

Overview Comments Related to Questions Posed By the Commission to Study Public Lands

The Integrated Resource Policy:

Public Land's Regional Managers and their staff firmly believe that parts of the IRP need to be re-visited and amended. The plan is old; Public Lands has had years of experience to know what works and what doesn't.

There is no need to open up the entire IRP, Creation of the document tied up staff for an extended time period and to review the parts that work well would be a waste of resources.

Some of the issues brought to the Director's attention have to do with harvesting protocols along hiking trails and private roads used by the public.

When the IRP was created, Public Lands did not have the approximately 100,000 acres dedicated to Ecological Reserves. The "working forest" part of Public Lands (418,000 acres) was being managed to address issues now captured by the Reserves system such as the presence of Old Growth and harvesting adjacent to hiking trails. With 100,000 acres of reserves available for hiking trails and clearly on the path to provide a forest where trees reach beyond their biological maturity, sections of the IRP should be reviewed.

Education of the Public:

This is a question touched on by the Commission but is such a crucial role for Public Lands to engage in that additional comments are added here. Public Lands have many opportunities in which to engage the public on education. Current plans call for the Maine Forest Service to create two demonstration forests on Public Lands using funds unrelated to harvest revenues now under discussion. Public Land's staff is in support of this effort by the MFS. The exemplary forestry of Public Land's foresters should be actively demonstrated to the public. Signage to inform the public of active forest management on Public Lands will be addressed in the FY17 budget. Appearances of Public Lands Foresters at public community type functions such as fairs will also be pursued.

Forester Staff Needed to Manage Public Lands:

This topic was addressed briefly at the first Commission Meeting and further discussed by the Regional Public Lands Foresters in response to Commissions questions on the issue.

The Regional staff is calling for the replacement of a "swept" forester position to meet the 160,000 harvest level long term. The Director believes it is premature to pursue this direction at this time when future harvest levels are being debated.

The MFS forestry staff can bridge any resource shortfalls in the near to mid-term time frame and are currently doing so. This is viewed by the MFS as a tremendous opportunity to gain more insight into Public Lands and establish a long term relationship. Interestingly, in the past year, two Public Land's foresters have resigned to take positions with the MFS. This is a continuation of a trend that has taken place for a number of years. Clearly at least from the perspective of some Public Lands foresters, there is value in a relationship between the two entities. As mentioned above, Public Lands should be more active in educating the public and this is a very strong core of the MFS mission and an opportunity to mutually add to the professionalism of both Public Lands and MFS foresters.

Resources Allocated to Recreation and Costs of Future Recreational Projects:

Within the section that addresses budgets, expenditures related to recreation have been estimated. Public Lands do not separate out the cost of recreation from forestry. Some “forensic” accounting has been employed to develop an estimate for the Commission.

The Commission has been provided a list of recreational plans as requested. The Commission will immediately see that few projects are assigned a cost. The list given to the Commission comes from the various Regional planning documents. The projects are chosen from suggestions from the public. If a project appears to have merit, it is included. With a multiple layered protocol (Regional manager review, Director and Commissioner review, additional public review, fit with the IRP, other policies and statutory mandates) the projects need to go through before being accepted, such vetting would preclude plans from ever being completed in any reasonable time frame.

If the Commission decides to allocate a certain level of funding, caution is advised on selecting individual projects as their viability has rarely been vetted.

To the extent possible, determining the allocation of expenditures for recreation and forestry activities will be addressed in FY17. The cost and appropriateness of suggested recreation projects going into plans will be addressed at a more discriminating level than previously done.

Exemplary Forestry:

This is a term used in one Public Lands Mandates. The term is being realized on the ground to a point. The breath of silvicultural practices used by Public Land’s foresters is somewhat narrow. Within the silvicultural options being pursued, exemplary fits but if the range of silvicultural practices is the context then exemplary is hard to justify. For example, for years, lack of funds restricted certain silvicultural practices from being carried out such as thinning in young dense spruce and fir stands, eliminating beech from highly productive hardwood sites and thinning in young stands in need of cultural work but not very commercially rewarding. Access to funding will now allow Public Land’s foresters to practice a wider range of silvicultural practices and expand the term exemplary accordingly. There are other equally compelling examples.

Date: September 29, 2015
To: Commission to Study the Public Funds Management Fund
From: Denico, Doug
RE: Information requests from members of the Commission to Study the Public Reserved Lands Management Fund

This list includes the information requests and questions that were posed at the first Commission meeting and sent last Friday (indicated in italics).

Commission to Study the Public Funds Management Fund website:
<http://legislature.maine.gov/legis/opla/publiclandsmgmt.htm>

1. *The most recent Integrated Resource Policy (IRP);*

See file(s):

- Integrated Resource Policy (IRP) (<http://legislature.maine.gov/legis/opla/BPLIRP2000.pdf>)

2. Copy of FSC/SFI certifications;

See file(s):

- SFI Surveillance Audit Report - 2014 (<http://legislature.maine.gov/legis/opla/fscfreport2014.pdf>)
- SFI Surveillance Audit Report - 2013 (<http://legislature.maine.gov/legis/opla/2013SFIauditreport.pdf>)
- SFI Surveillance Audit Report - 2012
(<http://legislature.maine.gov/legis/opla/2012SFI%20SAuditreport.pdf>)
- SFI Surveillance Audit Report - 2011
(<http://legislature.maine.gov/legis/opla/2011SFIBPLAudit%20Report.pdf>)
- SFI Surveillance Audit Report - 2010 (<http://legislature.maine.gov/legis/opla/SFIaudit%20report.pdf>)
- SFI Surveillance Audit Report (public) - 2010
(<http://legislature.maine.gov/legis/opla/SFIPublicReportRenewal.pdf>)

3. Example of a five year land management plan;

○ **Complete list of land management plans;**

See file(s):

- Management Plan Status
(<http://legislature.maine.gov/legis/opla/MANAGEMENTPLANSTATUS.pdf>)
- Eastern Interior 5-year Management Plan (<http://legislature.maine.gov/legis/opla/EasternIntmp.pdf>)
- Flagstaff 5-year Management Plan (<http://legislature.maine.gov/legis/opla/Flagstaff5yrReview.pdf>)

4. *Membership list of the constituencies involved in the Public Lands planning process;*

See file(s):

- Advisory Committee Members- Regional Plans
(<http://legislature.maine.gov/legis/opla/AdvisoryCommitteeMembersRegionalPlans.pdf>)

5. Description of how the harvest prescriptions encompass the multiple use mandate on Public Lands, along with an example of a prescription;

- *Spreadsheet concerning silvicultural prescriptions (referenced by Director Denico at first meeting);*
- **How are fish and wildlife included in the development of management plans?;**
- **How, specifically, is the Dept. of ACF managing riparian zones at a higher level than is required?**

See file(s):

- Seboomook (<http://legislature.maine.gov/legis/opla/seboomook.pdf>)
- Land Classification and Prescription Summary (<http://legislature.maine.gov/legis/opla/Landclassification%20prescriptionssummary.pdf>)

Silvicultural Prescriptions

1. Multi-Age Management: Cutting Cycle= 15-20 years. This is probably the most common prescription used on Bureau Lands. In general, favor long lived species such as spruce, tolerant hardwoods, cedar, hemlock, and pine over shorter lived species such as fir, and intolerant hardwoods. Target the following trees for removal in the following descending order:
 - a) Harvest high-risk trees that will not survive until the next reentry.
 - b) Harvest diseased or defective trees that are likely to lose value before the next reentry.
 - c) Perform spacing around crop trees by removing trees of poor form or smaller suppressed trees to achieve the desired basal area.

Can include group selection patches up to a quarter acre, where good advanced regeneration exists. Usually marked wood but may be designated based on contractor expertise.
2. Single Aged-Management: Initial entry shelterwood. This is a harvest to begin regenerating the stand. Remove 20-30% of the basal area. Target trees with low live crown ratios and vigor. Space remaining trees to desired basal area. Favor desirable species to produce acceptable regeneration. Anticipated 10-20 year reentry. Favor spruces over fir and tolerant hardwoods over intolerants.
3. Single Aged-Management: 2nd entry shelterwood. Follow up treatment to initial entry shelterwood. This harvest is designed to provide additional light and growing space to the developing regeneration. This harvest will remove 30-60% of the basal area, leaving the most windfirm trees possible.
4. Single Aged Management: Overstory removal with retention. Final treatment of a shelterwood harvest. Remove merchantable overstory while retaining a minimum of 10 ft² of mature trees. Generally retain large longer lived trees that are short bodied with high live crown ratios. Favor trees such as den or cavity trees for wildlife.
5. Single Aged Management: Commercial thinning. Generally treatment for younger aged overstocked stands. Harvest 20-30% of basal area. Target trees of low live crown ratio and vigor - generally understory trees. Allow for adequate growing space of crop trees.
6. Patch cut: Harvest patches from 1-5 acres. Generally used to regenerate hardwood where regeneration is currently or will be primarily beech. The patches are clear cut with some retention of immature trees and wildlife/legacy tree retention. Some cases may require removal of undesirable existing regeneration, through the harvest or otherwise. Target areas with trees of low vigor.
7. Single Aged Management: Precommercial thinning. Generally a treatment on young overstocked stands with stems within the stand being classified as unmerchantable. Target trees of low live crown ratio and vigor - generally understory trees. Allow for adequate growing space of crop trees.
8. Clearcut-w/Reserved Natural Seeding: Removal or felling of essentially all trees in the stand to prepare site for natural seeding. Additional site preparation may or may not follow harvest. Leave trees in clumps, strips, or islands occupy a minimum of 5% of the clearcut harvest unit, or greater than 5 leave trees per acre are left scattered throughout the site.
9. No treatment: Stand is free to grow.

Note: Stands are not all of uniform composition. Silvicultural decisions need to be applied to on the ground conditions by experienced field staff to achieve desired results.

6. **Comparison of contract logging services versus stumpage (total volumes, acres, revenues and per ton margins) for 2013, 2014 and 2015 YTD;**
- o *Additional information regarding average profit per cord realized from Public Lands;*
 - o **What is the wood market doing now and what are the projections?;**

Bureau Stumpage Rates for FY 2014

Stumpage sales and net from CLS sales. The cut-and-truck rates for CLS sawlogs were \$120 to \$140 per MBF for softwoods and \$160 to \$180 for hardwoods. Depending on whether summer or winter roads were needed, road costs could run anywhere from \$10 per MBF to \$25. (Most field staff are using tons, rather than cords or board feet. Road costs vary between \$2 and \$5 per ton.) Because of that variability, estimated road costs were NOT deducted from the rates shown below. The West CLS harvest incurred almost no road expense.

Section 1: Total harvest, net for combined CLS and stumpage, selected species/products.

- Spruce/fir sawlogs (32% of harvest volume): Average per MBF \$147.71
- Spruce/fir pulpwood (7% of harvest volume): Average per cord \$23.19
- Hardwood sawlogs and veneer, all grades (4% of harvest volume): Average per MBF \$217.52
- Mixed hardwood pulpwood (38% of harvest volume): Average per cord \$25.08
- Aspen pulpwood/waferboard stock (6% of harvest volume): Average per cord \$30.31

Section 2: Comparison between stumpage and CLS revenue. This is shown only for spruce/fir sawlog and paper birch sawlogs, as only one CLS operation outside the North had significant hardwood logs and that one produced mainly paper birch and aspen logs. Only 3% of aspen logs came from stumpage sales, making comparison misleading. The only North Region stumpage sale was windthrow salvage at Eagle Lake, and harvesting the damaged and jackstrawed trees greatly increases costs compared to harvesting standing wood.

- North S/F sawlogs: CLS - \$174.11. (The North's only stumpage S/F, was windthrow salvage.)
- East S/F sawlogs: CLS - \$151.66; Stumpage - \$111.08. Only 1.4% of East S/F sawlogs came from CLS.
- West S/F sawlogs: CLS - \$172.61; Stumpage - \$106.15. 49% of West S/F sawlogs came from CLS.

Section 3: Net rates, Bureau-wide, for selected hardwood sawlog/veneer products.

- Paper birch sawlogs/boltwood (26% of all hardwood logs/veneer): \$169.40
- Sugar maple sawlogs (26% of all hardwood logs/veneer): \$263.47
- Hardwood veneer: \$692.78

Harvest levels (including 40% of biomass cords) and net revenue for FY2006 thru FY2015. The \$\$/cord is for all cords including 100% of biomass. Without all the biomass, rates would be a dollar or two higher.

	<u>Cords Cut</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>\$/Cord (all products combined)</u>
FY2006	67,098	\$2,512,941	\$36.21
FY2007	70,284	\$2,052,067	\$28.23
FY2008	123,000	\$3,724,553	\$29.31
FY2009	87,707	\$3,006,972	\$31.30
FY2010	109,198	\$2,717,140	\$22.92
FY2011	131,407	\$4,423,743	\$31.69
FY2012	100,798	\$3,188,105	\$30.17
FY2013	138,808	\$5,346,812	\$36.04
FY2014	164,011	\$7,502,155	\$42.96
FY2015	137,503	\$7,073,711	\$48.45

7. **Detailed plan to provide an annual allowable harvest (incorporating expected growth/yield and desired outcomes) using a forest biometrician and sophisticated harvest modeling tools;**
- *Details about the current forest inventory;*
 - **Details about the timber sustainability calculations in recent years;**

Summary

Allocation of Harvest to Public Lands 14 Sustainable Harvest Units (SHU's) – Current Status

The attached table shows the status of the 14 SHU's. The AAC used is based on 141,500 cords (141K). There are four units that show harvest has exceeded the AAC. At least two of these units supported significant volumes of old, poor quality poplar that required significant harvesting to capture pending mortality.

