

Land for Maine's Future Program

Proposal Workbook **Board Adopted Policy & Guidelines**

DRAFT



Date: _____

Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry
28 State House Station, Augusta, Maine 04333-0028
207-287-~~3200~~2801

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About This Workbook

This is the ninth edition of the Proposal Workbook since the Land for Maine's Future Board initiated its grants program in 1988.

The Workbook reflects the previous work, experience and public input since 1987. This Workbook has been revised, with the goal of streamlining to make it easier for applicants ~~developing~~ preparing proposals. The principal changes are outlined on pages 3-7 and pages 83-84

This workbook contains four sections plus appendices.

Section I contains vital information on a wide range of Land for Maine's Future topics. Applicants should read this section first; it provides information on the Board's ~~policy~~ policies and process and the Program's background.

Section II is for projects appropriate for the "Conservation and Recreation Land" category, which includes lands of statewide, regional, and local significance. This is the category under which most proposals will fall.

Section III is for "Water Access" projects appropriate for the Public Access to Maine Waters Fund. Managed by the Board, this Fund is generally earmarked for smaller parcels that provide water access for boating, fishing and swimming.

Section IV is for projects designed to protect farms and farmland. If a proposal's primary purpose is to protect a working farm, then the project falls under the farmland category.

Appendices include important background information for projects.

The Proposal Workbook is available in Portable Document Format (PDF). It can be downloaded from the web site of the Land for Maine's Future Program. For paper copies of this Proposal Workbook, please contact the Land for Maine's Future Program, 28 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0028; telephone (207)287-~~3200~~2801.

PROPOSAL DUE DATE FOR ROUND 8

All proposals must be complete and received by LMF no later than , 2014.

Acknowledgments

The Land for Maine's Future Board wishes to acknowledge key individuals and organizations that assisted in the development and production of this edition of the *Land for Maine's Future Program Proposal Workbook*.

Special thanks go to all of the Board members, especially those private citizen members who give so generously of their time and knowledge to make the Land for Maine's Future Program an enormous success. Their tireless work and attendance at many meetings are reflected in the outstanding public lands funded through the Program.

In addition to Board members, hundreds of Maine citizens and organizations provided essential input to the earlier versions of the Proposal Workbook as well as Board policies and goals that provide the foundation of this edition.

State agencies also provided input. The staff of the Departments of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry, Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, and Marine Resources contributed significantly.

~~Finally, thank~~ also to the staff of the Land for Maine's Future Program and other DACF personnel who researched, coordinated, wrote, and published this new edition of the Proposal Workbook.

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Section I

The Land for Maine's Future Board & Program

Land For Maine's Future Board & Staff

Public Members

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Legislative & Policy Objectives

The Land for Maine's Future Fund is managed by a 9 member board, of which six are private citizens and three are state agency commissioners. The program is responsible for providing support for Board activities relating to acquisitions.

The deadline for proposals is , 2014.

Workbook and criteria changes effective for this round of proposals:

1. Minor changes to wording and format are not included in this summary.

Section I: LMF Board and Program

- Page 9: Appraisals valuation dates must be within 1 year of the AOC review.
- Page 10: New language regarding Board Allocation of Project Funding.
- Page 10: New explanation of Project Adjustments.
- Page 10: Clarification of responsibilities under "Reserved rights and title issues."
- Page 12: Clarification of requirements for Pre-acquired properties.
- Page 14: Easements must be in final form before the appraisal is conducted.
- The Threshold Criteria for Conservation & Recreation land, Water Access, and Farmland were combined into a single section. These are listed only once in the Workbook instead of in each section. These criteria pertain to all proposals.
- Page 17: New wording for required notice to sponsoring agency.
- Page 18: Clarification of Stewardship accounts requirements.
- All Proposals must include copy of recorded deed(s) of the proposed property.

Section II: Conservation and Recreation Land

- Page 24: Clarification that the real estate interest for "statewide significant" projects must be held by the state.
- Page 27-30: Clarification of how LAPAC multiplier works.
- Page 32: Increased Economic Benefit scoring section to 10 points and created tiered score.
- Page 35: Added scoring criteria for Deer Wintering Areas, valued up to 23 points.
- Page 47: Update of Economic Benefit in proposal format section.
- Page 49: Added Deer Wintering Area to proposal format section.

Section III: Water Access - No changes

Section IV: Farmland Protection

The scoring system for farmland projects has not changed. The process used by the Department of Agriculture, Conservation, and Forestry to determine which proposals it will sponsor has been revised. The wording of Section IV was updated to include the following changes:

- Page 67: Clarified 'How does a farmer apply?' Provides a more detailed description of the Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources' proposal process and clarifies requirements for sponsorship of proposals.
- Page 67: Clarified the Bureau's role in subsection 'Proposal Process';
- Page 69: Corrected technical language regarding USDA classifications of agricultural soils for Scoring Criteria 1 – "Productive Farm Assets;" and
- Page 74: Clarified the wording of descriptions in subsections "Threshold Criteria and "Farmland Proposal Format."

Appendices: Summary of changes to Appendices appears on page 84

~~1. The Proposal Workbook has been revised.~~

- ~~Section 1 has been reorganized~~
- ~~The "Frequently Asked Questions" Section now appears as Appendix M.~~
- ~~The "Threshold Criteria" Section now appears on page 15, following "Policy and Guidelines."~~
 - ~~Threshold Criteria now are listed only once in the Workbook instead of in each section. These criteria pertain to all proposals and projects.~~
- ~~Description of State Agency Programs moved to Appendix C.~~
- ~~The wording of how points are determined for "Need" and "Significance" has been clarified.~~
- ~~Changes were made in the "Proposal Format and Instructions" as shown on pages 40-53~~
- ~~Proposals now must include current recorded deed(s) of the proposed property.~~
- ~~The wording of Section IV regarding farmland preservation proposals was revised extensively. However, few changes were made to the requirements for farmland proposals. The changes include:-~~
 - 1) ~~clarified 'How does a farmer apply?' for the Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources's screening and sponsorship of proposals to the LMF,~~
 - 2) ~~moved language from subsection 'Overview' into subsection 'Purpose';~~
 - 3) ~~clarified the Bureau's role in subsection 'Proposal Process';~~
 - 4) ~~corrected technical language regarding USDA classifications of agricultural soils for Scoring Criteria 1 – "Productive Farm Assets;" and~~
 - 5) ~~1) improved the wording of descriptions in subsections "Threshold Criteria and "Farmland Proposal Format."~~

2. **\$5,000,000 in new funding for LMF projects** was approved by voters in November, 2012.

In this bond, unlike with previous bonds, funds were not earmarked for specific purposes, rather all the purposes for the funds were listed together in the legislation and in the ballot question. These include the following:

Acquisition of land and interest in land for conservation; water access; wildlife or fish habitat including deer wintering areas; outdoor recreation, including hunting and fishing; and working farmland preservation and working waterfront preservation.

The statute authorizing these funds (Ch. 696, Public Laws of 2011) specifies that projects that protect deer wintering areas (DWA) are considered to have special value and must receive preferential consideration during scoring of applications.

Priority DWA are of “at least 500 acres or contiguous with existing conservation land so that the combined acreage constitutes at least 500 acres, have been historically used by deer at some point since 1950 and are capable of providing shelter for deer on the effective date of the Act or within 20 years.”

See Appendix K for a copy of Chapter 696, outlining these requirements.

Chapter 696 also requires that land acquired with those funds be managed by DACF subject to a protocol approved by DIFW.

3. **The scoring system for Conservation and Recreation projects has been modified to reflect the DWA preference.** A Work Group consisting of Land for Maine's Future Board members, Dept. of IF&W staff, DACF and LMF staff and public members developed the criteria for scoring DWA. A new criterion (#8) was added to the existing criteria, providing up to 23 points, based upon ~~assessment by the DIFW of the~~ significance of the DWA. See page 35 of the Workbook.
4. **Appraisal procedures.** The Board convened a discussion group in 2013 to review recommendations from the board, staff and public regarding LMF's appraisal procedures. This had been the subject of discussion since 2011.

The following changes were made:

- Name of board committee was changed to the Appraisal Oversight Committee, from the Appraisal Review Committee
- The Board asked staff to make recommendations for a “tiered” approach to appraisal requirements, based on degree of complexity of the appraisal assignment. For example, smaller parcels with simpler appraisal considerations may not need as detailed an appraisal report as larger, more complex appraisals,

such as for conservation easements or working waterfront properties. Recommendations for the tiered approach continue to be discussed.

- The Workbook clarifies the time period for how long the board will accept an appraisal. Appraisals are now considered valid if brought before the Appraisal Oversight Committee before the age of the appraisal reached one year.

Opportunities for public input were provided for all of the above changes

Contact any of the LMF staff with questions regarding the above changes.

Over the years, the Legislature has enacted several requirements that affect the LMF program and project proposals.

These and other program requirements include:

- In 2012 the Land for Maine's Future program transferred to the Department of Conservation, which was then consolidated into the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry (DACF).
- In 2011 and 2012, the Board had discussion regarding scoring criteria and the review process for proposals. These discussions, and public input, led to updates and revisions to this Workbook and the procedures to be used in the next Call for Proposals.
- In 2010, following a year of study, the Board adopted new scoring criteria for conservation projects that encourages applicants to more explicitly consider potential economic benefits to the communities within which the proposed projects are located. The board hopes to cultivate and support closer working relationships between the land conservation, business community, and local units of government.
- The 2010 Bond increased LMF's match requirements. At least \$1 of matching value is now required for every dollar of LMF funds.
- In 2005, a new pilot program was established in legislation for the protection of lands supporting working commercial waterfronts along Maine's coast. The program is implemented by the Maine Department of Marine Resources with LMF support. A separate proposal workbook has been developed and the program is not discussed further in this workbook.¹
- The Legislature has directed the LMF Board to give preference "to acquisitions ... that achieve benefits for multiple towns and that address regional conservation needs including public recreational access, wildlife, open space or farmland." Since 1999 sites of local and regional significance may be considered and payments may be made directly to cooperating entities (private nonprofit organizations, municipal conservation commissions, local governments, or federal agencies). For regional and

¹ For further information contact Deirdre Gilbert, Department of Marine Resources (Tel 624-6576, email deirdre.gilbert@maine.gov).

local projects title is held by the cooperating entities, subject to terms in a project agreement that is enforceable by the State to ensure the lands are used for the purposes for which they were acquired.

- The LMF Board is authorized to consider conservation projects that include “significant, undeveloped archeological sites” (PL 2007, c. 64) and “public water supply protection when that purpose is consistent and does not conflict with the natural resource conservation and recreation purposes” of the LMF program (PL 2007, c. 353).

Needs Assessment

The Board conducted its original needs assessment in 1988, which consisted of public participation meetings and the establishment of priority land categories, including the legislatively mandated land types found in the LMF statute. This list created the foundation of the Land for Maine's Future Program's detailed land classification types:

- Recreational Lands
- Water Access Lands
- Lands Supporting Vital Ecological or Conservation Functions and Values
- Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Natural Communities, Plants, or Wildlife Habitat
- Areas of Scenic Interest and Prime Physical Features
- Farmland and Open Space

In 1996, Governor King established the Land Acquisition Priorities Advisory Committee (LAPAC). This committee performed a new needs assessment and its recommendations form the basis for some of the scoring process, most notably the "LAPAC Multiplier" found in the Conservation and Recreation Lands Scoring System on page 30 of this workbook. Since then, the program has updated its criteria to keep current with emerging needs, public input and legislative action.

Policy & Guidelines

The Land for Maine's Future Board follows well-established policies and guidelines as it conducts its business. The following is a brief summary of the most important of these. Please contact LMF staff with any questions.

Primary Purpose of the Program - The primary purposes of the LMF Program is to conserve land in its undeveloped state, public recreational water access, working waterfront protection, and productive farms and farmlands.

Willing sellers only - The Board requires proposals to include a signed consent from the owner(s) of land being proposed for consideration.

Matching Funds - A proposal is expected to have a match greater than or equal to 50% of the total eligible project costs. This means that for every \$1 of LMF funds expended, there must be at least \$1 of match funds. The Board considers the level of matching funds in evaluating projects and in making funding allocations. (Descriptions of match guidelines are in Section 1 of this workbook under Policy, Guidelines and Threshold Criteria.)

Matching funds may include non-LMF funds of up to 20% of the appraised value of the acquired land put into the stewardship account of the state agency or cooperating entity holding title to the land. Use of stewardship funds as match requires the recipient of LMF funds to make a firm commitment of these funds in a form acceptable to the Board.

Purchase Price Determined by Appraised Value - Board policy is to determine fair market value of a property or a conservation easement through a qualified independent appraisal and to base acquisition price on appraised value. Appraisals should follow the Appraisal Standards found in Appendix F.

The Board will typically require appraisals with a valuation date no more than a year old. ~~The appraisal valuation date should be less than a year old~~ at the time of the Appraisal Oversight Committee's review unless an executed purchase and sales agreement is in place with a value based on the appraisal.

Purchases Above Appraised Value Strongly Discouraged - The Board's basic rule is that it will not participate in a transaction where the purchase price exceeds fair market value based on an independent appraisal that is approved by the Appraisal Oversight Committee and accepted by the Board.

However, it is recognized that the market will, on rare occasion, offer opportunities that may require exceptions to the basic rule. **Applicants should be aware that this exception is seldom invoked and consult with program staff prior to making any commitments that would require an exception.**

Board Allocation of Project Funding – The Board's allocation is considered preliminary until the actual value is determined by an LMF Board approved appraisal. The value determined by this appraisal, and other project costs, will guide the amount of funds LMF contributes to the project. Project may also change in scope or size, in these cases the Board's approval of funding may differ from the original allocation. Funding awards are at the approval of the LMF Board. Awards are subject to the availability of funds and subject to state budget and finance procedures.

Project Adjustments

The Director and Project Manager must be notified if, at any point prior to closing, a proposal selected as a project finalist has adjustments to its scope and size from what was accepted for funding by the LMF Board. Staff will review and determine what adjustments are appropriate or if the changes require the project to return to the LMF Board: for approval to continue with the project as adjusted; or for a possible change in funding or allocation.

Project funding may be reduced from the original allocation amount based upon the impact of the project change to the attributes of the original project.

Proposals must return to the LMF Board for reconsideration when:

1. Reductions in size

- Reductions in land are more than 10% of the original total project land area. This includes instances in multi parcel projects
- A parcel is removed from a multi-parcel project.

2. Reductions in scope

If changes in project scope substantially affect public access, recreational opportunities, uses of the land, ecological or conservation attributes.

3. Substitute parcels must be reviewed by the Scoring Committee and require Board approval.

Reserved rights and title issues:

All changes encountered during due diligence and closing process must be reviewed by the Director, including changes to conservation easements, mineral ownership, etc. to determine if the changes could materially affect the investment of public funds.

Providing Public Recreational Access - Public recreational access is a core purpose of the Land for Maine's Future Program. All lands acquired through the LMF are open to the public. Exceptions include farms and commercial working waterfronts, where public access may not be feasible or desirable. LMF may make grants of up to 5% of the appraised value of land acquired to develop public access facilities, including trails, boat launching sites, parking, camping and picnicking facilities.

Business Plan Development for Farmland Projects - When development rights on a farm are purchased, LMF may make grants of up to 5% for business plan development and implementation.

Hunting, Fishing & Trapping – Pursuant to the terms of the respective 2010 and 2012 bonds, hunting, fishing, trapping and public access may not be prohibited on conservation and recreation lands acquired with bond proceeds, except to the extent of applicable state, local and federal laws and regulations. Exceptions include farms and commercial working waterfront properties, or for protection of critical natural resources.

Public Notice of Intent to Purchase - The Board publishes a notice of a vote to acquire property 10 days in advance of the meeting. Notices are placed in a general circulation newspaper and a local newspaper describing the property to be voted on and inviting all members of the public to submit comments in writing or to appear before the Board with comments about the proposed acquisition.

Public Participation Welcome at All Meetings - All Board meetings are open to the public and include opportunity for public input. Meetings are publicly announced well in advance in applicable newspapers and on the LMF website.

Municipal and County Approval – Municipal approval is required for LMF funding when property interests representing more than 1% of a municipality's state valuation are considered for acquisition. Board policy is to encourage applicants to seek municipal input on all acquisitions. Within unorganized territories, approval of the appropriate county commissioners is required if the land value of a proposed project constitutes more than 1% of the state valuation within that county.

No Fee Acquisition of lands for Timber Production Lands - By statute, LMF is prohibited from funding the fee acquisition of land for which the primary use value has been or will be commercially harvested or harvestable forest land. This does not prohibit the acquisition of conservation easements in which the rights to harvest timber are retained by the land owner.

Addressing Land and Easement Management Costs - The Board now requires all applicants to address stewardship and management costs as part of a proposal. LMF statute

requires that applicants provide estimates of the management costs associated with the project over the first 10 years of ownership.

Press releases - All press releases or media advisories announcing any phase of an acquisition with LMF funds must be coordinated with the LMF staff. Media coverage is encouraged.

LMF signage – Applicants are responsible to ensure appropriate signage acknowledging LMF support is located and maintained on all conserved properties.

Project Ownership - As part of the proposal, the applicant must specify how the project's ownership will be held. Ownership by a party other than a state agency is possible for local and regional projects. The LMF statute requires that all projects of statewide significance be held by an agency of the state.

Where a project involves an easement that is to be held by a local entity (a “cooperating entity” in the words of the LMF statute, and includes land trusts and municipalities), the easement must give the State of Maine third party enforcement rights on the terms of the easement. In addition, a Project Agreement between the cooperating entity and the State of Maine will define the terms of the project and be recorded with the easement (see Appendix H). Because all projects have differences, the description of project goals and management expectations may change from project to project.

Similarly, where a project is owned in fee by a cooperating entity, a Project Agreement is signed between the entity and the State of Maine to define the terms of the project and recorded with the deed. The deed must also include reference to the fact that the parcel has been acquired as part of an LMF funded project.

Pre-acquired properties

Lands or interest in lands acquired within 2 years of the date of the project proposal may be considered for reimbursement when the pre-acquisition was conducted on behalf of the sponsoring agency or the sponsoring agency was aware of and supported the pre-acquisition. LMF contribution will be no more than the Board approved amount, not to exceed the actual purchase price or appraised value whichever is less. Any duly appraised value in excess of actual purchase price may be used as match.

Process used in reviewing conservation and farmland proposals - The Board establishes the deadline by which proposals must be received. A potential applicant must be in contact with the appropriate sponsoring state agency wellno less than eight weeks in advance of this deadline. A copy of the proposal must be sent to the sponsoring agency.

The process of proposal review includes the following:

-
- Staff review ~~and preliminary scoring to determine that of~~ proposals are complete and identify problems.
 - Board Scoring Committee review and final scoring.
 - Board Nominations Committee review of all proposals, identification of issues for full Board discussion, and recommended project finalists with funding allocations.
 - Full Board reviews all proposals, selects finalists and makes funding allocations.

Project Requirements

Completion Requirements for Approved Projects - Once the Board selects finalists, a series of due diligence steps must be completed to the satisfaction of the Board and to comply with legal requirements. In addition to these steps, the Board may place specific conditions which must be addressed before Land for Maine's Future funds are made available. Committees of the Board oversee this process, make recommendations to the Board, and determine if any new developments or information require additional full Board review.

Applicants are responsible for the following:

- Appraisal to determine fair market value. All appraisals for acquisition of fee or easement must be reviewed and accepted by the Appraisal Oversight Committee and its recommendation must be approved by the full Board. ~~The Appraisal Oversight Committee may request reasonable funds if, in its opinion, supplemental appraisal information is required in order for the Committee to proceed to a recommendation regarding appraised value.~~ See appraisal standards in Appendix F ~~and F~~.
- If acquisition involves easement purchase, easement is drafted in ~~final~~ form consistent with the Model Easement (prior to appraisal). ~~s~~See Appendix I Guidance for Working Forest Easements and Appendix J Guidance for Agricultural Conservation Easements.
- Determine legal interest to be held by the State e.g. fee, conservation easement, project agreement.
- Applicant prepares draft Purchase and Sales Contract with all appurtenant conditions, to be reviewed and approved by LMF staff.
- Elected officials approve (organized townships) if project represents more than 1% of state valuation or County Commissioners approve (unorganized townships) if more than 1% of county valuation.
- LMF will publish public notice of intent to purchase and schedule Board vote, for the purpose of receiving public comment.
- Complete title work, including title insurance. The property may not be encumbered by any lien, mortgage or other obligation that in the Board's exclusive judgment could interfere with the conservation purposes of the project. This includes outstanding mineral rights.
- Applicant conducts environmental survey assessment (ESA). The ESA should be scheduled so that it is no more than 1 year old at the time of release of LMF funds. ESA reports older than one year will need an update.
- Complete an acceptable boundary survey and provide GIS-compatible electronic version of survey (so called "Shape" or ".SHP" files).

- Documentation of matching funds provided by applicant as presented in the proposal (NOTE: if a stewardship endowment has been included as match, this documentation must include a letter from the applicant's governing body that this commitment has been fulfilled);
- Evidence of Corporate Authority to accept LMF funds (if other than state agency).
- Certificate of good Corporate Standing (if non-governmental entity).
- Vendor Form to facilitate payment to recipient of LMF funds.
- Joint Ownership Release (if needed)
- Close on project.
- Typically after closing, ecological and archeological surveys are undertaken to assess any features of the property that may require special management.

Threshold Criteria

The Land for Maine's Future Board follows established policies and guidelines when it makes decisions on which projects to fund. These threshold criteria supplement policies and guidelines that are found in Section I on page 9.

Threshold Criteria

Threshold refers to the Board's expectation that all proposals meet the following minimum requirements. In rare cases, a proposal that does not meet these criteria will be considered.

Willing Seller: The owner(s) has agreed in writing to allow the sponsoring agency or cooperating entity to consider the purchase of his/her property.

Adequate Title: Clear title is required. If clear title is not available at the time of application then the applicant is required to obtain clear title prior to closing.

Appraised Value: The owner is willing to accept an offer at or below fair market value based on an appraisal that conforms to Land for Maine's Future appraisal standards (see Appendix F). The appraisal valuation date should be less than a year old at the time of the Appraisal Oversight Committee review, unless an executed purchase and sales agreement is in place with a value based on the appraisal.

Match: A proposal is expected to have matching funds greater than or equal to 50% of the total eligible project costs. This means that for every \$1 of LMF funds, there must be \$1 of match value. Of the total match amount, the ratios of match type must be the following:

- no more than 30% of the match can be the value of services customarily associated with land acquisition (e.g. appraisal, survey, title work, legal work, ecological and archeological inventory)²; and
- 70% must be in the form of land, cash or other tangible assets. It is the responsibility of the applicant to document the value to be used as match via appraisal. For a match parcel to qualify as match the sponsoring state agency must hold the real estate interest or, if the interest is held by a cooperating entity, the interest must be covered by a project agreement with the sponsoring state agency.

