Parcel	2007	Wells	York	2.5	2.5	0.0	WNERR	fee	PA		
Maquoit Bay	2007	Brunswick	Cumberland	126.0	126.0	0.0	DACF-BPPL	fee	PA		
Mitchell - Ledge	2007	Freeport	Cumberland	see farm	0.0	see farm	DACF-BAFRR	ease	PA		
Greater Pleasant Bay	2007-2012	Steuben, Harrington	Washington	224.0	224.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	PA		
		Tibbett Island	2007	Addison	Washington	23.0	23.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
		Willard Point	2012	Harrington	Washington	127.0	127.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Rumford Whitecap	2007	Rumford	Oxford	761.0	761.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA		
Sucker Brook	2007	Lovell	Oxford	210.0	210.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA		
Tatnic Turtle Corridor											
		Allen Parcels	2007	South Berwick	York	65.0	65.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	PA
		Smith	2009	South Berwick	York	20.0	20.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	PA
Turner Cove	2007	Turner	Androskoggin	326.0	326.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-		
Wells Conservaton Lands. McLatchey Stevens parcel	2007	Wells	York	16.1	16.1	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA		
Bradbury-Pineland Corridor	2004-2008										
			2004	Pownal	Cumberland	284.4	237.3	47.1	DACF-BPL	fee	-
			2005	Pownal	Cumberland	40.6	27.0	13.6	DACF-BPL	fee	-
		Sweetser	2007	Pownal	Cumberland	16.0	16.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
		MATCH - Wentworth	2008	Pownal	Cumberland	5.0	0.0	5.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Sebago Headwaters Preserve	2003-2007										
		Verrill parcel	2007	Bridgton	Cumberland	110.2	110.2	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
		K&W parcel	2005	Sebago	Cumberland	5.2	5.2	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
		Parker parcel	2005	Bridgton	Cumberland	42.4	42.4	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
		Lee-Mariposa Farm parcel	2004	Bridgton	Cumberland	118.0	118.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
		Webster Jones parcel	2003	Bridgton	Cumberland	52.0	52.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA

LMF Completed Conversation Projects 1987-2014

LMF CONSERVATION & RECREATION 1987-2014	Year	Town	County	Acres Total	Acres Fee	Acres Ease	Agency	State Interest	Locally Held (PA)*	
Bald & Ragged Mountains Phase II Connector	2008	Rockport	Knox	18.7	18.7	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA	
Colonial Pemaquid	2008	Bristol	Lincoln	0.3	0.3	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-	
Dead River Corridor	2008	4, T385, Lower Enchanted, West F	Somerset	1,643.0	0.0	1,643.0	DACF-BPL	ease	PA	
Kennebec River Estuary	2008-2011								-	
Wallentine parcel	2008	Bowdoinham	Sagadahoc	89.6	0.0	89.6	DIFW	ease	-	
Lund parcel	2009	Woolwich	Sagadahoc	100.0	100.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-	
Robinson East	2010	Topsham	Sagadahoc	41.0	41.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-	
Berry parcel	2010	Woolwich	Sagadahoc	37.0	37.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-	
Bouscaren parcel	2010	Topsham	Sagadahoc	38.0	38.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-	
Dyer parcel	2010	Bowdoinham	Sagadahoc	40.0	40.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-	
Wilson	2011	Georgetown	Sagadahoc	160.0	0.0	160.0	DIFW	ease	-	
MATCH - Cole parcel	2008	Bowdoinham	Sagadahoc	26.9	26.9	0.0	DIFW	fee	-	
MATCH - Stanton parcel	2008	Woolwich	Sagadahoc	38.0	38.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-	
Masch -Seen parcel	2009	Bowdoinham	Sagadahoc	25.9	25.9	0.0	DIFW	fee	-	
MATCH-Wallace parcel	2009	Woolwich	Sagadahoc	70.7	70.7	0.0	DIFW	fee	-	
MATCH - Rudolph Lowell parcel	2008	Bowdoinham	Sagadahoc	31.6	31.6	0.0	DIFW	fee	-	
MATCH- Robinson West parcel	2010	Topsham	Sagadahoc	55.0	55.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-	
Bog Brook & Moose Cove									-	
Mountains & Meadows	2008	Cutler	Wash	501.0	0.0	501.0	DACF-BPL	ease	PA	
Bog Brook Farm Cove Cutler	2008	Cutler, Trescott	Wash	270.0	0.0	270.0	DACF-BPL	ease	PA	
Riverlink Phase II									-	
Church parcel	2006	Edgecomb	Lincoln	104.0	104.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA	
Garber	2008	Newcastle	Lincoln	26.0	26.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA	
Ripley	2012	Edgecomb	Lincoln	69.0	69.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA	
MATCH - O'Brien parcel	2008	Newcastle	Lincoln	21.0	21.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA	
Pigeon Hill									-	
Rice parcel	2008	Steuben	Washington	34.0	34.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA	
Sawyer parcel	2009	Steuben	Washington	17.0	17.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA	
Wabassus Lake Project	2008	T42 & 43 BPP	Wash	6,528.0	6,528.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA	
Caribou Bog - Penajwoc Marsh Phase II									-	
Molean Parcel	2008	Bangor	Penobscot	28.4	28.4	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA	
Kelly parcel	2008	Bangor	Penobscot	52.0	52.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA	
Swicki parcel	2009	Bangor	Penobscot	890.0	890.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	PH	
Hsu parcel	2005	Orono	Penobscot	30.0	30.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA	
MATCH - Newman parcel	2005	Orono	Penobscot	4.0	4.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA	
Amherst Mountains	2009	Amherst	Hancock	4,974.0	4,974.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-	
Four Season Trail Asn	2009	Madawaska	Aroostook	48.0	48.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA	
Expanding Wildlife Management Area									-	
Scarborough Marsh - Gervais parcel	2009	Scarborough	Cumberland	46.0	46.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-	
Morgan Meadow - Meier parcel	2010	Raymond	Cumberland	19.0	19.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-	
Morgan Meadow - Tripp parcel	2010	Raymond	Cumberland	20.0	20.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-	
James parcel	2010	Newfield	York	85.0	85.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-	
Maloney	2012	Gray	Cumberland	100.0	100.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-	
DeIogue	2012	TAR2WELS Tp	Aroostook	100.0	100.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-	
Merrill parcel I	2012	Gray	Cumberland	20.0	20.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-	
Merrill parcel II	2012	Casco	Cumberland	64.0	64.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-	
Federal Harbor (Phase II Horan Head)									-	
Lyons parcel	2009	Lubec	Washington	93.0	93.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-	
Black Head parcel	2013	Lubec	Washington	100.0	100.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-	
Fields & Forests (Conservation) - Perkins Beckland	2009	Unity & Albion	Waldo & Kennebec	see farm	0.0	see farm	DACF-BAFRF	ease	PA	
Head of Estuaries	2009-2010								-	
Meadow Brook - Kennedy	2010	Jonesport	Washington	254.0	254.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	PA	
Lung Creek Point	2008	Jonesboro	Washington	12.0	12.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	PA	
Boncore	2009	Jonesboro	Washington	160.0	160.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	PA	
Corno & Barnstein	2009	Jonesboro	Washington	80.0	80.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	PA	
Rowse	2009	Jonesport	Washington	5.0	5.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	PA	
MATCH - Adler	2009	Addison	Washington	86.0	86.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-	
Outward Bound	2009	Addison	Washington	40.0	40.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	PA	
Redmarker	2010	Addison	Washington	4.7	4.7	0.0	DIFW	fee	-	
Heart of the Watershed - Barth parcels	2009	Newcastle & Aina	Lincoln	184.0	184.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	PA	
Highland Farm	2009	York	York	151.0	151.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA	
Kennebec Highlands Expansion									-	
DiStefano	2009	New Sharon	Franklin	106.0	106.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-	
Krause III	2009	Vienna	Kennebec	29.0	29.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-	
MATCH Krause I parcel	2009	Vienna	Kennebec	45.0	45.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-	
MATCH Kelley	2009	Vienna	Kennebec	77.0	77.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-	
MATCH Chalaby	2009	Vienna	Kennebec	19.0	19.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-	
MATCH Gordon	2009	Vienna	Kennebec	133.0	133.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-	
MATCH Krause	2009	Vienna	Kennebec	45.0	45.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-	
MATCH Goucher	2009	Vienna	Kennebec	180.0	180.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-	
Linkletter	2011	New Sharon	Franklin	265.0	0.0	265.0	DACF-BPL	ease	PA	
Libby Hill - Gray	2009	Gray	Cumberland	29.0	29.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA	
Moose River - #5 Bog	2009	T4 R7, T6 R7, T54 R7	Somerset	15,000.0	15,000.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-	
Pleasant Mountain Preserve									-	
Shawnee Peak Holding parcel	2009	Bridgton	Cumberland	61.4	61.4	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA	
Pleasant Mountain Farm parcel	2010	Denmark	Oxford	350.0	350.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA	
Saco River Indian Cellar	2009	Hollis	York	82.0	82.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA	
Schoodic Trail Connector, (Schoodic Bog Phase II)	2009	Sullivan	Hancock	253.0	253.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA	
South Pond Conservation	2009	Buckfield	Oxford	14.0	14.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	PA	
Stowe Mountain (Grafton)	2009	Newry	Oxford	3,360.0	0.0	3,360.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-	
The Basin, Vinalhaven - property	Swanson	2009	Vinalhaven	Knox	40.0	40.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
Roberts Farm	2009	Norway	Oxford	151.0	151.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA	
Roberts Farm- Homestead parcel	2011	Norway	Oxford	2.0	2.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA	
Seboeis Unit Additions- Northwest Pond	2009	T4R9	Piscataquis	2,256.0	2,256.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-	
Androscoggin River Park - Dupuis - Turner parcel	2010	Turner	Androscoggin	87.0	87.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA	
Bog Brook Moose Cove - Moose Cove III	2010	Trescott	Washington	50.0	50.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA	
Branch Lake Conservation Project	2010	Elsworth	Hancock	3,164.0	0.0	1,164.0	DACF-BPL	ease	PA	
Caribou Bog - Panjajwoc Marsh Phase III									-	
Benson parcel	2010	Bangor	Penobscot	43.0	43.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA	
Woods of Maine parcel	2010	Bangor	Penobscot	43.0	43.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA	