Ten units show the AAC in excess of harvest. The Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) could be interpreted to require a balance of growth and harvest to be equal over short time spans. This approach to minor land divisions is very difficult to achieve without undesirable unintended consequences such as accelerated mortality. The Chief of Silviculture actually modifies the harvests for the various units based on his specific knowledge of local stand conditions so as to avoid the above mentioned unintended consequences. Land managers on the Commission can provide their perspective on the need for flexible harvest rates on modest forested acreages. The SHU's usually are made up of several separate forest tracts. The Bigelow SHU is an example. While the Bigelow Preserve has been harvested for several years, another section of the Bigelow SHU, the Dead River Peninsular, has not been harvested for many years. So while the Preserve may show harvest has exceeded the AAC, overall the Bigelow SHU has only harvested 90% of its AAC.

In general, the more a forest is broken down into separate tracts, the more difficult and even dysfunctional balancing an AAC with Harvest for the small tracts becomes.

Within Public Lands there is an interest to modify the IRP as it pertains to balancing the AAC with harvest so that the process provides the needed flexibility.

TIMBER HARVEST COMPARED TO SUSTAINABLE HARVEST LEVELS (SHL) – FY2006 THROUGH FY2015

The base SHL has changed twice during the ten-year period. Growth modeling done in 2006 led to a revision of SHL to 114,860 cd/yr beginning in FY2007, and modeling done in 2012 and based on the 2011 inventory brought a revision to 141,500 cd/yr for FY2013 and beyond. The average SHL uses the levels in use for each particular year.

SHL has also changed due to changes in the Bureau’s regulated acres, those lands on which timber management is an important use and on which growth/SHL is calculated. The averages for regulated acres are the areas as they existed in each of the subject ten years, except that some recently acquired tracts were omitted due to insufficient knowledge of the resource. Since the 2012 modeling project, three additional large tracts, Crocker Mountain, South Seboeis, and Millinocket Forest, have been added. Regulated acres which include those lands plus those omitted in 2012 are shown under the “Sept.2015 Reg.” column. “Avg. SHL” and “Avg. Harvest” are for the FY2006-15 period. All volumes are in cords. Note: The regulated acres for ZW2, both the 2006-15 average and the Sept. 2015 number, use the revisions done recently by the Bigelow Preserve Manager.

<u>SHU</u>	<u>Represent. Tract(s)</u>	<u>Avg. SHL</u>	<u>Avg. Harvest</u>	<u>Harv. % SHL</u>	<u>Avg. Reg. Ac.</u>	<u>Sept.2015 Reg.</u>
ZE1	Nahmakanta	8,113.5	13,207.0	163%	25,946	28,593
ZE2	Seboeis	6,530.1	5,440.1	83%	20,948	27,191
ZE3	Duck Lake, Bradley	10,073.6	11,230.5	111%	30,741	37,660
ZE4	Cutler, Donnell, Rocky	6,965.7	5,200.5	75%	25,266	23,492
EAST		31,682.9	35,078.0	111%	102,900	116,916
ZN1	Deboullie, Round Pd.	14,198.2	12,315.2	87%	44,813	40,764
ZN2	Eagle Lake	9,459.8	4,324.0	46%	31,789	31,442
ZN3	Telos, Chamberlain	9,210.8	8,315.7	90%	29,692	27,782
ZN4	Scopan, Scraggly	9,175.0	9,170.9	100%	30,499	30,031
NORTH		42,043.8	34,125.8	81%	136,793	130,019
ZW1	Mahoosucs, Rich’son	13,462.7	12,101.9	90%	40,799	45,230
ZW2	Bigelow	9,643.6	8,712.5	90%	31,789	33,559
ZW3	Holeb	8,124.1	10,426.7	128%	21,806	20,921
ZW4	Little Moose	8,347.7	7,951.5	95%	24,637	25,107
ZW5	Kennebec Highlands	1,339.9	0,920.7	69%	3,393	7,001
ZW6	Seboomook	6,870.0	1,910.3	28%	36,014	37,791
WEST		47,788.0	42,023.7	88%	154,626	169,609
BPL TOTAL		121,514.7	111,227.5	92%	394,319	416,544

Summary

Bureau of Public Lands (PL)

Forest Inventory, Growth Rates and the Annual Allowable Cut (AAC).

Growth rate used to determine the AAC of 141,500 (141K) cords was based on the 2011 inventory with some modifications. The acreage on which the 141K, AAC was based was 394,000 acres (394K), 24,000 acres (24K) less than Public Lands actual 418,000 acres (418K). This occurred because some of the 24K acres was just purchased and some was not yet closed on.

The 2011 inventory (based on 394K acres) was incorporated into what is referred to as a Woodstock model. To obtain growth, the PL inventory was “grown using US Forest Service growth information. Our Chief of Silviculture (similar to a forest biometrician) noticed that the growth of spruce and fir did not pass any objective test. This phenomena isn’t unusual given the geographic source of the US forest Service growth data. Growth using the US Forest Service Growth rates was actually negative. Fortunately, Maine measures over 3,000 continuous forest inventory plots (same plots remeasured on a continuous basis). Information from these plots is current and obtained under exacting standards. The growth of spruce and fir on the Maine plots was positive. For intolerant hardwoods, the Forest Service growth information appeared unjustifiably high. Based on what the Maine plots showed, the same type of adjustment was made to the Forest Service’s intolerant hardwood growth but in this case, the Forest Service data over estimated growth. The US forest Service growth information was adjusted to reflect the Maine data.

By applying the adjusted growth data to PL’s 2011 inventory, growth came out to be 166,000 cords (166K). On a per acre basis this growth comes out to .42 cords/ac/year of growth. PL adjusted this figure down by its standard 15% to arrive at an AAC of 141K (.36cords/acre/year). Remembering that these figures are based on 394K acres, the 166K and 141K figures are biased downward. A conservative growth rate attributed to the additional 24K new acres of .3 cords/acre/year would place annual growth at 173K or an AAC of 147K.

How valid is the reduction of the total growth by a factor of 15%? A very key question as the AAC is largely determined by this factor. We do have some insight into the appropriateness of the 15% reduction. PL carefully compared the inventory information that applied to the same acres inventoried in 1999 and 2011. This was less than the 394K acre figure due to sales, swaps and reductions from the eco reserve set asides but was by far the majority of the 394K acres. PL found that inventory (standing live sound trees) had increased by 2 cords/acre since 1999 while harvesting had been an ongoing activity on this land base. After accounting for the harvested volumes on these comparable acres, growth was calculated to be .44 cords/acre/year. In other words, factoring in a 15% discount to growth was not necessary and led to a net increase in forest inventory – not a negative management factor but derived by using faulty assumptions; the need for a large (15%) discount of growth to obtain the AAC. With a growth rate of .44 cords/acre/year the 418K acres could be growing 184K cords/year.

It is apparent from the different information that an annual harvest of 160K or more a year will not reduce the amount of timber on PL. Incidentally, the prescription process and actual prescriptions provided to the Commission attest that the quality of the forest inventory will continue to improve.

PL is in the process of buying its own hardware and software plus developing its own very specific growth information in order to calculate the growth and AAC in house. The hardware and software have been purchased and the growth information is being developed. The end product is several years away. As was offered to the Commission at its last meeting, an inventory of PL could be done next fall giving a 5 year time period between inventories. This would not cost a great deal if we are concentrating on the change in just total inventory. In light of all the controversy, a very timely and inexpensive inventory may help alleviate public concerns. This inventory would cover the 394 acres that were inventoried in 2011.

8. *Summary of Silvicultural Advisory Committee tour (from Thomas Charles);*

See file(s):

- 2014 field trip (<http://legislature.maine.gov/legis/opla/2014silviculturalactrip.pdf>)
- 2013 field trip (<http://legislature.maine.gov/legis/opla/2013silviculturalactrip.pdf>)

9. *Current inventory of accessibility accommodations on Public Lands;*

See file(s):

- Accessibility Accommodations
(<http://legislature.maine.gov/legis/opla/BPLfacilitiesaccess.pdf>)

10. **Details about the current BPL budget;**

- **What is the exact amount of "surplus" in the BPL account?;**
- **Details about the annual BPL budget process (how does it work?);**
- **Is it true that BPL has an accounting system where the books never close, and, if so, is this standard practice for such an agency here or anywhere else in the nation that manages public lands in a similar way?;**
- **What is the base line amount of money needed to be retained by the Department to get started on management plans for the next year? Road building? Contingency?;**
- **On Director Denico's PowerPoint slide #29 from the first meeting, the \$9.097 M figure is higher than the budget number in the state budget. Why are those numbers different? Can you please provide a more complete budget breakdown of revenue in and expenses out for the last two years? The PP slide 29 indicates about \$800K of "extra money." This figure is lower than what was presented to the ACF Committee at the end of the session. Please explain;**
- **Plans for BPL contingency funds (are any funds held in reserve?);**
- **Summary of funding for state parks versus state lands (who gets which funds?);**

Budget Summary Information:

Notes:

We are using the term "cash balance" rather than surplus in our budget documents. This balance fluctuates throughout the year and between years. Incumbrances such as road contracts and CLS contracts are not dealt with separately but their cost are imbedded in the cash balances. We thought this more realistic than putting in the cost of an entire road(s) or harvest(s) all at once since the money flows out through the various quarters.

At the end of each June, the remaining cash balance remaining is rolled into the next year but... Public Lands can only spend its allotment whether it is from the budget or a financial order. Given that capital spending is up in the summer, a financial order is not infrequently needed to cover such accelerated activities. It do not know how other states run their Public Lands' budget.

The revenues and costs in slide 29 did not follow the budget because it was based on much newer information. Also the Legislature took out significant funds needed to build roads in preparation for moving towards the CLS system.

Specific budget information:

Enclosed, please find actual budget data for FY14 and FY15, our estimate for FY16 and a summary from FY08 through FY15.

For FY14 and 15, the cash balance is shown for the end of the quarter. For the FY 08 through 15 it is for the year. The quarterly break down for FY16 is mostly an estimate but represented as best we could predict events.

The quarterly estimates are the best predictors of what could be available for other expenses. You will note that cash balances grow much faster in the third and fourth quarters as most capital work (costs) is completed in the first two quarters and the majority of harvesting (revenue) takes place in the third and fourth quarters.

It is very apparent that cash balances really started to climb after FY2012 which coincided with an increased AAC and the use of CLS.

In discussions with Regional Managers and Public land's Resource Manager, a minimum cash balance of three and half million dollars is considered necessary. This amount covers about three months of expenditures. This may seem high but as an example, the CLS system requires roads paid for ahead of their use and payments to wood harvesters takes place weeks before mills pay Public Lands for their deliveries. Then we have the weather, prices and such to contend with. Rather than guess at all such contingencies, we looked at our history to find a realistic cash balance needed on hand.