² Services conducted by applicant staff and members, whether paid or volunteer, are not eligible to be included within match calculations.

For example, if a proposed property has an estimated total project cost of \$200,000 (including land and all other eligible costs), it would be eligible for up to \$100,000 in LMF funds, and there would have to be a match of at least \$100,000. Of this \$100,000 match, up to 30% or \$30,000 could be services needed for the land acquisition, and at least 70% or \$70,000 would have to be in donated land value, cash, or other tangible asset.

The value of lands or interest in lands acquired within 2 years of the date of project proposal may be used as tangible match when the property interests have a direct relationship to the project.

Contributions to a dedicated stewardship/management endowment of the state agency or cooperating entity that will hold title (or easement) may be considered as tangible match. Match requirements allow use of these contributions with a statutorily cap of 20% of the appraised value of the land to be acquired. Access improvements may be considered as tangible assets for match purposes with a cap at 5% of appraised land value. Engineering, permitting, and wetland delineation can also be considered as match under the 5% access improvement allowance. To qualify as match, stewardship commitments to the endowment of a cooperating entity must be documented by applicant in a manner acceptable to the Board.

With the exception of the caps on the stewardship endowment and access improvement, all other match percentages are calculated based on total project costs, which are the combined land or easement cost, plus all other costs customarily associated with the acquisition of land or interest in land.

Ownership & Sponsorship: An applicant is required to have sponsorship of a State agency (Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife, Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, or the Department of Marine Resources). For projects of regional or local significance applicants must have an agreement with the sponsor regarding ownership and management. To accomplish this, applicants must contact the appropriate sponsoring state agency **wellno less than eight weeks in advance** of submitting a proposal.

Applicant's Capacity: An applicant must demonstrate the capacity to undertake the project with a reasonable prospect of bringing it to a successful conclusion. Non-profit applicants ~~should~~**must** submit their most recent financial audit **if one exists and theor** most recent financial statement³ that represents the organization's current financial condition. The Board may consider all relevant factors including without limitation: organizational debt, fund raising ability, past land conservation activity and transactions, track record with

³ This material should be accompanied by a statement from the organization's treasurer that affirms that the material accurately represents the organization's current financial condition.

LMF projects, organizational history, scope of conservation vision, and evidence of success in building and sustaining land protection campaigns.

In addition, the Board will consider whether or not the proposed title or easement holder has the ability, experience, and resources to manage the property appropriately.

Relationship to local comprehensive planning efforts:

For locally significant projects, the project must be consistent with an adopted comprehensive plan (if one exists) meeting the standards of the Growth Management Act (30-A MRSA sections 4301-4349) with evidence that the municipality had adopted strategies to implement the plan. For strongest Board consideration, a project should be an explicit component of a larger integrated effort by the applicant and municipality to achieve the conservation, recreation, and other goals of the comprehensive plan.

A project proposed within a locally designated growth area must be able to demonstrate that the project doesn't diminish the intent of the designation.

Other criteria to be weighed by the LMFB:

Availability and price of the property.

Suitability of alternate protection techniques.

Threats to the property's conservation values.

Intensity and expense of management activities needed to maintain the property's conservation attributes ~~value~~.

In the case of conservation easements, ~~availability of~~ sufficient matching funds are needed to monitor and enforce the easement. ~~or The Board will evaluate whether the proposal includes~~ an adequate contribution, as identified by the sponsoring state agency, to the State's conservation stewardship or easement monitoring endowment fund.

Status of fund-raising efforts for match funds.

To indicate the level of commitment to the completion of a proposed project the LMF Board considers how many due diligence items are completed at the time the proposal is submitted.

These items include:

- Current appraisal (acceptable for Board review)
- Final easement or fee acquisition conditions completed
- Cost Share commitment established

Signed option or purchase and sales agreement
Preacquired and held by a third party in coordination with the sponsoring
state agency.

Readiness scale.

- Level 1 - 4 items completed
- Level 2 - 3 items completed
- Level 3 - 2 items completed
- Level 4 - 1 item completed
- Level 5 - 0 items completed

List of Contacts/Cooperating Entities

As an applicant begins to develop a proposal, he/she may seek information sources, conservation partners, and the required sponsorship from State agencies associated with the acquisition and management of public lands. The organizations listed below will assist you in this effort. If you need any further guidance, contact the Land for Maine's Future Program at (207) 287-~~3200~~2801.

Dept. of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry

Farmland

Stephanie Gilbert
Bureau of Agriculture, Food & Rural Resources
28 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333
tel: (207) 287-7520

Conservation & Recreation Lands

Kathy Eickenberg
Bureau of Parks & Lands
22 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333
tel: (207) 287-4963

Water Access

George Powell
Bureau of Parks & Lands
22 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333
tel: (207) 287-4952
E-mail: george.powell@maine.gov

Natural Areas

Molly Docherty
Maine Natural Areas Program
93 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333
tel: (207) 287-8045

Maine Dept. of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

Sarah Demers
41 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333
tel: 287-8670

Maine Dept. of Marine Resources

Deirdre Gilbert
21 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333
tel: (207) 624-6576

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

Arthur Spiess
65 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333
Tel: (207) 287-2132

Land Trusts and Non-Profit Organizations

For the name of the land trust nearest your property, please contact the Maine Land Trust Network (www.mltn.org) or the Land for Maine's Future Program.

Section II

Conservation & Recreation Land

Overview

The Land for Maine's Future Board has established a process for the public to nominate lands for acquisition in a broad category called **Conservation and Recreation Lands**. Most proposals will fall under this category. If your project is a small parcel of land specifically for boating and fishing water access, please first review Section III. If it is related to farmland protection, please first review Section IV. If you are interested in proposing a working waterfront project contact Deirdre Gilbert, Department of Marine Resources (Tel 624-6576, email deidre.gilbert@maine.gov)

Proposal Process

This section provides you with all the information you need to apply for funds in the Conservation and Recreation Lands category. If you have any questions about your proposal or the Land for Maine's Future process, please call (207) 287-~~3200~~2801 and speak with a member of our staff.

Proposal Inquiry Form

The form (found in Appendix A) may be submitted at any time. It provides the Land for Maine's Future Program staff with information they need to determine if a project meets established threshold criteria.

Proposal Requirements and Review Process for Conservation and Recreation Lands

Proposal Period - Proposals must be received by the closing date of a proposal period. Proposals must be complete with responses to all the numbered subject headings found in the Format and Instruction Section. Incomplete proposals will be returned for additional information and may not be considered further at the Board's discretion. Contact the Program Director for the dates and other information on the next Proposal Period.

There is a separate expedited process for proposals for water access projects eligible for the Public Access to Maine Waters Fund. They may be submitted at any time. See Section III for information on the process for this category.

For a proposal to be complete, it must have a State Agency sponsor. You must contact the appropriate sponsoring agency to discuss your proposal and obtain their sponsorship prior to submitting the proposal. Proposals must be received by LMF no later than , 2014. (see page 20 for agency contact information).

State, Regional or Local Significance - Projects may be of state, regional, or local significance. Applicants must indicate which of these categories the proposal fits based on the definitions found on pages 28-29. ~~Proposals will compete with other proposals within the same category. Staff will correct the category if it is inaccurate based on proposal information. The applicant will be notified if this is done.~~

~~**Ownership of State Significant Projects** – The real estate interest of State significant projects are to be held by the State.~~

Scoring & Nomination Procedure - Once the proposal is reviewed by LMF Program staff and judged to be complete, it will be scored using the scoring system summarized on the next page. All ~~scores~~proposals will be reviewed and scored by the Board's Scoring Committee. The full list of scored proposals will then be given to the Board's Nominations Committee, ~~which reviews the proposals identified in the state, regional, or local land sub-categories.~~ The Nominations Committee flags any issues or attributes and proposes a list of finalists and fund allocations, to the full Board for consideration. The Board will review the proposals, select the finalists, and allocate funding. The scores serve as a guide for the Board.

If the proposal envisions that the land or easement will be held by an organization other than the State, the Nominations Committee and the Board will also consider the capacity of the organization to bring the project to a successful conclusion including, without limitation, fund raising capacity, project management experience, land stewardship experience, and general organizational capacity.

All applicants will be contacted and notified of the status of their proposal after final Board decisions.

Scoring System for Evaluating Conservation and Recreation Land Proposals

This scoring system has been devised as a guide to enable the Land for Maine's Future Board to sort through a diversity of proposals of state, regional, and local significance and identify those that are most aligned with the state’s land conservation and acquisition priorities. It is designed to highlight proposals that bring high public value projects to the Board. In addition to a numerical score, the Board established minimum thresholds and other criteria that are also used in evaluating proposals. These can be found beginning on page 16.

The scoring system assigns points according to the relative value of eight criteria associated with an acquisition proposal. These are:

	Maximum Points
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Naturalness of the Land	12 points
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Accessibility of the land	8 points
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Proximity to Other State Lands or Component of a Larger Conservation/Recreation Effort	16 points
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Major Land Type	
- Significance	30 points
- Need / LAPAC Multiplier	40 points
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Single Exceptional Value	50 points
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Additional Land Types	50 points
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic Benefit	<u>510</u> points
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deer Wintering Area(s)	<u>23</u> points
Total Possible Points:	239 points

The scoring system uses those factors stressed by the Legislature in various Acts, including "An Act to Establish the Land for Maine's Future Fund", deer wintering area protections in Ch. 696 Public Laws of 2011, the findings of the Land Acquisition Priorities Advisory Committee’s Final report (Nov. 1997), and public input received by the Board.

Please note that Farmlands and many Water Access Lands are their own categories, and proposals that are specifically for water access or farm preservation should review sections III and IV.

The Scoring System

	<u>Points</u>
1. <u>Naturalness of the Land (Maximum Points = 12)</u>	
The land has little or no discernible human impact.....	12
The land has some site disturbance but the disturbance does not negatively impede/affect the intended uses of the property.....	8
In the case of rail-to-trails projects, the site is significantly disturbed but the disturbance does not negatively impede/affect the intended uses of the property	8
The land has been significantly disturbed by human activity and restoration (or time) will be required to return the site to a more natural condition.....	4
The property has extensive site disturbance or improvements which will severely impede the use of the property for its intended purposes, or the site does not have a high probability of being successfully restored.....	0
	SCORE _____
2. <u>Accessibility of the Land (Maximum Points = 8)</u>	
Access roads to the property can accommodate, without substantial improvement, the traffic that will be associated with the intended use of the property	8
or	
Access is by water to an island and there is adequate water depth to land or moor recreational boats.....	8
or	
The parcel is inaccessible by vehicles; however, because of the intended use of the property this is not a limitation or in fact may be an advantage in protecting the resource values of the property.....	8
or	

Access to the parcel will require modest improvements to existing roads which will be a minor cost factor in developing the property for its intended use 6

or

Access to the parcel will require substantial improvements to existing roads which will be a major cost factor in developing the property for its intended use 0

SCORE _____

3. **Proximity to Other Public Lands or Component of a Larger Conservation/Recreation Effort (Maximum Points = 16)**

The project will ~~enhance the connectivity of existing conservation efforts~~~~achieve benefits for multiple towns~~, will address regional conservation needs and has one or more of the following attributes:

- Is linked to a regional conservation effort to protect open space, recreational opportunities or other natural resource values such as a greenbelt, trail network or river corridor.
- Connects existing conservation lands (state, federal, town, land trust, etc.).
- Is immediately adjacent to existing State holdings or is an inholding.
- Is part of a locally adopted comprehensive plan and implementation strategies for the protection of open space, recreation, wildlife habitat and/or rural areas that are consistent with the State’s Growth Management Act.
- Serves as a stopping off point on a recognized route such as an “island trail” or “birding trail” that includes other publicly or privately conserved lands.

These attributes generate significant benefits that accrue statewide..... 12 - 16

These attributes generate modest benefits that accrue to the multi-town region surrounding the host community..... 6 - 11

These attributes generate benefits that accrue principally within the host community 0 - 5

SCORE _____

4. **Major Land Category - Significance and Need ~~Ranking~~Rating (Maximum Points = 70)**

This category includes the Significance Rating (30 points) and the Need Rating with LAPAC Multiplier (40 points). The Need Rating points are determined then used

with the LAPAC Multiplier to determine a combined Need/LAPAC score. The Significance Rating and Need/LAPAC score are added together for up to 70 total points.

The proposal must identify the appropriate major land type from the following categories: 1) Recreational lands, 2) Water Access Lands, 3) Lands Supporting Vital Ecological or Conservation Functions and Values⁴, 4) Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Natural Communities, Plants or Wildlife Habitat, 5) Areas of Scenic Interest and Prime Physical Features⁵, 6) Farmland and Open Space.

The scoring will take into account two factors: the relative significance, in terms of demand from a statewide, regional, or local perspective for the value of the resource or recreational activity; and the relative need, based on a deficiency determination (i.e., the excess of demand over supply for the resource or recreational activity in that area).

Note: while lands of state significance score higher than lands of regional and local significance and lands of regional significance score higher than those of local significance, proposals will be judged only against other proposals of like significance.

Significance Rating (Maximum Points = 30)

State Significance

The land contains a resource or provides a recreational opportunity that is substantiated as being significant from a state or greater than state perspective.

Significant from a statewide perspective means that the resource is rare and/or exceptional in Maine based on published report(s), database(s), or credible testimony or the recreational activity associated with the parcel will frequently and routinely attract users to travel to the land from across the state or even from out-of-state to the parcel. Real estate interest in state significant land is to be held by the state.

..... 22 - 30

⁴ Among other conservation values, the Board may consider whether the proposed project provides public water supply protection when that purpose is consistent and does not conflict with the natural resource conservation and recreation purposes of this chapter. In practice this means that the protected land must be available for public recreational use.

⁵ In 2007, the Legislature authorized the Board to consider protection of “significant, undeveloped archeological sites”. Applicants claiming value under this category must have a written endorsement from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission that describes the significance of the archeological resources on the site. An application for which the “Major Land Category” is based primarily on archeological values must be sponsored by the Commission.

Regional Significance

The land contains a resource or provides a recreational opportunity that is substantiated as being significant from a regional (sub-state) perspective.

Significant from a regional perspective means that the resource is rare and/or exceptional in a region based on published report(s), database(s), or credible testimony, or the recreational opportunity associated with the parcel will frequently and routinely attract users to travel to the land from a regional area (that is, from an area that is greater than the area than the town where the property is located.

..... 12 - 20

Local Significance

The land contains a resource or provides a recreational opportunity that is substantiated as being significant from a local perspective.

Significant from a local perspective means that the resource is rare and/or exceptional in a town or group of towns based on published report(s), database(s), or credible testimony, or the recreational opportunity associated with the parcel will attract users to travel to the land primarily from a local area (that is, from an area that is primarily encompassed by the towns abutting the town(s) where the land is.

..... 0 - 10

SCORE _____

Need Rating

The need to protect the major land category addressed in the proposal and substantiated by a published report(s) data base(s), or credible testimony as being of:

Great Importance due to the relative rarity of the resource, the threat to the resource, or the deficiency of the recreational opportunity offered by the land when considered from a state or greater than state perspective 14 - 20

Moderate Importance due to the relative rarity of the resource, the threat to the resource, or the deficiency of the recreational opportunity offered by the land when considered from a or regional (sub-state) perspective 8 - 12

Minor Importance is when a need cannot be adequately substantiated as being of state or regional significance it will be assumed that the need is of minor importance due to the fact that the resource or recreational opportunity offered by the land can only considered rare, threatened, or deficient from a local perspective..... 0 - 6

LAPAC Multiplier (Maximum Points = 40)

If the proposal contains one or more of the following “focus” or “other important” areas (as identified in the Land Acquisition Priorities Advisory Committee final report), multiply the total Major Land Category Need Rating by that multiplier. If the project addresses more than one focus area, choose the highest value multiplier. Definitions of the following “focus” areas and “other important land acquisition priorities” are found in Appendix E.

MULTIPLIER	
Southern Maine Conservation Lands.....	2
Ecological Reserve.....	2
River System.....	2
Undeveloped Coastline.....	2
Northern Forest Conservation Land.....	1.5
Trail System.....	1.5
Island.....	1.5
Significant Mountain.....	1.5

NEED RATING SCORE ____ X LAPAC multiplier __ = _____

5. Single Exceptional Statewide Value Scoring Procedure

If the land proposed for acquisition is documented to demonstrate a single exceptional value that is exceptionally rare and of outstanding significance in a statewide context then it shall be evaluated to determine if it will be awarded 50 points. An award of points in this category will be infrequent. This is an “all or nothing” point score.

The land is documented to demonstrate a single exceptional value recognized as being the best or among the best in the state of its type, and this value is supported by a comprehensive published report(s), data base(s), and credible testimony

..... 50

SCORE _____

6. Multiple Land Categories (Maximum Points = 50)

Some proposals will represent more than one land category and those proposals bring a wider range of resource values and hence a wider range of value to the public. As a result, up to 50 additional points can be awarded up to 10 points each for each of the 5 land categories other than the Major Land Category under which the proposal is being submitted.

1) Recreational lands, 2) Water Access Lands, 3) Lands Supporting Vital Ecological or Conservation Functions and Values⁶, 4) Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Natural Communities, Plants or Wildlife Habitat, 5) Areas of Scenic Interest and Prime Physical Features⁷, 6) Farmland and Open Space. *Scoring will consider the significance of each land category independent of the overall project designation as a state, regional or local project.* Up to 10 points for each land category may be awarded based on the following:

The scores will be awarded on the following criteria:

The land contains a resource or provides a recreational opportunity that is substantiated as being significant from a state or greater than state perspective; or the relative rarity of the resource, or the deficiency of the recreational opportunity of the type offered by the land, is of great importance when considered from a state or greater than state perspective 8 - 10

The land contains a resource or provides a recreational opportunity that is substantiated as being significant from a regional perspective; or the relative rarity of the resource, or the deficiency of the recreational opportunity of the type offered by the land, is of moderate importance when considered from a statewide or regional) perspective..... 4 - 7

The land contains a resource or provides a recreational

⁶ Among other conservation values, the Board may consider whether the proposed project provides public water supply protection when that purpose is consistent and does not conflict with the natural resource conservation and recreation purposes of this chapter. In practice this means that the protected land must be available for public recreational use

⁷ In 2007, the Legislature authorized the Board to consider protection of “significant, undeveloped archeological sites”. Applicants claiming value under this category must have a written endorsement from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission that describes the significance of the archeological resources on the site.

opportunity that can only be substantiated as being significant from a local perspective; or the resource , or recreational opportunity of the type offered by the land, because the resource is not considered rare or the recreational opportunity is not considered deficient, except from a local perspective

0 - 3

SCORE _____

7. **Economic Benefit (Maximum Points = 5-10points)**

Board encourages applicants to explicitly describe potential economic benefits of conservation projects to the communities ~~within where~~ which the proposed projects are located. The board seeks to cultivate and support closer working relationships between land conservation efforts, businesses, and the community. ~~Five points may be awarded on the basis of the Board’s overall assessment of the applicant’s responses to this section. This is an “all or nothing” point score.~~

Points

Substantial economic benefit:

The project will have a **substantial** economic benefit that will affect a **large number** of individuals and support economic activity throughout the area. The proposal has documented that the project has or should preserve or increase sales and other economic activity to local businesses in **all four seasons**.

The project is part of a larger community planning effort such as a downtown redevelopment or mixed-use plan, open space or recreation plan, or comprehensive land use or economic development plan for the region. The proposal describe how the project supports those plans, provide contact information for a community representative who can provide additional information and a letter(s) of endorsement is included from those responsible for implementation of the plan that discusses how the proposal contributes to the plan’s success.

The proposal describes how the project creates or enhances economic activities and how the land will be promoted to tourists and recreationalists.

Include letters of support from recreational organizations, businesses, chambers of commerce or other business organizations, trade and civic organizations, or local and regional governments that describe how the proposal supports the economy.

Proposal includes a list of businesses that will benefit.7 - 10 points

Moderate economic benefit:

The project will have a **moderate** economic benefit that will affect a **moderate number** of individuals and support economic activity within the immediately adjacent communities. The proposal has provided and documented that the project has or should preserve or increase sales and other economic activity to local businesses in **all four seasons**.

The project is part of a larger community planning effort such as a downtown redevelopment or mixed-use plan, open space or recreation plan, or comprehensive land use or economic development plan for the region. The proposal describe how the project supports those plans, provide contact information for a community representative who can provide additional information and a letter(s) of endorsement is included from those responsible for implementation of the plan that discusses how the proposal contributes to the plan’s success.

The proposal describes how the project creates or enhances economic activities and how the land will be promoted to tourists and recreationalists.

Include letters of support from recreational organizations, businesses, chambers of commerce or other business organizations, trade and civic organizations, or local and regional governments that describe how the proposal supports the economy.

Proposal includes a list of businesses that will benefit.4 - 6 points

Minor economic benefit:

The project will have a **minor** economic benefit that will affect a **small number** of individuals. The proposal has provided and documented that the project has or should preserve or increase sales and other economic activity to local businesses **in at least three seasons**.

Include letters of support from recreational organizations, businesses, chambers of commerce or other business organizations, trade and civic organizations, or local and regional governments that describe how the proposal supports the economy.