LMF Completed Conversation Projects 1987-2014

LMF CONSERVATION & RECREATION 1987-2014 Completed Project Name	Year	Town	County	Acres Total	Acres Fee	Acres Ease	Agency	State Interest	Locally Held (PA)*
Central Falmouth Conservation Corridor									
Dictar parcel	2010	Falmouth	Cumberland	94.5	94.5	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
Old Route 202 Associates parcel	2010	Falmouth	Cumberland	4.0	4.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
Stiles Lot	2010	Falmouth	Cumberland	20.0	20.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
Stiles & Terson parcel	2010	Falmouth	Cumberland	17.0	17.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
Philmoor parcel	2010	Falmouth	Cumberland	10.0	10.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
Harrman parcel	2010	Falmouth	Cumberland	30.0	30.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
MATCH - Town Forest	2010	Falmouth	Cumberland	21.0	0.0	21.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
MATCH - Paddock Way	2010	Falmouth	Cumberland	11.0	0.0	11.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
MATCH - Community Park Land	2010	Falmouth	Cumberland	30.0	0.0	30.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
Extending Denny's River Corridor	2010	Meddybemps	Washington	50.5	50.5	0.0	DMR	fee	-
Great Pond Lower Penobscot - Madden parcel	2010	Bradley	Penobscot	77.2	77.2	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Hunter Cove	2010	Rangeley	Franklin	172	172	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
Killik Pond - Crossman Parcel	2010	Hollis	York	51.5	51.5	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Lagrange Multi-Use Trail	2010	Lagrange, Medford	Piscataquis, Penobscot	136	136	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Northern Headwaters Preserve	2010	Montville	Waldo	410.0	410.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
Piney Knoll	2010	Orono	Penobscot	20.5	20.5	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
River Rise Farm I - Forest	2010	Turner	Androscoggin	84.0	0	84.0	DACF-BPL	ease	-
Archaeological Dresden Phase I	2011	Dresden	Lincoln	14.2	14.2	0.0	MHPC	fee	-
Archaeological Dresden Phase II	2012	Dresden	Lincoln	4.0	4.0	0.0	MHPC	fee	PA
Pisgah Hill									
Hobson parcel	2011	New Gloucester	Cumberland	102.0	102.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
Arbuckle parcel	2011	New Gloucester	Cumberland	45.0	45.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
MATCH - Powers parcel	2011	New Gloucester	Cumberland	10.0	0.0	10.0	DACF-BPL	ease	PA
Millinocket Forest									
Sandy Stream (aka Millinocket Forest) tract	2011	T2 R8 WELS	Penobscot	5,061.0	5,061.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Mud Brook (aka Hunt Farm) tract	2011	T3 R7 WELS	Penobscot	2,849.0	0.0	2,849.0	DACF-BPL	ease	-
Clark Farm & Forest Phase I	2011	Windham	Cumberland	see farm	0.0	see farm	DACF-BAFRR	ease	PA
Camden Hills State Park-Dunning	2012	Camden	Knox	69.0	69.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Hackers Hill	2012	Casco	Cumberland	26.9	26.9	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
Kennebec Estuaries - Phase III									
Lamaire parcel	2012	Bowdoinham	Sagadahoc	69.0	69.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Gorman parcel (match)	2012	Bowdoinham	Sagadahoc	39.6	39.6	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Sebois Lake South	2012	Lake View Pit	Piscataquis	5,741.0	5,741.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
Sipp Bay Gateway	2012	Paris	Washington	16.0	16.0	0.0	DIFW	fee	PA
West Grand Lake	2012	Grand Lake Stream T6 ND BFP	Washington	21,870.0	0.0	21,870.0	DACF-BPL	ease	PA
Crocker Mountain	2013	Carrabasset Valley & Mt Abraham Twp	Franklin	12,046.0	12,046.0	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Pleasant Bay Wildlife Management Area									
Sousa property	2013	Burnham	Waldo	199.8	199.8	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Oscar Pond North parcel	2013	Addison	Washington	49.2	49.2	0.0	DIFW	fee	-
Expanding Androscoggin River Greenway	2014	Canton	Oxford	923.1	923.1	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
Expanding Androscoggin River Greenway	2014	Jay	Franklin	162.4	162.4	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	PA
(Match land)	2014	Jay	Franklin	29.4	29.4	0.0	DACF-BPL	fee	-
Orbelon Stream	2014	Madrid	Franklin	5,332.0	0.0	5,332.0	DACF-BPL	ease	-
Draft Acreage TOTALS				578,358.7	261,872.6	316,486.1			

NOTE:

- * PA = LMF Project Agreement w/ a Cooperating Entity which is typically a land trust or municipality.
- Ease = conservation easement
- ASC = ME Atlantic Salmon Commission
- WNERR = Wells Natural Estuarine Research Reserve
- DMR = ME Department of Marine Resources
- DACF-BPL = ME Department of Agriculture Conservation & Forestry, Bureau of Parks & Lands
- DACF-BAFRR = ME Department of Agriculture Conservation & Forestry, Bureau of Agriculture Food & Rural Resources
- DIFW = ME Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife
- MHPC = ME Historic Preservation Commission

SUMMARY - LMF C&R Projects 1987-2014			Total	Fee	Ease
Maine County Breakdown	Project #	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Androscoggin	7	2,927.1	2,843.1	84.0	
Ardoostook	8	6,668.5	5,642.5	3,026.0	
Cumberland	31	7,684.4	4,031.9	3,639.5	
Franklin	10	40,044.8	34,297.8	5,747.0	
Hancock	14	47,175.0	23,320.0	23,855.0	
Kennebec	5	7,250.5	7,250.5	0.0	
Knox	9	669.4	669.4	0.0	
Lincoln	11	1,303.6	1,298.6	5.0	
Oxford	14	10,531.1	6,725.1	3,806.0	
Penobscot	11	16,908.6	14,057.6	2,849.0	
Piscataquis	8	271,290.3	59,538.3	231,752.0	
Sagadahoc	7	2,609.7	2,263.6	346.1	
Somerset	5	63,913.7	62,275.7	1,643.0	
Waldo	7	1,213.8	1,213.8	0.0	
Washington	31	83,847.4	52,764.4	31,083.0	
York	24	14,317.5	5,667.5	8,650.0	
TOTALS	202	578,358	261,860	316,486	