Balances FY 2008-2015

014-01A-Z23922 PUBLIC RESERVED LANDS MANAGEI		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
BALANCE FORWARD		\$ -	\$ 928,884.69	\$ 1,071,714.24	\$ 641,950.50	\$ 1,480,179.24	\$ 994,469.35	\$ 2,369,250.04	\$ 5,591,194.05
REVENUES									
6	SALES TAX	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
9	INSURANCE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
14	LICENSING FEES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
17	HUNTING AND FISHING	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
19	OTHER FEES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
20	FINES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100.00	\$ 1,319.94
21	INTEREST	\$ 20,428.25	\$ 30,562.98	\$ 6,368.18	\$ 2,890.57	\$ 5,348.77	\$ 5,297.32	\$ 11,066.45	\$ 25,841.55
22	FEDERAL	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
24	REVENUE FROM STATE AGENCIES	\$ (13,125.00)	\$ 27,000.00	\$ 158,745.17	\$ 239,404.81	\$ 206,433.28	\$ 245,294.64	\$ 236,809.76	\$ 39,235.81
25	PRIVATE SOURCES	\$ -	\$ 7.15	\$ 5,239.52	\$ 11,761.80	\$ 3,464.00	\$ 3,533.00	\$ 8,095.00	\$ 5,172.00
26	MISC INCOME	\$ 1,243,604.27	\$ 1,166,270.76	\$ 1,363,275.72	\$ 1,247,076.40	\$ 1,428,691.83	\$ 1,360,314.38	\$ 1,467,596.72	\$ 1,425,015.47
27	INTERGOVERNMENTAL	\$ -	\$ 179,229.70	\$ 36,780.00	\$ 51,000.00	\$ 4,525.00	\$ 7,575.00	\$ -	\$ 6,070.00
28	SALES AND COMP LOSS OF PROP	\$ 3,820,704.95	\$ 3,363,909.10	\$ 2,497,233.67	\$ 4,207,905.34	\$ 2,915,579.77	\$ 5,248,397.15	\$ 7,463,744.38	\$ 7,020,136.64
	TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 5,071,612.47	\$ 4,766,979.69	\$ 4,067,642.26	\$ 5,760,038.92	\$ 4,564,042.65	\$ 6,870,411.49	\$ 9,187,412.31	\$ 8,522,791.41
TRANSFERS									
2937	TRANSFER FOR SINGLE AUDIT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2952	ADJ PRIOR YR	\$ 0.00	\$ -	\$ 193,135.97	\$ -	\$ 23,730.66	\$ (31,225.65)	\$ (320.17)	\$ 70,576.10
2953	ADJ/ALL OTHER	\$ 33,225.56	\$ -	\$ 40,881.17	\$ -	\$ 20,660.00	\$ -	\$ 1,865.06	\$ 4,977.28
2955	ADJ/P S BAL FORWARD	\$ -	\$ 70.60	\$ 37,719.73	\$ -	\$ 19,100.00	\$ 12,406.09	\$ 3,746.98	\$ 171.45
2957	ADJ/CAPITAL BAL FORWARD	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,510.53	\$ 9,020.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,690.00)	\$ -
2963	TRANSFER/P S REGULAR	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 77,450.00	\$ -	\$ 74,660.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2967		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 110,000.00	\$ 7,892.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2968	TRANSFER UNALLOCATED	\$ (66,393.00)	\$ 3,400.00	\$ 670.00	\$ (333.59)	\$ (42,938.27)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
2978	TRANS/INDIRECT COST-Overhead	\$ (256,884.41)	\$ (247,271.02)	\$ (416,734.98)	\$ (402,981.11)	\$ (427,770.19)	\$ (424,299.79)	\$ (538,110.68)	\$ (628,615.36)
2981	LEGISLATIVE TRANSFER	\$ -	\$ (67,532.00)	\$ -	\$ (137,634.26)	\$ -	\$ (72,123.00)	\$ (72,895.28)	\$ (73,393.36)
2988	FEDERAL TRANSFER ALLOC	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	TOTAL TRANSFERS IN/OUT	\$ (290,051.85)	\$ (311,332.42)	\$ 55,632.42	\$ (524,036.96)	\$ (332,557.80)	\$ (515,242.35)	\$ (607,404.09)	\$ (626,283.89)
EXPENSES (Personnel)									
	TOTAL PERSONNEL EXPENSES	\$ 2,799,902.76	\$ 3,207,581.12	\$ 2,995,380.93	\$ 3,037,967.28	\$ 3,002,842.88	\$ 2,927,652.28	\$ 3,058,047.94	\$ 2,984,844.69
EXPENSES (All Other)									
40	PROF. SERVICES, NOT BY STATE	\$ 92,056.67	\$ 73,637.27	\$ 102,912.36	\$ 77,166.83	\$ 304,080.87	\$ 211,144.02	\$ 240,916.75	\$ 423,891.67
41	PROF. SERVICES, BY STATE	\$ 4,733.69	\$ 5,319.17	\$ 41,631.66	\$ 22,274.03	\$ 14,633.95	\$ 28,750.23	\$ 12,418.56	\$ 48,372.16
42	TRAVEL EXPENSES, IN STATE	\$ 14,064.96	\$ 12,299.25	\$ 15,301.42	\$ 17,291.98	\$ 20,362.26	\$ 12,920.83	\$ 17,443.41	\$ 12,356.83
43	TRAVEL EXPENSES, OUT OF STATE	\$ 2,272.66	\$ 1,202.28	\$ 1,117.65	\$ 1,176.17	\$ 3,890.82	\$ 2,257.64	\$ 4,731.46	\$ 1,648.54
44	STATE VEHICLES OPERATION	\$ 4,760.19	\$ 3,627.81	\$ 7,134.36	\$ 5,840.66	\$ 7,467.51	\$ 7,396.25	\$ 6,812.88	\$ 4,178.10
45	UTILITY SERVICES	\$ 9,816.10	\$ 10,335.24	\$ 10,527.17	\$ 6,947.58	\$ 15,316.09	\$ 13,521.98	\$ 12,563.54	\$ 18,923.20
46	RENTS	\$ 279,958.97	\$ 288,754.37	\$ 275,920.53	\$ 308,511.00	\$ 359,550.14	\$ 367,481.48	\$ 354,148.09	\$ 391,365.95
47	REPAIRS	\$ 170,198.78	\$ 205,842.55	\$ 372,689.14	\$ 342,779.80	\$ 439,573.24	\$ 593,368.86	\$ 524,999.73	\$ 621,277.85
48	INSURANCE	\$ 4,718.92	\$ 6,136.86	\$ 7,263.75	\$ 5,654.76	\$ 6,574.19	\$ 7,318.46	\$ 5,148.68	\$ 6,065.78
49	GENERAL OPERATIONS	\$ 115,963.10	\$ 102,833.23	\$ 123,777.27	\$ 80,299.20	\$ 84,965.72	\$ 75,794.54	\$ 135,285.45	\$ 110,213.74
50	TRAINING	\$ 3,792.06	\$ 5,575.00	\$ 7,351.78	\$ 4,304.98	\$ 3,117.97	\$ 4,829.92	\$ 3,164.82	\$ 2,297.63
51	COMMODITIES - FOOD	\$ 5,926.57	\$ 4,455.76	\$ 4,517.15	\$ 4,309.10	\$ 3,432.32	\$ 6,032.54	\$ 2,146.23	\$ 25.39
52	COMMODITIES - FUEL	\$ 8,795.85	\$ 5,723.52	\$ 6,221.65	\$ 7,052.03	\$ 7,947.33	\$ 10,034.01	\$ 7,179.76	\$ 8,459.04

Balances FY 2008-2015 (cont.)

	53 TECHNOLOGY	\$ 5,724.84	\$ 10,264.31	\$ 868.82	\$ 12,050.74	\$ 28,358.34	\$ 9,064.58	\$ 57,207.34	\$ 22,013.32
	54 CLOTHING	\$ 10,419.53	\$ 3,849.85	\$ 2,604.88	\$ 2,653.44	\$ 10,038.37	\$ 7,131.52	\$ 4,656.80	\$ 8,298.46
	55 MINOR EQUIPMENT	\$ (6,766.69)	\$ 6,889.17	\$ 6,900.77	\$ 6,516.75	\$ 4,287.47	\$ 5,203.34	\$ 7,465.81	\$ 14,997.07
	56 OFFICE & OTHER SUPPLIES	\$ 52,253.80	\$ 59,525.85	\$ 46,428.10	\$ 48,893.89	\$ 62,113.04	\$ 53,616.76	\$ 73,736.32	\$ 78,463.55
	57 DEPRECIATION	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	58 HIGHWAY MATERIALS	\$ 31,458.32	\$ 10,889.73	\$ 68,782.35	\$ 14,571.62	\$ 31,474.24	\$ 47,925.86	\$ 46,735.24	\$ 59,400.23
	60 GRANTS TO FED. GOV'T.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	61 GRANTS TO COUNTIES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	63 GRANTS TO CITIES AND TOWNS	\$ 18,625.00	\$ 25,700.00	\$ -	\$ 49,407.22	\$ 34,057.76	\$ 30,526.50	\$ 45,060.00	\$ 85,360.50
	64 GRANTS TO PUB AND PRIV ORGNS	\$ 52,545.70	\$ 106,095.05	\$ 113,356.01	\$ 40,212.50	\$ 17,500.00	\$ 29,360.00	\$ 47,129.00	\$ 36,269.00
	65 LABOR AND INS CLIENT BENEFITS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13.70	\$ -
	66 PUBLIC ASSISTANCE GRANTS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	67 ASSISTANCE AND RELIEF GRANT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	68 MISC GRANTS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	69 PENSIONS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	80 INTEREST	\$ 0.85	\$ 12.93	\$ 17.15	\$ 3.06	\$ 6.49	\$ -	\$ 27.30	\$ 8.10
	81 DEBT RETIREMENT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	82 ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGES AND FEE	\$ -	\$ 20.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ 20.00	\$ 40.00
	85 STA-CAP	\$ 140,394.69	\$ 116,556.68	\$ 118,068.59	\$ 119,667.10	\$ 108,548.32	\$ 137,452.64	\$ 176,990.46	\$ 186,363.95
	90 CHARGES TO ASSETS AND LIAB.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	91 CHARGES TO ASSETS AND LIAB.	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	95 TELECOMMUNICATIONS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	TOTAL ALL OTHER EXPENSES	\$ 1,021,714.56	\$ 1,065,545.88	\$ 1,333,432.56	\$ 1,177,604.44	\$ 1,567,316.44	\$ 1,661,131.96	\$ 1,786,001.33	\$ 2,140,290.06
EXPENSES (Capital)									
	70 LAND	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,118.00	\$ 411.69	\$ 2,000.00	\$ 11,045.49
	71 BUILDINGS	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 174,464.36	\$ 38,306.09	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 35,428.50	\$ 4,759.21
	72 EQUIPMENT	\$ 15,554.30	\$ 181.71	\$ 23,307.00	\$ 43,449.19	\$ 14,970.00	\$ 21,048.00	\$ 71,970.80	\$ 40,345.00
	73 STRUCTURES	\$ 13,992.92	\$ 37,134.23	\$ 26,453.57	\$ 64,335.97	\$ 31,943.88	\$ 215,869.66	\$ 62,600.00	\$ 292,868.52
	74 EQUIPMENT CONSTRUCTION	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
	75 INFRASTRUCTURE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36,110.25	\$ 90,031.80	\$ 154,274.86	\$ 338,771.14	\$ 339,074.28
	76 ASSET CONSTRUCTION	\$ 1,511.39	\$ 2,374.78	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,971.74	\$ -	\$ 3,244.50	\$ 1,680.00
	TOTAL CAPITAL EXPENSES	\$ 31,058.61	\$ 39,690.72	\$ 224,224.93	\$ 182,201.50	\$ 147,035.42	\$ 391,604.21	\$ 514,014.94	\$ 689,772.50
	TOTAL EXPENSES	\$ 3,852,675.93	\$ 4,312,817.72	\$ 4,553,038.42	\$ 4,397,773.22	\$ 4,717,194.74	\$ 4,980,388.45	\$ 5,358,064.21	\$ 5,814,907.25
BALANCES									
	CASH BALANCE	\$ 928,884.69	\$ 1,071,714.24	\$ 641,950.50	\$ 1,480,179.24	\$ 994,469.35	\$ 2,369,250.04	\$ 5,591,194.05	\$ 7,672,794.32
	LESS: ENCUMBRANCES	\$ 284,070.64	\$ 442,392.86	\$ 346,793.92	\$ 250,102.11	\$ 337,241.76	\$ 320,761.08	\$ 530,017.36	\$ 977,771.35
	NET FUND AVAILABILITY	\$ 644,814.05	\$ 629,321.38	\$ 295,156.58	\$ 1,230,077.13	\$ 657,227.59	\$ 2,048,488.96	\$ 5,061,176.69	\$ 6,695,022.97
	REVENUE LESS EXPENDITURES	\$ 928,884.69	\$ 142,829.55	\$ (429,763.74)	\$ 838,228.74	\$ (485,709.89)	\$ 1,374,780.69	\$ 3,221,944.01	\$ 2,081,600.27

FY2014

014-01A-Z23922 PUBLIC RESERVED LANDS MANAGE		Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	TOTAL	
BALANCE FORWARD		\$ -	\$ 2,956,366.61	\$ 3,573,446.29	\$ 5,997,808.63	\$ -	
REVENUES							
	9 INSURANCE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	14 LICENSING FEES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	17 HUNTING AND FISHING	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	19 OTHER FEES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	20 FINES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00	
	21 INTEREST	\$ 1,079.28	\$ 2,059.67	\$ 2,765.03	\$ 5,162.47	\$ 11,066.45	
	22 FEDERAL	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	24 REVENUE FROM STATE AGENCIES	\$ -	\$ 54,697.34	\$ 182,112.42	\$ -	\$ 236,809.76	Grant reimbursements
	25 PRIVATE SOURCES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 3,595.00	\$ 8,095.00	
	26 MISC INCOME	\$ 976,345.93	\$ 60,441.13	\$ 158,629.14	\$ 272,180.52	\$ 1,467,596.72	Misc Leases & Camplot revenue
	27 INTERGOVERNMENTAL	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	28 SALES AND COMP LOSS OF PROP	\$ 912,735.41	\$ 2,317,121.70	\$ 3,251,690.99	\$ 982,196.28	\$ 7,463,744.38	Stumpage & CLS revenue
	TOTAL REVENUES	\$ 1,890,160.62	\$ 2,434,319.84	\$ 3,599,697.58	\$ 1,263,234.27	\$ 9,187,412.31	
TRANSFERS							
	2937 TRANSFER FOR SINGLE AUDIT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	2952 ADJ PRIOR YR	\$ 2,697,006.71	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 178.81	\$ 2,697,185.52	Adjustment from merger with Agriculture
	2953 ADJ/ALL OTHER	\$ 2,676.00	\$ -	\$ (1,060.94)	\$ -	\$ 1,615.06	
	2955 ADJ/P S BAL FORWARD	\$ 1,957.26	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,789.72	\$ 3,746.98	
	2957 ADJ/CAPITAL BAL FORWARD	\$ (1,690.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (1,690.00)	
	2963 TRANSFER/P S REGULAR	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	2968 TRANSFER UNALLOCATED	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	2978 TRANS/INDIRECT COST-Overhead	\$ (120,182.97)	\$ (149,448.21)	\$ (153,447.92)	\$ (115,031.58)	\$ (538,110.68)	DICAP
	2981 LEGISLATIVE TRANSFER	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (72,895.28)	\$ (72,895.28)	75% of Wildlife Salary to IF&W
	2988 FEDERAL TRANSFER ALLOC	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
	TOTAL TRANSFERS IN/OUT	\$ 2,579,767.00	\$ (149,448.21)	\$ (154,508.86)	\$ (185,958.33)	\$ 2,089,851.60	
EXPENSES (Personnel)							
	TOTAL PERSONNEL EXPENSES	\$ 868,358.90	\$ 823,378.78	\$ 688,519.50	\$ 677,790.76	\$ 3,058,047.94	
EXPENSES (All Other)							
	40 PROF. SERVICES, NOT BY STATE	\$ 17,928.03	\$ 145,125.10	\$ 50,770.07	\$ 27,093.55	\$ 240,916.75	Includes timber typing and forest certification contract
	41 PROF. SERVICES, BY STATE	\$ 1,196.00	\$ 1,658.36	\$ 8,237.00	\$ 1,327.20	\$ 12,418.56	
	42 TRAVEL EXPENSES, IN STATE	\$ 3,117.48	\$ 7,404.15	\$ 2,016.40	\$ 4,905.38	\$ 17,443.41	
	43 TRAVEL EXPENSES, OUT OF STATE	\$ 1,067.79	\$ 1,137.68	\$ -	\$ 2,525.99	\$ 4,731.46	
	44 STATE VEHICLES OPERATION	\$ 610.40	\$ 3,933.55	\$ 1,006.61	\$ 1,262.32	\$ 6,812.88	
	45 UTILITY SERVICES	\$ 7,234.49	\$ 1,384.09	\$ 1,811.89	\$ 2,133.07	\$ 12,563.54	
	46 RENTIS	\$ 89,514.59	\$ 72,108.34	\$ 72,343.14	\$ 120,182.02	\$ 354,148.09	CFM and office space
	47 REPAIRS	\$ 234,948.12	\$ 213,052.16	\$ 53,566.54	\$ 23,432.91	\$ 524,999.73	Includes road maintenance contracts
	48 INSURANCE	\$ -	\$ 5,148.68	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,148.68	
	49 GENERAL OPERATIONS	\$ 35,880.80	\$ 24,837.47	\$ 47,482.19	\$ 27,084.99	\$ 135,285.45	
	50 TRAINING	\$ 29.86	\$ 375.00	\$ 2,704.96	\$ 55.00	\$ 3,164.82	
	51 COMMODITIES - FOOD	\$ 653.31	\$ 900.83	\$ 408.75	\$ 183.34	\$ 2,146.23	
	52 COMMODITIES - FUEL	\$ 2,097.73	\$ 1,468.37	\$ 2,530.58	\$ 1,083.08	\$ 7,179.76	