~~Proposal includes a list of businesses that will benefit1 - 3 points~~

~~**None or very minimal economic benefits0 points**~~

~~Describe the economic activities already supported by this landscape, or conducted on this landscape, and ways in which the conservation initiative you are proposing would enhance these activities or create new opportunities. Consider the following questions as prompts. Not all will be applicable to any single project. Do not feel compelled to address every question.~~

~~**Significance to Economy**~~

~~How does this project provide economic development opportunities? For example:~~

- ~~• Will it benefit a large (vs. small) number of individuals?~~
- ~~• Will it support economic activity in regions of the state with higher than state average unemployment?~~
- ~~• Will it support activity throughout all four seasons?~~
- ~~• What is the economic significance of the industry supported by this project in the region? To what extent does the region’s economy rely on tourism or forestry (i.e. number of people employed, number of visitors, value of goods and services)?~~

~~**Economic Contribution and Public Benefits**~~

~~Please provide a list of businesses, communities, and/or contractors (e.g. guides) with whom you have consulted in the design of your project and who stand to benefit from this project, especially businesses that are critical cornerstones of the affected area’s economy.~~

~~How does this project protect or support a critical mass of economic activity in a given area? For example:~~

- ~~• Does it increase foot traffic to local businesses providing services to individuals who utilize the site(s) to be protected?~~
- ~~• Does it increase the sales of products or services sold by local businesses?~~

~~How important are recreation and tourism as a planned use for the land conserved by this project?~~

- ~~• To what extent will the project create or enhance tourist amenities?~~
- ~~• Is the project part of a route that is popular with tourists, or enhances the attractiveness of such a route?~~
- ~~• How will this land be promoted to tourists or recreationists?~~

~~How important is fiber and timber production on the land conserved by this project? How will the land be conserved to continue as a productive timber resource?~~

Community Planning and Economic Development Support for Project

~~Is this parcel part of a larger community planning effort such as a downtown redevelopment or mixed-use plan, open space or recreation plan, or comprehensive land use or economic development plan for the region?~~

- ~~• If so, please cite such plans and describe how the project supports those plans.~~
- ~~• Provide contact information for a community representative who can provide additional information.~~
- ~~• Provide a letter of endorsement from those responsible for implementation of the plan that discusses how the proposal contributes to the plan's success.~~

~~Please provide letters of support from recreational organizations, chambers of commerce, business organizations, trade and civic organizations, or local and regional governments that describe how the proposal supports the local or regional economy.~~

SCORE _____

8. Deer Wintering Area (Maximum Points = 23 points) New Criteria and Points

The Board encourages applicants to explicitly consider deer wintering areas. Additional points may be awarded to projects that include conservation of deer wintering areas, with preference given to those areas identified as priority deer wintering areas.

This criteria has been added to specifically address the November 2012 bond referendum and the statutory requirements of P.L. 2011, Chapter 696. (see Appendix K)

a. Landowner Commitment: These commitments are required prior to LMF scoring to be eligible for DWA points. If "no" then points cannot be awarded for the DWA category.

- 1) For fee acquisition projects, is there a letter of commitment from the conservation buyer to enter into a binding agreement which requires MDIFW approval of forest management plans covering the biological extent of the DWA?
- 2) For easement projects, is there a letter of commitment from the landowner(s) stating they will use LMF Working Forest and DWA management easement language, and agree to MDIFW approval of forest management plans covering the biological extent of the DWA?

3) For fee and easement projects where a portion of the DWA occurs on adjacent conservation lands (defined as held by a qualified holder under the conservation easement statute MRSA 33 ch. 7, §476 et. Seq., or encumbered with an LMF Project Agreement or similar restriction), has the adjacent conservation owner provided a letter of commitment for MDIFW approval of forest management plans covering the biological extent of the DWA?

Yes/No

b. Priority Deer Wintering Area determination. (to be considered a priority either 1 or 2 must to be selected in both sections)

- 1) The DWA is ≥ 500 acres;
- 2) The DWA and adjacent conservation land is ≥ 500 acres; OR
- 3) The DWA is < 500 acres. DWAs < 500 acres are eligible only if determined as regionally significant by MDIFW.

AND

- 1) The property has been historically used by deer (for wintering) since 1950; OR
- 2) The property is capable of providing (winter) shelter to deer by June, 2031 (in 20 years)

c. Geographic location: Maximum Points Available = 4

Occurs in a Wildlife Management District (WMD) where deer populations are below the population objective and the currently available DWA goal.

WMDs : 1 – 14, 18, 19, 27,28. See map of WMDs in Appendix L.

4 points

d. Management and Uses Planned for the property: Maximum Points Available = 6

Management & Uses:

1) DWA management will be the primary objective within the DWA
 _____ 4 points

2) DWA management within the DWA will be one of multiple management objectives
 _____ 2 points

3) Other uses will be the primary management objective within the DWA or uses deemed incompatible will be allowed in or adjacent to the DWA (see MDIFW DWA mgmt. guidelines for examples) Project may not be eligible for any DWA points if incompatible uses are determined to be detrimental
 _____ 0 points

Management Capacity:

1) Fee or easement to an agency/organization with demonstrated capacity of managing DWAs
 _____ 2 points

2) Fee or easement to an agency/organization with no demonstrated capacity of managing DWAs
 _____ 0 points

e. Landscape Context: Maximum Points Available = 3

1) travel corridor(s) (streams, wetlands, valleys, ridges) are protected as part of the project or on adjacent conservation lands
 _____ 2 points

2) surrounding land uses partially limit movement _____ 1 point

3) surrounding land uses are incompatible _____ 0 points

_____ And _____
 4) > 75% of the biological deer wintering area will be protected _____ 1 point

f. DWA significance: Maximum points Available = 7

1) % Stand Composition. Indicate the predominant cover type in the DWA. Points are only awarded to most predominant stand type.

Example: 60%(,60) x 4 = 2.4 points

i. S3A, S3B, S2A, S2B (primary cover)
_____ % of area x 4 = _____ points

ii. SH3A, SH3B, SH2A, SH2B (secondary cover)
_____ % of area x 3 = _____ points

iii. Future shelter stands within 20 years
_____ % of area x 2 = _____ points

iv. HS3A, HS3B, HS2A, HS2B
_____ % of area x 1 = _____ points

2) Vulnerability

LUPC Jurisdiction Only

i. Parcel is dominated by softwood composed stands, but has no zoning and no cooperative management agreement.
_____ 3 points

ii. Parcel has no zoning, but is under a cooperative management agreement with MDIFW of short or questionable duration. (new plan, incomplete history of plan duration, or < 10 years)
_____ 2 points

iii. Parcel is under P-FW zoning with a cooperative management agreement with MDIFW of long duration. (10 years or greater)
_____ 1 point

Organized Towns Only

- i. Parcel is dominated by softwood comprised stands and no cooperative management agreement exists.
_____ 3 points
- ii. Parcel is under a cooperative management agreement with MDIFW of short or undetermined duration (new plan, incomplete history of plan duration, or < 10 years)
_____ 2 points
- iii. Parcel is under a cooperative management agreement with MDIFW of a long duration (10 years or greater)
_____ 1 point

g. MDIFW Input: Maximum Points Available = 3

[to be provided by MDIFW]

1) Intensity of Recent Deer Use-from ground and/or aerial survey

- i. Presence of tracks, trails, browsing etc. consistent with moderate-high level of utilization.
_____ 3 points
- ii. Presence of tracks, trails, browsing etc. consistent with low-moderate level of utilization.
_____ 2 points
- iii. Documented historic use only _____ 1 point

2) Regional Biologist Description

Describe in detail whether the parcel currently functions as a Deer Wintering Area. If not currently functioning, describe whether it will be able to provide shelter in the next 20 years (June 2031). Include a description of the proposed management and uses of the property and whether they are consistent with management for Deer Wintering Areas. Please also describe if there are site limitations (regulated or physical) that would prevent the DWA from being managed for deer.

TOTAL DWA SCORE

~~The Board encourages applicants to explicitly consider deer wintering areas.~~

~~Points may be awarded to projects that include conservation of priority deer wintering areas. Priority deer wintering areas are of at least 500 acres or contiguous with existing conservation land so that the combined acreage constitutes at least 500 acres, have been historically used by deer at some point since 1950 and are capable of providing shelter for deer by June 2031.~~

~~Proposals may only receive points if the applicant intends to develop and comply with an IF&W approved forest management plan.~~

~~If abutting conservation lands are needed to satisfy the 500-acre minimum (noted above) then these abutting lands will also need to comply with a DIF&W approved forest management plan. In this case proposals must; A) include a letter from the applicable abutting land owner(s) stating that they will agree to comply with a DIF&W forest management plan and B) include the documents governing the property’s conservation.~~

~~For details on how the 23 points will be allocated see pages 37-39 and Appendix K.~~

SCORE _____

Proposal Format and Instructions for Conservation and Recreational Land Proposals

All applicants are required to provide maps (Delorme or USGS), visual aids (e.g. photos) and as much supporting information as necessary for the Board to better understand the project and the values it addresses. Digital copies of any maps and photos are required. Carefully read this section to learn what the Board wishes to see in a well-developed proposal. Program staff can make available examples of successful proposals that may provide useful models.

All applicants are required to use the following proposal structure and numbering sequence and to provide complete information. If not applicable, indicate so by placing a N/A.

Ten copies of your proposal should be sent to:

*Land for Maine's Future Program
28 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0028
Telephone: (207) 287-~~3200~~2801*

One additional copy of your proposal should be sent to your sponsoring state agency.

1) Application Summary page

a) Project Title: This is the title by which your proposal will be catalogued by Program staff.

b) Significance: Indicate whether your project is of statewide, regional, or local significance (see description on pages 28 and 29 for guidance).

c) Applicant Name & Contact Info.: Provide the applicant's name, address, email, and phone number of the primary contact person.

d) Location of Project: Provide the name of the township and county. Include the district number of the senate and house districts where the property is located. Include a copy of the recorded deed, including book and page reference of subject property.

e) Status of Title: Clear title is required prior to closing. Provide a brief status of title and documentation if available.

ef) Size: Indicate how many acres your project encompasses and identify fee acres vs. easement acres.

fg) Funding request: Indicate the amount of your request for LMF funding (full budget in “k” below)

gh) Agency Sponsor & Proposed Ownership: Possible agency sponsors are the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry, the Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife, the Department of Marine Resources, or the Maine Historic Preservation Commission. Please be sure that you have contacted the agency and it supports your proposal (see page 20). A letter of agreement from the sponsoring agency must be included in the proposal. The letter must state that the sponsoring agency is prepared to hold the real estate interest proposed for protection either directly or via a project agreement.

hi) Current landowner(s): Include address, phone number, and e-mail (if available) of the current landowner(s). A letter from the landowner(s) indicating their willingness to be considered in the project must be included in the proposal.

ij) Partners: Other entities supporting this project. Include names of individuals, address, phone number, and e-mail address.

jk) Date of Proposal: Indicate the date you submitted your proposal.

kl) Proposal Budget: Use the form in Appendix G. Note: the Board will not consider a proposal with an incomplete budget.

Applicants should review the previous section on “Threshold and Other Criteria” considered by the Board. Use the project description to address any of these criteria that are not part of other sections of the proposal.

2) **Summary Project Description**

Include a brief narrative description of the project and its context. Provide the Project’s objectives and the benefits. Please discuss the conservation and/or recreational assets that the project seeks to protect and other potential benefits. Subsequent sections of the proposal provide opportunity for more detailed discussion of specific aspects of the project that correspond to the scoring criteria.

The narrative should identify whether the project intends to acquire fee or easement interests in the property, identify who will hold the ownership interest, and describe why that interest is the most appropriate to conserve the public conservation values on the property.

Photographs of the property are required. If these are incorporated in the text electronically, must be provided on a CD in JPEG or TIFF format.

If the project is proposed as a working forest easement, the project description must include a draft of the working forest easement. Refer to the Guidelines for Working Forest Conservation Easements published in July 2002 by LMF and available on the LMF website and from LMF staff (see appendix I for a discussion of these easements). The easement will be subject to a separate LMF review and vote.

3) **Location Information**

Project boundaries of all parcels included in the proposal must be delineated on:

Maine Atlas Base Map - showing project location and regional perspective

USGS Topographic Base Map - showing entire boundary of proposed project, legal access and adjacency of other conservation lands.

Aerial Photo- showing project location and boundaries

Other Maps as Appropriate - showing endangered species, significant natural communities soils, outstanding physical features, proposed public access, trails, camping sites, etc., context of the project within a greenbelt plan, trail system, river corridor, comprehensive plan, etc.

Note: Please no maps larger than 11" by 17".

If possible, please include a base map in electronic format (e.g. a GIS-compatible "shape" file)

4) **Naturalness of the Land**

Please provide a complete description of the physical and natural features of the proposed property and comment on all evidence of all existing disturbance. Based upon your evidence provided please select one of the following categories that best describes the proposed property.

- The land is entirely undeveloped with little or no discernible human impact.

or

- The land is moderately natural, with some site disturbance but the disturbance does not negatively impede/affect the intended uses of the property.

or

- In the case of a rails-to-trails project, the site is significantly disturbed but the disturbance does not negatively affect or impede the intended uses of the property.

or

- The land has been significantly disturbed by human activity and restoration (or time) will be required to return the site to a more natural condition.

or

- The property has extensive site disturbance or improvements that will severely impede the use of the property for its intended purposes, or the site does not have a high probability of being successfully restored.

5) Accessibility of the Land

Describe the plans for public use of the property and the degree to which access to the proposed property is currently available, is suitable for the intended use, or needs to be developed to accommodate the intended use. Use the categories below and supplement them with specific descriptions.

Access roads can accommodate, without substantial improvement, the traffic that will be associated with the intended use of the property;

or

Access is by water to an island and there is adequate water depth to land or moor recreational boats;

or

The parcel is inaccessible by vehicles; however, because of the intended use of the property this is not a limitation or may be an advantage in protecting the resource values of the property;

or

Access to the parcel will require modest improvements to existing roads, which will be a minor cost factor in developing the property for its intended use;

or

Access to the parcel will require substantial improvements to existing roads, which will be a major cost factor in developing the property for its intended use.

6) **Proximity to Other Public Lands or a Component of Larger Conservation/Recreation Effort**

The narrative for this section should demonstrate how the ~~applicant proposal will be working to~~ connect the proposed project to ~~larger local, regional (multi-town), and state land~~ other conservation efforts. Describe how the proposed land has one or more of the following attributes:

- linked to a regional conservation effort to protect open space, recreational opportunities or other natural resource values such as a greenbelt, habitat connectivity, public water supply protection, trail network or river corridor.
- Connect two or more existing public holdings or private conservation lands (state, federal, town, land trust, etc.).
- Is adjacent to existing protected lands.
- Is part of a locally adopted comprehensive plan and implementation strategies to protect open space and/or rural areas that are consistent with the State's Growth Management Act.
- Serve as a stopping off point on a recognized route such as an "island trail," or "birding trail" that includes other publicly or privately protected lands.

7) **Major Land Types**

Which single land type does the proposed area have as its primary value? (see Appendix D) Describe why.

- Recreation lands
- Water access lands (Note: See Section III. Your proposal may be appropriate for the Public Access to Maine Waters Fund if the primary feature of your proposal is to provide water access for fishing, boating or swimming.)
- Lands supporting vital ecological or conservation functions and values
- Rare, threatened or endangered natural communities, plants or wildlife habitat
- Areas of scenic interest and prime physical features
- Open space including farmland (Note: If the primary objective of your proposal is to protect farmland see, Section IV.)

8) Significance

Using the Major Land Type you chose above, identify the level of significance of this Major Land Type using the definitions provided below. Be sure that you provide information (reports, database information, credible testimony, etc.) that supports your selection. Be consistent with your Project Category identified in #1(b).

- Significant from a **statewide perspective** means that the resource is rare and/or exceptional in Maine based on published report(s), database(s), or credible testimony or the recreational activities associated with the parcel will frequently and routinely attract users to travel to the land from across the state or from out-of-state.
- Significant from a **regional perspective** means that the resource is rare and/or exceptional in a region based on published report(s), database(s), or credible testimony, or the recreational activities associated with the parcel will frequently and routinely attract users from a regional area (that is, from an area that is greater than the area included by the towns abutting the town(s) where the land is.
- Significant from a **local perspective** means that the resource is rare and/or exceptional in a town or group of towns based on published report(s), database(s), or credible testimony, or the recreational activities associated with the parcel will attract users to travel to the land primarily from a local area (that is, from an area that is primarily encompassed by the towns abutting the town(s) where the land is.

9) Need

Using the Major Land Type you chose above, identify the associated level of need for this Major Land Type using the definitions provided below. This need must be substantiated by a published report(s) data base(s), or credible testimony as being of:

Great Importance due to the relative rarity of the resource, the threat to the resource, or the deficiency of the recreational opportunity offered by the land when considered from a state or greater than state perspective

Moderate Importance due to the relative rarity of the resource, the threat to the resource, or the deficiency of the recreational opportunity offered by the land when considered from a or regional (sub-state) perspective

When a need cannot be adequately substantiated as being of state or regional significance it will be assumed that the need is of:

Minor Importance due to the fact that the resource or recreational opportunity offered by the land is only considered rare, threatened, or deficient from a local Perspective

10) LAPAC

Identify the LAPAC “focus areas” or “other important areas” addressed in your proposal using the definitions-descriptions found in Appendix E. Please be sure to state clearly your justification and provide documentation as appropriate.

11) Single Exceptional Value

If the land proposed for acquisition is documented to demonstrate a single exceptional value and is recognized as being the best or among the best in the state of its type it may be awarded 50 points. Provide citations for the comprehensive published report(s), data base(s), or credible testimony that support this conclusion.

12) Multiple Land Type

List every land type category you feel is reflected in your proposal other than the one you selected as the “major land type” (as listed in Appendix D). Please be sure to state clearly the basis for your choice(s). There is a limit of five land categories other than the Major Land category under which the proposal has been submitted.

13) Economic Benefit

Describe the economic activities already supported by this landscape, or conducted on this landscape, and ways in-which-where the conservation initiative you are proposing would enhance these activities or would create new opportunities. In the description consider the following questions as prompts. Not all will be applicable to any single project. ~~Do not feel compelled to address every question.—~~

Significance to Economy

How does this project provide economic ~~development~~ opportunities? For example:

- ~~● Will it benefit a large (vs. small) number of individuals?~~
- ~~● Will it support economic activity in regions of the state with higher than state-average unemployment?~~
- ~~● Will it support activity throughout all four seasons?~~
- ~~● What is the economic significance of the industry supported by this project in the region? To what extent does the region's economy rely on tourism or forestry (i.e. number of people employed, number of visitors, value of goods and services)?~~
- Will it improve the economic benefits of a large, moderate, or small number of individuals? Explain how and include a list of businesses that stand to economically benefit from this project.

- In what seasons will it increase sales and other economic activity? Explain How.
- Is the project part of a route that is popular with tourists, or enhances the attractiveness of such a route?
- Include letters of support from recreational organizations, businesses, chambers of commerce or other business organizations, trade and civic organizations, or local and regional governments that discuss how the proposal supports the economy.
- How will this land be promoted to tourists and recreationists?

Economic Contribution and Public Benefits

~~Please provide a list of businesses, communities, and/or contractors (e.g. guides) with whom you have consulted in the design of your project and who stand to benefit from this project, especially businesses that are critical cornerstones of the affected area's economy.~~

~~How does this project protect or support a critical mass of economic activity in a given area? For example:~~

- ~~Does it increase foot traffic to local businesses providing services to individuals who utilize the site(s) to be protected?~~
- ~~Does it increase the sales of products or services sold by local businesses?~~

~~How important are recreation and tourism as a planned use for the land conserved by this project?~~

- ~~To what extent will the project create or enhance tourist amenities?~~
- ~~Is the project part of a route that is popular with tourists, or enhances the attractiveness of such a route?~~
- ~~How will this land be promoted to tourists or recreationists?~~

~~How important is fiber and timber production on the land conserved by this project? How will the land be conserved to continue as a productive timber resource?~~

Community Planning and Economic Development Support for Project

Is this project part of or complementary to a larger regional or community planning effort? (e.g. downtown redevelopment or mixed-use plan, open space or recreation plan, or comprehensive land use or economic development plan for the region)

- If so, please cite such plans and describe how the project supports those plans.
- Provide contact information for a community representative who can provide additional information.

- Provide a letter of endorsement from those responsible for implementation of the plan that describes how the proposal contributes to the plan's success.

~~Please provide letters of support from recreational organizations, businesses, chambers of commerce or other business organizations, trade and civic organizations, or local and regional governments that discuss how the proposal supports the economy.~~

14) **Deer Wintering Area – New Criteria and Points**

Points may be awarded to projects that include conservation of ~~priority~~ deer wintering areas. ~~Priority deer wintering areas are of at least 500 acres or contiguous with existing conservation land so that the combined acreage constitutes at least 500 acres, have been historically used by deer at some point since 1950 and are capable of providing shelter for deer by June 2031.~~

Proposals may only receive points if the applicant intends to develop and comply with an MDIF&W approved forest management plan. Proposal must be approved by the agency that will hold title to the land being conserved.

~~DWA related guidance can be found at <http://www.maine.gov/ifw/wildlife/species/mammals/deer.html> and by reviewing *Guidelines for Wildlife: Managing Deer Wintering Areas in Northern, Western and Eastern Maine* found at http://www.maine.gov/ifw/pdfs/reports/wildlife_management/DWA_Guidelines_2.4.10.pdf.~~

If abutting lands are needed to satisfy the 500 acre minimum ~~of priority DWAs (noted above)~~ then these abutting lands will also need to comply with a MDIF&W approved forest management plan. In this case, proposals must include a letter from the applicable abutting land owners.

~~a. Landowner Commitment: These commitments are required for projects to be eligible for LMF funding. These letters of commitment are required prior to LMF scoring.~~

- ~~1) For fee acquisition projects, provide a letter of commitment from the conservation buyer to enter into an LMF Project Agreement which requires MDIFW approval of forest management plans covering the biological extent of the DWA.~~

- 2) For easement projects, provide a letter of commitment from the landowner(s) stating they will use LMF Working Forest and DWA management easement language, and agree to MDIFW approval of forest management plans covering the biological extent of the DWA.
- 3) For projects where a portion of the DWA occurs on adjacent conservation lands (defined as held by a qualified holder under the conservation easement statute MRSA 33 ch. 7, §476 et. Seq.) provide a letter of commitment from the adjacent conservation owner(s) indicating they will manage their land with a MDIFW approved forest management plan covering the biological extent of the DWA.

~~a.~~ b. To determine the proposals level of priority the Pproposal must indicate which of the following apply to the proposal:

- 1) The DWA is ≥ 500 acres
- 2) The DWA and adjacent conservation land is ≥ 500 acres
- ~~2)3)~~ The DWA is < 500 acres. DWAs < 500 acres are eligible only if determined as regionally significant by MDIFW.

- 1) The property has been historically used by deer for wintering since 1950
- 2) The property is capable of providing winter shelter to deer by June, 2031

~~b. Landowner Commitment: These commitments are required for projects to be eligible for LMF funding. Identify which of these applies to this proposal:~~

- ~~1) For fee acquisition projects, is there a letter of commitment from the conservation buyer to enter into an LMF Project Agreement which requires MDIFW approval of forest management plans covering the biological extent of the DWA?~~
- ~~2) For easement projects, is there a letter of commitment from the landowner(s) stating they will use LMF Working Forest and DWA management easement language, and agree to MDIFW approval of forest management plans covering the biological extent of the DWA?~~
- ~~3) For projects where a portion of the DWA occurs on adjacent conservation lands, has the adjacent conservation owner provided a letter of~~

~~commitment for MDIFW approval of forest management plans covering the biological extent of the DWA?~~

c. Geographic location

Identify the IF&W Wildlife Management District that the property is in. Wildlife Management Districts can be found in Appendix L. Include a map of the DWA.

d. Management and Uses Planned for the property

Management & Uses – Please describe the proposed management uses for the property:

- 1) DWA management will be the primary objective within the DWA
- 2) DWA management within the DWA will be one of multiple management objectives
- 3) Other uses will be the primary management objective within the DWA or uses deemed incompatible will be allowed in or adjacent to the DWA (see MDIFW DWA management guidelines for examples). Project may not be eligible for any DWA points if incompatible uses are determined to be detrimental.