LMF Completed FARMLAND PRESERVATION Projects, 1990-2014

Farmland Conservation 1990-2014				Total	Acres	Acres	State Sponsoring	State	Locally
Completed Project Name	Year	Town	County	Acres	Fee	Ease	Agency	Interest	Held (PA)*
Alice Wheeler Farm	1990	Richmond	Sagadahoc	307.0	0.0	307.0	MEDACF-BAFRR	ease	-
Tide Mill Farm	1990	Edmunds Twp	Washington	1523.0	3.0	1520.0	MEDIFW	Fee & ease	-
Wishore Farms	1996	Falmouth	Cumberland	183.0	0.0	183.0	MEDIFW	ease	-
Bowden Farm	2001	Blue Hill	Hancock	208.0	0.0	208.0	MEDACF-BAFRR	ease	-
Hiatt Farm (in original round of LMF \$3 Million Projects)	2001	Dresden	Linc	92.0	0.0	92.0	MEDACF-BAFRR	ease	-
Lakeside Orchards	2002	Manchester	Kenn	188.9	0.0	188.9	MEDACF-BAFRR	ease	-
Lorio-Brayton Farm	2003	Penobscot	Hancock	116.0	0.0	116.0	MEDACF-BAFRR	ease	-
Beech Hill	2003	Rockport	Knox	see C & R	see C & R	0.0	MEDACF	fee	PA
Clarry Hill Phase 1	2003	Waldoboro, Union	Knox	242.0	0.0	242.0	MEDACF-BAFRR	ease	-
Packard-Littlefield Farm	2004	Lisbon	Androscoggin	194.7	0.0	194.7	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
Meserve Farm Project	2004	Scarborough & Buxton	Cumb & York	434.3	0.0	434.3	MEDACF-BAFRR	ease	-
William Jordan Farm	2004	Cape Elizabeth	Cumberland	47.0	0.0	47.0	MEDACF-BAFRR	ease	-
Five Fields Farm	2005	Bridgton	Cumberland	205.0	0.0	205.0	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
Hanson Farm	2005	Sanford	York	283.7	0.0	283.7	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
Lover's Brook Farm	2005	Berwick, South Berwick	York	83.3	0.0	83.3	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
Sabbathday Lake - Agriculture	2006	New Gloucester, Poland	Cumberland/ Andro.	1,635.0	0.0	1,635.0	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
Crystal Spring	2007	Brunswick	Cumberland	155.0	0.0	155.0	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
Mitchell Ledge	2007	Freeport	Cumberland	105.0	0.0	105.0	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
Fields & Forest - Hawes	2007	Unity	Waldo	163.8	0.0	163.8	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
Tibbetts Farm	2007	Berwick	York	259.5	0.0	259.5	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
Davis Farm (a/k/a Old Crow Farm)	2008	Durham	Androscoggin	70.0	0.0	70.0	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
Hallelujah Farm	2008	Lisbon	Androscoggin	169.9	0.0	169.9	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
Fields & Forest - Rudolph Farm	2008	Unity	Waldo	114.3	0.0	114.3	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
Fields & Forest - Dutton Farm	2008	Unity	Waldo	217.7	0.0	217.7	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
Fields & Forest - Backland	2009	Albion, Unity	Waldo, Kennebec	137.0	0.0	137.0	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
Noon Family Sheep Farm	2009	Sanford	York	72.0	0.0	72.0	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
River Rise Farm I	2010	Turner	Androscoggin	116.0	0.0	116.0	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
River Rise Farm II	2010	Turner	Androscoggin	128.0	0.0	128.0	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
Fields & Forest - Bakery Farm	2010	Albion	Kennebec	235.1	0.0	235.1	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
Kelley Farm	2010	Bowdoinham	Sagadahoc	84.0	0.0	84.0	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
Clark Farm & Forest Phase I	2011	Windham	Cumberland	217.4	0.0	217.4	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
King Hill Farm	2011	Penobscot	Hancock	84.5	0.0	84.5	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
Belle Vue Farm (formerly Kent's Hill Orchard)	2011	Readfield	Kennebec	91.6	0.0	91.6	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA

Date: 12/31/2014

Data Source: Land for Maine's Future, ME Department of Agriculture, Conservation, and Forestry, Augusta, Maine

LMF Completed FARMLAND PRESERVATION Projects, 1990-2014

Farmland Conservation 1990-2014				Total	Acres	Acres	State Sponsoring	State	Locally
Completed Project Name	Year	Town	County	Acres	Fee	Ease	Agency	Interest	Held (PA)*
Meadow Brook Farm	2012	Fayette	Kennebec	256.0	0.0	256.0	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
Marsh Field Farm	2012	Bowdoinham	Sagadahoc	59.0	0.0	59.0	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
Fields & Forests - Cheeseman Farm	2012	Unity	Waldo	185.0	0.0	185.0	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
Fields & Forest - Bog Road Farm	2013	Albion	Kennebec	412.0	0.0	412.0	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
Winter Hill	2013	Freeport	Cumberland	49.0	0.0	49.0	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
Randall Orchard	2014	Standish	Cumberland	278.2	0.0	278.2	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
	2014	Gorham	Cumberland	18.0	0.0	18.0	same as above	incl. above	incl. above
match land	2014	Gorham	Cumberland	185.0	0.0	185.0	n/a	agric. ease	-
Ricker-Scammon Farm	2014	Topsham	Sagadahoc	110.5	0.0	110.5	MEDACF-BAFRR	agric. ease	PA
TOTALS (pgs. 1+2)				9,716.3	3.0	9,713.3			

Note:

* PA = LMF Project Agreement with a Cooperating Entity. The Cooperating Entity is typically a land trust.