FY2015

014-01A-Z23922 PUBLIC RESERVED LANDS MANAGE		Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4	TOTAL	
BALANCE FORWARD		\$ 5,919,449.70	\$ 5,806,521.29	\$ 6,554,700.39	\$ 8,032,838.53	\$ 5,919,449.70	
REVENUES							
9	INSURANCE	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
14	LICENSING FEES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
17	HUNTING AND FISHING	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
19	OTHER FEES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
20	FINES	\$ 827.48	\$ 195.68	\$ -	\$ 296.78	\$ 1,319.94	
21	INTEREST	\$ 3,747.26	\$ 4,942.28	\$ 6,298.68	\$ 10,853.33	\$ 25,841.55	
22	FEDERAL	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
24	REVENUE FROM STATE AGENCIES	\$ 621.19	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 38,614.62	\$ 39,235.81	Grant reimbursements
25	PRIVATE SOURCES	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,600.00	\$ 3,572.00	\$ 5,172.00	
26	MISC INCOME	\$ 938,264.16	\$ 26,241.08	\$ 158,953.28	\$ 301,556.95	\$ 1,425,015.47	Misc Leases & Campplot revenue
27	INTERGOVERNMENTAL	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,980.00	\$ 3,090.00	\$ 6,070.00	
28	SALES AND COMP LOSS OF PROP	\$ 781,929.79	\$ 2,622,578.65	\$ 2,630,816.13	\$ 984,812.07	\$ 7,020,136.64	Stumpage & CLS revenue
TOTAL REVENUES		\$ 1,725,389.88	\$ 2,653,957.69	\$ 2,800,648.09	\$ 1,342,795.75	\$ 8,522,791.41	
TRANSFERS							
2937	TRANSFER FOR SINGLE AUDIT	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
2952	ADJ PRIOR YR	\$ 35,000.00	\$ -	\$ 35,576.10	\$ -	\$ 70,576.10	Reimbursements from Submerged Lands for Secretary
2953	ADJ/ALL OTHER	\$ 4,977.28	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,977.28	
2955	ADJ/P S BAL FORWARD	\$ 171.45	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 171.45	
2963	TRANSFER/P S REGULAR	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
2968	TRANSFER UNALLOCATED	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
2978	TRANS/INDIRECT COST-Overhead	\$ (174,111.62)	\$ (146,278.00)	\$ (165,039.30)	\$ (143,186.44)	\$ (628,615.36)	DICAP
2981	LEGISLATIVE TRANSFER	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (73,393.36)	\$ (73,393.36)	75% of Wildlife Salary to IF&W
2988	FEDERAL TRANSFER ALLOC	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	
TOTAL TRANSFERS IN/OUT		\$ (133,962.89)	\$ (146,278.00)	\$ (129,463.20)	\$ (216,579.80)	\$ (626,283.89)	
EXPENSES (Personnel)							
TOTAL PERSONNEL EXPENSES		\$ 856,879.94	\$ 793,433.67	\$ 652,789.61	\$ 681,741.47	\$ 2,984,844.69	
EXPENSES (All Other)							
40	PROF. SERVICES, NOT BY STATE	\$ 45,593.57	\$ 106,281.93	\$ 151,122.75	\$ 120,893.42	\$ 423,891.67	Includes timber typing and forest certification contract
41	PROF. SERVICES, BY STATE	\$ 4,141.00	\$ 24,622.61	\$ 190.00	\$ 19,418.55	\$ 48,372.16	
42	TRAVEL EXPENSES, IN STATE	\$ 4,301.32	\$ 5,146.34	\$ 1,982.36	\$ 926.81	\$ 12,356.83	
43	TRAVEL EXPENSES, OUT OF STATE	\$ 1,802.04	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (153.50)	\$ 1,648.54	
44	STATE VEHICLES OPERATION	\$ 1,284.65	\$ 1,110.40	\$ 1,128.74	\$ 654.31	\$ 4,178.10	
45	UTILITY SERVICES	\$ 8,815.23	\$ 5,375.65	\$ 3,068.27	\$ 1,664.05	\$ 18,923.20	
46	RENTS	\$ 40,517.87	\$ 91,710.30	\$ 154,553.71	\$ 104,584.07	\$ 391,365.95	CFM and office space
47	REPAIRS	\$ 258,122.48	\$ 257,441.69	\$ 76,971.45	\$ 28,742.23	\$ 621,277.85	Includes road maintenance contracts
48	INSURANCE	\$ 4,336.30	\$ 1,729.48	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,065.78	
49	GENERAL OPERATIONS	\$ 47,573.19	\$ 25,019.49	\$ 16,160.12	\$ 21,460.94	\$ 110,213.74	
50	TRAINING	\$ 220.00	\$ 940.00	\$ 1,087.63	\$ 50.00	\$ 2,297.63	
51	COMMODITIES - FOOD	\$ 53.18	\$ (27.79)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25.39	
52	COMMODITIES - FUEL	\$ 2,197.33	\$ 2,144.60	\$ 2,761.89	\$ 1,355.22	\$ 8,459.04	

11. Is any money from the Public Reserved Lands Management Fund currently being spent on education?;

See file(s):

- Information and Education Services Programs - Public Reserved Lands
(<http://legislature.maine.gov/legis/opla/BPLInformationEducationServices.pdf>)
- BPL Revenue Sharing with Municipalities
(<http://legislature.maine.gov/legis/opla/BPLRevenueSharing.pdf>)

12. Summary of conservation easements under BPL oversight (tract acres and available stewardship funds);

- *How are conservation easements on Public Lands currently being funded?;*
- **Summary of hours and costs allocated to annual conservation easement oversight;**

See file(s):

- BPL Conservation Easements List
(<http://legislature.maine.gov/legis/opla/BPLConservationEasements.pdf>)
- BPL Conservation Easements - Costs and Revenues
(<http://legislature.maine.gov/legis/opla/BPLEasementscostsrevs.pdf>)

13. How are specific recreation projects prioritized in the budget? What is the process for taking an exhaustive list of recreation projects in a given Unit and prioritizing which ones to fund? How is that decision made? Please provide an example of a one of these lists;

BPL Recreation Recommendations and Commitments

Plan Recommendations, Status and Costs for Recreation Enhancements: The Bureau of Parks and Lands management plans prepared for the Public Reserved Land units include recommendations for recreation management or enhancements such as campsites, motorized and pedestrian trails, trailheads, signage, boat accesses, etc. The attached table presents these recommendations for Plans completed since 2000, and includes the current status by management unit. The table also includes, where available, known or projected cost and funding sources. This information is presently in development and is incomplete at this time. Increasingly the Bureau has recognized the need to better understand the costs of proposed recreation enhancements.

It should be noted that this summary does not address the costs and resources needed for current ongoing maintenance of existing trails, campsites and other facilities.

Scheduling Recreation Enhancements: The Bureau's management plans cover a period of 15 years. While the recreation recommendations are intended to be implemented over that period of time, there may be qualifiers in the recommendation that would delay that implementation – such as availability of resources, a feasibility analysis, or demonstrated demand. The Plans often contain a general statement to that effect, or include these qualifiers for specific recommendations.

More recently the Bureau has included the opportunity for development of certain recreation enhancements, such as single track mountain biking trails and groomed cross-country ski trails (the recent Crocker Mountain Plan) through partnering organizations such as the Carrabassett Region chapter of the New England Mountain Biking Association, and Maine Huts and Trails. Implementation of these would hinge on the availability of funds and resources of those organizations.

Prioritizing and scheduling implementation of the Plan recommendations as new Bureau initiatives has been accomplished in conjunction with the annual budgeting process. The Regional managers get input from the field staff, who have a more first-hand understanding of needs and issues (environmental, safety, level of interest) from interactions with the public and direct observation during management activities. Together they prioritize projects for the coming year, with an understanding of expected available resources, taking into account first the ongoing costs and resources needed to maintain existing recreation improvements. At the annual budget meeting, the Regional Managers and the Bureau Director determine priorities across the regions, and include new projects that can be accomplished with Bureau funds and/or outside grants, such as the Recreational Trails Program (Federal Highway dedicated monies), and other internal sources such as the Boating Program and ORV program. New initiatives, particularly larger projects, are planned in two year cycles. As noted above, some projects will be funded and built in partnership with recreation clubs or organizations.

Public Review of Progress Implementing Recommendations: In 2007, when the Bureau changed the Integrated Resource Policy (IRP) to extend the Plan interval from 10 to 15 years, it also committed to a review and update of each management plan every 5 years following its adoption, primarily in recognition that recreation trends and opportunities could change significantly during a 15 year period. The 5-year review is undertaken through the Advisory Committees established during the 15-year plan development. The intent is to be more transparent about what actions are being taken to implement the plan recommendations, and also to receive feedback or comments about any new issues that were not addressed in the Plan. Any changes to the Plans would require an amendment, vetted through both the Advisory Committee and at a public meeting with comment period.

[Note the 5-year Plan Reviews provided separately include an example of a one Plan that was amended, the Flagstaff Plan. Note also that many of the comments on actions taken in the attached table are drawn from 5-year reviews that were completed in the past few years.]

Northern Aroostook Region (June 2007)

DEBOULLIE UNIT		Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
Actions taken/Comments:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide a picnic shelter at the site of the old camp. 	Staff constructed picnic table.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barricade the road to Black Pond from the east at a location that would result in the least disturbance to the Ecological Reserve. Remove the roadbed from the barricade to the shoreline. Develop a turnaround, parking, and campsite with appropriate signage. 	Barricade, water bars and parking/turnaround completed in 2007. Roadbed from barricade to shoreline seeded and signage completed. Barricade was breached the 1 st year, but users now complying. More clean-up of the old dump completed. Work remains to be done on improving or reconfiguring campsites.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look for potential scenic vistas along the public access roads at the west end of Togue Pond, near Perch Pond, and around Pushineer Dam. 	Ongoing – road near Perch Pond widened to provide view of Whitman Mountain and brushing along road to provide view of ponds.	
EAGLE LAKE UNIT		Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
Actions taken/Comments:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the feasibility of developing a drive-to campsite on the east end of Eagle Lake off the Square Lake parcel; include a primitive boat launch and access point for snowmobiles. 	A site was identified but investment not warranted at this time. The trail continues to be used by ice fishermen and snowmobilers.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If demand warrants, develop a water access campsite on Rocky Point on the Square Lake parcel. 	On list for future development.	
SALMON BROOK LAKE BOG		Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
Actions taken/Comments:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with local residents, The Nature Conservancy, and MNAP towards providing recreational trail access to the interior portions of the Unit. 	2008: a 0.25 mile multi-use trail was constructed by staff and local volunteers, including a 500' of boardwalk, a picnic table and shelter, and a hand-carry boat launch. 2009: MCC and staff built 1.0 mile hiking trail. 2011: MCC and staff constructed a boardwalk and observation platform on the west shore of the lake. Trailhead parking area on Tangle Ridge Rd completed in 2012	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a trail-side picnic shelter along the Bangor and Aroostook Trail in partnership with the Off-road Vehicle Program and local trail clubs. 	The picnic table shelter was constructed on a small knoll overlooking the lake at the end of the multi-use trail.	