Management Capacity – Select the one that most closely describes your organization

- 1) My organization has demonstrated capacity of managing DWAs. Include specific properties containing DWAs that are managed by your organization.
- 2) My organization has little or no demonstrated capacity of managing DWAs.

e. Landscape Context – Please describe whether the project area includes:

Which describes your landscape context best: 1, 2, or 3? Does 4 apply to your proposed project?

- 1) travel corridor(s) (streams, wetlands, valleys, ridges) are protected as part of the project or on adjacent conservation lands
- 2) surrounding land uses that partially limit movement

3) surrounding land uses that are incompatible

And:

3)4) > 75% of the biological deer wintering area will be protected

f. DWA Significance:

1) % Stand Composition. Indicate the predominant cover type in the DWA. Provide a stand type map. If not available provide a description by a forester and detailed aerial imagery.

- i. S3A, S3B, S2A, S2B (primary cover) _____ %
- ii. SH3A, SH3B, SH2A, SH2B (secondary cover) _____ %
- iii. Future shelter stands within 20 years _____ %
- iv. HS3A, HS3B, HS2A, HS2B _____ %

2) Vulnerability

LUPC Jurisdiction Only (indicate what applies and provide evidence)

- i. Parcel is dominated by softwood composed stands, but has no zoning and no cooperative management agreement.
- ii. Parcel has no zoning, but is under a cooperative management agreement with MDIFW of short or questionable duration (new plan, incomplete history of plan duration, or < 10 years).
- iii. Parcel is under P-FW zoning with a cooperative management agreement of long duration with MDIFW (10 years or greater).

Organized Towns Only (indicate what applies and provide evidence)

- i. Parcel is dominated by softwood comprised stands and no cooperative management agreement exists.
- ii. Parcel is under a cooperative management agreement with MDIFW of short or undetermined duration (new plan, incomplete history of plan duration, or < 10 years).
- iii. Parcel is under a cooperative management agreement with MDIFW of a long duration (10 years or greater).

g. MDIFW Input:

Section g will be completed by MDIFW after the proposal has been submitted to the LMF program.

See Appendix L for DWA management plan information. A copy of P.L. 2011, Chapter 696 can be found in Appendix K.

MDIFW contact regarding DWA proposals:

Sarah Demers, MDIFW

Sarah.demers@maine.gov

207-287-5497

~~For details on how the points will be allocated see Appendix M~~

15) Estimate of monitoring and management costs

Every applicant submitting a proposal to acquire property or an interest in property shall provide:

- A description of the management envisioned for the property for the first 10 years following acquisition. The proposal must provide a description of the anticipated management responsibilities retained by the landowner and those to be assumed by the State and/or the cooperating entity;
- Estimates of the costs to the State and/or the cooperating entity of managing the land for the uses proposed in the proposal; and
- Estimates of the costs associated with monitoring for compliance when an easement is acquired.

16) Project Readiness

To ensure that the project can be completed in a timely manner, the LMF Board considers how many due diligence items are completed at the time the proposal is submitted.

Readiness items include:

- Current appraisal (acceptable for Board review)
- Final easement or fee acquisition conditions completed
- Cost Share commitment established

- Signed option or purchase and sales agreement
- Preacquired and held by a third party in coordination with the sponsoring state agency

Readiness scale:

- Level 1 – 4 items completed
- Level 2 – 3 items completed
- Level 3 – 2 items completed
- Level 4 – 1 item completed
- Level 5 – 0 items completed

Also include a description of the plan for and status of fund-raising efforts for matching funds.

17) Organizational capacity

Describe the applicant's capacity to undertake the project with a reasonable prospect of bringing it to a successful conclusion. The Board will consider all relevant factors including without limitation: level of debt, fund raising ability, past land conservation activity and transactions, organizational history, scope of conservation vision, and evidence of success in building and sustaining land protection campaigns. Non-profit applicants should submit their most recent financial audit or most recent financial statement that accurately represents the organization's current financial condition. Describe the proposed title or easement holder's ability, experience, and resources to manage the property appropriately.

18) Names of Individuals Knowledgeable about the Site or your Proposal

List the names of individuals who can speak to the various values which your proposal will protect. Include a telephone number at which they can be reached.

Section III

Public Access to Maine Waters Fund

Overview

Purpose

The Public Access to Maine Waters Fund is designed “to get people to the water.” The Board will accomplish this by acquiring fee simple or public access rights on small parcels of land to create or enhance access points to lakes, ponds, rivers, and coastal waters. Lands for access could support a facility for trailered boats and/or small, hand-launched craft (canoes, kayaks, for example) and provide bank fishing (shoreline angling and wading), swimming, clamming, worming, or other water contact opportunities. Access is primarily intended for general public use but may be used for commercial purposes, provided that such commercial use does not exclude other uses by the general public.

Use of the Fund

Anyone proposing a project to be funded by the Public Access to Maine Waters Fund should determine if a project fits under the narrow and well-defined purpose of the Public Access to Maine Waters Fund or if it is more appropriate in the Conservation and Recreation Land category. Refer to the purpose statement above to make this distinction and determine which proposal category you should use.

State Agency Involvement

The majority of public water access sites are acquired, developed, and managed by -- or with assistance from -- the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry and the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. These departments often need to act quickly to acquire water access sites for the following reasons: the scarcity of good sites; the high level of demand for the sites; and the time required to carry out appraisals and site suitability assessments. Recognizing these factors, the Board created an expedited process allowing State agencies and cooperating entities to take quick action to secure water access sites. State agencies use established priority lists and other qualifying criteria to select sites. The Board will review funding requests and determine the amount of funds it will contribute to the project. See page 20 for a list of State agency sponsors.

Who Can Apply

DACF and IF&W have the primary responsibility for public water access projects. However, this process is open to any party qualified to receive LMF funding. Any applicant (municipality, land trust or other cooperating entity) wishing to take advantage of this expedited process must work with one of these State agencies in advance of their proposal to the Board. An applicant may take the lead, and hold title to the land, but must seek the guidance and support of the appropriate State agency.

Access to Maine's Waters Fund Proposal Process

The Departments use the lists of priority water bodies developed in the *Strategic Plan for Providing Public Access to Maine Waters for Boating and Fishing* (IF&W and DOC, 1995) and *Coastal Water Access Priority Areas for Boating and Fishing* (SPO and DMR, 2000). These lists are updated periodically as new information becomes available. Applicants should consult with the appropriate agency to determine if the potential water access site is in one of the priority areas or otherwise meets the Agency criteria for water access needs. LMF staff can assist in this process.

Priorities for inland and coastal water access sites are determined based on the following:

- * Location of the water in relation to population centers and other water access sites;
- * Size of the water body and the diversity of recreational opportunities it offers;
- * Level of and proximity to existing public access sites and access needs;
- * Value of fisheries opportunities based on IF&W and/or DMR's evaluation;
- * Expected demand and diversity of uses of the site, current or anticipated;
- * Threat of conversion to other uses, such as development.

When a good access acquisition opportunity becomes available and it conforms to the LMF criteria, the agency [or cooperating entity] will notify the LMF Program Director. The Program Director will advise the agency of the next scheduled Board meeting. The agency or cooperating entity will provide information to the ~~Board-LMF Director~~ following the Proposal Format and Instructions beginning on page 59. This information must be submitted along with other supporting documentation at least 30 days in advance of the scheduled meeting and will be provided to the Board to ~~allow provide~~ Board members an opportunity to review the information prior to their meeting discussion. At the meeting, the agency or cooperating entity will present the proposal to the Board, and outline the financial package including acquisition funds, reimbursement for allowed acquisition costs, and the required match.

~~PUBLIC ACCESS TO MAINE WATERS FUND EXPEDITED~~ Expedited PROCESS Process GUIDELINES Guidelines FOR- For APPLICANTS Applicants

- Applicant complete appraisal(s) ahead of negotiations and makes the appraisal(s) available to the Appraisal Oversight Committee (AOC), so that if issues arise, they can be addressed prior to an offer. This review can be done even before the project becomes a proposal to the Board.

Use an appraiser who follows the Land for Maine's Future Appraisal Standards.

- If a Purchase and Sales contract must be in place before committee and board discussions take place, make sure it is conditioned on AOC and Board approval. It is also important that you make it clear to the seller that it is the Board's policy not to participate in projects where the purchase price exceeds fair market value as determined by an appraisal.
- When presenting a proposal to the full Board, be familiar with the Board's policies and guidelines, anticipate questions, and work with staff to review your proposal. Staff can assist you in anticipating questions and designing proposal materials which will contribute to an expeditious Board review.

Proposal Inquiry Form

This short form can be submitted at any time (see Appendix A). It provides the Land for Maine's Future Program staff with the information they need to determine if your project meets the criteria for the Public Access to Maine Waters Fund.

Water Access Proposal Format and Instructions

Please use the following proposal structure and numbering sequence to provide information. If not applicable, please indicate by placing a N/A.

Ten copies of your proposal should be sent to:

*Land for Maine's Future Program
28 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0028
Telephone: (207) 287-~~3200~~2801*

In addition, one copy of the proposal must be sent to the sponsoring agency.

- 1) **Applicant**
Name, address, and phone number of the applicant and the primary contact person.
- 2) **Agency Sponsor**
Indicate which of the following the project sponsor is and include a letter from the sponsoring agency:
 - Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife
 - Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry
- 3) **Date of Proposal**
Indicate the date you submitted your proposal.
- 4) **Project Title - Body of Water**
This is the title by which your proposal will be catalogued by Program staff.
- 5) **Location of Project**
Provide the name of the township and county. Provide the numbers of senate and house districts. Include a copy of the recorded deed, including book and page reference of subject property.
- 6) **Status of Title:** Clear title is required prior to closing. Provide a brief status of title and documentation if available.
- 67) **Interest to be acquired**
Indicate if your project is an acquisition in fee, an easement or a combination.

78) Size

Indicate how many acres your project encompasses and identify fee acres versus easement acres if appropriate.

89) Owner(s)

Include address, phone number, and e-mail (if available) of the current landowner(s). A letter from the landowner(s) indicating their willingness to be considered in the project must be included in the proposal.

910) Partners

List other entities participating in this project. Include address, phone, fax, e-mail

1011) Names of Individuals Knowledgeable about the site/proposal

List the names of individuals who can speak to the access benefits that the proposal will provide.

112) Financial Summary

Use the form in Appendix G. Note: the Board will not consider a proposal with an incomplete budget.

1213) Project Description

Include a narrative description of the project as well as the context surrounding it.

Photographs of the property are required. If these are incorporated in the text electronically, please provide the images on a CD in JPEG or TIFF format.

1314) Location Information

Provide a selection of easy-to-read maps including:

- a) Maine Atlas Base Map - showing project location and regional perspective;
- b) USGS Topographic Base Map - showing entire boundary of proposed project, legal access and proximity to other public and private conservation lands (if possible please include this information in electronic form (a GIS-compatible "shape" file);
- c) Other Maps as Appropriate
- d) Copy of the recorded deed, including book and page reference of subject property.

1415) Demonstration of Need

Indicate whether the project has been designated as a priority water access site, and by which agency. Contact the sponsoring agency for further information. If it is not, provide documented, credible evidence that supports the need for public access to the lake, river or coastal area as determined by the priorities described under the Proposal Process on page 57-. The sponsoring agency must support this need.

1516) Suitability for Intended Use

Demonstrate that the property has no legal constraints preventing its development and use for the intended access, and that the physical characteristics of the site are suitable for the intended access and development needed.

1617) Impact on Natural Resources

Describe what, if any, impact the proposed access will have on the natural and cultural resources of the water body and the surrounding land. This assessment is to be performed by the appropriate natural resource agency (DACF, IF&W, DMR), and in consultation with the Maine Natural Areas Program and the State Historic Preservation Office.

1718) Existing Public Access on Proposed Water Body

List and describe all other public access sites that exist on the lake or pond along which your parcel is located. If the site is along coastal or riverine waters, list the closest public water access site and the type of site (e.g., boat launch site, place for shoreline angling).

1819) Value of Fisheries Opportunities

List and document any high value or outstanding fisheries that are currently or will be enjoyed by future users of this access site.

1920) Expected Demand and Diversity of Uses

Describe the type of use -- either current if it is an existing privately owned site, or anticipated -- at the proposed site and the number of different user groups that will benefit from the proposed site.

2021) Threat of Conversion to Other Uses, Especially Development or Non-Water-Dependent Uses

Indicate the degree of threat to development, or the conversion to other non-water dependent uses, of the proposed site.

2122) Estimate of monitoring and management costs

Provide:

- A description of the management envisioned for the property for the first 10 years following acquisition. When the proposal involves acquiring an interest in property, the proposal must provide a description of the anticipated management responsibilities retained by the landowner and those to be assumed by the State or a cooperating entity;
- Estimates of the costs to the State or cooperating entity of managing the land for the uses proposed in the proposal; and
- Estimates of the costs associated with monitoring compliance with an easement when an easement is acquired.

2223) Project Readiness

To ensure that the project can be completed in a timely manner, the LMF Board considers how many due diligence items are completed at the time the proposal is submitted.

Readiness items include:

- Current appraisal (acceptable for Board review)
- Final easement or fee acquisition conditions completed
- Cost Share commitment established
- Signed option or purchase and sales agreement
- Preacquired and held by a third party in coordination with the sponsoring state

Readiness scale.

- Level 1 – 4 items completed
- Level 2 – 3 items completed
- Level 3 – 2 items completed
- Level 4 – 1 item completed
- Level 5 – 0 items completed

Also include a description of the plan for and status of fund-raising efforts for matching funds.

2324) Organizational capacity

Describe the applicant's capacity to undertake the project with a reasonable prospect of bringing it to a successful conclusion. Non-profit applicants should submit their most recent financial audit or most recent financial statement that accurately represents the organization's current financial condition. The Board may consider all relevant factors including without limitation: organizational debt, fund raising ability,

past land conservation activity and transactions, organizational history, scope of conservation vision, and evidence of success in building and sustaining land protection campaigns. Be sure to describe the proposed title or easement holder's ability, experience, and resources to manage the property appropriately.

Section IV

Farmland

Overview

Purpose

The purpose of the LMF farmland investment is to protect Maine's important farmlands from conversion into non-agricultural uses.

LMF seeks to protect farmlands comprised of soils identified and classified by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service as "Prime Farmland", "Farmland of Statewide Importance", "Farmland Soils of Local Importance". This does not preclude those 'Unique Farmlands' that do not rely on prime, statewide or locally important agricultural soils, but do produce important high-value crops such as blueberries and cranberries.⁸

LMF also seeks to protect properties with these soils that support farming operations in areas of the State that support and anchor a viable agricultural economy.

The Land for Maine's Future Program protects farmland through the purchase of development rights. The Program works with the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry's Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources, and cooperating entities (land trusts and/or towns) to bring farmland protection proposals to the Land for Maine's Future Board.

Use of the Fund

The Land for Maine's Future Program assists in the acquisition of conservation easements or in some instances, fee simple rights on farmland with a goal of protecting Maine's productive farm assets from conversion to non-agricultural use(s). The Program seeks to protect prime and statewide important farmland soils as well as unique farmlands that are productive for important crops that do not rely on prime farmland soils.

The LMF Program works with the sponsoring state agency, the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry a conservation partner that will hold and steward the agricultural conservation easement, and a farmland owner. The conservation partner may be a local or

⁸ If the primary purpose of a proposal is to protect a working farm -- and it has a secondary or minor conservation or recreation component -- then the project may fall under the farmland category. On the other hand, if the primary purpose of the proposal is conservation or recreation -- and it has a secondary or minor component that involves the protection of agricultural values -- then the project should be submitted under the Conservation and Recreation and Conservation Land category.

statewide land trust, a non-profit conservation organization, a town or other eligible entity that is a “qualified organization” under Title 33 M.R.S.A, Section 476(2)(A) and an “eligible donee” under Internal Revenue Code Section 170(h) (3). The farmland owner must be a “willing seller” and the conservation partner a “willing buyer”. For an LMF Farmland Protection Proposal to be competitive, the farmland owner and its conservation partner must demonstrate their capacity to undertake the project with a reasonable prospect of bringing it to a successful conclusion. And the conservation partner must provide evidence its ability to negotiate, hold and manage conservation easements on working farmland.

All conservation partners granted LMF funds to purchase development rights from the farmland owner, must sign a Project Agreement - with LMF and the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry (see Q #4 on page 125 and Appendix H). The conservation partner becomes a “cooperating entity” with the ‘designated State agency’, agreeing that the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry will be a third party to the conservation easement.

The Department will sponsor a conservation partner’s (cooperating entity’s) acquisition of the fee interest in a working farm only when there is a clear plan to transfer the ownership of the protected property to a new farmer, or to lease the protected farmland to one or more farmers long-term. If this model is anticipated, the conservation partner is strongly encouraged to consult with the Department’s staff in the Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources.

On rare occasions, the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry may be the conservation partner and hold the easement.

Proposal Process

The proposal process outlined below is for farmland owners and “cooperating entities”, must work with the Bureau of Agriculture, Food & Rural Resources at the Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry, to gain sponsorship to LMF.

If you have any questions about your proposal or the LMF process, you can call (207) 287-2801 and speak to a member of the Land for Maine's Future Program staff.

How do a conservation partner and a farmland owner apply?

The Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry is the only agency that can sponsor a farmland project to the Land for Maine's Future Program. This is done through the department's Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources. The typical process is as follows:

- A farmland owner and the land trust or other conservation partner must contact the Bureau to schedule a site visit to the farm property.
- During the site visit the farmland owner and the land trust must provide a completed Farm Inquiry Form (Appendix B) and a copy of the USDA soil maps for the farm. The Bureau staff asks questions about the farmer's and land trust's goals, addressing questions about the LMF proposal process, and assists with determining the property's eligibility and potential competitive advantage for funding through LMF and other potential funding opportunities.
- If the farmland owner and land trust agree that the landowner is a willing seller and the conservation partner is a willing buyer, and decide to move forward with the protection of the farm, they will need to develop a project budget including all match required by LMF (see page 16). If the matching funds cannot be raised locally; then the Department will assist the conservation partner in applying for matching funds through the USDA Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (FRPP). The Bureau will review the draft budget before sponsoring the Farmland Protection Proposal to LMF.

LMF Review Process for Farmland Protection Proposals

1) Proposal Period: Farmland Protection Proposals must be received by the Land for Maine's Future Program at the closing date of the Proposal Period. Proposals must follow the Farmland Protection Proposal Format (page 76) and include a Letter of Sponsorship from the Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources in the Maine Department of

Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry. Interested applicants are advised to contact the Bureau as soon as possible and no less than 6 weeks prior to the LMF Proposal Deadline.

2) Scoring Procedure: Once the Proposal is reviewed by LMF Program staff and determined to be complete, it will be scored using the system found on page 69-73. As an applicant, it is important that you carefully review both the five “scoring system criteria”, the “Other Criteria” in this Section, and the “threshold criteria” in Section 1, which will be used by the Land for Maine’s Future Board in considering your proposal.

All proposals will be reviewed by program staff and scored by the Board’s Scoring Committee. The full list of scored proposals is then given to the Board’s Nominations Committee. The Nominations Committee flags any special issues or attributes and presents a list of recommended finalist projects with suggested funding allocations to the full Board. The Board reviews the proposals, selects the finalists, and determines funding. Scores are a guide for the Board; the Board will make the final decision. All applicants will be contacted and notified of the status of their proposal after final Board decisions.

Scoring System for Evaluating Farmland Protection Proposals

Developed in Partnership with the
Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources
In the Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry

Each Farmland Protection Proposal will be scored according to the following five “primary scoring” categories, and the “other criteria” on page 74.

FIVE PRIMARY SCORING CATEGORIES

Category	Total Possible Points for Each
• Productive Farm Assets	25
• Current and Emerging Threats to Conversion	25
• Significant to Regional and Local Markets	25
• Open Space, Cultural, and Other Public Benefits.....	10
• Community Planning and Support.....	15
	Total Points <u>100</u>

The Scoring System

1. **PRODUCTIVE FARM ASSETS** (Maximum Points = 25)

Explanation: The focus is on agricultural soils Prime, Statewide, Local, Unique Farmlands) and other factors that affect the productivity of a farm. These include, but are not limited to, the following: lands that are productive for crops that do not rely on prime agricultural soils; other types of natural resources available on a farm currently devoted to or having the potential for income-generating and agricultural-based uses, such as a sugar bush, woodlot, a farm stand, a mixture of crop, hay and pasture land, and/or other such diversified farm enterprises; and farm infrastructure and equipment (barns, buildings, processing facilities, etc.). Collectively, these serve as indicators of the existing and potential productivity of a

farm’s assets. The applicant must have a conservation plan prepared and approved by the USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service.

Points

The land has **highly** productive assets because of the combination of prime or unique soils, or soils of statewide importance, tillable land, orchards, berry lands, horticultural lands, pasture land, water resources, woodland, total farm acreage, buildings, etc. that could be used to sustain a variety of agricultural enterprises..... 18 - 25

The land has **moderately** productive assets because of the combination of prime or unique soils, or soils of statewide importance, tillable land, orchards, berry lands, horticultural lands, pasture land, water resources, woodland, total farm acreage, buildings, etc. that could be used to sustain a limited number of agricultural enterprises..... 9 - 17

The land has **limited** productive assets because of the combination of prime or unique soils, or soils of statewide importance, tillable land, orchards, berry lands, horticultural lands, pasture land, water resources, woodland, total farm acreage, buildings, etc. that could be used to sustain a relatively few agricultural enterprises..... 0 - 8

SCORE_____

2. CURRENT AND EMERGING THREATS TO CONVERSION
(Maximum Points = 25)

Explanation: The degree of threat to farmland can be reflected in the patterns and trends of development within a town or region. In some parts of Maine, little or no development pressure exists and farming is the basis of a stable or growing economy. In other parts of Maine, sprawl and development pressures are consuming irreplaceable and productive agricultural assets at an ever-increasing pace. Being able to recognize where loss of valuable farmland is imminent is an important step in determining where LMF funds should be applied.