Ease. = Conservation easement

Agric. Ease. = Agricultural Conservation Easement

ME DACF-BAFRR = ME Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry, Bureau of Agriculture, Food & Rural Resources

ME DIFW = ME Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife

SUMMARY - LMF Farmland Conservation 1990-2014		Total	Fee	Ease
Maine County Breakdown	Project #	Acres (rounded)	Acres	Acres
Androscoggin	5	678.6	0	678.6
Aroostook	0	0.0	0	0.0
Cumberland	10	3,511.9	0	3,511.9
Franklin	0	0.0	0	0.0
Hancock	3	408.5	0	408.5
Kennebec	5	1,183.6	0	1,183.6
Knox	2	242.0	0	242.0
Lincoln	1	92.0	0	92.0
Oxford	0	0.0	0	0.0
Penobscot	0	0.0	0	0.0
Piscataquis	0	0.0	0	0.0
Sagadahoc	4	560.5	0	560.5
Somerset	0	0.0	0	0.0
Waldo	5	817.8	0	817.8
Washington	1	1,523.0	3	1,520.0
York	4	698.5	0	698.5
TOTALS	40	9,716	3	9,713

LMF Completed WATER ACCESS PROJECTS 2000-2014

Water Access 2000 -2014	Year			Acres			State Sponsoring	State	Locally	Shore	
Completed Project Name	Completed	Town	County	Total	Fee	Ease	Agency	Interest	Held (PA) *	Type	(Miles)
Round Pond "The Pines"	2000	Livermore	Androscoggin	18.9	18.9	0.0	ME DIFW	fee	n/a	Pond	0.3
Presumpscot River Bridge Site	2001	Falmouth	Cumberland	4.4	4.4	0.0	ME DACF	fee	PA - Town of Falmouth	River	0.19
Jacob Buck Pond	2001	Bucksport	Hancock	2.5	2.5	0.0	ME DIFW	fee	n/a	Pond	0.043
Kennebec - Shawmut	2001	Fairfield	Kennebec	32.8	32.8	0.0	ME DIFW	fee	n/a	River	0.5
Clary Lake	2001	Jefferson	Lincoln	5.0	5.0	0.0	ME DIFW	fee	n/a	Lake	0.4
Middle Bay - Mere Point	2002	Brunswick	Cumberland	5.5	5.5	0.0	ME DIFW	fee	n/a	Coast	0.075
Tidal Falls Acquisition	2002	Town of Hancock	Hancock	4.0	0.0	4.0	ME DACF	ease	n/a	Coast	0.20
Kennebec- Gardiner	2002	Gardiner	Kennebec	1.9	1.9	0.0	ME DACF	fee	PA - Town of Gardiner	Tidal River	0.28
Bear River Rips	2002	Hanover	Oxford	4.7	4.7	0.0	ME DACF	fee	PA	River	0.11
Pettegrow Beach	2002	Machiasport	Washington	1.8	1.8	0.0	ME DACF	fee	PA - Town of Machiasport	Coast	0.06
Pocomoonshine Lake	2002	Princeton	Washington	1.3	1.3	0.0	ME DIFW	fee	n/a	Lake	0.02
Big Falls - Grand Lake Stream,	2002	T27 ED BPP	Washington	0.6	0.6	0.0	ME DIFW	fee	n/a	Stream	0.06
Presumpscot Falls	2003	Falmouth	Cumberland	4.0	4.0	0.0	ME DACF	fee	PA	River	0.32
Mill Pond Park	2003	Swan's Island	Hancock	10.0	10.0	0.0	ME DACF	fee	PA - Town of Swans Island	Coast	0.15
Tibbetts Pond	2003	Concord TWP	Somerset	9.5	9.5	0.0	ME DIFW	fee	n/a	Pond	0.28
Lambert Lake	2003	Lambert Lake	Washington	6.2	6.2	0.0	ME DIFW	fee	n/a	Lake	0.05
Sheepscot Pond	2003	Palermo	Waldo	0.9	0.0	0.9	ME DACF	ease	n/a	Pond	0.2
Cold Rain Pond	2004	Naples	Cumberland	192.0	192.0	0.0	ME DIFW	fee	n/a	Pond	1.14
Worthley Pond	2004	Peru	Oxford	0.7	0.7	0.0	ME DACF	fee	n/a	Pond	0.03
Androscoggin - Canton	2004	Canton	Oxford	52.0	52.0	0.0	ME DACF	fee	n/a	River	0.24
Schoodic Lake	2004	LakeView Plant	Piscataquis	5.7	5.7	0.0	ME DIFW	fee	n/a	Lake	0.27