Smaller Public Lots

Smaller Lots: No recreation facility recommendations for the following smaller lots

- Caswell Public Lot
- Cyr Public Lot
- Hamlin Public Lot
- New Canada Public Lot
- New Sweden Public Lot
- St. John Plantation Public Lots
- T17 R14 (Sinclair) Public Lot
- Westmanland Public Lot
- Winterville Public Lot

Aroostook Hills Region (August 2009)

Scopan Unit	Actions taken/Comments:	Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
<p>Determine, as resources allow, if there would be sufficient demand for a non-motorized trail connecting Haystack Mountain, the Scopan Unit, and Aroostook State Park.</p>	<p>ATV/snowmobile trails are interconnected with abutting landowners.</p> <p>BPL is engaged in ongoing discussion with Aroostook State Park and local Towns related to developing an extensive non-motorized trail system.</p>	
<p>Continue communications with the owners of the Walker siding facility about re-opening their facility to the public. If not possible, assess the feasibility of various sites in the Unit for providing boating access. A site will be chosen if it is: cost-effective, able to accommodate an ADA accessible facility, and can accommodate a full service motor boat facility without violating water quality or other environmental standards. If a suitable site can be located, and funding can be obtained, build a second public boat launching facility on Scopan Lake.</p>	<p>Although there have been some discussions regarding this boating facility, no action has been taken.</p> <p>Water depth measurements have been taken along the northeast shoreline, where a suitable site for a new boat launch site may be identified in proximity to the public use road.</p>	
<p>Assess the possibility of providing one or more trails from the public use roads to existing lakeshore campsites, with parking areas near the road. Maintain the primitive nature of the lakeshore campsites.</p>	<p>No action has been taken on potential trails to lakeshore campsites.</p>	

Scraggly Lake Unit	Actions taken/Comments:	Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
Assess interest and feasibility of building new trails on the Unit— one from the Green Pond campsite to the Hemlock Forest, and one from Scraggly Lake to Ireland Pond. Seek funding for these trails if they are found to be feasible and have sufficient interest from the public.		
When funding is obtained, make ADA improvements to the Scraggly Lake boating facility and a campsite near the facility.	ADA-compliant vault toilets were installed in 2011 and 2014 at the boat launch and a nearby campsite.	
<p>Smaller Lots: No recreation facility recommendations for the following smaller lots:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garfield Plantation Lot • Hammond Lot • Moro Plantation East and West Lots • Nashville Plantation North Lot • Nashville Plantation South Lot • Oxbow Plantation Lots • Sheridan Lot • T 9 R 5 WELS Lot • T 12 R 8 WELS Lot • T 13 R 5 WELS Lot 		

Eastern Interior Region (July 2009)

Duck Lake Unit	Actions taken/Comments:	Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If an alternative to ITS 81 due to road plowing is needed, seek to find an alternate route that avoids the ecological reserve and that utilizes trails or roads more suited to groomers. Assess a new alternative to ITS 81 to be located in the Drag Brook Area, connecting into the existing Gassabias Road system. 	Consideration of alternative trails is continuing.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Safety, environmental, and ADA improvements will be made to the various primitive boat launching areas around the Unit as time and resources allow. 	Accessible picnic tables have been set at some of the suitable campsites.	\$125 per table (20 acquired for use across region) / BPL funds

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with area residents and other interests in determining the suitability of providing a trailered boat access site on Nicaous Lake located on the “fee connector” portion of the Unit. Also evaluate improving the existing launch. 	No active consideration at this time. The site has been known to be a possible alternative since the property was obtained. No complaints received at Bangor office of current site since plan was adopted.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a more formal trailhead off the Duck Lake Road near the Ecological Reserve on the northeast corner of Gassabias Lake for visitors to the Gassabias-Fourth Machias Lake Portage Trail old growth area. 	The trailhead parking area is in the queue for the FY 2016 budget. The trailhead will provide access to non-motorized visitors to the Portage Trail. A directional sign to guide visitors driving to the Ecological Reserve has been made but not installed.	\$5,000 for road upgrade, parking area and sign / BPL funds
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore the feasibility of managing the Ecological Reserve as a non-mechanized backcountry area and developing a hiking trail along the “Horseback Trail” at Fifth Lake Stream in conjunction with the trailhead to the Gassabias Portage Trail mentioned above. 	No action	

Bradley Unit	Actions taken/Comments:	Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate activities and development at then Kittridge Lot boat launch with IF&W and the Town of Bradley. 	Ongoing communications with both partners regarding seasonal installation of the fish ladder and needed improvements at the boat landing area and the access road.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with local ATV and snowmobile clubs to provide interconnecting trails in appropriate places as needed. 	Ongoing	

Machias River Unit	Actions taken/Comments:	Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvements to boat launching sites will be further evaluated, particularly sites on Third Machias Lake, Salmon Pond, and the “wonderland” campsite. 	Salmon Pond boat launch evaluated for suitability as a handicapped accessible site with fishing dock and determined unacceptable. Second Lake hand carry in need of evaluation and modification, scheduled in FY 2016.	\$2,500 (hand carry launch only) / BPL funds
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider developing a non-motorized trail along the east side of the river, if there is sufficient interest and support for trail development, maintenance and stewardship. 	No interest has come forth yet, but 1 mile of road on BPL property was improved for recreational access and use.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with area ATV interests and surrounding landowner toward establishing a trail connection from the river lands to the regional ATV system. 	American Forest Management, Inc. has allowed a short section of the 52-00-0 road from the Log Landing Campsite to the 50-00-0 road be an ATV access road. This has allowed that campsite and the West Branch Campsite to have direct ATV access to the statewide ATV trail system.	No cost

Mattawamkeag Lands	Actions taken/Comments:	Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Campsites will be built on Long Point and Big Island. 	Done (2 sites)	\$3,000 / Grant funds
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss with the landowner of the easement area possible locations for backcountry, non-motorized areas, as stipulated in the easement. 	Backcountry access is primarily water-based. Discussion with the landowner has not been scheduled.	
<p>Smaller Lots: No recreation facility recommendations for the following smaller lots:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cary Plantation Lots • Codyville Plantation Lots • Grand Lake Stream Lot • Great Pond Lots • Hardwood Island Lot • Lakeville Lots • Macwahoc Lot • Molunkus Lot • Reed Lot • Webster Lot 		

Downeast Region (March 2007)

Donnell Pond	Actions taken/Comments:	Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
<i>BACKCOUNTRY RECREATION AREAS</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporates the Backcountry Recreation Area with adjacent areas for the purpose of developing a multi-day backpacking opportunity. This network would include Tunk, Black, and Caribou Mountains, and Schoodic and Fiery Mountains. Work with abutting landowners regarding hiking use of Catherine Mountain, Schoodic Nubble, and portions of Tunk Mountain as part of that network. Develop and utilize partnerships in managing and maintaining this system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Next steps will include planning for one or more multi-day backpacking routes and associated campsites. 	
<i>REMOTE RECREATION AREAS</i>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look for ways to incorporate the Remote Recreation areas into a multi-day backpacking network on the Unit. Develop a hiking trail to the summits of Round and Fiery Mountains as a part of that system. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Next steps will include planning for one or more multi-day backpacking routes and associated campsites. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide primitive, walk-to, facilities for camping and day use on Little Pond, and a walk to trail along the summit of Fiery Mountain. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No activity this period. Focus to date has been on trails with connectivity potential within the Schoodic-to-Tunk/Hidden Ponds network. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore providing biking and horseback riding trails on the Unit as demand warrants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bureau has had inquiries regarding horseback use by an advisory committee member, and recently the Bureau was approached by NEMBA (Northeast Mountain Bikers Association). 	

DEVELOPED RECREATION AREAS

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide supervision of the popular public use areas as needed. Appropriate operational considerations will be applied to the Schoodic and Redmans Beach areas to manage the current level of use. This will be undertaken with respect to the more dispersed and primitive forms of recreation that takes place in other areas of the Unit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited supervision provided as budgets allow. • Operational changes have been applied at Schoodic and Redmans beaches, e.g., designation of separate use areas. • Contracted with Maine Warden Service and Hancock County Sheriff for increased patrols of both water and land resources, particularly on the traditional heavy use weekends. These efforts have resulted in a reduction, but not elimination of undesirable uses, which continue to occur sporadically. 	\$10,000 per year for MWS and sheriff patrols (80% focused at Donnell Pond) / BPL funds
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore opportunities to provide enhancements along the Route 182 Scenic Byway consistent with the goals of the Blackwoods Scenic Byway Plan and with the goals for the Donnell Pond Unit. Look for ways to provide sanitation, access to trail systems and water bodies, picnic areas, scenic overlooks, and interpretive materials. Utilize Scenic Byway partners (landowners, local and county governments, trail groups, etc.) to assist in accomplishing this goal. 	<p>Regional Manager is a regular member of the Byway Committee, which endorsed the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 scenic vistas cleared on the Dynamite Brook Road; • three vault toilets erected between Fox Pond and Spring River Lake; • a new trailhead and parking area for Tunk Mtn and trailhead on Dynamite Brook Road for Caribou Mountain; and • signage for recreation areas accessible from the Byway. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with trail groups and abutting landowners in developing or locating a motorized connector trail from the Down East Sunrise Trail to points north. Look at the feasibility of locating a portion of this trail along the west boundary of the Fiery Mountain/Little Pond parcel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently evaluating options, most of which involve crossing private lands in blueberry cultivation and travel on public roads 	

		Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
Rocky Lake	Actions taken/Comments:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue working with local trail clubs towards managing and improving the motorized trail network in the Unit. Trail relocations will be considered to minimize safety issues, enhance connectivity, and minimize conflicts with other users. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have close cooperation with local clubs on trail work. We provided gravel for construction of a connector trail from the Down East Sunrise Trail to the Diamond Match Road on the Unit. We are also working with them to build a parking area. 	\$1,500 for materials / BPL funds

Cutler Coast	Actions taken/Comments:	Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the current trailhead parking area on Route 191 to better accommodate the increasing use of the trail system and primitive campsites, and to minimize overflow parking on the highway. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Done. Parking area expanded to accommodate approximately 24 cars. 	\$25,000 / BPL funds
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore the feasibility of expanding the hiking trail network to include areas on the north parcel. Explore the feasibility of this becoming an overnight backpacking opportunity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No actions taken this period. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look for opportunities to provide additional campsites on the coastal portion of the Unit. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Look for opportunities to provide trails for horseback riding and mountain biking on the north parcel, should there be sufficient interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developed new parking areas at East Stream and Cocoa Mountain roads to accommodate these uses. 	\$25,000 / BPL funds

Great Heath	Actions taken/Comments:	Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor camping activity on the Pleasant River, and evaluate upgrade needs to the existing sites at Clay Banks, along with the need for an additional site closer to the canoe put-in area near Crebo Flat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sporadic monitoring: extremely low usage. 	
<p>Smaller Lots: No recreation facility recommendations for the following smaller lots:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OSBORN, NORTH AND SOUTH LOTS T24 MD NUMBER 14 TOWNSHIP, NORTH & SOUTH LOTS NUMBER 21 TOWNSHIP, NORTH & SOUTH LOTS 		

Flagstaff Region (June 2007)

Bigelow Preserve	Actions taken/Comments:	Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
<p>Flagstaff-Lake Focused Recreation: In cooperation with Florida Power and Light and constituent groups develop a coordinated plan for Flagstaff Lake related recreational facilities. Areas to address include:</p>	<p>The FERC Flagstaff Project license requires Brookfield (formerly Florida Power and Light/Next Era Energy) to develop a Comprehensive Recreation and Land Management Plan, in consultation with DPPL and other state and federal agencies by July 31, 2013. Recreation Plan approved by FERC in May 2014. Brookfield is currently completing recreation facility improvements described in the Plan.</p>	
<p><u>Water Access Camping:</u> When the need can be documented and resources are available, consider additional remote water access sites at:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the Savage Farm Site across from Myers Lodge 2. the Reed Brook area 3. additional areas identified in the Bureau’s Multiple Use Coordination Reports (developed as part of the forest management prescription process) 		<p>Estimated cost of facility improvements to be implemented and funded by Brookfield: \$281,500</p>
<p><u>Walk-to or Drive-to Camping and Recreation:</u> Redesign Trout Brook Sites – limit vehicle access to the lake on the north side of the brook and define 4 individual party walk-to sites; continue to provide drive-to group site on the south side of the brook.</p>	<p>South side drive-to site was improved.</p>	
<p>Work with Florida Power and Light to remove the shack near old boom dam and limit vehicle access creating a walk-to/water access site or sites.</p>	<p>Shack was removed. Further work to limit vehicle access will be addressed in the Comprehensive Recreation and Land Management Plan being developed by Brookfield (formerly Florida Power and Light/Next Era Energy) in consultation with the Bureau.</p>	
<p>Limit further development at the Round Barn site to not more than two additional sites on the east side of the cove and a designated disabled access site near to the parking area. Improve the privy nearest the parking area to be compliant with the American with Disabilities Act.</p>	<p>Brookfield has recently provided ADA accessible vault toilet, one campsite and designated parking area.</p>	

<p>Land-Based Recreation <u>Hiking, Biking and Camping Opportunities:</u> 1. In consultation with the MATC and ATC, evaluate and document the need for additional hiking trails to relieve heavily used areas or provide new opportunities for which there is a documented demand. Implement, if the need can be demonstrated, and the resources are available, one or both of the following:</p>		
<p>a. <u>Avery Peak Bypass Trail:</u> This could provide additional loop possibilities and a thru trail option that does not require the very difficult and intimidating summit of Avery Peak. It could also provide a safe alternate route during times of inclement weather for planned hikes that start on one side of the ridge and go to the other.</p>	<p>No activity this period on Avery Peak Bypass trail. Continues to be an objective, as resources and staff time allow.</p>	<p>\$100,000 (RTP/BPL funds)</p>
<p>b. <u>North Col Trail:</u> This could provide a loop from the Round Barn Campsite decreasing pressure on the heavily used Safford Brook Trail. Upper portions of the closed Parson’s trail could be utilized with lower sections rerouted to bring hikers to the East Flagstaff Road Extension.</p>	<p>No activity this period on North Col trail. Continues to be an objective, as resources and staff time allow.</p>	<p>\$100,000 (RTP/BPL funds)</p>
<p>Work with MATC to develop walk-to campsites on the east shore of Flagstaff Lake on Bureau lands, to meet existing demand associated with the A.T.</p>	<p>Constructed one campsite and monitor use for additional need.</p>	
<p>Designate mountain biking routes as follows: along the existing public use roads; along the Stratton Brook and Huston Brook Roads (the latter also known as the “Sixties haul road”); and the woods road from the Range trailhead to the Stratton Brook Road.</p>	<p>These roads are designated for bicycling. Improvements to Huston Brook Road trail were completed by the Carrabassett Region Chapter of the New England Mountain Bike Association (NEMBA).</p>	<p>CR NEMBA (completed)</p>
<p><u>Winter Recreation:</u> Develop routes for two backcountry skiing areas. Explore possible trails connecting to Jones Pond area with the National Park Service, MATC and ATC.</p>	<p>No activity this period. BPL will continue to explore the concept of additional backcountry skiing areas as interest is indicated.</p>	<p>\$15,000 (BPL)</p>

Winter Parking a. Continue to plow area at Range Trail	Done.	
b. Explore options to provide a winter parking area serving the south side of the Preserve for access to cross-country ski trails and winter hiking; and on the north side at Gravel pit parking area near Bigelow Trailhead.	Now considering options in these areas.	