Points

The farm is **highly** threatened by current/emerging conversion to other uses because of documented development pressure in the adjacent or surrounding

area..... 18 - 25

The farm is **moderately** threatened by current/emerging conversion to other uses because of documented development pressure in the adjacent or surrounding area. 9 - 17

The farm is **not currently** threatened by current/emerging conversion to other uses because of documented development pressure in the adjacent or surrounding area..... 0 - 8

SCORE_____

3. SIGNIFICANCE TO AND CONDITION OF REGIONAL AND LOCAL AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY
(Maximum Points - 25)

Explanation: The contribution to regional or local agricultural processors, local retail and wholesale farm sales and emerging markets, the use of local services, and providing for employment are factors that help in determining the significance of a farm enterprise in maintaining the farming infrastructure within a region or locality. Also considered in this category is the vitality and viability of the agricultural economy of the region in which the project is located and the proximity of the project property to other active farms and farmland.

Points

The farm is highly viable or has the potential of becoming highly viable. The farm sells or has the potential to sell a **significant** quantity of products to meet local consumer demand, or the needs of other farmers, and is highly important to maintaining the local services infrastructure because of its use of these resources. The regional and local agricultural economy is viable and stable..... 18 - 25

The farm is moderately viable or has the potential of becoming moderately viable. The farm sells or has the potential to sell a **moderate** quantity of products to meet local consumer demand, or the needs of other farmers, and is moderately important to maintaining the local services infrastructure because of its use of these resources. The regional and local agricultural economy is threatened and/or declining..... 9 - 17

The farm’s viability, and its potential to become viable, is low. The farm can only produce a **small** quantity of products to meet local consumer demand, or the needs of other farmers, and is unimportant to maintaining the local

services infrastructure because of its use of these resources. The regional and local agricultural economy had declined to a low level and no longer can maintain a service infrastructure..... 0 - 8

SCORE _____

4. OPEN SPACE, CULTURAL AND OTHER PUBLIC BENEFITS
(Maximum Points = 10)

Explanation: Open space, cultural and other public benefits within a community are often provided through the presence of farmland. Farms can give a region or a town an identity or sense of place, add to the quality of life for people living in an area thus making it an appealing place to live, or may contribute to the tourism economy by providing a scenic value. The relationship among the natural landforms, cultural elements, agricultural lands, and non-agricultural land uses contributes to the distinctive landscape character and rural beauty of the region or town where the farmland proposed for protection is located. Additionally, farmlands support habitat for wildlife, access for hunting, fishing, or boating, and provide for various forms of outdoor recreation. Some of these benefits accrue to the citizens at large simply by protecting a farm (scenery, open spaces, historic viewsapes), while others require the establishment of public rights of access or management rights. Whenever a landowner is willing to include a component of public access for any of these, this additional public value, along with open space and cultural values, will be awarded points.

Points

The farmland protection proposal will provide **significant** public educational, recreational, including guaranteed public access, and wildlife benefits or the farm makes a **highly** important contribution to the cultural and open space landscape values of the region or town..... 7 - 10

The farmland protection proposal will provide **moderate** public educational, recreational, and wildlife benefits or the farm makes a **moderately** important contribution to the cultural and open space landscape values of the region or town..... 3 - 6

The farmland protection proposal will provide **slight** public educational, recreational, and wildlife benefits or the farm makes a **slightly** important contribution to the cultural and open space landscape values of the region or town..... 0 - 2

SCORE _____

5. COMMUNITY PLANNING AND SUPPORT FOR AGRICULTURE
(Maximum Points = 15)

Explanation: Level of community support is an important measure of local and regional efforts that can significantly further the Land for Maine’s Future Program’s farmland protection goals. Community support comes in a wide range of initiatives such as the existence of a comprehensive plan that recognizes the importance of farms to the quality of life or local identity, adoption of land use ordinances designed to protect prime farmland soils, property tax incentives that encourage/help farmers stay in farming, or zoning that encourages development to take place in growth areas. Other initiatives may also include support for locally produced produce such as its local distribution to institutional buyers, the establishment of farmers markets, and strong relationships between local farmers and school programs.

Points

The farmland protection has **significant** community support as evidenced by numerous measures, including an adopted comprehensive plan that is consistent with the State’s Growth Management Act with one or more protective measures related to protection of rural areas and/or farmland implemented as recommended in the plan, established farmers’ markets, and similar measures.....11 - 15

The farmland protection has **moderate** community support as evidenced by some measures, including recognition in an adopted comprehensive plan with one or more protective measures implemented as recommended in the plan, established farmers’ markets, and similar measures.....6 -10

The farmland protection has **minimal** of community support. No comprehensive plan exists or a comprehensive plan exists but no protective measures have been implemented0 - 5

SCORE _____

Other Criteria Relating to Farmland Protection Proposals

The Land for Maine's Future Board follows established policies and guidelines when it makes decisions on which projects to fund. A list of other Board policies and guidelines are found in Section 1 on page 9.

Threshold refers to the Board's expectation that all proposals meet the minimum requirements, including farmland protection proposals. These are provided in Section I on page(s) 14-16. As further guidance, for farmland proposal applicants the following is provided.

Ownership & Sponsorship:

LMF typically supports the acquisition of agricultural conservation easements, (also known as conservation easements or the purchase of development rights) on viable, working farms. In some instances if there is clear commitment to keeping the land in agricultural production, LMF may support a farmland protection project involving a fee purchase by a qualifying cooperating entity. The potential applicant is strongly encouraged to consult with the Department's Bureau of Agriculture Food & Rural Resource staff. The Department's Bureau of Agriculture Food & Rural Resources is the lead agency that can sponsor a farmland protection project to the LMF Program.

When ownership of working farmland or an interest in land (e.g. conservation easement) is held by a cooperating entity other than the ME Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry, the cooperating entity will execute a Project Agreement with the State of Maine that contractually binds the terms of the project's management. This project agreement is recorded with the deed or easement, (see Appendix H, for a model LMF Project Agreement). The deed must also state that the parcel has been acquired as part of an LMF funded project.

Applicant's Capacity:

The Board requires an applicant to demonstrate the capacity to undertake the project with a reasonable prospect of bringing it to a successful conclusion, (see Section I, page 17, "Applicant's Capacity). The Board may consider all relevant factors including without limitation level of debt, fund raising, past land conservation activity and transactions, organizational history, scope of farmland conservation envisioned, and evidence of success in building and sustaining land protection campaigns. In addition, the Board will consider

whether or not the proposed title or easement holder has the ability, experience, and resources to manage the property appropriately.

Farmland Proposal Format and Instructions

General Guidelines for Applicants

All Farmland Protection Proposals must conform to the following format, and include: a Letter of Sponsorship from the Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources; maps, aerial photos, and supporting information to fully describe the property, the farm and the farmland protection goals.

A template of this format is available from the Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources, by emailing Stephanie.Gilbert@Maine.gov or calling 287-7520.

Ten copies of your proposal should be sent to:

Land for Maine's Future Program
28 State House Station
Augusta, Maine 04333-0028
Telephone: (207) 287-2801

In addition, one copy of the application must be sent to the attention of Stephanie Gilbert at the Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources.

Page 1 COVER SHEET – Photo, Farm Name, Project Name, Applicant Name, Date

Page 2 LETTER OF SPONSORSHIP

Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources
Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry.

Page 3 APPLICATION

- 1) **Applicant**
Name, address, and phone number of the land trust, town or other proposed and qualified easement holder and the primary contact person for the proposed project.
- 2) **Farmland Owner(s)**
Name(s), address, phone number, fax, e-mail & website (if applicable).
Include a photograph of the farm owners.
The Proposal's first appendix should be the Landowner's Letter indicating their willingness to sell development rights in exchange for the grant an agricultural conservation easement to the Applicant.

-
- 3) **Agency Sponsor - Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources of the Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry.**
Please be sure that you have contacted the agency and they support your proposal.
 - 4) **Date of Application**
 - 5) **Project Title/Name of Farm**
This is the name by which your proposal will be catalogued by Program staff.
 - 6) **Location of the Project – Town and County**
 - 7) **Size**
Acres to be protected and indicate fee or easement.
 - 8) **Project Partners**
List the other organizations or entities supporting this project. Include name, address, phone number, fax and e-mail.
 - 9) **Names of individuals knowledgeable about the farm site and this proposal.**
List the names of agricultural service professionals who can speak directly to the farm's productive assets, farm values, and significance to regional and local markets, and include a telephone or email where each of them can be reached.
 - 10) **Status of Title**
Clear title is required prior to closing. Provide a brief status of title and documentation if available.
 - 11) **Financial Summary**
Use the form in Appendix G. Note: the Board will not consider an application with an incomplete budget.
 - 12) **Project Description**
A 3 – 5 paragraph narrative description of the proposed farmland protection project, including past, present and future uses of the farm that establishes the context for the protection effort and a clear articulation of the farmland owner's and land trust's goals.
 - 13) **Location Information**
Provide a selection of easy to read maps no larger than 11"X17" including:
 - a) Maine Atlas Base Map - showing project location and regional perspective
 - b) USGS Topographic Base Map - showing entire boundary of proposed project, legal access and adjacency of other public and private conservation lands.

- c) Aerial Photo - showing project location, boundaries, buildings, land use types
- d) Other Maps as Appropriate – showing, for example, significant wildlife habitat, endangered species, significant natural communities, outstanding physical features, proposed public access, trails, etc., the context of the project within a greenbelt plan, comprehensive plan, etc.
- e) NRCS County Soil Survey map
- f) Copy of the recorded deed, including book and page reference of subject property.

14. **Productive Farm Assets**

The LMF Board seeks information that indicates the current and future productivity of the farm. These include, but are not limited to, the acreages for all agricultural soil classifications (prime, statewide important, locally important and unique soils) that are productive for crops that do not rely on prime agricultural soils. Other information to include in your proposal; natural resources which currently provide or have the potential for generating income, such as a sugar bush, woodlot, a farm stand, a mixture of crop, hay and pasture land, and/or other such diversified farm enterprises. Also please describe any existing ponds used for crop irrigation, water bodies, wetlands, and the types and uses of existing farm structures and equipment. The Board seeks indicators of the existing and potential productivity of a farm's assets. Note the date when the NRCS Conservation Plan and Forestry Management Plan were last updated. Include photographs of the farm and its infrastructure

15. **Current and Emerging Threats to Conversion**

Indicate the degree of threat to farmland as reflected in the patterns and trends of development within a town or region. The Board is seeking indications that the farm is **highly**, **moderately**, or **not at all** threatened by conversion to other nonagricultural uses because of development pressure in the adjacent or surrounding area.. Indicate the time frame in which these threats exist. Include one or more of the following to document the potential for conversion to non-farm uses: a) full fair market value appraisal, with, if applicable, before easement and after easement values; and/or (b) the number of subdivision permits issued, the number of new house lots approved, the number of building permits issued in the town or township during the previous two years,. The town office can be a good source for this information.

16. **Significance to Regional and Local Markets**

Document the farm's economic viability or its potential for economic viability, as defined by current or potential markets. Document the farm's contribution to regional or local agricultural processors, local retail and wholesale farm sales and emerging markets, the use of local services, and provisions for employment. List the number of wholesale, retail, and customer accounts. Note the geographic range of the distribution of the farm products and other factors that will help the LMF Board determine the significance of the farm enterprise in maintaining the farming

infrastructure within a region or locality. Using **Significant, Moderate** or **Slight** as terms of measure, indicate whether the farm sells, or has the potential to sell, a quantity of products to meet local or regional consumer demand, or the needs of other farmers, and is important to maintaining the local services infrastructure because of its use of these resources.

17. **Open Space, Cultural and Other Public Benefits**

Open space, cultural and other public benefits within a community are often provided by working farmland. Farms tend to give a region or a town an identity or sense of place, add to the community's quality of life, and contribute to the tourism economy by providing scenic value. Note how the proposed farmlands contribute to the overall distinctive landscape character and rural beauty of the region or town, (i.e. the relationship between the natural landforms, including farmlands, and non-agricultural land) Note if the farmlands support habitat for wildlife, and if the landowner will allow public access for hunting, fishing, or boating, and provide for recreational uses such as: hiking, bird watching, snowshoeing, cross-country skiing or natural resource education activities. There is no requirement for the farmland owner to guarantee public access. Where ever a landowner is willing to include a component of public access or permanent protection for any of these, these additional public values along with open space and cultural values will add to the project's score.

Be specific about these values and how they will benefit or be permanently protected through your proposal. Provide supporting documentation, e.g. reports from the Maine Natural Areas Program, research papers, Town reports, open space inventories.

18. **Community Support**

Community support at the local and regional level significantly furthers the Land for Maine's Future's investment and vision for farmland protection. Community support comes in a wide range of initiatives such as the existence of a comprehensive plan that recognizes the importance of farms to the quality of life or local identity [the local plan itself should be consistent with the State's Growth Management Act]; adoption of land use ordinances designed to protect prime farmland soils and/or farming activity; property tax incentives that encourage/help farmers stay in farming; or zoning that encourages development to take in growth areas or the like. Other initiatives also include support for locally produced produce such as its local distribution to institutional buyers; the establishment of farmers' markets and relationships between local farmers and school programs.

Indicate the level of community support (significant, moderate, or minimal level of support) and be specific with the examples you associate with your proposal. Provide

documentation in the form of photographs, letters of support, copies of town zoning ordinances, excerpts from a comprehensive plan, etc.

19. **Estimate of monitoring and management costs**

An entity submitting a proposal to acquire property or an interest in property with funding from LMF shall provide:

- A description of the management envisioned for the property for the first 10 years following acquisition. When the application proposes acquiring an interest in property, the application must provide a description of the anticipated management responsibilities retained by the landowner and those to be assumed by the State or a cooperating entity;
- Estimates of the costs to the State or a cooperating entity of managing the land for the uses proposed in the application; and
- Estimates of the costs associated with monitoring compliance with an easement when an interest in land is acquired.

20. **Project Readiness**

To ensure that the project can be completed in a timely manner, the LMF Board considers how many due diligence items are completed at the time the proposal is submitted.

Readiness items include:

- Completed appraisal (acceptable for Board review)
- Final easement or fee acquisition conditions completed
- Cost Share commitment established
- Signed option or purchase and sales agreement
- Preacquired and held by a third party in coordination with the sponsoring state agency

Readiness scale:

- Level 1 - 4 items completed
- Level 2 – 3 items completed
- Level 3 – 2 items completed
- Level 4 – 1 item completed
- Level 5 – 0 items completed

Also include a description of the plan for and status of fund-raising efforts for matching funds.

21. **Organizational capacity:**

Organizational capacity is a criterion that reflects the Applicant's capacity to undertake the project with a reasonable prospect of bringing it to a successful conclusion. The Board will consider all relevant factors including without limitation: organizational level of debt, fund raising ability, past land conservation activity and transactions, especially conservation of farmland, organizational history, scope of conservation vision, and evidence of success in building and sustaining land protection campaigns. Non-profit applicants must submit their most recent financial audit if one exists and most recent financial statement (balance sheet)⁹ that fairly represents the organization's current financial condition. Describe the proposed title or easement holder's ability, experience, and resources to manage the property appropriately.

⁹ This material should be accompanied by a statement from the organization's treasurer that affirms that the material accurately represents the organization's current financial condition.

List of Potential Project Partners

Federal Agencies

USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service
967 Illinois Avenue, Suite 3
Bangor, Maine 04401
Lance Gorham, USDA Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program
Tel: (207) 990-9501

Land Trusts and Non-Profit Organizations

For the name of the land trust nearest your property, please contact the Maine Land Trust Network (www.mltn.org) or the Land for Maine's Future Program.

Appendices

Summary of Principal Changes to Appendices Page 84
Conservation & Water Access Inquiry Form Appendix A
Farm Inquiry Form Appendix B
State Agency Land Acquisition & Access Programs Appendix C
Major Land Types Appendix D
LAPAC Definitions Appendix E
Appraisal Standards Appendix F
Form for Proposal Budget..... Appendix G
Model Project Agreement Appendix H
Guidance for Working Forest Easements Appendix I
Guidance for Agricultural Conservation Easements Appendix J
Chapter 696 – (2012 bond) Appendix K
Deer Wintering Area Guidance and NEWME Map Appendix L
Frequently Asked Questions Appendix M
Post-award checklist of LMF tasks (aka “due diligence”) Appendix N

Summary of Principal Changes to Appendices

Appendix A: Conservation & Water Access Inquiry Form

- Updated language stating “Willing Seller” letter requirement.

Appendix B: Farm Inquiry Form

- Added a question related to completion of a Farm Business Plan.

Appendix C: State Agency Land Acquisition & Access Programs

- Updated agency information; sources of funding for land acquisition and water access purposes; updated agency priorities and goals for participation and sponsorship of land acquisitions and conservation easements.
- Historical Preservation Commission - new addition

Appendix D: Major Land Types – no changes

Appendix E: LAPAC Definitions

- Added clarifications to descriptions of Focus Areas and Other Important Land Acquisition Priorities.

Appendix F: Appraisal Standards

- Revised to describe standards for fee acquisitions and conservation easements in one set of instructions.
- Page 105: Added statements regarding federal requirements.
- Page 105: Added paragraph on Extraordinary Assumptions.
- Page 105: Added sale listings to requirements.
- Page 106: Added “b”, “c”, and “d” to Letter of Transmittal.
- Page 108: Changed ownership history from 5 years to 10 years.
- Page 109: Easement should be in “final form.”

Appendix G: Form for Proposal Budget

- Revised format of budget worksheet and added instructions.
- Added clarifications about matching funds.

Appendix H: Model Project Agreement - TBD

Appendix I: Guidance for Working Forest Easements

- Page 116: Replaced term “sustained yield” with term “sustainable management.”
- Removed a sentence regarding a recommendation that state agencies keep a list of access roads to acquire.

Appendix J: Guidance for Agricultural Conservation Easements: new

Appendix K: Chapter 696 (2012 bond) - new

Appendix L: Deer Wintering Area Guidance and NEWME map - new

Appendix M: Frequently Asked Questions – updated

Appendix N: Post-award checklist of LMF tasks (aka “due diligence”) – updated

Appendix A

Inquiry Form

Conservation and Recreation Lands and Water Access Projects

POTENTIAL PROJECT INFORMATION:

Property name: _____ **Date:** _____

Property Location: Municipality: _____ County: _____

Landowner: *(please list full name and mailing address of landowner):*

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Town & State: _____

(Tel. #) _____ (Fax #): _____ (E-Mail) _____

Inquiry Contact Person: *(please list full name and mailing address)*

Name: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Town & State: _____

(Tel.#) _____ (E-Mail) _____

Potential Partners *(e.g. Conservation Commission, Federal Agency, local Land Trust or Non-profit Org.)*
(Mailing Address, telephone #, fax #)

Project Size *(Total acres)* _____ with Shoreland *(Length of frontage)* _____

Major Land Categories: *(Please check all of the land categories that apply.)*

- Recreation Land
- Water Access Land - Inland Coastal
- Areas of Scenic Interest and Prime Physical Features
- Lands Supporting Vital Ecological or Conservation Functions and Values
- Rare, Threatened or Endangered Natural Communities, Plants or Wildlife Habitat
- Farmland and Open Space *

Level of Project Significance:

- State Significance Regional Significance Local Significance

Type of Project: Acquisition in Fee Conservation Easement Combination of Both

Proposed State Agency Sponsor (Conservation and Recreation Lands):

- Maine Historic Preservation Commission Inland Fisheries & Wildlife
- Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry Not Yet Confirmed

Proposed State Agency Sponsor (Water Access):

- Inland Fisheries & Wildlife
- Marine Resources
- Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry
- Not Yet Confirmed

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Provide information regarding the suitability for public acquisition, special features, and proximity to existing public lands and anticipated ownership of project lands.

Note: Please attach the following: Site Location Map
 Property Boundaries on USGS Topographic Map

All owners of land being proposed to LMF are willing sellers and have full knowledge that their property is being presented to the Land for Maine's Future Board for consideration. If this project is presented to the LMF Board we will need a letter of consent from the owner(s).

***Note:** If the primary purpose is to protect farmland/ a working farm, use the **Farm Project Inquiry Form**.

Appendix B

Farm Inquiry Form

FARMLAND PROTECTION INQUIRY FORM:

Farm Name: _____ Date: _____

Type of Farm Operation: _____

GENERAL INFORMATION: County: _____ Town: _____

Landowner(s) *[please list full name of all owners]*: _____

Mailing Address: _____ Phone #: _____

POTENTIAL CONSERVATION PARTNERS

(Please list the name, mailing address, telephone #, and email address of the Land Trust, Town or other conservation partner)

LAND DESCRIPTION: Tax Map/Lot # _____ / _____ Zoning: _____

Total Acres: _____

Fields: _____

Forest: _____

Soil Classification by the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service:

Prime Farmland _____ acres

Farmland of Statewide Importance _____ acres

Farmland of Local Importance _____ acres

Other working farmland not classified as Prime or Statewide Important _____ acres

Crops grown: _____

Building(s): _____

Does the farm have an NRCS Conservation Plan? Y / N (circle)

Does the farm have a certified Forest Management Plan prepared by a licensed Maine forester?
Y / N (circle)

Does the farmland owner or a family member have farm business plan? Or have they participated in a farm business planning effort by meeting with a SCORE volunteer and/or Maine Small Business Development counselor? Or have they completed a business planning course such as the Maine Farms for the Future Program or NxLevel - Tilling the Soil of Opportunity? Y / N (circle)

LAND OWNERSHIP: Deed type: _____ Book/Page #: _____

When was the property purchased by the current owner? _____

Is there a mortgage, second mortgage or equity loan on any portion of the property? Y / N

If "Yes", what is the balance due on the note? \$ _____

Name of the bank or lending institution(s) that holds this note? _____

Is there an existing boundary survey?: Y / N (circle)

Significant wildlife habitat or other natural features (if any known, please describe): _____

Important Note: The Land for Maine's Future requires that all owners of land being proposed to LMF are willing sellers and have full knowledge that their property is being presented to the Land for Maine's Future Board for consideration. Please have the owner(s) of the property described above sign below. This in no way represents an obligation to sell or creates any financial liability on the part of the landowner.

(owner)

(date)

Appendix C

State Agency Land Acquisition & Access Programs

Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife

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The primary mission of the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (DIF&W) is to conserve and enhance the fish and wildlife resources of Maine, and to provide reasonable public access for use and enjoyment of these resources. DIF&W's programs are primarily funded by self-generated revenues, Federal Aid to Sport Fish and Wildlife Restoration, and other sources of state and federal funds.

DIF&W has been actively involved in the acquisition of land and conservation easements for wildlife conservation, management, and public use beginning in the late 1940s and early 1950s with Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration funds (Pittman-Roberston Act of 1937). The major thrust of early acquisitions was to improve waterfowl nesting habitat.