Patrick Lake	2004	Marion Twp.	Washington	2.8	2.8	0.0	ME DACF	fee	n/a	Lake	0.075
Indian Lake	2004	Whiting	Washington	4.0	4.0	0.0	ME DIFW	fee	n/a	Lake	0.15
Westport Island	2005	Westport	Lincoln	1.8	1.8	0.0	ME DACF	fee	PA - Town of Westport Island	Coast	0.04
Prong Pond	2005	Greenville	Piscataquis	2.6	2.6	0.0	ME DIFW	fee	n/a	Pond	0.06
Messalonskee Lake	2006	Sidney	Kennebec	1.4	1.4	0.0	ME DACF	fee	n/a	Lake	0.02
Coos Canyon	2006	Byron	Oxford	9.0	9.0	0.0	ME DACF	fee	PA - Town of Byron	River	0.3
Cupsuptic Lake Park	2006	Adamstown TWP	Oxford	125.0	125.0	0.0	ME DACF	fee	PA	Lake	2.0
Sebec River Milo	2006	Milo	Piscataquis	49.0	49.0	0.0	ME DACF	fee	n/a	River	0.46
Attean Pond Lots	2006	AtteanTWP	Somerset	6.0	6.0	0.0	ME DACF	fee	n/a	Lake	-
Androscoggin River Park	2007	Lewiston	Androscoggin	13.0	13.0	0.0	ME DACF	fee	PA	River	0.30
Turner Cove	2007	Turner	Androscoggin	see C&R	see C&R	see C&R	ME DACF	fee	n/a	River	1.7
Billings Pond	2007	Blue Hill	Hancock	3.5	3.5	0.0	ME DIFW	fee	n/a	Pond	0.03
Belgrade Stream	2007	Mount Vernon	Kennebec	4.0	4.0	0.0	ME DIFW	fee	n/a	Stream	0.26
Skowhegan Gorge	2007	Skowhegan	Somerset	5.6	5.6	0.0	ME DACF	fee	PA	River	0.16
Jasper Beach	2007	Machiasport	Washington	28.0	28.0	0.0	ME DACF	fee	PA - Town of Machiasport	Coast	0.17
Upper Cold Stream Pond	2008	Lincoln	Penobscot	1.6	1.6	0.0	ME DIFW	fee	n/a	Pond	0.02
Stillwater Orono	2008	Orono	Penobscot	0.5	0.5	0.0	ME DACF	fee	PA - Town of Orono	River	0.07
Lubec Salt Ponds	2008	Lubec	Washington	4.4	4.4	0.0	ME DIFW	fee	PA	Coast	0.10
Gordon's Wharf Sullivan	2009	Sullivan	Hancock	1.6	1.6	0.0	ME DACF	fee	PA - Town of Sullivan	Tidal River	0.16
Cathance Topsham	2009	Topsham	Sagadahoc	4.0	4.0	0.0	ME DACF	fee	PA - Town of Topsham	River	0.28
Seboomook Campground WA	2009	Seboomook Twp	Somerset	147.0	147.0	0.0	ME DACF	fee	n/a	Lake	1.0
Stockton Harbor	2009	Stockton Springs	Waldo	1.2	1.2	0.0	ME DACF	fee	PA - Town of Stockton Springs	Inter - tidal/River	0.04
Brown's Pond	2010	Sebago	Cumberland	102	102	0.0	ME DACF	fee	n/a	Pond	0.44
Higgins Beach - Scarborough	2010	Scarborough	Cumberland	1.55	1.55	0.0	ME DACF	fee	PA - Town of Scarborough	Coast	0.08
Lily Pond	2010	Deer Isle	Hancock	6.4	6.4	0.0	ME DACF	fee	PA	Pond	0.10
Kilkenny Cove	2010	Hancock	Hancock	8.0	8.0	0.0	ME DACF	fee	PA	Coast	0.03
Androscoggin - 3 McCoy Parcels	2010	Bethel & Gilead	Oxford	43.0	43.0	0.0	ME DACF	fee	n/a	River	0.27
South Pond	2011	Buckfield	Oxford	1.4	1.4	0.0	ME DIFW	fee	PA	Pond	0.1
Caribou Water Access	2012	Caribou	Aroostook	8.5	8.5	0.0	ME DIFW	fee	n/a	River	0.1
Frenchville Water Access	2012	Frenchville	Aroostook	3.0	3.0	0.0	ME DIFW	fee	n/a	River	0.1
Hunter Cove Water Access	2012	Rangeley	Franklin	1.0	0.0	1.0	ME DIFW	ease	n/a	Lake	0.05
Penobscot River, Orono Miller St.	2013	Orono	Penobscot	1.1	0.0	0.0	ME DACF	fee	PA	River	0.05
Penobscot River, Eddington	2013	Eddington	Penobscot	4.3	0.0	0.0	ME DACF	fee	PA	River	0.07
Totals				960.6	954.8	5.9					13.70