Flagstaff Lake/Surrounding Properties	Actions taken/Comments:	Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
Coordinated Recreation Planning for Flagstaff Lake: 1. In cooperation with Florida Power and Light and constituent groups develop a coordinated plan for recreational facilities on Flagstaff Lake. Evaluate the demand and needs for additional water access camping sites on Flagstaff Lake.	The FERC Flagstaff Project license requires Brookfield (formerly Next Era Energy/Florida Power and Light) to develop a Comprehensive Recreation and Land Management Plan, in consultation with DPPL and other state and federal agencies by July 31, 2013. Recreation Plan was approved by FERC in May 2014.	
2. Develop a formal agreement with Florida Power and Light regarding the management of lands and recreation resources within the 1146-foot and 1150-foot elevation contours of shoreline adjacent to Bureau ownership.	Brookfield has given preliminary approval to a Draft Recreation Facility Management Agreement under which BPL would continue to maintain recreation sites on the lake, and Brook field would cover 50% of the annual maintenance costs.	\$21,000/year (50/50 Brookfield and BPL)
Flagstaff Lake Focused Recreation: <u>Water Access Camping:</u> <u>Islands:</u> 1. Evaluate the need and feasibility of adding water access sites on Flagstaff Island.	See #1 under Coordinated Recreation Planning.	
<u>Dead River Peninsula:</u> 2. Designate the North Flagstaff Road (Picked Chicken Hill Road) as a public use road. 3. If the demand can be documented, and as resources allow, provide additional remote water access camping sites. The shoreline of the Dead River Peninsula has been identified as the preferable location for through-trippers on the Northern Forest Canoe Trail due to prevailing winds and aspect.	Done. See #1 under Coordinated Recreation Planning.	

<p><u>Walk-to or Drive-to Camping and Recreation Opportunities on Flagstaff Lake:</u></p> <p><u>A. Myers Lodge:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Designate the access road as a public use road. 2. Limit vehicle access to the lake. Remove the culvert through the drainage area and replace with a foot-bridge wide enough for carry-in boat access. 3. Develop drive-to campsites on high ground near the footbridge. Designate one handicapped accessible site. 4. Provide one or more vault toilets, including one that is ADA compliant. 5. Manage the beach area for carry-in boat access and day use, except in areas designated for walk-to campsites; manage a portion of the beach for day use. 	<p>Road is maintained for public use. Requires GIS update.</p>	
<p><u>B. Northern Shoreline – Flagstaff Township:</u></p> <p>Explore the potential for ATV access to the northern shoreline of Flagstaff Lake for a remote ATV camping opportunity (requires agreements with adjacent landowners). Provide a parking area with footpaths to campsites and the lake. Design at least one site to be handicapped accessible.</p>	<p>This concept has not been explored due to other priorities and the local ATV club being focused on other trail management issues.</p>	<p>\$61,000 / Brookfield (under FERC license requirements)</p>
<p>Land Based Recreation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>Wyman Lot (south) and Carrabassett Valley lots:</u> Work with the Flagstaff Area ATV Club to develop a route connecting trails in Coplin Plantation to Kingfield via the Wyman lot south of Route 27, crossing the AT along Route 27, connecting to the CMP powerline on the east side of Route 27 (involving a bypass around the transformer station using an existing road and a small portion of the Wyman lot north and east of Route 27), and then connecting to the existing snowmobile trail heading south of the Preserve. 	<p>Done. The Carrabassett Valley ATV club has received grant funding for trail improvements in the vicinity of the CMP powerline corridor.</p>	<p>ATV club grant (amount unknown)</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. <u>Wyman Lot (south):</u> Construct an interpretive trail through the Old Growth Stand, as resources allow. 	<p>Secured funding for trail construction.</p>	<p>\$15,000 / BPL</p>

Mount Abraham		Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
Actions taken/Comments:		
Evaluate alternatives to the road across the southern arm of the ecological reserve presently used as part of the snowmobile and ATV trail system in the area. Relocate these trails to other roads if reasonable, and discontinue the road on the ecological reserve.	No activity this period. Reevaluate in 2014-15.	

Chain of Ponds		Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
Actions taken/Comments:		
Redesign Burnt Dam Campsites.	No activity this period.	\$2,000 / BPL
Provide an ADA compliant privy at the new boat launch facility on Natanis Pond; upgrade the privy at the Upper Farm site to be ADA compliant as resources allow.	Currently working with campground operator to provide accessible toilet at improved boat launch.	
Provide signage to identify hand carry boat access to the two middle ponds within the chain, Long Pond and Bag Pond.	No activity this period. Two hand-carry sites providing access to Long Pond and Bag Pond are located on the Bureau's Google Earth web mapping application: http://www.maine.gov/doc/parks/programs/boating/googlemaps.html . Signage has not been provided at these sites to date.	

Other Public Lots/Easement
<p>Smaller Lots: No recreation facility recommendations for the following smaller lots:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coplin Plantation West Lot (Deeryard Lot) • Coplin Plantation Center Lot • Freeman Township Lot • Highland Plantation West Lot • Highland Plantation Double Lot • Highland Plantation Southeast Lot • King and Bartlett Township Lot • Redington Township Lot • Pierce Pond Easement

Central Penobscot Region (May 2014)

Nahmakanta Unit	Actions taken/Comments:	Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
<u>Hiking Trails to Brook Trout Fisheries</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore backpacking/ fishing opportunities to certain destinations in the Turtle Ridge, Debsconeag Backcountry, and other areas of the unit with remote ponds. 	No action	
<u>Unauthorized Hiking Trails to Debsconeag Cliffs</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate means to improve the safety of the rope-aided sections of the Debsconeag Cliffs trail including short re-routes or, if it is not feasible to adequately improve safety, discontinue the use of the ropes and build stone steps at the steepest sections as a safer alternative for hikers. 	No action	
<u>Loop Trails for Hiking and Backpacking</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore, with the abutting neighbor to the north, working on a <i>Rainbow Loop Trail</i> that would travel north from Debsconeag Backcountry Trail via the Appalachian Trail to Rainbow Lake, then travel south on a new trail segment to the Debsconeag Backcountry Trail. This new trail segment would be an A.T. Connector trail; therefore, the Bureau would also coordinate with NPS, ATC and MATC on this. Continue to develop, within the Unit, the Great Circle Trail, ultimately connecting the existing loop trails at Turtle Ridge to the Debsconeag Backcountry trails. 	No action	
<u>Backpacking Campsites</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider development of 3 to 5 new backpacking campsites within the Unit. Work with abutting neighbors, explore a coordinated proposal for backcountry campsites along the Debsconeag Backcountry trail, the Great Circle trail, and trail systems outside of the Unit. Develop as resources allow and as demand is evidenced. 	No action	

<p><u>New and/or Improved Hike-to and Water Access Campsites</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-examine water-access and accessible hike-to campsite development recommendations in the 1995 Plan and develop a priorities list and schedule for development or improvements of campsites. • Consider campsite developments at the following locations: a hike-to campsite either at Sing Sing or Rabbit Ponds; a hike-to/water access campsite at Long Pond or Henderson Pond; a group campsite at the former, now demolished Wadleigh Pond Sporting Camps site; a hike-to/water access campsite at the east shore of Pollywog Pond which would replace an existing campsite at Pollywog Stream Outlet. (Some of these sites may potentially serve a dual purpose as backpacking campsites, addressed in the preceding recommendations.) 	<p>No action</p>	
<p><u>Trailhead Improvement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand the parking and turn-around area at the Wadleigh Pond Outlet Trailhead to serve the new ATV/snowmobile trail along the Black Pond Road, the hiking trail to the proposed group campsite at Wadleigh Pond (discussed below), and the proposed Wadleigh Mountain trail. • Enlarge the existing parking area at the Pollywog Pond trailhead east of the outlet of Pollywog Stream, to accommodate up to five vehicles for those using the water access campsites on Pollywog Pond or hiking the new section of the Great Circle Trail to Crescent Pond, a small and popular waterbody which is located in the A.T. Corridor, or Wadleigh Pond. 	<p>No action</p> <p>No action</p>	
<p><u>Wadleigh Stream Crossing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extend the existing bridge over Wadleigh Stream at the outlet to allow snowmobiles, ATVs and hikers to safely access the bridge during periods of high water, while preserving an adequate cross-sectional area for flood stage flows. <i>(This action will be unnecessary if a connection is made between Black Pond Road and Wadleigh Pond Road by upgrading the ATV/snowmobile trail to a management road, the exploration of which is recommended below, under the Transportation heading.)</i> 	<p>Contract in effect to extend the bridge over the outlet, with work scheduled to be completed this month, in conjunction with work to upgrade Black Pond Road.</p>	<p>\$8,000 including culvert work on associated road / BPL funds</p>

<u>Bypass Snowmobile Trail</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore opportunities that may be available for completing construction of the Penobscot Pond Road bypass snowmobile trail especially when logging operations equipment will be in the locale that could assist in cutting the remainder of the trail. 	No action	
<u>ATV Unloading/Loading and Parking Zone near Henderson Checkpoint</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore opportunities for amenities to accommodate ATVs that are trailered in and out of the Unit at the southeastern corner. 	No action	
<u>Boating Facilities</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand the parking areas at the existing hand-carry launch facility at Wadleigh Pond (North) to accommodate parking for up to three vehicles. 	No action	

Seboeis Unit	Actions taken/Comments:	Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
<u>Non-motorized trails</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and establish a hiking trail(s) to the shore of Turtle Pond. Consider using an existing foot path at the Turtle Pond Outlet to serve as access to Turtle Pond from Seboeis Lake. 	No action	
<u>Boating Facilities (hand-carry)</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve an existing facility, just acquired by the recent land transaction, on the east shore at the south end of Seboeis Lake. Access will be via a spur road off the south shared use road, following an old forest management road, and a small parking area (3-5 vehicles) will be developed. Pursue acquiring a right-of-way along the Railroad Bed Road along the western side of the unit; if acquired, examine developing facilities at Northwest Pond and the south end of Seboeis Lake. 	<p>Contract work starting September 2015 to rebuild the road access to the proposed hand carry boat launch. LUPC Permit application is pending for the launch and related parking area.</p> <p>No action</p>	

<p><u>Boating Facilities (trailer)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Redesign the Seboeis Inlet facility to increase vehicular parking availability and to reduce traffic congestion and conflict with use of campsites. • Consider language in renewed leases that describes designated areas for lessees to park their vehicles on a long-term basis. • Redesign or move the Endless Lake facility slightly to provide direct access into deeper water, increase vehicular parking opportunities, and minimize conflicts with the adjacent campsites. 	<p>No action</p> <p>No action</p> <p>No action</p>	
<p><u>Campsites (drive-to)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore options for ATV camping off the Railroad Bed Road in the event a ROW can be acquired extending existing public access rights. • Retrofit existing campsites in the Unit, where it is appropriate, to be more “handicap accessible.” Concentrate efforts at existing sites at The Pit on Seboeis Lake and any new sites. 	<p>No action</p> <p>No action</p>	
<p><u>Campsites (hike-to / water access)</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examine potential sites at Northwest Pond, including three sites at the southern tip of “The Tongue” that were considered by the Advisory Committee. Recommend keeping the east shore of Northwest Pond void of campsite development to minimize human activity in wading/breeding bird habitat. • Examine potential sites at the south end of Seboeis Lake. • Inventory existing informal campsites along the shore of Endless Lake and identify the need for campsite improvements and/or suitable sites for additional boat-in campsites. Add water access campsites along the shore of Endless Lake, if suitable sites exist. • Monitor any nesting loons that are found in the vicinity of potential new water-access campsites one year before site development, and monitor in the vicinity of any campsites that are developed to assess the extent of impacts of human and other disturbances to these birds. 	<p>No action</p> <p>No action</p> <p>No action</p> <p>No action</p>	

Millinocket Forest	Actions taken/Comments:	Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
<u>Motorized Recreation</u> Consider development of ATV trails on the lot, should road access or trail development on abutting lands provide such an opportunity.	No action	

Smaller Lots: No recreation facility recommendations for the following smaller lots:

- East Turner Mountain Lot
- Wassataquoik Lot
- Seboeis Plantation Lot
- T3 R9 NWP Lot
- Bradford/LaGrange Lot

Kennebec Highlands (October 2011)

Recommendations	Actions taken/Comments:	Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
<u>ATV Riding</u> Designate an ATV route in the western portion of the Highlands on management roads, that serves as a connector route from the Mount Vernon trail system to the trails north in New Sharon and Farmington. Partner with local ATV clubs to upgrade and maintain the trail system and to deter ATV use off the trail system. Work with local ATV clubs on management of the trail and educating users to keep them on authorized trails.	Completed Ongoing	
<u>Snowmobiling</u> Maintain network of snowmobile trails, in cooperation with clubs, except for sporadic trail around Kidder Pond, which has been designated Remote Recreation. This trail will be eliminated from the snowmobile network For snowmobile trails that are not part of the ATV trail and do not hold public easements, block in summer to maintain trail quality and prevent cars, trucks and ATVs from entering.	Ongoing	

<p><u>Hiking</u> Develop a plan to prioritize new hiking trail development, and to determine which other non-motorized uses will be accommodated on which trails. Utilize the annual forum as one venue for communication in developing this plan (see annual forum section below). Consult with BRCA and other user groups such as CeMeNEMBA to gain input. Collect information on demand for various trails, as needed.</p> <p>In prioritizing new trail development, consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritizing remote recreation areas for new hiking trail development. • When feasible, developing trails to accommodate the other non-motorized uses mentioned in this plan. • Improving the experience on current hiking trails as a priority before undertaking new trail construction by re-routing portions of trail off management roads.. • Development of a trail that minimizes barriers to visitors with mobility challenges as these currently do not exist on the Highlands (see accessible trails for the disabled section below). • The potential hiking trails identified during the working meeting on trails held during the management planning process. • Information on demand for new hiking trails that may be collected from visitors to the current hiking trails in concert with data collected on satisfaction with the current experience. 	<p>Reroute done</p> <p>In process (Dolley property)</p>	
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<p><u>Accessible Trails for the Disabled</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In cooperation with BRCA, explore the feasibility of providing a walking trail on the Dolley/Monataka property that minimizes barriers to visitors with mobility challenges while offering access to historic and scenic resources. If this area is found infeasible, consider other areas within the Highlands for a similar trail experience. • If a trail is established at the Dolley property, consider bringing the trail to the shoreline along Long Pond with the intent of a) providing trail access to the shoreline, and b) providing water-based access to the shore and via the trail, to the Round Top trailhead and the trail network at the Highlands. • Consider developing one or more trails that provide opportunities for trail experiences for visitors of all abilities; such trails should provide firm level footing and low grades to accommodate person with mobility challenges. As resources allow, consider adapting existing trails to accommodate a wider range of hikers—including senior citizens and young children. • Ensure that any trailhead facilities developed, such as privies, meet accessibility standards. 	<p>In discussion</p>	
<p><u>Horseback Riding</u></p> <p>Designate which roads are open as shared use and open to horseback riders. Provide signage indicating allowed uses—so that horseback riders know what other users to expect on trails.</p>		