DIF&W currently owns and manages 68 Wildlife Management Areas which encompass approximately 106,000 acres of land. These lands represent a variety of fish and wildlife habitat and recreational values, including large wetland and upland parcels, small marshes, coastal woodlands, seabird nesting islands, shorebird staging areas, and endangered and threatened species habitats. The primary management objective for each parcel is to restore, maintain, or create the highest quality upland or wetland habitat possible.

The agency also owns and manages approximately 130 boating water access sites for recreational use of Maine's public inland and coastal waters and to enhance fish and wildlife resource management.

DIF&W's lands are utilized by the public for many recreational pursuits. The agency has a policy to allow reasonable public access and recreational activities on these parcels when they do not conflict with the primary wildlife management objectives. Public recreational activities include but are not limited to "consumptive" wildlife uses such as hunting, trapping, and fishing, and numerous "nonconsumptive" uses such as wildlife watching, wildlife photography, hiking, canoeing, and providing open space for the public. DIF&W's

lands also serve as demonstration areas where the public can learn about fish and wildlife and their habitats along with habitat management techniques necessary to support their populations.

Current acquisition initiatives are being funded with programs such as Land for Maine's Future, Maine Outdoor Heritage Fund, Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration and Sportfish Restoration National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Grants, Boating Facilities Program Funds and DIF&W funds dedicated to non-game and endangered species conservation. In addition to the above, the Department is responsible for the administration of Federal Aid in Sport Fisheries Restoration (Dingle-Johnson Act of 1950), and the more recent Wallop-Breaux amendment to the Act, which expanded the funding base and requires a minimum expenditure of 15 percent of all monies apportioned to a state be used for motor boat access. This program is critical to help provide access for the public to Maine's lakes, ponds, rivers, and coastal waters.

The overall priorities established by the Commissioner and his Advisory Board in 1986 are still followed today; however, it was updated in 1999 to reflect broader department responsibilities and new funding opportunities. Specific projects are pursued in order to accomplish the following goals:

- Enhance the effectiveness of existing wildlife management areas by expanding current boundaries;
- Acquire from willing sellers, in-holdings or parcels abutting existing Department-owned wildlife management areas to enhance habitat protection and management;
- Acquire from willing sellers, parcels that contribute to identified "Focus Area" to meet the needs of species on a landscape scale, including travel corridors;
- Acquire habitats essential to the management of State and Federal endangered and threatened species;
- Acquire habitats essential to fish and wildlife species to help preclude the listing of a species on the Endangered and Threatened lists;
- Acquire from willing sellers privately owned coastal islands that are critical to populations of colonial nesting seabirds;
- Establish new wildlife management areas, "Focus Areas", where needed to protect important inland/coastal wetland and upland ecosystems;
- Acquire land to allow the public to access bodies of water and coastal waters throughout the state.

Specific acquisitions are based upon input from Department personnel, public and private groups, and suggestions from individuals. A Department Land Acquisition Committee --- consisting of regional and research biologists and supervisors --- prioritizes proactive and reactive land acquisition opportunities and make recommendations to the Director of the Bureau of Resource Management, who then makes final recommendations to the Commissioner.

Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry
Bureau of Parks & Lands

Conservation and Recreation

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Public Access to Maine Water's Fund

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The Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands (BPL) is responsible for the management and administration of public lands for a variety of public interests. The Bureau holds approximately 86,000 acres in Parks, Historic Sites, and Boat Access sites which are properties managed primarily for public recreation or conservation (Parks, Boat Access) or acquired because of its historical or archaeological interest; and approximately 617,000 acres of Public Reserved and Nonreserved lands that are managed for multiple uses including wildlife habitat, recreation, ecological reserves, and timber management. The Bureau also holds conservation easements on over 60 properties encompassing approximately 365,000 acres, the vast majority of which provide public access rights. In addition, the Bureau is the "designated state agency" on over 100 Project Agreements with local "cooperating entities" acquiring lands or interests in lands with LMF funds.

The Bureau manages the Maine Forest Legacy Program, which provides funds through the U.S. Forest Service for acquisition of lands and conservation easements intended to conserve Maine forest land for multiple natural resource values including working forests. These funds provide up to 75% of the cost of acquisitions, and LMF funds are often sought as match. Forest Legacy projects are ideally suited for LMF funding as well, since in order to be selected for federal funding, a competitive process, they must contain a concentration of high value recreation, scenic and wildlife values. Other sources of funds used to match LMF funds administered by the Bureau include Land and Water Conservation Funds (LWCF), and Recreational Trails Program (RTP) funds.

The Bureau holds and sponsors proposals for others to acquire lands in the following LMF Land Categories: Recreational Lands, Water Access Lands, Lands Supporting Vital Ecological or Conservation Functions and Values, Rare, Threatened or Endangered Natural Communities, Plants or Wildlife Habitat, Areas of Scenic Interest and Prime Physical Features.

To make the most of limited funds and limited staff for planning, negotiation, and resource management, the Bureau's priorities for acquisitions or sponsorship of initiatives to acquire land or conservation easements are determined by:

- the rating of property characteristics,
- evidence of need for protection and/or public recreation opportunity;

- the envisioned management of the property and the capacity of the managing entity to implement that vision over the long term; and
- a track record or other convincing evidence demonstrating the ability of the project proponents to acquire the funds necessary for the acquisition.

In reviewing property characteristics, the Bureau will consider the following attributes as priorities:

1. The property contains natural/cultural resources and/or recreation opportunities that are of *well-documented significance* and meet LMF definitions of *state, regional* or *local* significance contained in this workbook. A project must be of state or regional level significance for BPL acquisition of interests. Greater significance is attached to properties with multiple natural/cultural resources and/or recreation opportunities
2. The property has significant resources and/or opportunities that need protection due to a documented threat of degradation or loss; or have significant recreation opportunities that should be secured to address a documented need. (Documented need from SCORP, LAPAC, *Strategic Plan for Providing Public Access to Maine Waters for Boating and Fishing* (IF&W & DOC), *Coastal Water Access Priority Areas for Boating and Fishing* (DMR), and other recognized sources)
3. There is guaranteed public vehicular access to the property or parent property; or it can be reached via a public trailhead if access will be by trail; or can be reached via public boat launching site if access will be by water.
4. Additional Considerations for Boat Access Facilities:
 - Current need/expected demand for the facility given its location in relation to population centers and other water access sites, and the size of the water body;
 - It offers a diversity of recreational opportunities,
 - It is on a water body rated as having significant fisheries values by IF&W or DMR
5. Additional Conditions for Trails related projects:
 - It includes a variety of landscapes,
 - It provides connections to existing trail routes or trail facilities,
 - It provides connections to other public recreation areas or community facilities, and
 - It provides connections to needed services (parking, food, water, shelter, fuel, repair services).

Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry
Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources

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The Department's Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources assists landowners, and their communities with protecting farmland from non-agricultural development. The solutions vary throughout Maine, from farm business expansion and diversification, to increased enrollment in current-use property tax programs, to more agriculture-friendly town ordinances and municipal agricultural commissions. In recent years, more of Maine's farm families are working with land trusts to protect their farm with a conservation easement in order to facilitate its transfer to the next generation of farmers. While most of these easements are donated to the land trust, some are purchased by the land trust, with partial funding granted by the Land for Maine's Future Program (LMF). For this to occur, the Department's Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources must sponsor the proposal to LMF, be a "third party" to the conservation easement, and the "designated state agency" in a LMF Project Agreement with the "cooperating entity" (land trust or town) that is acquiring the conservation easement with LMF funds.

To obtain the Bureau's sponsorship, the land trust and the farmland owner must invite the Bureau's staff, Stephanie Gilbert, to visit the farm to discuss the family's long term goals and assess the property's eligibility for LMF and other funding. If the family and the land trust decide to proceed, they must prepare and submit their proposal, including the project budget, to the Bureau prior to submitting it to the Land for Maine's Future Program.

Once a proposal is submitted to LMF the Land for Maine's Future Board will review and score proposals and make preliminary commitments to LMF Finalists. If a farmland project is selected as an LMF Finalist, it may take an additional 12 to 24 months to secure Federal matching funds (through FRPP) and for the project requirements to be completed. These include: Obtain and review project appraisal on the sale of the development rights and conservation easement value (the value of development rights); completion of the due diligence process; review and acceptance of the land survey; title commitment; LMF Project Agreement; and property baseline document. All partners - the landowner, the land trust, LMF and the Bureau then finalize the terms of the conservation easement itself and other documents before closing on the sale of the development rights and grant of a conservation easement.

Maine Department of Marine Resources

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The Department of Marine Resources (DMR) mission is “to conserve and develop marine and estuarine resources; to conduct and sponsor scientific research; to promote and develop the Maine coastal fishing industries; and to advise and cooperate with local, state and federal officials concerning activities in coastal waters; and to enforce the laws and regulations necessary for these purposes...”

DMR has identified coastal water access as an issue of rising concern, especially in the southern part of the state. As waterfront property becomes increasingly valuable for summer homes, restaurants, marinas, and hotels, water access for commercial and recreational fishermen is harder to find. The Public Access to Maine Waters Fund funded by The Land for Maine's Future set-aside for water access sites provides one avenue for preserving and developing coastal recreational access sites.

DMR doesn't currently have a formal program for acquiring, holding, and managing coastal access sites and properties. However, DMR takes an active interest in coastal access issues and is working collaboratively with other agencies to identify areas of need and to encourage project proponents to apply for LMF funds. The Department is ready to assist and advise on any proposals that create or improve access for salt water commercial or recreational fishing. The Commissioner of Marine Resources sits on the Land for Maine's Future Board. Coastal property proposals will be referred on a case-by-case basis to the most appropriate agency or cooperator for sponsorship and proposal development work.

Since 2005, bond funds have been available for the Working Waterfront Access Protection Program (WWAPP). Through this Program, funds are available for the purchase of working waterfront covenants on strategically significant properties whose continued availability to commercial fisheries businesses is essential to the long term future of this economic sector. This program is run by DMR with the assistance of the LMF Program and others to identify and ready projects for funding by the LMF. A separate proposal workbook is available for this type of project, please contact Deirdre Gilbert (624-6576) for further information.

Also within the Department of Marine Resources is the Division of Sea Run Fisheries and Habitat. The Division currently holds properties and easements on several Downeast rivers

to protect riparian and aquatic habitat for anadromous fish, and to provide recreational access to these rivers as appropriate. More information on the work of the Division is available at: <http://www.maine.gov/dmr/searunfish/index.shtml>

Maine Historic Preservation Commission

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The Maine Historic Preservation Commission carries out the provisions of the National Historic Preservation Act in Maine, and various Maine statutes, involving survey, registration, construction project review, comprehensive planning and other activities involving historic, archaeological, and architectural sites and buildings. Staff archaeologists at the Commission maintain statewide archaeological survey records and files, prepare documents summarizing historic and archaeological information, determine site significance (eligibility to the National Register), and direct some archaeological fieldwork.

The Maine Historic Preservation Commission does not acquire fee interest in land or manage land owned by the State. However, the Commission does have an active conservation easement program designed specifically to protect archaeological sites. The documents establishing conservation protection are called Preservation Agreements and are enabled by a distinct statute, 33 M.R.S.A. §1551-1555 (and see 27 M.R.S.A. §371-378 which makes it illegal to dig on protected land without a permit).

Maine Historic Preservation Commission archaeologists co-operate with the LMF program in two separate ways. Since the beginning of the LMF program, land acquisitions have been reviewed for the presence of significant archaeological sites for use in post-acquisition planning of public access and use of the property. In many cases this review is based on maps and archaeological records held by MHPC. The information on archaeological sites on LMF acquired property is provided to the LMF and the land owning or land managing entity for use in protecting significant sites for the future.

In addition to archaeological survey and assessment, MHPC can sponsor a land acquisition project to LMF when the land contains exceptional archaeological value. In 2007 the legislature passed a bill to amend 5 MRSA §6207, LMF land acquisition criteria, to include one or more significant archaeological sites. The land that contains the site(s) must be primarily undeveloped with other landscape or conservation values.

The presence of significant archaeological sites does often overlap with the other land acquisition values of the LMF program. The vast majority (greater than 95 percent) of prehistoric archaeological sites in Maine are habitation/workshop sites at which Native

Americans both lived and worked. For most of Maine prehistory the state was covered by a dense forest and people tended to live and travel along waterways. They camped for a season or built their villages on areas of low slope adjacent to water shorelines, usually on the best drained area of low slope within a stretch of several hundred yards of shoreline. Thus, any canoe navigable water body shoreline is considered a potential area for a prehistoric archaeological site.

Appendix D

Major Land Types

The major land categories are established in the Act and are listed here with additional logical sub-categories. Those specifically identified by the Act are noted with an asterisk (*). Those subcategories not listed in the companion legislation are those logical components of the major categories.

Land Types

Recreational Lands

- Lands offering hunting and fishing opportunities *
- Lands having trail corridors or hiking trails
- Lands offering opportunities for nature study
- Lands having cross-country skiing opportunities
- Lands having snowmobile trails
- Lands offering traditional camping or picnicking areas

Water Access Lands

- Coastal beach access for swimming or sunbathing
- Inland beach access for swimming or sunbathing
- Fishing access on streams and lakes
- Fishing access on oceanfront (including clamming and worming)
- Coastal boat launching sites
- Inland boat launching sites
- Canoe access sites (rivers, lakes, ocean)
- Recreational sites (camping or picnic sites) on streams, lakes
- Recreational sites (camping or picnic sites) on the coast

Lands Supporting Vital Ecological or Conservation Functions and Values

- Wildlife habitat *
- Wetlands *
- Lands providing public water supply protection when that purpose is consistent and does not conflict with the natural resource conservation and recreation purposes of this chapter.* (new 2007)¹⁰

¹⁰ Among other conservation values, the Board may consider whether the proposed project provides public water supply protection when that purpose is consistent and does not conflict with the natural resource conservation and

- Lands of importance to fish and wildlife because of their limited occurrence or biological diversity/productivity (e.g., coastal islands, salt marshes, inland wetlands, riparian areas)
- Lands of special importance to specific species in Maine (e.g. deer wintering areas, blue heron rookeries, fish spawning areas)
- Lands essential to maintaining wildlife migration corridors, or shore and seabird nesting habitats
- Lands representative of ecosystem types of Maine and essential to the preservation of the range of natural biological diversity

Rare, Threatened, or Endangered Natural Communities, Plants, or Wildlife Habitat *

- Habitats which are naturally rare due to range limitations
- Habitats of special importance to the restoration of endangered and threatened species (e.g. bald eagle nesting territories, least tern nesting beaches)
- Fragile mountain areas * (e.g. alpine tundra vegetation)
- Peatlands (certain types)
- Old-Growth Forests (representatives of common & rare types)
- Rare wetland types (e.g. fens, cedar swamps, patterned bogs)

Areas of Scenic* Interest and Prime Physical Features*

- Undeveloped shorelines* (coastal, rivers, & lakes)
- Significant, undeveloped archeological sites*¹¹
- Mountain viewsheds
- Visual access to water (rivers, lakes, ocean)
- Areas along state highway system
- Headlands
- Waterfalls
- Gorges
- Whitewater rapids
- Mountain ridges
- Beach-dune systems
- Eskers
- Cobble beaches

Farmland and Open Space*

- Prime farmlands
- Unique farmlands

recreation purposes of this chapter. In practice this means that the protected land must be available for public recreational use

¹¹ In 2007, the Legislature authorized the Board to consider protection of "significant, undeveloped archeological sites". Applicants claiming value under this category must have a written endorsement from the Maine Historic Preservation Commission that describes the significance of the archeological resources on the site.

- Multiple-use forestland
- Lands near population clusters available for passive or low-intensity active recreation
- River corridor greenways

Appendix E

LAPAC Definitions - Land Acquisition Focus Areas and Other Important Priorities

In 1996 the Land Acquisition Priorities Advisory Committee (**LAPAC**) convened. The Committee's final report outlined a comprehensive set of goals and recommendations to guide future public land acquisitions and other conservation strategies. Subsequently the LMF Board adopted these recommendations for use in scoring proposals as the **LAPAC Multiplier** dividing the recommendations between four **focus areas** and four **other important land acquisition priorities**.

Focus Areas

Please note: Not all of the original "Focus Areas" or "Other Important Priorities" are reflected in the LAPAC Multiplier on PAGE 30 because they are addressed in other parts of the scoring system.

The following four categories qualify for a LAPAC multiplier of 2x

Southern Maine Conservation Lands: The southern portion of the state (south of Bangor) is richest in biological diversity. It is also the part of the state where development threats to plant and wildlife resources are the greatest and where existing public land holdings are most limited, particularly larger holdings. There are opportunities to acquire significant public lands protecting natural resources while also providing Maine's largest population centers with greater access to expanded recreation opportunities closer to home.

Ecological Reserves: Maine is a state of enormous natural variety. In order to establish an ecological reserve system that protects all of the natural communities and species found in the State, special attention should be given to those areas that include rare species, as well as unique or exemplary natural communities. Ecological reserves should serve as benchmarks which will provide important information about changes to our environment. These sites should be used for scientific research, long-term environmental monitoring, education, and in most cases may also provide important outdoor recreation opportunities.

To qualify for this multiplier, the project must state that the applicants intend to activity seek designation as an ecological reserve or to be added to an existing ecological reserve, and to manage the project property as such in perpetuity. Ecological reserve as defined by MRS 12 Chap. 220 Subchapter 1 section 1805.

River Systems: Maine possesses some of the finest river systems in the Eastern United States, many of which remain largely undeveloped. These rivers are important fisheries, possess critical riparian habitat, and provide unparalleled outdoor recreation opportunities. Future acquisition efforts should protect extended corridors on the state's most valued river systems. To qualify for this multiplier, the project must provide documentation that the project lands will enhance the protection and integrity of the proposed river segment by fostering an upgrade in water quality, or preventing further degradation of water quality, increasing critical riparian habitat for fish and waterfowl, fish passage, and recreational opportunities. It's the intent of this category that the property include frontage on water course.

Undeveloped Coastline: Maine is famous for its coastline. However, only a small percentage of the coast is in conservation ownership. In particular, there are significant undeveloped stretches of shore, including coastal wetlands and estuaries, that provide critical habitat to many species of wildlife and offer opportunities for expanded coastal recreation. It is important to take advantage of remaining opportunities before large ownerships become fragmented. To qualify for this multiplier, the land must be on tidal water and the proposal must provide documentation that the project lands are undeveloped and will provide critical habitat to many species of wildlife and offer opportunities for expanded coastal recreation.

Other Important Land Acquisition Priorities

The following four categories qualify for a LAPAC multiplier of 1.5x

Northern Forest Conservation Lands: The expanse of undeveloped forest, rivers, lakes, mountains and wetlands that comprise the north woods of Maine is truly unique, providing a sense of wildness and remoteness that is becoming increasingly rare in today's world. It is the part of the State where many of the region's finest natural treasures and recreational lands have been maintained in private ownership. Some of these areas, most notably the shorelines of lakes and ponds, are coming under increasing development pressures.

The future of the north woods is the subject of great public interest that will likely increase in the years to come. Several large-scale acquisition proposals put forward by conservation groups have precipitated a debate over the appropriate role for public land acquisition in the northern forest. The State has both the opportunity, and the responsibility, to work cooperatively with forest landowners and other interests to develop workable acquisition and/or protection models that protect the economic, ecological and recreational values of this region. Working Forest and conservation easements can play an important role in this effort.

State conservation efforts should seek to identify these priorities and to develop successful conservation strategies that could then be utilized in these areas and elsewhere. If large northern forest tracts come on to the market, LMF Board should evaluate both the threat

and opportunity presented by the land sale, and respond accordingly. To acquire, even conservation easements, over large tracts of northern forest land will likely require federal funding assistance. The Forest Legacy program is well suited to Maine's working forest landscape and allows for state control over acquisition projects. This program, and other appropriate federal funding opportunities, should be actively pursued to achieve the state's northern forest goals.

To qualify for this multiplier, the project must provide documentation that the project lands:

- possess a high concentration of wildlife;
- recreation;
- scenic values;
- most threatened with fragmentation and development;
- maintain their natural character;
- Managed timber resources in a sustainable manner;
- preserve public recreation opportunities, and;
- protect important habitat especially deer habitat.

Trail Systems: A number of trail development efforts in Maine—including the State snowmobile trail network, the Appalachian Trail, and the island trail network have proven very successful. However, there are additional recreational trail needs and opportunities that require attention including the development of extended loop hiking trails (2-5 days), as well as the creation of extended interconnected multi-use trail systems for uses such as hiking, biking, skiing, and snowmobiling and ATV riding. In particular, acquisition efforts should focus on opportunities to link existing public land holdings by trail corridors and to acquire trail corridors such as abandoned railroad beds. To qualify for this multiplier, the project must provide documentation of the trail attributes.

Islands: Maine's coastal and inland islands are one of the state's most unique and threatened resources. Islands, particularly coastal islands, have become increasingly sought after for development, threatening bird nesting habitat and other sensitive ecological values. The State, private conservation organizations, and the federal government have successfully protected many valuable islands in recent years. However, additional acquisition efforts are needed to protect those islands identified as having important resource values that remain vulnerable to development and habitat loss. To qualify for this multiplier, the project must provide documentation of the island attributes.

Significant Mountains: While many of the state's highest peaks are currently in the public domain, there are still a number of significant mountains in private hands that are worthy of public acquisition. Acquisition efforts should focus on those mountain areas with outstanding vistas, established recreational uses, or significant ecological values, as well as those that are in close proximity to population centers. To qualify for this multiplier, the project must provide documentation of the significant mountain attributes.

Appendix F

Appraisal Standards Instructions for Applicants and Appraisers

General Requirements

The Land for Maine's Future Board requires that all appraisal reports adhere to the Uniform Standards of Professional Appraisal Practices (USPAP). For proposals using other sources of funding (e.g. federal), additional appraisal standards may be required. Any appraisal submitted to LMF must be an arm's length appraisal conducted by a Maine Certified General Appraiser.

The Direct Sales Comparison Approach should be utilized as the primary method in valuing the property. The Cost Approach and Income Approach should only be used as the primary method of valuation if they are applicable to a specific property. A discussion of why they are being utilized should be included. If any secondary approach to value is used, the results should be compared against the Direct Sales Comparison Approach. If values do not closely agree, the reason for the divergence should be explained fully.

Note: The Board requires that the direct sales comparison valuation be accomplished primarily through comparison with sales between private parties. Sales to nonprofit conservation organizations or to government agencies must be limited to a supplementary role in the analysis. If any comparison sales are employed that involve governmental or non-profit "conservation" buyers, the use of the sale must conform to the Uniform Appraisal Standards for Federal Land Acquisitions (UASFLA – the so-called "Yellow Book"), and the requirements of the funding program (FRPP, NAWCA, etc). If the project involves donation of values as part of the transaction the appraiser should also consider if IRS appraisal standards must also be met. If the project involves USDA Forest Legacy Program funds there are additional unique requirements of that program.