NOTES:

* PA = LMF Project Agreement w/ a Cooperating Entity which is typically a land trust or municipality.

Ease. = Public access easement

ME DACF= ME Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry

ME DIFW = ME Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

ME DIFW = ME Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

SUMMARY - LMF Water Access Projects 2000 -2014		Total	Fee	Ease
Maine County Breakdown	Project #	Acres	Acres	Acres
Androscoggin	3	31.9	31.9	0.0
Aroostook	2	11.5	11.5	0.0
Cumberland	6	309.4	309.5	0.0
Franklin	1	1.0	0.0	1.0
Hancock	7	36.0	32.0	4.0
Kennebec	4	40.1	40.1	0.0
Knox	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lincoln	2	6.8	6.8	0.0
Oxford	7	235.8	235.8	0.0
Penobscot	4	7.5	7.5	0.0
Piscataquis	3	57.3	57.3	0.0
Sagadahoc	1	4.0	4.0	0.0
Somerset	4	168.1	168.1	0.0
Waldo	2	2.1	1.2	0.9
Washington	8	49.1	49.1	0.0
York	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTALS	54	960.6	954.8	5.9

Date: 12/31/2014

Data Source: Land for Maine's Future, ME Department of Agriculture, Conservation, and Forestry, Augusta, Maine

LMF Completed WORKING WATERFRONT project 2008-2014

WORKING WATERFRONT 2008-2014				Total	Acres	Acres	State	Shore	Shore
Completed Project Name	Year	Town	County	Acres	Fee	Ease	Agency	Type	Frontage (Miles)
Holbrook's Wharf	2008	Harpswell	Cumberland	0.8	0.0	0.8	ME DMR	coast	0.04
Port Clyde Fisherman's Coop	2008	St George	Knox	0.8	0.0	0.8	ME DMR	coast	0.06
Davis Wharf	2008	Tremont	Hancock	0.6	0.0	0.6	ME DMR	coast	0.05
Vinalhaven Coop	2008	Vinalhaven	Knox	1.0	0.0	1.0	ME DMR	coast	0.07
Town Landing, Isle Au Haut	2009	Isle Au Haut	Knox	0.4	0.0	0.4	ME DMR	coast	0.04
Roberts Wharf	2009	Boothbay	Lincoln	1.9	0.0	1.9	ME DMR	coast	0.04
Bremen Coop	2009	Bremen	Lincoln	12.0	0.0	12.0	ME DMR	coast	0.13
Pemaquid Fisherman's Coop	2009	Bristol	Lincoln	4.5	0.0	4.5	ME DMR	coast	0.13
Potts Harbor - Bibbers Wharf	2010	Harpswell	Cumberland	0.5	0.0	0.5	ME DMR	coast	0.03
Sprucehead CoOp	2010	S.Thomaston	Knox	0.3	0.0	0.3	ME DMR	coast	0.01
Owls Head - Ship to Shore Co-op	2010	Owls Head	Knox	0.3	0.0	0.3	ME DMR	coast	0.04
Fishermen's Heritage Coop	2010	Friendship	Knox	1.0	0.0	1.0	ME DMR	coast	0.02
FriendShip Lobsterman's Coop	2010	Friendship	Knox	1.0	0.0	1.0	ME DMR	coast	0.02
The Wharf on Johnson Bay	2010	Lubec	Washington	1.0	0.0	1.0	ME DMR	coast	0.09
John Hancock Wharf	2010	York	York	0.5	0.0	0.5	ME DMR	coast	0.03
Pine Point - Scarborough	2011	Scarborough	Cumberland	2.0	0.0	2.0	ME DMR	coast	0.11
North End Lobster Co-op	2011	Westport	Lincoln	4.81	0.0	4.81	ME DMR	coast	0.06
Moosabec Mussel	2012	Jonesport	Washington	0.8	0.0	0.8	ME DMR	coast	0.05
Quoddy Bay Lobster	2012	Eastport	Washington	0.94	0.0	0.94	ME DMR	coast	0.06
Great Wass Lobster & Bait Co., Inc.	2013	Beals	Washington	1.0	0.0	1.0	ME DMR	coast	0.05
J.O. Brown	2013	North Haven	Knox	1.1	0.0	1.1	ME DMR	coast	0.80
Maine Fresh Lobster	2013	Bremen	Lincoln	3.1	0.0	3.1	ME DMR	coast	0.04
South Bristol Coop	2013	South Bristol	Lincoln	1.3	0.0	1.3	ME DMR	coast	0.05
Beals Town Landing	2014	Beals	Washington	0.5	0.0	0.5	ME DMR	coast	0.10
Totals				41.7	0.0	41.7			2.17

SUMMARY 2008-2014			Coastal Frontage
Maine County Breakdown - 2008 -2014	Project #	Acres	Miles (rounded)
Androscoggin	0	0	0
Aroostook	0	0	0
Cumberland	3	3.3	0.18
Franklin	0	0.0	0
Hancock	1	0.6	0.06
Kennebec	0	0.0	0
Knox	8	5.9	1.06
Lincoln	5	27.4	0.45
Oxford	0	0.0	0
Penobscot	0	0.0	0
Piscataquis	0	0.0	0
Sagadahoc	0	0.0	0
Somerset	0	0.0	0
Waldo	0	0.0	0
Washington	5	4.2	0.39
York	1	0.5	0.03
TOTALS	23	42	2.17

Date: 12/31/2014

Source: Land for Maine's Future, Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation, and Forestry, Augusta, ME



TO: Interested Parties

FROM: Lori Weigel
Public Opinion Strategies
Dave Metz
Fairbank, Maslin, Maullin, Metz & Associates

RE: Support for Releasing Bonds to Fund Land for Maine's Future Program

DATE: October 13, 2015

The Democratic polling firm of Fairbank, Maslin, Maullin, Metz & Associates (FM3) and the Republican polling firm of Public Opinion Strategies recently partnered to complete a survey of Maine voters.¹ The survey results show that **Maine voters strongly call for the release of voter-approved bonds to fund land conservation through the Land for Maine's Future program.** Nearly three-quarters (74 percent) say the Governor should release the funds, with broad-based and wide-spread agreement throughout the state. This viewpoint does not waver as they hear arguments on both sides of the issue. Support for continued funding for the program appears to be grounded in part in Maine's residents' continued belief that conserving land is beneficial for the economy. They view these efforts as so critical to the state that a growing 82 percent now say that the state should "still find the money to invest in protecting Maine's land water and wildlife" "even when the state budget is tight." Voters also say that they would be more likely to vote for a State Legislator who voices his or her support.

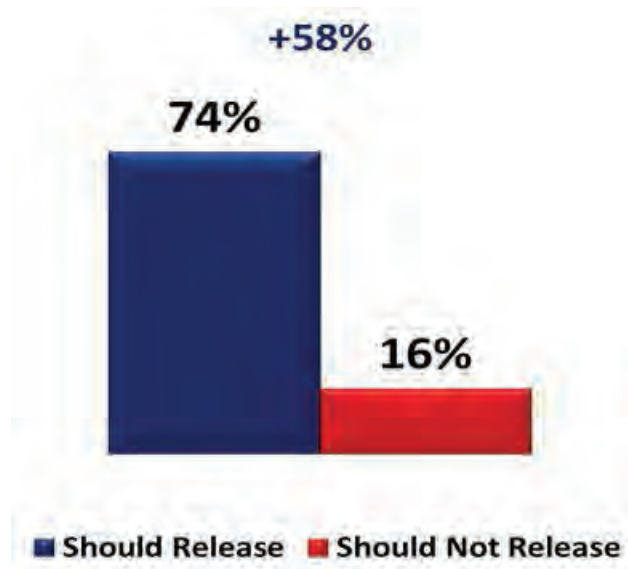
Among the key specific findings of the survey are the following:

- **Maine voters overwhelmingly say the Governor should release voter-approved bonds to fund land conservation efforts in the state though the Land for Maine's Future program.** First, it is important to note that this issue is something voters have heard about as a very significant three-in-five Mainers have heard either a lot (34 percent) or something (27 percent) about the funding issue for Land for Maine's Future. Of these voters who are aware of the situation, fully 77 percent say the Governor should release the bonds approved by voters in 2010 and 2012. A mere 10 percent say the bonds should not be authorized while 12 percent feel they do not know enough to say.