<p><u>Mountain Biking</u> Post management roads open to ATVs and snowmobiles as also open to mountain bikes. Explore the feasibility of partnering with CeMeNEMBA in constructing single-track mountain bike trails. In determining the location and volume of trails, consider the character of remote recreation areas as expressed in ‘Balancing Character...’ section above. Consider timber management needs in trail location and avoid whenever possible locating trails in areas with wet soils or deer wintering areas.</p> <p>Whenever feasible, design trails to provide other opportunities for non-motorized uses such as hiking, cross-country skiing and snowshoeing.</p>	<p>Third season of construction by CeMeNEMBA</p>	<p>\$2,000 RTP funds (CeMeNEMBA providing labor)</p>
<p><u>Trailhead Parking Areas</u> If the Bureau finds that overflow parking is a frequent problem, visitor experience is not being diminished by current use level and could tolerate additional use, consider expanding existing parking areas on Watson Pond Rd.</p> <p>Consider an additional trailhead parking area on the western portion of the Highlands to provide access to the current and future trail system from the west and disperse use. Potential locations include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • off the Vienna Mountain Road near the Kennebec Highlands-owned blueberry field—where visitors could park to pick blueberries or to access a non-motorized trail system around Kidder Pond • off of the Kimball Pond Road if future acquisitions make this possible and a trail system is determined to be desirable from this direction • An alternate location considered during the annual forum. 	<p>Both parking areas expanded</p>	<p>\$10,000 / BPL funds</p>

<p><u>Fishing and boating</u> As resources allow, upgrade the Roxy Rand and McIntire Pond Roads to accommodate vehicular use and improve water quality. A small parking area is provided at McIntire Pond which allows close access to a hand carry boat site. This provides access to an exceptional fishing experience. However, consider spring gating when conditions are extremely muddy, re-opening the gate as early as road conditions allow.</p>	<p>Improvement undertaken on two sections of Roxy Rand Road; additional work needed.</p>	
<p><u>Hunting</u> As time and resources allow, the Bureau will work with partners to notify the public regarding hunting seasons and rules for hunting on the Highlands. This includes indicating rules on the upcoming Map and Guide, and at trailhead parking areas. This should include not only rules for hunters, but notification to non-hunters about seasons for hunting and taking precautions such as wearing blaze orange.</p>		
<p><u>Camping</u> Explore the feasibility of constructing one or more primitive campsites near ponds or other scenic locations in the Highlands. These should be walk-to only, and location should be considered in coordination with the current and future hiking trail network.</p>		

Seboomook Region (March 2007)

Seboomook/Canada Falls Parcel	Actions taken/Comments:	Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
<p>General:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Extend Penobscot River Corridor (PRC) to include water-based campsites on Canada Falls, the South Branch, the North Branch, and Seboomook Lake. Coordinate management of the PRC and the Seboomook Public Reserved Lands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed by Financial Order and agreements with Great Lakes Hydro America and Merriweather in 2008; Merriweather License updated in 2013. Ongoing between Northern Region Parks and Western Region Lands divisions. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and provide to public a combined PRC/Seboomook Unit brochure and information packet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A combined PRC/Seboomook map with campsites and boat access sites was prepared in 2008 and is available online: http://www.maine.gov/doc/parks/. An updated brochure showing new facilities is under review and expected to be available for the 2014 season. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install information kiosks at all trailheads and parking areas displaying maps showing the recreation areas defined by the allocations, and posting Bureau policies for recreational uses. Provide brochures at these locations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information kiosks or bulletin boards are provided at key points of access to the PRC and include Bureau rules for recreational use. Where suitable signboard space and weather protection exist or are developed, the updated brochure will be posted. Individual copies of the brochure and maps will be available online or by mail upon request. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore options for a Parks & Lands Ranger/Information station. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action taken this period. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a visual consideration analysis to determine Class I and Class II areas on the parcels. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expect to complete this in the next 2-5 years. 	\$2,500 / BPL funds
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the natural spring near the Seboomook Ledges campsite; if potable, manage to prevent contamination of the site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action taken this period. 	\$500 / BPL funds

<p><i>Remote Recreation:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain a “remote recreation” zone adjacent to Seboomook Lake, Canada Falls Lake, and the North Branch, the South Branch, and the West Branch, subject, in some areas, to wildlife management concerns (see Management Allocations – Wildlife Dominant with Remote Recreation Secondary). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accomplished by plan adoption. In areas that may be re-allocated Wildlife Dominant as a result of deer yard review, Remote Recreation will become the secondary allocation. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designate these “remote” areas for water access or hike-to camping, and non-motorized winter camping, skiing, and snowshoeing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accomplished by plan adoption. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with the local snowmobile clubs to locate groomed snowmobile trails away from designated remote areas, and to stop grooming the Canada Falls Road. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No actions taken this period. Preliminary discussions have begun. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilize the new whitewater boating take-out parking area near the South Branch bridge as a trailhead for nature trails, cross country ski or snowshoe trails along the South Branch, and provide signage and information at this site for remote winter recreation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action taken this period. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect the remote waters character on Seboomook Lake by pursuing a ban on personal watercraft and limits on boat motor size. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action taken this period. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect the remote waters character on Canada Falls Lake by pursuing a ban on personal watercraft and limits on boat motor size, if other major landowners are in agreement (Passamaquoddy Tribe and Cassidy Timberlands). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action taken this period. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocate any easements obtained from Great Lakes Hydro America LLC on the islands in Seboomook Lake as Wildlife Dominant with Remote Recreation as a secondary use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Easements were secured on Seboomook Lake islands in 2009. Wildlife Dominant with Remote Recreation as a secondary use was effectively accomplished by plan adoption. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate the condition and adequacy of the existing water access campsites on Canada Falls Lake; upgrade as needed to meet Bureau standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sites are inspected annually. No major action taken this period 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop additional water access campsites on the North Branch, West Branch and Seboomook Lake. Any new facilities must not be closer than 1,000 feet from any known loon nest, and must be approved by the USFWS if within 2,000 feet of a loon nest. Relocate campsites if conflicts arise with loon nest sites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action taken this period. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate suitability and need for additional water access campsites on Canada Falls, and Moosehead lakes, subject to loon protection restrictions. Construct new sites as resources allow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action taken this period. 	~\$2,500/site / BPL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate suitability and need for remote hike-to campsites within the Remote recreation allocation on Seboomook Lake, subject to loon protection restrictions. Implement as resources allow. Construct new sites as resources allow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action taken this period. 	~\$2,500/site / BPL
<p>Water Access:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with Brookfield Power Co to maintain boat access facilities appropriate for a remote waters experience on Seboomook and Canada Falls Lakes, and the West Branch. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GLHA maintains the boat access facilities: 3 trailerable boat ramps (one on Canada Falls Lake and 2 on Seboomook Lake); DPPL manages the canoe portages around both Canada Falls and Seboomook dams; and the Roll Dam put-in/ boat launch. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-establish the historic Carry Brook canoe portage, including a campsite, if a suitable site can be located. Consult with Northern Forest Canoe Trail and local snowmobile club, which has a trail through this area, in developing this portage and campsite. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action this period. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate possible locations for a motorized boat launch facility on the western shore of Moosehead Lake via Carry Brook or through a public-private partnership at Seboomook Campground; implement as resources allow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009, BPL acquired the 147-acre Carry Brook parcel (Seboomook Campground) in Northwest Cove, which includes a gravel trailerable boat launch east of the campground, using funds from LMF and Florida Power and Light available through a FERC license requirement for the Moosehead Project. 	Hardened access = \$500 / BPL funds
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore creating new carry-in boat access to the North Branch below the ledges at the bridge crossing near Leadbetter Falls. Pursue agreements with Wagner/Merriweather to create portage trail around the ledges in the North Branch at the bridge site. Implement as resources allow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action taken this period. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate with GLHA in developing appropriate put-in and take-out facilities for whitewater boaters on the South Branch and West Branch, including: signage; an alternate put-in with parking downstream from the Canada Falls dam put-in site; and a take-out with parking in the vicinity of the South Branch bridge near the Forest Ranger station. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GLHA provided a grant to BPL to establish the new South Branch put-in and take-out as described, as well as improvements at Logan Brook on the West Branch below Seboomook dam. 	
<p><i>Drive-to Campsites:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate condition and adequacy of existing campsite facilities; upgrade as needed to meet Bureau standards. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drive-to sites on Seboomook Lake, the West Branch, the South Branch, and Canada Falls Lake were evaluated and upgraded as needed when BPL designated them as part of the Penobscot River Corridor. In 2009 BPL had an MCC intern living on the site and helping to upgrade and manage them under the supervision of PRC Parks staff. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with GLHA to upgrade and reconfigure campsite at Seboomook dam to accommodate more campsites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This site was improved along with improvements to the carry trail. Site limitations did not allow expansion of the site. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate suitability and need for additional drive-to campsites in general vicinity of existing drive-to campsites. Construct new sites as resources allow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action taken this period. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconfigure group campsite at Roll Dam to provide a day use/lunch spot for whitewater boaters that will not conflict with the campsite use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relocated and improved campsites to minimize conflicts between boaters and campers in 2008 and 2009. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate need for and feasibility of one or more designated group camping areas. Construct as resources allow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action taken this period. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate whether the existing campsite in the Nulhedus gravel pit should be upgraded or relocated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action taken this period. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursue cooperative agreement with GLHA regarding the maintenance and management of existing drive-to campsites located on the Seboomook dam parcel; and designation of these sites as part of the PRC. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A renewable lease agreement with GLHA (2008) is in place for BPL to manage drive-to campsites at Seboomook and Canada Falls dams. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursue a cooperative agreement with Merriweather LLC regarding the maintenance of the existing drive-to campsites on Canada Falls Lake and the South Branch. Acquire these sites if possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A license agreement with Merriweather (2009) was put in place for BPL to manage drive-to campsites at Canada Falls dam; this has been renewed in 2013 and made automatically renewable. 	

<p>Recreational Trails:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate feasibility and cost of a nature trail along the West Branch, and pursue as resources allow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A preliminary trail location was scoped out in 2008; no further action has been taken to construct it. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work with GLHA through its FERC license to ensure that the canoe portage/angler access trail on the north side of the West Branch is in keeping with the remote character of the Unit and meets the needs of the recreating public. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GLHA and BPL collaborated in the design and installation of upgrades to the West Branch portage trail in 2007 and the portage trail below Canada Falls dam in 2008. GLHA provided funds to BPL to oversee and carry out the work using the Maine Conservation Corps. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate feasibility and cost of developing a trail along the South Branch to serve as a hiking/nature trail, and to allow paddlers on the South Branch to easily circumvent difficult sections of the river. Pursue as resources allow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action taken this period 	Cost unknown / PRC funding (Parks)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate possible sites for trailheads and parking areas needed to serve any nature trails developed along the West Branch and South Branch. Pursue as resources allow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action taken this period 	\$15,000 / BPL funds
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore an ATV trail route (in common with the snowmobile trail, if possible) and consider establishing one or more dedicated camping areas for ATV users outside of designated Remote Recreation areas, when a regional ATV trail system extends to the Seboomook Unit, to provide a multi-day extended ATV touring opportunity. Develop as resources allow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An ATV trail was built in 2009 that connects Pittston Farm with adjacent trails to the Jackman/Rockwood area, making Pittston Farm available as a service hub for fuel, lodging and food. There is as yet no regional connection to trails in the Kokadjo area. 	\$142,000 / ORV Program (\$126K) and RTP (\$16K) funds
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In coordination with the Off-Road Vehicle Program and snowmobile clubs, and as resources allow, discontinue use of the Seboomook and Roll Dam Roads as the primary snowmobile trail; evaluate the suitability of the off-road (now alternate) snowmobile trail that parallels the existing trail to serve as the permanent snowmobile trail; improve or relocate as needed to address safety or environmental issues, and conflicts with designated Remote Recreation areas. Designate the Seboomook and Roll Dam Roads as back-up snowmobile trails for low snowfall seasons, provided this does not conflict with Bureau timber management activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No action taken during this period. An off-road replacement will be explored and implemented over the next 2 years as BPL prepares to enter the Unit for timber harvest. [1 year notice given to Pittston Farm in 2015] 	\$30,000 / BPL and ORV program funds

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate need or desirability for improvements to the snowmobile trail to better serve snowmobilers. Pursue in coordination with Off-Road Vehicle Program and snowmobile clubs, as resources allow. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> See above. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaborate with Pittston Farm to develop and maintain trails suitable for horseback riding that may also be used for other purposes such as back-country skiing and snowshoeing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A 2-3 mile route over existing woods roads was developed near Pittston Farm for horseback riding. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In consultation with the Management Plan Advisory Committee, within two years of adoption of this Plan, <ol style="list-style-type: none"> identify which management or woods roads should be made available as multi-use trails (including, if appropriate, those suitable for motorized vehicular or mechanized uses such as bicycles), and which should be designated for pedestrian uses, with the overall goal of establishing a core of roads available for public vehicular access with significant areas set aside for back woods pedestrian uses (as secondary uses subject to timber operations) including hiking, snowshoeing, back-country skiing, hunting, trapping, wildlife viewing, etc.; consider options for a potential ATV trail that would connect to a regional ATV touring trail. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expect to accomplish this in the next 2-5 years as part of timber harvest planning. Options were considered and an ATV route to Pittston Farm established in 2009. There is as yet no regional connection to trails in the Kokadjo area. 	