Except in unusual cases, appraisals should not include Extraordinary Assumptions or Hypothetical Conditions. Appraisers should discuss with LMF project manager and director prior to including these approaches in the report.

Direct Sales Comparison Analysis

- a) Comparable sales should be summarized (at least three and preferably five comparable sales between private parties should be utilized). Also relevant current listings should be included.

- b) A map showing the location of all comparable sales and listings should be included.
- c) Sales should be presented in table or grid form, showing adjustment for times, size, location, appeal, soils, improvements (buildings, etc.) and circumstances of the transaction that may affect value (as applicable to type of subject).
- d) Each sale must be discussed in the narrative.
- e) Differences between the zoning and other regulatory restrictions among comparables must be addressed.
- f) Appraisal practice generally recognizes the principal of a volume discount, i.e. larger parcels sell for less per acre (or front foot) than smaller parcels. Appraisers should strive to find comparables of similar size and when they are not available they should determine from paired analysis or other means an appropriate volume discount or other adjustments.
- g) Appraisers should use comparable sales that are similar in size, location, quality, potential, and amenity value. In addition to making adjustments for the presence/absence of utilities, appraisals should address qualitative factors such as privacy, quiet, view and usability of water frontage.

Specifications for the Appraisal Report

The following specifications pertain to all appraisals performed for the Land for Maine's Future projects. Appraisals involving easements have additional specifications that are listed toward the end of this Appendix. The specifications listed here are minimums; LMF staff may require greater requirements for properties with unique or special features that present unusual appraisal.

Applicants must submit six copies of each appraisal report.

Appraisal reports must be presented in a complete, self-contained narrative report, rather than in "form" style. At a minimum, appraisal reports should contain the following:

1. Letter of Transmittal
 - a) Standard transmittal letter, including specification that landowner or designated represented was provided the opportunity to participate in the inspection of the property.
 - b.) Summary of appraisal assignment
 - c.) Size of property, effective date, and estimated value.
 - d.) Statement that the appraisal meets LMF standards

-
2. Title Page
 - a) name of property owner(s)
 - b) street, town, and county
 - c) size of subject property
 - d) effective date of appraisal
 - e) name and address of appraiser
 3. Table of Contents
 4. Area Maps

Maps or images adequate to locate and identify size and location of subject property. Must show roads leading to subject. Delineate project boundaries on all maps.
 5. Summary of Important Facts and Conclusions
 6. Purpose of Appraisal and Definition of Market Value
 7. Area and Neighborhood Analysis

The appraiser should present all findings and conclusions about the external influences (social and economic) which could affect the value of the subject. The presentation should be analytical and related to the valuation problem at hand. Avoid itemization of facts and figures not pertinent to value.

Include:

 - a) Description of community (rural, suburb, resort, etc.)
 - b) Population trend
 - c) Reasons for trend, i.e, new industries, outward migration, etc.
 - d) Rate of construction activity in town
 - e) Utilities and public roads available in the area
 - f) Brief description of relevant municipal planning
 - g) Immediate neighborhood: enhancing or detrimental factors
 - h.) Recent real estate market activity
 8. Site Map

A photocopy of a survey map is best. In the absence of a survey, a tracing of the property boundaries from an orthophoto is preferred.
 9. Land Description as Appropriate for Type of Subject Property
 - a) total acreage being appraised
 - b) shape of parcel
 - c) total road frontage
 - d) land cover and topography, ie., wooded, wetlands, mountain summit, etc.

-
- e) brooks, rivers, ponds, etc.
 - f) brief soil description and analysis based on USDA Soil Survey, if appropriate
 - g) utilities available to site (how far, sewer, water, power lines, public road)
 - h) is there a local septic, building, lot size, or other development ordinance?
 - i) easements and title encumbrances affecting the value
 - j) existing state or local permits?
 - k) gravel, loam, sand, etc. -- commercial value?
 - l) use of adjacent land if pertinent
 - m) access
 - n) flood hazard
 - o) view/visibility
 - p) when timber or agriculture is a significant component of the value of the land, appraisers are expected to offer an informed discussion of timber values.
 - q.) note a ten year history of conveyance of the property
10. Improvements
Describe those that are present, discuss condition, present use, and how they contribute to highest and best use.
11. Assessment
Current assessed valuation (state if property in Tree Growth or Open Space Program), tax rate, and copy of annual tax bill.
12. Zoning
- a) Describe zoning of subject property, including dimensional requirements of applicable zone.
 - b) If there are pertinent sections from municipal by-laws, include them in Addenda
13. Legal Description
- a) Include copy of recorded deed in Addenda
 - b) Indicate registry and book and page number
 - c) Note any deed restrictions or easements which would affect value
14. Highest and Best Use
The report shall state the highest and best use that can be legally made of the property for which there is a current market.
15. Appraiser's reconciliation and certification of value
16. Addenda
- a) Comparable sales maps
 - b) Photographs of subject and all recent comparable recent sales

- c) Description of each comparable sale and listings
- d) Applicable portion of zoning ordinances, by-laws, and other local regulations
- e) Wetlands or flood plain map (delineate boundaries within the subject property)
- f) Site plan sketch if Income or Development Approach is used
- g) Appraiser's qualifications
- h) Statement of limiting conditions
- i) Copy of recorded deed

SPECIFICATIONS FOR APPRAISAL REPORTS FOR APPRAISALS OF CONSERVATION RESTRICTIONS

This section provides additional guidance for appraisal of projects involving conservation easements, farmland protection, working forest easements and other partial interest transactions.

The appraiser will need the following:

- Final draft of the proposed conservation easement, or other similar protection agreement
- Copy of LMF model "Project Agreement"
- Appraisal standards from funding sources other than LMF, when applicable.

The easement should be, but may not always be, in final form (except for final formatting, etc.) but should be in complete enough draft that it is clear what rights are being retained and what rights are being conveyed, in order to do the valuation. Please discuss any questions regarding the easement provisions with the client, and with LMF staff.

When possible, the appraisal should include sale of similar properties that are subject to easement provisions similar to those proposed for the subject property. In addition to, and in the absence of such comparable sales, the "before and after" method is accepted, with appropriate adjustments.

General Description of Methodology

Unless otherwise instructed by requirements of funding sources, the appraiser should use the following methodology.

I. Before Value Analysis

The Direct Sales Comparison Approach as described on page 105 should be utilized as the primary method in valuing the unencumbered property. The Cost of Development Approach and Income Approach should only be used if they are applicable. A discussion of

why they are being utilized should be included. If any secondary approach to value is used, the results should be compared against the Comparable Sales Approach. If values do not closely agree, the reason for the divergence should be explained fully.

II. After Value Analysis

The Highest and Best Use (HBU) of property subject to the proposed restriction should be carefully considered. For farmland protection projects, while agricultural use may often be the highest and best use of the encumbered land, the after value should not be assumed to be synonymous with "Farm Value" due to the potential HBU of encumbered properties as non-farm "estates."

A careful discussion of the proposed restrictions should be included in the after value analysis. Make sure that the proposed restrictions including any reserved building rights or access easements are carefully considered as they may affect highest and best use. The Direct Comparable Sale Approach is considered to be the best indicator of value. An Income Approach should be used only as a secondary approach.

a. Description of land to be subject to Grant of Development Rights and Conservation Restrictions.

A map must be included that identifies;

- land to be encumbered;
- land to be excluded (that are part of the conveyance but not part of the Conservation Easement) from the Grant of Development Rights and Conservation Restrictions.
- Any reserved building rights allowed in restrictions must be discussed in the appraisal and shown on the map of encumbered land.

b. Direct Sales Comparison

1. Sales should be legally encumbered with similar easements or adjusted to best reflect the easement to be imposed on the subject property.
2. Physically restricted properties such as flood plain land, should be adjusted for soil productivity, physical restrictions, and any other factors associated with the proposed easement on the property which affect value.
3. Consider the diminution in value to the property from any requirement for grantee approval, restriction of timber, sand and gravel rights, other mineral rights, or Right of First Refusal, etc. Also describe any specific conservation or management practices in the easement that may affect value.

4. Enhancement value accruing to reserved lots, abutting land or lands in the same neighborhood under related ownership must be considered.

Due to limited market transactions involving restricted land, greater adjustments for time and location may have to be made.

5. Include a discussion of each comparable sale and point out any circumstances that could have an effect on value. All comparables should be confirmed with knowledgeable parties and must include documentation. This is especially true if the transaction included the sale of conservation restrictions to a government agency or a conservation organization.

The reports should be to the standards of the Uniform Standards of the Professional Appraisal Practice (and of Section 1.170 A-13(c)(3) of the Internal revenue Code; UASFLA, USDA Forest Legacy, or FRPP, if federal funds are involved in the transaction).

In addition to the reporting specifications on page 106-109, appraisal reports for conservation easement projects should include the following:

1. A narrative description of the “before and after” of the conservation restriction.
2. Land Description - Soil description and analysis from USDA Soil Survey, include NRCS Farm plan if available.
3. Improvements - include agricultural and residential improvements - condition, present use and contribution to highest and best use.
4. Other components being appraised - public access rights, hunting and fishing rights, etc.
5. Highest and Best Use
The report shall state the highest and best use that can be legally made of the property for which there is a current market. In the appraisal of vacant land, the terms “highest and best use” and “feasible use” should be synonymous. Highest and Best Use should be applied to both the Before and After Analysis.
6. Certification of Value of “Before” and “After” and the resultant Value of the Conservation Restriction.
7. Addenda
A copy of proposed conservation easement (note reserved building rights)

8. The letter of transmittal should indicate “before” and “after” values.

For more information contact: LMF Program Director
207-287-7576

Appendix G

Form for Proposal Budget

The following format should be used to present the budget for the proposed project. Please consult with LMF staff with any questions and prior to modifying the form. Proposals with incomplete budget information will not be accepted for Board consideration.

For multi-parcel project proposals which request specific funding amounts for specific parcels, please submit a Proposal Budget form for each proposed parcel. See note at bottom of this page and the “Notes” section on the following page for further explanation about match requirements.

Total Project Costs summary

	Value/Cost	
	\$	
	<i>Estimated</i>	<i>or Actual</i>
A) Land Value/Purchase Cost:		
Value of fee land to be purchased (or if preacquired*, value of land already purchased (<i>within 2 yrs</i>))	_____	_____
Value of easement to be purchased (or if preacquired*, value of easements already purchased (<i>within 2 yrs</i>))	_____	_____
SUBTOTAL ‘A’ :	\$ _____	_____
B) Eligible Project Costs and Service (<i>Provided by the applicant</i>):		
Appraisal	_____	_____
Title report, Title insurance	_____	_____
Land/boundary survey	_____	_____
Legal fees	_____	_____
Closing/recording fees	_____	_____
Environmental Site Assessment Ph I survey	_____	_____
Baseline documentation (<i>easement only</i>)	_____	_____
Natural resource survey	_____	_____
Other (<i>specify</i>) 1.	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____
SUBTOTAL ‘B’ :	\$ _____	_____
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS (sum of ‘A’ + ‘B’)	\$ _____	\$ _____

* If pre-acquired, advance approval is required from Designated Sponsoring Agency (DSA) for LMF reimbursement. Attach DSA approval letter with proposed project budget.

C) PROJECT MATCH SUMMARY

A proposal is required to have a match greater than or equal to 1/2 of the total project costs. This means that for every \$1 of LMF funds, there must be at least \$1 of match funds. Matching funds may be in the form of direct monies, a combination of public and private funds, land value donation, applicant’s eligible project costs and services contribution, or a combination thereof. The amount and source of match must be clearly identified in the project proposal.

1) LAND VALUE & CASH MATCH *(minimum must be ≥ 70% of Total Project Match)*

Value of interest in land to be contributed.	Status	Value/Cost \$	Percent
	<i>Secure or Pending</i>	<i>Estimate or Actual</i>	Total Match
Purchased value of fee or conservation easements: <i>(see Note 1 & 2 below)</i>	_____	_____	
Donated Value of fee or conservation easement: <i>(see Note 3 below)</i>	_____	_____	
Bargain sale components:	_____	_____	
Cash contribution. <i>(List sources and \$ amounts)</i>			
1.	_____	_____	
2.	_____	_____	
Stewardship Endowment contribution. <i>(see Note 6 below)</i>	_____	_____	
Subtotal #1 – Land Value & Cash Match:		\$ _____	_____ %

2) ELIGIBLE PROJECT COSTS and SERVICE: *(must be ≤ 30% of Total Project Match)*

Sub-Total #2 *(Insert applicable amount of Subtotal 'B' from previous page)* \$ _____ %

3) TOTAL PROJECT MATCH: *(must be ≥ 50% of Total Project Costs)*
(Subtotal #1 + Subtotal #2)

\$ _____ %

D) AMOUNT REQUESTED from LMF:

\$ _____ %

Percent of total *(must be ≤ 50% of Total Project Costs)*

NOTES:

1. Indicate if the land values are based on estimates or completed appraisals. Values on parcels offered for match must be based on an appraisal.
2. The value of lands acquired within 2 years of the date of project proposal may be used as match when the match parcel has a direct relationship to the project. This value must be validated by an independent appraisal which meets LMF appraisal standards.
3. Lands donated as matching funds are subject to the same requirements and restrictions as lands acquired with LMF funds.
4. Identify all costs as actual or estimated, and explain how they are derived.
5. Applicants are responsible for Eligible Project Costs. These costs may be applied to appropriate percentage of match. Do NOT include these in Total Project costs:
 - Natural areas survey by MNAP
 - Archeological survey by MHPC
 - “5%” grants for minor capital improvements and farm business planning
 - LMF’s legal costs
6. To be included in LMF project match calculation, stewardship funds need to be in the account before the Closing. Written confirmation signed & dated by applicant’s Treasurer which confirms: a) Board of Cooperating Entity has authorized the stewardship funding for project property and, b) confirms the amount of funds placed in endowment account to be held for stewardship and monitoring purposes for the LMF project property.

Appendix H

Model Project Agreement

Appendix I

Guidance for Working Forest Easements

In early 2001, an LMF easement subcommittee was formed to identify

- the essentials for any easement funded by the Lands For Maine's Future Program (LMF)
- elements that are desirable but not always necessary, and
- cautions related to various elements

The following guiding principles were adopted by the LMF Board on May 9, 2001. The Board recognizes that this is a working document, and that amendments and refinements are likely as experience dictates. The Board has also adopted a set of drafting guidelines for this type of easement that every potential applicant should read before preparing the easement. The guidelines describe both the required process for developing these easements and the recommended provisions to implement the intent of the policy objectives below. A copy of the guidelines is available on the LMF website.

There are two types of working forest easements – strip easements (primarily along water bodies), and landscape easements. Some elements are appropriate for one type and not the other. The Board further recognizes that in many cases, (e.g. ecological reserves, key recreation areas, boat launches and parking areas) fee purchase is probably a better tool and should be used alone or in concert with an easement.

The basic intention of a working forest easement is to protect both the natural values and economic values of the forest, along with its potential to provide traditional recreation opportunities for the public. Each easement will vary depending on the property involved and the goals of the grantor and grantee. Each easement should define existing conditions, contain a clear statement of goals, remedies for non-compliance and outline a process by which the landowner and easement holder can meet to review the easement and its implementation, ideally annually. It should enable the parties to mutually determine acceptable amendments to the easement to reflect changes in science or society while remaining faithful to the original goals.

For working forest easements funded by the LMF, the Board will require:

1. No additional (or very limited and clearly defined) additional non-forestry or non-recreation related development. Prohibition of commercial, industrial and residential

uses except for forestry and recreational uses, while allowing for existing types and scales of non-forestry uses to continue when consistent with easement goals.

2. Strict limits on division of the property, with the goal of maintaining large enough parcels to be a) cost effective to manage for timber production and recreation and b) cost effective for the holder to monitor compliance with easement terms. Allowable subdivision may include limited divisions of very large tracts and small subdivisions to correct boundary issues with abutters.
3. Rights for the public to use the property for traditional pedestrian recreational uses such as fishing, hiking, hunting, snowshoeing and nature observation. Central to this is extinguishing the landowner's right to enjoy or provide exclusive, private use. (Certain areas may be designated off limits to the public to protect fragile ecological or archaeological resources, privacy related to buildings, or public safety. A process should be established to incorporate additional areas at the mutual consent of the landowner and holder and to identify and close areas such as active harvest operations that involve safety hazards.)
4. An enforceable commitment to maintain (or enhance) the property's potential to provide a perpetual yield of fiber and timber. Recognizing the duration (forever) of an easement and the inability to predict the future of current forest uses, the emphasis here is on *potential* to provide, not a requirement to provide. Clear language must be included that defines sustainable management (taking into account forest history, productivity and potential for natural catastrophe), stipulates specifically how it shall be measured, and provides for independent review to determine if ongoing forest management meets these requirements. Remedies for non-compliance should be clear, stringent and easily enforceable.

On a case by case basis, depending on size of the easement, conditions on the land or other factors, additional easement elements may significantly strengthen the value to the public as listed below. Whenever additional protections of forest conditions or rights to provide public use are included in an easement, the Board will require of the holder an estimate of annual costs for monitoring or management and how it plans to cover them.

1. The Board recognizes that protection of ecological sustainability is very important. Additional protection of sensitive, rare or representative ecological features may be desirable. As part of the LMF proposal process, the potential holder will have assessed the ecological values of the property. Grantor and grantee should consider fee acquisition of areas of high ecological value in addition to the easement, or more stringent protections of certain natural communities, habitats or ecological health.

2. Requirements to include additional protections of visual quality, recreational features and/or riparian zones, or restrictions on intensive forest management practices such as herbicides and plantations.
3. Limitation of mining on the property to surface deposits of gravel, sand and shale for purposes of road construction and maintenance on the property only. Include caps on the number and size of borrow pits and establish reclamation procedures. In some cases (e.g. large landscape easements) it may be appropriate to allow mining of subsurface minerals. In such cases, strict limitations on areas disturbed and associated development should be stipulated to protect the main values of the working forest, undeveloped forest land and traditional public recreation, including associated aesthetics.
4. Rights to manage public recreation on the property. Clear goals for such management should be stated in the easement.
5. The right to construct, maintain, relocate and/or limit trails, parking, signs, and other structures on the property for motorized and/or non-motorized recreation.
6. The right to provide to the public vehicular use of certain roads across the property or to specific features (e.g. trail heads, water bodies) on the property. This may apply to motorized (e.g. snowmobile) trails, as well.

Such rights should not necessarily be required on strip easements. Since their primary aim is to keep water frontage undeveloped, water access is probably sufficient. Rights of way to the water or boat launches at specific locations may be stipulated or purchased in fee where appropriate.

When vehicular use is required, rights and obligations to maintain roads and trails must be addressed. The easement should define standards to which private roads and trails will be maintained as well as how maintenance costs are to be divided between the landowner and the holder.

7. Road access to the property. In many cases in the Maine woods, vehicle access may be customary, but not guaranteed by law. The Board should acquire access to properties under easement whenever possible.

Appendix J

Guidance for Agricultural Conservation Easements

Working farms form the landscapes which are the fabric of many Maine towns and villages, shaping their character and contributing to a community's quality of life. The Land for Maine's Future Program conserves farmland primarily through the purchase of development rights (an agricultural conservation easement) on viable working farms. LMF assists in the acquisition of agricultural conservation easements with a goal of protecting Maine's productive farmlands from conversion to non-agricultural uses. Agricultural conservation easements allow farmers to retain all other ownership rights; they can sell or continue to farm and they can diversify their agricultural enterprise and operation. Agricultural conservation easements funded by LMF must comply with LMF's broad policy goals, (see pp.9-19 and pp. 65-68), but each easement will reflect the unique characteristics of the land and the agreement between the agency, cooperating entity, and the farmland owner(s).

All agricultural conservation easements funded by LMF will serve the conservation and agricultural purposes of the holder agency, meet the requirement of the Bond Issue, the Land for Maine's Future Act and any other applicable law. The following is a brief summary of these goals and requirements.

- **Qualifications for Bond Funding:** The 2009 Bond, (P.L. 2009, Chapter 645 Sec. J) and, 2011 Bond (P.L. 2011, Chapter 696), authorize expenditures by the Land For Maine's Future Program for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands for conservation, water access, outdoor recreation, wildlife and fish habitat and farmland protection and to access matching contributions from public in accordance with Title 5 M.R.S.A. Chapter 353. The easement will recite its reliance on these funds and may recite how it satisfies any specific criteria unique to the Bond issue.
- **Authority to Acquire Easements:** The authority of the agency or cooperating entity to acquire interests in land will be recited in "Whereas Clauses";
- Title 5, Section 6207, subsection 3, requires the Land for Maine's Future Board to acquire, along with any interest in land that it acquires, the right of the public to access the land by vehicle whenever possible and appropriate. The State must at a minimum have access rights for monitoring and enforcement purposes of an easement.

The basic purpose of a LMF funded agricultural conservation easement is to protect the productive soils, preventing conversion of land to non-agricultural uses (e.g. subdivision, development etc.), provide for continued agricultural and forest use, and preserve other natural resource attributes as secondary values to the working farm. The Land for Maine's Future Program's process for planning and funding agricultural conservation easements is designed to:

- Provide points of contact and responsibility for each project;
- Establish clear conservation purposes and objectives that are consistent with the LMF statute and policies;
- Provide for sufficient legal review;
- Work collaboratively with sponsoring agency and other funding resources, such as USDA Natural Resource Conservation Service, Farm & Ranchland Protection Program requirements.

The LMF Board understands that every farmland protection effort involves negotiation between the parties, (farm family members, land trust board members, etc.), who together carefully analyze the farm's size, condition, location, terrain, its soils and natural resource attributes, the owner's goals for the land, its current and potential future agricultural uses, threats and opportunities, and the interests of the State.

The Maine Department of Agriculture Conservation and Forestry and LMF have developed a "Standard Agricultural Conservation Easement Deed" that includes the required language for cooperating entities to use as a template in the first draft. The first draft of the easement should be provided by the State agency or the cooperating entity and their advisors to LMF. The "Standard Conservation Easement Deed" may be adapted to particular circumstances; sections may be added or deleted depending on the land and the land protection objectives for a project property. Each easement will be analyzed to determine if the provisions, landowner's reserved rights, and rights granted to the Holder serve those policies and the public benefit goals that guide them.

When the LMF Board approves funding for an easement project in which the interest in land will be held by an entity other than a state agency (typically a land trust or municipal government), the State executes a "Project Agreement" with the entity holding the interest as a form of guarantee of performance and protection for the investment of public funds. (see Appendix H for LMF Project Agreement template language).