¹ **Methodology:** From October 3-6 2015, FM3 and POS completed 500 telephone interviews with registered voters in Maine who are likely to vote in the November 2016 presidential election. The margin of sampling error for the full sample is +/-4.4%; margins of sampling error for subgroups within the sample will be larger. Some percentages may sum to more than 100% due to rounding. Some comparisons are made to a previously conducted survey in May 2011 and January 2014.

Given a brief, neutral explanation of the situation facing LMF², fully 74 percent of the Maine electorate say the Governor should release the bonds.

Views of Release of LMF Bonds



Critically, the call for release of the bond funds to aid land conservation projects cuts across almost all segments of the Maine electorate. The desire for release of the bonds can be seen among...

- ✓ 73% of men and 75% of women;
- ✓ 91% of Democrats, 54% of Republicans and 76% of independents;
- ✓ 68% of anglers, 67% of hunters, and 78% of those who neither hunt nor fish;
- ✓ 80% of city voters, 73% of suburban voters and 74 percent of rural voters; and
- ✓ More than 70% in every region of the state: coastal Maine (75 percent), Northeast (76 percent), South (76 percent) and Central (72 percent).

In fact, voters say they feel "irritated" (27 percent) or "angry" (20 percent) about the bond situation, rather than feel "satisfied" (10 percent), "pleased" (4 percent) or "happy" (2 percent).

- **The exact same dynamic is evident in voters' responses to a simulation of the give and take occurring on this issue, with the vast majority of Mainers siding with supporters of releasing the bond funds.** Respondents heard two different viewpoints and were asked which one best reflects what they think about this issue. As one can see, voters rejected the primary arguments being made in support of not releasing the bond funds.

² The Governor has refused to release voter-approved bonds to fund land conservation efforts throughout the state. Those efforts to conserve forests, coastlines, wildlife habitat, and other natural areas in the state were created in agreement with local communities, private land owners and others. The Governor has stated that he will release the bonds only if the Legislature approves a separate law to use revenue from timber harvests on state lands to fund a government program to help low-income Maine residents upgrade their heating systems.

79% Supporters of authorizing the bonds say that once the people of Maine have spoken at the ballot box, no one individual – even the Governor - ought to have the right to veto that decision. This is a simple matter of carrying out the wishes of the people which ought to be respected.

...OR...

16% Opponents of authorizing the bonds say that this program mostly helps wealthy land owners and special interests who come into the state and then decide they want to conserve these natural areas, while taxpayers pick up the tab. If we are going to help them, then poor people ought to get something in return.

- **By a 61 point margin, Mainers say LMF projects benefit all state citizens, rather than benefitting wealthy land owners as has been suggested by some.** Fully 73 percent say that citizens and visitors to the state benefit more from the Land for Maine’s Future program, while just 12 percent say it benefits wealthy land owners more. The view that all Maine citizens benefit is widely held.
- **A majority would be more inclined to vote for a State legislator who supports the release of voter-approved bonds.** Fully 54 percent say they would be more likely to vote for a Legislator who “supported releasing these funds for the Land for Maine’s Future program in order to protect natural areas, wildlife habitat, waterfronts, working forests and farmland in Maine.” In fact, 30 percent are much more likely to vote for such a candidate. A mere 6 percent would be less likely to support that individual. While there is a partisan relationship in this data, significant numbers of voters of every political persuasion say this issue would impact their vote positively: 73 percent of Democrats, 52 percent of independents and 37 percent of GOP voters want a candidate like this.
- **The strong views held by Maine voters are primarily due to a sense that the will of the people is not being carried out.** When provided an opportunity to explain why they feel as they do, the vast majority of voters say that if the electorate supported it at the ballot box, then their will should be recognized and respected. Just a few examples of those comments:

“Do your job. Follow the law. Bill Belichick said it as well as anybody, just do your job. The law says follow through and execute the wishes of the voters.” GOP man in Kennebec County

“I think if it has been voted on by the people, the funds should be allocated for what the people voted for the funds to be for. There should not be stipulations.” Independent man in Androscoggin County

“Because he’s not a dictator. Or he’s not supposed to be. If we have the whole process for voting, and the voters approved it, he shouldn’t have the right to say, I’m going to hold onto it, and I’m going to do what I want, even if it is for a good cause. It’s just political bullying when he does that. It’s a good cause. He’s trying to help people who need help with their heating. However, it has nothing to do with money that was approved to go elsewhere.” – GOP woman in York County

- **In addition, Mainers increasingly say that land conservation is beneficial for the state economy.** More than nine-in-ten agree that “protecting land, water and wildlife in Maine is critical to keeping the state’s economy strong.” This is a six point increase in agreement with this statement from four years ago (93 percent agree now). More than 90 percent of nearly every key sub-group agrees with the economic link to the program. Similarly, 92 percent agree that “investments in conservation help support jobs in Maine’s tourism, fishing, and forestry industries and helps support our economy.”

Overall, the survey results show that voters in Maine offer guidance to state leaders by calling for the release of the voter-approved bonds. They reject arguments others have used to avoid the release of these funds. Voters value all the types of projects that Land for Maine’s Future makes possible. They believe those projects benefit all Maine citizens and visitors, rather than mostly wealthy land owners. Finally they would look favorably upon a State Legislator who embraced this issue and stood up for the release of these funds.

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The Land for Maine's Future Coalition

(See Appendix III for a detailed list of over 175 member organizations)

Tom Rumph, The Nature Conservancy of Maine

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This report can be found online at:
WWW.LANDSFORMAINESFUTURE.ORG



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