Easement provisions of agricultural conservation easements funded by LMF:

- Run with the land in perpetuity;
- Protect agricultural use and related natural resource attributes by limiting nonagricultural uses of the land;
- Prohibit subdivision of the property, with the goal of maintaining large enough parcels to be a) cost effective to manage for agricultural production of food, forage,

seed and fiber, and timber production, and b) cost effective for the holder to monitor compliance with easement terms. Allowable division may include small conveyances to correct boundary issues with abutters.

- Provide an enforceable commitment to maintain (or enhance) the potential of the property to provide for long-term management of farmland and forest land in accordance with best management practices to prevent erosion, sedimentation and other degradation of soil and water resources.
- Retain the landowners' right to permit or forbid public use of the property for snowmobiling and traditional pedestrian recreational uses such as fishing, hiking, hunting, snowshoeing, nature observation, cross-country skiing, etc., and are consistent with the purposes of the conservation easement.
- If public access and use is a mutual goal of the cooperating entity and the farmland owner, then the easement and boundary survey must designate the location of public access and to insure that the agricultural purposes and uses of the property protected by the conservation easement are not threatened.
- Provide for permanent agricultural structures to be sited within a designated area of the property that is described in the easement and depicted on the boundary survey map of the property, i.e. a 'Farmstead Area', (this designated area includes the agricultural infrastructure and farm family and farm labor dwellings).
- Provide provisions for Right of Enforcement, General Indemnification, and Environmental Warranty.

Appendix K

Chapter 696 (2012 bond)

Question 3: Bond Issue

Do you favor a \$5,000,000 bond issue to purchase land and conservation easements statewide from willing sellers for public land and water access, conservation, wildlife or fish habitat and outdoor recreation, including hunting and fishing and deer wintering areas, and to preserve working farmland and working waterfronts to be matched by at least \$5,000,000 in private and public contributions?

STATE OF MAINE
Chapter 696
Public Laws of 2011
Approved May 29, 2012

“An Act To Authorize a General Fund Bond Issue To Support Maine’s Natural Resource-based Economy”

Preamble. Two-thirds of both Houses of the Legislature deeming it necessary in accordance with the Constitution of Maine, Article IX, Section 14 to authorize the issuance of bonds on behalf of the State of Maine to provide funds as described in this Act,

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine as follows:

Sec. 1. Authorization of bonds. The Treasurer of State is authorized, under the direction of the Governor, to issue bonds in the name and on behalf of the State in an amount not exceeding \$5,000,000 for the purposes described in section 5 of this Act. The bonds are a pledge of the full faith and credit of the State. The bonds may not run for a period longer than 10 years from the date of the original issue of the bonds.

Sec. 2. Records of bonds issued; Treasurer of State. The Treasurer of State shall ensure that an account of each bond is kept showing the number of the bond, the name of the successful bidder to whom sold, the amount received for the bond, the date of sale and the date when payable.

Sec. 3. Sale; how negotiated; proceeds appropriated. The Treasurer of State may negotiate the sale of the bonds by direction of the Governor, but no bond may be loaned,

pledged or hypothecated on behalf of the State. The proceeds of the sale of the bonds, which must be held by the Treasurer of State and paid by the Treasurer of State upon warrants drawn by the State Controller, are appropriated solely for the purposes set forth in this Act. Any unencumbered balances remaining at the completion of the project in this Act lapse to the Office of the Treasurer of State to be used for the retirement of general obligation bonds.

Sec. 4. Interest and debt retirement. The Treasurer of State shall pay interest due or accruing on any bonds issued under this Act and all sums coming due for payment of bonds at maturity

Sec. 5. Disbursement of bond proceeds. The proceeds of the bonds must be expended as set out in this Act under the direction and supervision of the Department of Conservation.

1. The proceeds of the bonds for the Land for Maine's Future Board as set out in section 6 must be expended by the Department of Conservation for acquisition of land and interest in land for conservation, water access, outdoor recreation, wildlife or fish habitat, farmland preservation in accordance with the provisions for such acquisitions under the Maine Revised Statutes, Title 5, chapter 353 and working waterfront preservation in accordance with the terms of Public Law 2005, chapter 462, Part B, section 6, including all costs associated with such acquisitions, except that use of the proceeds of these bonds is subject to the following conditions and requirements.

A. Hunting, fishing, trapping and public access may not be prohibited on land acquired with bond proceeds, except to the extent of applicable state, local or federal laws, rules and regulations and except for working waterfront projects and farmland protection projects.

B. Payment from bond proceeds for acquisitions of local or regional significance, as determined by the Land for Maine's Future Board, may be made directly to cooperating entities as defined in Title 5, section 6201, subsection 2 for acquisition of land and interest in land by cooperating entities, subject to terms and conditions enforceable by the State to ensure its use for the purposes of this Act. In addition to the considerations required under Title 5, chapter 353, the board shall give a preference to acquisitions under this paragraph that achieve benefits for multiple towns and that address regional conservation needs including public recreational access, wildlife, open space and farmland.

C. The bond funds expended for conservation, recreation, farmland and water access must be matched with at least \$5,000,000 in public and private contributions. Seventy percent of that amount must be in the form of cash or other tangible assets, including

the value of land and real property interest acquired by or contributed to cooperating entities, as defined in Title 5, section 6201, subsection 2, when property interests have a direct relationship to the property proposed for protection, as determined by the Land for Maine's Future Board. The remaining 30% may be matching contributions and may include the value of project-related, in-kind contributions of goods and services to and by cooperating entities

D. Because portions of the State have deer populations that are struggling and deer wintering habitat protection is vital to the survival and enhancement of these populations, projects that conserve and protect deer wintering areas are considered to have special value and must receive preferential consideration during scoring of new applications for support under Title 5, section 6200 et seq.

E. To the extent the purposes are consistent with the disbursement provisions in this Act, 100% of the bond proceeds may be considered as state match for any federal funding to be made available to the State.

2. The Department of Conservation and the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife shall take a proactive approach to pursuing land conservation projects that include significant wildlife habitat conservation, including conservation of priority deer wintering areas. Priority deer wintering areas are of at least 500 acres or contiguous with existing conservation land so that the combined acreage constitutes at least 500 acres, have been historically used by deer at some point since 1950 and are capable of providing shelter for deer on the effective date of this Act or within 20 years. The Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife shall include in conservation negotiations under this section provisions for the appropriate management of priority deer wintering areas. Land and interest in land purchased by the State that contains wildlife or fish habitat must be managed by the Department of Conservation using protocol provided by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, and land and interest in land that is subject to a conservation easement and that contains wildlife or fish habitat must be managed using protocol provided by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife.

Sec. 6. Disbursement of bond proceeds from General Fund bond issue. The proceeds of the sale of the bonds authorized under this Act must be expended as designated in the following schedule.

CONSERVATION, DEPARTMENT OF

Land for Maine's Future Board

Provides funds in order to leverage \$5,000,000 in other funds to be used for the acquisition of land and interest in land for conservation; water access, wildlife or fish habitat including deer wintering areas; outdoor recreation, including hunting and fishing; and working farmland preservation and working waterfront preservation.

Total \$5,000,000

Sec. 7. Contingent upon ratification of bond issue. Sections 1 to 6 do not become effective unless the people of the State ratify the issuance of the bonds as set forth in this Act.

Sec. 8. Appropriation balances at year-end. At the end of each fiscal year, all unencumbered appropriation balances representing state money carry forward. Bond proceeds that have not been expended within 10 years after the date of the sale of the bonds lapse to the Office of the Treasurer of State to be used for the retirement of general obligation bonds.

Sec. 9. Bonds authorized but not issued. Any bonds authorized but not issued within 5 years of ratification of this Act are deauthorized and may not be issued, except that the Legislature may, within 2 years after the expiration of that 5-year period, extend the period for issuing any remaining unissued bonds for an additional amount of time not to exceed 5 years.

Sec. 10. Referendum for ratification; submission at election; form of question; effective date. This Act must be submitted to the legal voters of the State at a statewide election held in the month of November following passage of this Act. The municipal officers of this State shall notify the inhabitants of their respective cities, towns and plantations to meet, in the manner prescribed by law for holding a statewide election, to vote on the acceptance or rejection of this Act by voting on the following question:

"Do you favor a \$5,000,000 bond issue to purchase land and conservation easements statewide from willing sellers for public land and water access, conservation, wildlife or fish habitat and outdoor recreation, including hunting and fishing and deer wintering areas, and to preserve working farmland and working waterfronts to be matched by at least \$5,000,000 in private and public contributions?"

The legal voters of each city, town and plantation shall vote by ballot on this question and designate their choice by a cross or check mark placed within a corresponding square below the word "Yes" or "No." The ballots must be received, sorted, counted and declared in open ward, town and plantation meetings and returns made to the Secretary of State in the same manner as votes for members of the Legislature. The Governor shall review the returns. If a majority of the legal votes are cast in favor of this Act, the Governor shall proclaim the result without delay and this Act becomes effective 30 days after the date of the proclamation.

The Secretary of State shall prepare and furnish to each city, town and plantation all

ballots, returns and copies of this Act necessary to carry out the purposes of this referendum.

Intent and Content**Prepared by the Office of the Attorney General**

This Act would authorize the State to issue bonds in an amount not to exceed five million dollars (\$5,000,000) to raise funds for the acquisition of land and interests in land for conservation, water access, wildlife habitat (including deer wintering areas) or fish habitat, outdoor recreation (including hunting and fishing), and preservation of farmland and working waterfronts, subject to a number of conditions and requirements. The bonds would run for a period not longer than 10 years from the date of issue and would be backed by the full faith and credit of the State.

Proceeds of the sale of the bonds would be expended under the direction and supervision of the Department of Conservation, which has now been merged into the new Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry. *See* Public Laws of 2011, chapter 657, section W-1 (effective Aug. 30, 2012). The funds would be expended in accordance with the provisions of the Land for Maine's Future statute, Title 5 chapter 353. The bond funds would be matched by five million dollars (\$5,000,000) of funds from other public or private sources.

The Act specifies that projects that conserve and protect deer wintering areas are to be given priority in the scoring of applications submitted to the Land for Maine's Future Board. It also directs the Department of Conservation and the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife to be proactive in pursuing conservation of priority deer wintering areas – defined as areas containing at least 500 acres of land (including the acreage of any contiguous land that is already conserved) that have been used by deer at some point since 1950 and are capable of sheltering deer as of the effective date of this Act or within 20 years. Land and easements purchased by the State for wildlife or fish habitat protection must be managed using protocols provided by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife.

Payment of bond proceeds may be made directly to “cooperating entities” to acquire land or interests in land of local or regional significance. In awarding funds for such projects, the Land for Maine's Future Board is required to give preference to acquisitions that achieve benefits for multiple towns and address regional conservation needs including public recreational access, wildlife, open space and farmland. “Cooperating entities” are defined in statute (Title 5, section 6201, subsection 2) to include local governments, municipal conservation commissions, federal agencies, private nonprofit organizations, and other entities designated by the Land for Maine's Future Board as able to assist the State in the acquisition or management of conservation lands.

Bond funds expended for conservation, recreation, farmland and public access to water must be matched with an equivalent amount of funding in public and private contributions. Seventy percent (70%) of the match for each project must be in the form of cash or other tangible assets, which may include the value of any land or other real property

interests being acquired by or contributed to cooperating entities. The remaining 30% of the match may be in the form of in-kind contributions of goods or services related to the project, made by or to cooperating entities.

Any grants awarded by the Land for Maine's Future Board with these bond proceeds for working waterfront projects must be made in accordance with the terms of the Working Waterfront Access Pilot Program established by the Public Laws of 2005, chapter 462, part B.¹² This means each grant must be matched, dollar for dollar, by the organizations or local governments receiving the award and must be made subject to a condition that the property not be used, altered or developed in a manner that precludes its use by commercial fisheries businesses. The state must retain a permanent right of first refusal on any waterfront property that is acquired with bond proceeds, or is protected by an easement acquired with bond proceeds.

With the exception of working waterfront projects and farmland protection projects, hunting, fishing, trapping and public access may not be prohibited on lands acquired with these bond proceeds, except to the extent of applicable federal, state or local laws and regulations.

If approved, the bond authorization would take effect 30 days after the Governor's proclamation of the vote.

A "YES" vote favors the issuance of up to five million dollars (\$5,000,000) in general obligation bonds for the above activities.

A "NO" vote opposes the bond issue in its entirety.

Debt Service

Prepared by the Office of the Treasurer

Total estimated life time cost of borrowing this amount of money is **\$6,237,500** representing **\$5,000,000** in principal and **\$1,237,500** in interest (assuming **4.50%** over **10** years).

Fiscal Impact Statement

Prepared by the Office of Fiscal and Program Review

This bond issue has no significant fiscal impact other than the debt service costs identified above.

Public Comments

¹² This pilot program has since been established in statute as the Maine Working Waterfront Access Protection Program. See Public Laws of 2011, chapter 266, part B (effective Sept. 28, 2011), enacting new language in Title 5 chapter 353 (the Land for Maine's Future statute) and in Title 12 (the Department of Marine Resources statute).

No public comments were filed in support of or in opposition to Question 3.

Appendix L

Deer Wintering Area Guidance and NEWME Map

Appendix M

Frequently Asked Questions

Q1. What types of land can be acquired through the Land for Maine's Future Program?

- A. Lands and interests in lands such as conservation, water access, outdoor recreation, wildlife and fish habitat and farmland protection. Commercial working waterfront protection along Maine's coast is accomplished under a program jointly administered with the Department of Marine Resources.¹³

Q2. Who can be a "cooperating entity"?

- A. Private nonprofit charitable organizations, private foundations, municipal conservation commissions, and local governments are considered cooperating entities. In addition, the Land for Maine's Future Board may designate other groups to assist the State in the acquisition and management of public lands. In cases of regionally or locally significant projects, the Board may also accept a cooperating entity as title holder for a given acquisition.

Q3. Who will own the land or conservation easements acquired by the Program?

- A. Title for projects of state significance as determined by the Board will be held by the appropriate state agency. In the case of projects of regional and local significance, an approved cooperating entity may hold title providing that entity can demonstrate to the Board their ability to manage the land for the purpose for which it was acquired. The State of Maine and the cooperation entity enter into a project agreement that gets filed at the respective registry of deeds.

Q4. Who will manage the land acquired by the Program?

- A. Management responsibilities for the acquired lands and interests in lands will be the responsibility of the State agency or cooperating entity holding title. Management of lands held by the State may be accomplished through a partnership with a cooperating entity through a management agreement. When a cooperating entity holds the land or interest in land it will execute a project agreement with the sponsoring state agency that contractually binds the terms of the project's management. This agreement is recorded with the deed or easement. A model of the Project Agreement is included in Appendix H.

¹³ For further information contact Deirdre Gilbert, Department of Marine Resources (Tel # 624-6576, email deidre.gilbert@maine.gov).

Q5. What are "matching funds" and what guidelines apply?

A. All projects are expected to have matching funds of at least 50% of the total eligible project costs. This means that for every \$1 of LMF funds there must be at least \$1 of match value. At least 70% of the match must be in the form of land, cash, or other tangible assets. The value of lands or interest in lands acquired within 2 years of the date of project proposal may be used as tangible match when the property interests have a direct relationship to the project. No more than 30% of the match can be the value of services customarily associated with land acquisition (i.e. appraisal, survey, title work, legal work, ecological and archeological inventory) defined by the LMF statute as "intangible" match. Match is discussed further in Section One's Threshold Criteria and under each proposal type.

Q6. When is municipal or county approval of a land acquisition required?

A. Approval by the elected municipal officials is required when more than 1% of a municipality's state valuation is considered for acquisition with funds from the Land for Maine's Future Program. Similarly, approval by the county commissioners is required if the land proposed to be conserved lies within unorganized territory and constitutes more than 1% of the state valuation within that county.

Q7. What interests in land may be purchased by the Program?

A. The LMF can support acquisition of a full range of interests in land including:

- fee simple acquisition; and
- less-than-fee simple interests including, but not limited to, permanent conservation easements, permanent access easements, working waterfront covenants and other permanent interests in land.

Q8. Can the LMF fund be used to fund capital improvements?

A. The LMF Fund can only be used to fund minor capital improvements on acquired lands to improve public access, as long as these improvements do not compromise the original intent for which the property was purchased. In practice the Board limits most of its grants under this provision up to 5% of the LMF project contribution. The Board will make a larger grant under this program to the extent the additional amount is based on the costs of providing access specifically for disabled or handicapped persons. In the case of the purchase of development rights on farms, up to 5% of the appraised value may be used to develop a business plan and capital improvement for the farm.

Q9. What does the law exclude from consideration?

A. The law specifically excludes using bond funds to acquire any of the following:

- buildings or other structures unrelated to the intended use of the property,
- land for facilities or organized recreational activities; (e.g. ballparks, tennis courts, or playgrounds).

- capital improvements on any publicly owned facilities; and
- fee purchase of land of which the primary use value will be as commercially harvested or harvestable forest land.

Q10. What types of land are identified by the law as eligible for potential acquisition?

A. Eligible lands include:

- recreation lands;
- prime physical features of the Maine landscape;
- areas of special scenic beauty;
- farmland or open space;
- undeveloped shorelines;
- wetlands;
- fragile mountain areas;
- habitat for plant or animal species or natural communities considered rare, threatened, or endangered in the State;
- wildlife or fish habitat including deer wintering areas;
- public access to recreation opportunities or those natural resources identified above; and
- lands with other conservation, wilderness or recreation values.
- Working waterfront lands serving commercial fisheries

Potential applicants are strongly encouraged to review the LAPAC report for further discussion on conservation priorities among these resources (see Appendix D). The report is available from the LMF staff and is on the LMF website.

Q11. What is a Farmland Protection Project?

A. A Farmland Protection Project can provide Maine farmland owners with an alternative to selling farmland to other land development use and preserve prime agricultural lands. The Land for Maine's Future Program works in partnership with the Maine Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry, Bureau of Agriculture Food and Rural Resources, nonprofit cooperating entities, towns and farmers to develop proposals focused specifically on farmland protection. In addition, federal funds may be available through the USDA Farm and Ranch Lands Protection program to be matched with LMF Funds. LMF typically supports the acquisition of agricultural conservation easements. LMF may also support the acquisition of farmland in fee by a project partner (town or land trust) if there is a clear commitment to keeping the land in agricultural production. In the case of an easement, current and future agricultural uses of the land are protected by prohibiting conflicting, non-agricultural uses (i.e. subdivision, housing development, etc.). The

conservation easement is held by an approved cooperating entity (e.g. town or land trust) or occasionally by the State through the DACF. The landowner is compensated for this restriction on a willing buyer - willing seller basis. This can help an existing farm landowner to maintain the availability of his or her farmland for agricultural production, forever. Agricultural conservation easements allow farmers to retain all other ownership rights; they can sell or continue to farm and they can diversify their agricultural enterprise and operation, they just can't grow houses. If they do sell, their land will be valued as farmland, which often makes it more affordable for the next generation of farmers.

Q12. Who can propose land for acquisition by the Program?

A. Anyone can nominate or propose land for acquisition by LMF Program, when sponsored by a designated state agency as long as the threshold criteria, the criteria of the sponsoring state agency, and proposal requirements are met. The proposal must include a written statement from the owner with their consent that the property is being proposed to the Program.

Q13. When can proposals be submitted?

A. Whenever the Board issues a call for proposals. Contact the Program Director for the opening and closing dates of the current proposal period. The Conservation, Recreation and Farmland proposals must be received by LMF no later than , 2014.¹⁴ Proposal inquiries can be submitted any time during the year for a staff review and feedback (see Inquiry Forms provided in Appendices A and B). Anyone who has submitted an inquiry during the year will be notified when full proposals will be accepted. There is a separate proposal process for water access projects which may be processed at any time (see Section III).

Q14. How will the proposed properties be scored?

A. After the information in a proposal is reviewed by the program staff, the Board's Scoring Committee will review and assign scores and the Nominations Committee will identify any issues and important proposal components, then bring the top scoring projects in each land category to the full Board for action. See Scoring System in Sections II, III and IV for the detailed scoring procedures.

Q15. Who will appraise the lands proposed for acquisition?

A. If an appraisal has been conducted by or is available to an applicant it should be included as part of the proposal. The Board may decide to accept an existing appraisal or may request that an applicant provide a new or updated appraisal. If an applicant provides an appraisal to the Board and it is accepted, he/she may apply the documented cost of the appraisal as match. Any appraisal must be an arm's length

¹⁴ For further information on the deadline for Working Waterfront Projects contact Deirdre Gilbert, Department of Marine Resources (Tel 624-6576, email deidre.gilbert@maine.gov).

appraisal conducted by a Maine certified general real estate appraiser and must conform to the standards outlined in Appendices E & F. Appraisals solely commissioned by the landowner or with the landowner as the sole client will not be accepted.

Q16. Will LMF support projects when the landowner wants a price higher than the appraised value?

A. The LMF Board will not generally participate in purchases which exceed fair market value as established by independent appraisal. This policy applies even where the extra funds are drawn from other sources. Such sales can make future conservation projects more expensive. In extraordinary cases, the Board will consider exceptions to this policy.

Q17. Who will negotiate for the Program?

A. The Land for Maine's Future Board will designate a lead negotiator for each property. The negotiator may be a representative of the state agency that will hold title or of a designated cooperating entity.

Q18. How will an applicant know the status of his/her proposal?

A. All applicants will be notified by mail as to the status of their proposals when the scoring and evaluation process is complete. An applicant may call the Program staff at any time and inquire about the status of his/her proposal. If a potential applicant submits an Inquiry Form, he/she will receive a letter which may also provide guidance on whether the proposal is aligned with the Program's priorities.

Q19. What considerations does the Board want to see reflected in conservation easements?

A. The Board may fund acquisition of conservation easements on parcels of land to protect key public values. Any easement proposal considered by the Board is expected to address the following elements:

1. Conservation purpose of the easement and description of natural resources to be protected,
2. Restrictions on development and subdivision (building, mining, road construction, etc.) that are inconsistent with the conservation purposes,
3. Provisions for public access (pedestrian, water access, vehicle access, etc.),
4. Accommodations for public use/recreation,
5. Private uses to be maintained/continued, and
6. See also Guidance for Working Forest Easements (*Appendix I and on the LMF website*)

Q20. Are pre-acquired properties eligible for reimbursement?

A. Lands or interest in lands acquired within 2 years of the date of project proposal may be considered for reimbursement when the pre-acquisition was conducted on behalf

of the sponsoring agency **or** the sponsoring agency was aware of and supported the pre-acquisition. LMF contribution will be no more than at the Board approved amount, not to exceed the actual purchase price or appraised value whichever is less. Any duly appraised value in excess of actual purchase price may be used as match.

Appendix N

Post-award checklist of LMF project tasks
(aka "due diligence")