Baker Lake	Actions taken/Comments:	Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investigate the possibility of a group campsite that could be water access or remote walk-in access from an established road and trailhead, subject to loon protection restrictions. Stabilize erosion issues at the existing camping area on the west shore near the outlet; relocate this campsite if needed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Site was inspected, but no actions taken this period. Completed. [Northern Region] 	

Big Spencer Mountain	Actions taken/Comments:	Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manage as an Ecological Reserve and for remote recreation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ongoing. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within two years of Plan adoption, discontinue the existing snowmobile trail. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trail has been discontinued. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pursue an aggressive effort to establish an alternate high vista destination snowmobile trail in the same general vicinity as Big Spencer Mountain as a replacement to the existing primitive snowmobile trail that follows the old jeep trail to the abandoned warden’s cabin. This replacement trail is a high priority for the Bureau; the goal is have an alternate trail in place within two years, or soon as practicable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An alternate destination with scenic views and a camping shelter was established on Farrar Mountain on the Nahmakanta Public Reserved Lands Unit, northeast of Kokadjo. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stabilize the existing erosion and drainage problems on the jeep trail to the warden’s cabin. Rehabilitate and improve the trail for hiking and other pedestrian uses, if suitable; otherwise discontinue use of the trail and design an alternate hiking trail to the cabin site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The trail to the Warden’s cabin site has been stabilized. Subsequent to the Plan’s completion, a fire and additional development of communication facilities on the top of the mountain necessitated relocation of the upper reaches of the hiking trail. Relocation has been partially completed. 	\$40,000 to finish relocation of hiking trail / BPL funds
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Within two years of Plan adoption, remove the warden’s cabin and associated structures; maintain the area as a scenic vista serving the hiking trail. Provide the Forest Society of Maine the option to relocate the cabin to a site off the ecological reserve, within that two year period. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Warden’s cabin has been removed. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a parking area off the Spencer Mountain Road to serve the trailhead for the hiking trail. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completed. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop an interpretive panel commemorating the long service of the fire warden’s post on Big Spencer, and place it at the trailhead or at the scenic vista to be retained at the cabin site. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action taken this period. 	\$2,000 / BPL and RTP funds
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discontinue the existing woods management roads on the northwestern and southeastern sides of the parcel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No action taken this period. 	\$5,000 / BPL funds

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evaluate whether the existing section of the local snowmobile trail that crosses the southeastern area of the parcel can be reasonably relocated outside of the reserve. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The trail was relocated outside of the reserve. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pursue the removal of unauthorized structures on the southern edge of the parcel. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed. 	

Western Mountains Region (January 2011)

Grafton Notch State Park and Mahoosuc Unit	Actions taken/ Comments:	Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
<p><u>Sensitive resources:</u> Work toward achieving an exemplary standard of balancing recreation and environmental protection in an environment that is both highly valued recreationally and highly sensitive ecologically. <i>Explore:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading trails or sections of trails by hardening and/or adding additional trail structures to reduce/prevent erosion. Relocating or eliminating sections of trail if necessary. In alpine areas, using specialized alpine trail building techniques, encouraging hikers to stay on trails by better defining trails (while considering the remote, backcountry experience). Improving and maintaining existing trails should be a higher priority than new trail construction (excluding potential trail segment relocations). However, new trail construction will be considered if high visitor use is causing unacceptable impacts in a particular area and it is determined that a new trail is needed to disperse use. Increasing hiker awareness of ecologically sensitive areas through increased information and education, delivered through various media, signage and possibly a ridge-runner. Discouraging use of informal trails that are shown to be causing environmental problems. 	<p>Wright trail upgraded</p>	<p>MCC accomplished work</p>

<p><u>Hiker Information</u>: Increase and improve information and service for hikers and backpackers at Grafton Notch State Park and the Mahoosuc Unit. <i>Explore</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designating a summer staff person, ridgerunner or intern to rove the trails and spend time in the Park AT parking lot, giving information to hikers on trail conditions, campsites, etc. • Expanding the written information available at the Park AT parking lot including further enhancements to the kiosk, and including a method for hikers to provide information for each other. 	<p>Brochure completed</p>	
<p><u>User and trail survey</u>: Work with partner organizations to monitor visitor use, experience and trail conditions. Explore options with partners to expand recreation opportunities if needed in order to avoid levels of use that diminish the quality of the recreation experience or jeopardize the fragile alpine communities.</p>		
<p><u>Winter Use Needs</u>: Gather more information about winter recreation use in the Park. Working with local recreation groups and local officials, develop a communication protocol with the DOT and annually determine appropriate parking areas to be plowed to support winter recreation. Determine if other trail facilities or services are needed to support winter use. Address as resources allow, with partner groups.</p>		
<p><u>Nordic Skiing</u>: Partner with local groups interested in developing the Bull Branch valley for Nordic skiing. Coordinate with groups to designate routes and allow them to groom trails, potentially through a Special Use Permit. After December 1 or the first significant snowfall, whichever is later, manage the Bull Branch Road for non-motorized uses (except Bureau management and grooming for Nordic skiing). This is an opportunity to model how Nordic skiing can work with timber management on Bureau lands.</p>		

<p><u>Regional Nordic trails:</u> Currently, there is no specific proposal for locating a groomed Nordic ski trail system other than the general location of the Bull Branch valley. The management road network within timber management areas has been mentioned as suitable in the short-term for this use.</p> <p>The resource allocations identified in this plan in the Bull Branch Valley are a blend of ecological reserve, wildlife, backcountry non-mechanized, and timber management. As stated in the recommendation above, the Bureau will be working with local Nordic ski interests to designate routes and allow for trail grooming. The Bureau and Nordic ski groups will have to consider many factors in locating trail—such as up-coming timber operations and terrain. Under the resource allocation system, grooming for Nordic skiing would be easily allowed in the timber dominant allocation, and in the wildlife allocation on existing management roads. If it is determined that there is a desirable route that extends into the Ecological Reserve or Backcountry Non-mechanized allocations, the Bureau will need to consider whether this is consistent with current policy and statutory guidance.</p>	<p>Some work has been done with local groups on Nordic ski trail options and a potential route was explored; interest seems to have fallen off.</p>	
<p><u>Western side trails:</u> Work with the adjacent landowners to resolve any issues with public use. If the Speck Pond and/or Notch Trail are closed to access by the private landowner, the Bureau will, in consultation with partners, assess whether additional hiking opportunities are needed within the Park or Unit, and may work with partners to address that need.</p>		

Bald Mountain Unit	Actions taken/ Comments:	Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
<p>Upgrade the Bald Mountain Trail to accommodate a wider range of users (though not to a level that is fully ADA accessible). This more accommodating trail type is not typical on Public Reserved Lands, where hiking trails are typically primitive in nature. It is appropriate here to increase the trail's level of accommodation due to the trail's heavy use, short length, and its easily accessible location in an organized town with a thriving recreational tourism industry.</p> <p>Partner with volunteers from the Trails of the Rangeley Area Coalition (TRAC) to perform basic upkeep of both the trail from the Bald Mountain Road parking area, and the longer trail from the Route 4 parking area.</p> <p>Place signs at the Bald Mountain Road parking area directing people to the Route 4 parking area and trail when the former lot is full.</p>	<p>Upgraded trail</p> <p>Ongoing</p> <p>Done</p>	<p>\$25,000 / RTP and BPL funds</p> <p>See above</p>
Four Ponds Unit	Actions taken/ Comments:	Cost estimate/ Funding Sources
<p><u>Snowmobile AT crossing:</u> Work with the snowmobile club, RLHT, and other willing landowners to relocate this trail so that it will be consistent with NPS Appalachian Trail policy. Authorize a new snowmobile trail on the Rangeley Plantation and Township E portions of the Unit, if deemed suitable by the ORV program and other parties, if necessary to comply with NPS Appalachian Trail policy. Maintain the original club trail as the preferred alternative if the NPS changes their policy to allow the snowmobile/ AT crossing.</p>	<p>Ongoing discussion</p>	

<p><u>Maine Huts and Trails interest in a winter trail in the Unit:</u> Work with Maine Huts and Trails, and Appalachian Trail partners (MATC and ATC) to explore the feasibility of a winter trail in the Four Ponds Unit. If a trail location is identified, convene the Advisory Committee to review and give comment on the proposal. Consider holding a public meeting for input, particularly if a motorized crossing (for grooming machines) of the AT is proposed.</p>	<p>Not a current Maine Huts and Trails priority</p>	
<p><u>Boat Access on Beaver Mountain Lake:</u> Retain the option to locate a boat access facility on Beaver Mountain Lake in the Four Ponds Unit if legal access can be assured and a suitable site is located. Through the Bureau’s Boating Facilities Division, cooperate with IF&W and other relevant parties to determine the timing, location, and design of the boat access facility.</p>	<p>Work has been done scouting a possible launch site; no decision made</p>	
<p>Richardson Unit</p>	<p>Actions taken/ Comments:</p>	<p>Cost estimate/ Funding Sources</p>
<p><u>Improve Information for Camping Reservations.</u> Improve information and reduce confusion about camping reservations on Bureau Lands. Specific recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish a new “Map and Guide” for the Richardson Lakes and Mooselookmeguntic Lake in collaboration with other conservation and recreation providers on these lakes; identify which sites belong to which landowner, including the phone numbers for making reservations. • Improve the Bureau website to provide clear information on camping at Bureau lands. Include links to other organizations’ websites as appropriate. • Consider additional signage at campsites, in keeping with the remote and scenic character of the lakes. 	<p>Will be re-evaluated during 2016 5-year review based on current recreation use and other “map and guide” priorities.</p> <p>Done</p>	

<p><u>Equal access to camping sites.</u> Work with South Arm campground to phase out the ‘right of first refusal’ system for reservations at the Richardson Unit. Establish a policy that no new rights will be established and old rights will be phased out.</p>	<p>Done</p>	
<p><u>Parking for Metallak Brook Trail:</u> Explore the potential for expanding this parking area to meet demand for hand carry boat launching.</p>	<p>Done</p>	

Small Lots: No recreation facility recommendations for the following smaller lots:

- Davis Lot
- Stetsontown Lot
- Dallas Plantation Lots
- Smalls Falls Lot
- Rangeley Plantation Lot
- Lincoln Plantation Lots
- Magalloway Plantation Lot

14. **Organizational chart for public lands (number of foresters working on public lands, etc.);**
- **Summary of BPL positions that are currently open, along with the plan to fill any openings (including Director of BPL);**
 - **How are the state foresters helping with the management of the public lands?;**
 - **Is the BPL planning to hire additional foresters? If yes, where would they be assigned? If no, why not and what alternatives do you propose?;**

More to add

Date: September 14, 2015

To: Doug Denico

From: Vern Labbe, Chuck Simpson, Peter Smith

Re: Harvesting 160,000 cords/year with existing BPL Lands staff

Doug: In response to your request for input from the Regional Managers on the Lands Division's ability to harvest 160,000 cords per year with existing staff; the three of us discussed the matter and would make the following observations:

- Two years ago, Lands harvested 167,000 cords of wood from Public Lands. There were four factors that contributed to this harvest volume. First, we had prescriptions completed on enough acres to cover the harvest. Second, the weather conditions were optimal to harvest essentially all year without significant shutdowns. Third, the markets were very strong with high demand and prices for forest products. And fourth, we had enough contractors available to do the work. One result of this level of harvest was to reduce our prescriptions on hand. Normally, prescriptions are done during the fall and spring when harvesting is restricted due to wet weather.
- This spring, two technicians from each region were promoted to Forester 1's. The individuals are all licensed foresters, and can write prescriptions; unlike when they were Forest Technicians. They are just now coming on line with their first prescriptions which will ease the shortfall, particularly in the Western Region which has been short-staffed for some time.
- Between the three regions, four forester positions have been filled in the past year, and two are in the process of being filled, not counting the previously promoted technicians. This is due to staff moving to other jobs. The time and effort filling these positions is significant, and the learning curve is challenging. However, once these new foresters are fully integrated into Lands, there will be an increase of foresters of 50% compared with just two years ago. The number of Technicians will reduce due to the aforementioned promotions.
- A couple of years ago, three Forester 1 positions (one in each region) were assigned additional duties on various special projects and responsibilities. Among those additional duties were included coordination of CLS contracts, technology transfers and training of Lands staff, selling wood from CLS jobs and oversight of road work and other capital projects to name a few. These positions were just reclassified into Forester 2 positions, but only two of the three original positions are currently filled. The one in the Western Region was vacated when the staff person took a job in industry. It was most recently swept from the FY2016 budget.
- The Public Lands Compartment Exam and Prescription manuals were last revised in 1993. As the land base develops and is managed, second and third prescriptions are being prepared on compartments. Efforts to revise this process are moving forward to streamline the process and effectively meet our needs.
- Recreational interest and use seems to be increasing on Public Lands. This is particularly true in the Western Region where the Plum Creek Development Plan implementation will place additional responsibilities on both professional and seasonal staff. Professional staff will be involved in some layout work and coordination of grants and recreational projects, but their

time should not be spent on basic facility maintenance and clean-up. That should remain the job of the seasonal recreation rangers.

From these observations, we would make the following recommendations:

- With full staffing, we believe the Lands Division can harvest an average level of 160,000 cords annually assuming markets, weather and contractor availability can accommodate us. In fact, we have already harvested in excess of that total.
- We believe filling the former Forester 2 position in the Western Region should be a priority. The Forester 2 positions are very important to the success of the Land Division efforts. They provide a variety of duties that promote efficiencies via advanced technologies, and coordination of special projects. With more money available for capital projects, the Forester 2's can relieve the Regional managers of some of the administration of those projects and help with annual and long-term planning.
- The addition of six Forester 1 positions will greatly enhance our capability to write prescriptions and oversee management. It should be noted that we have given up six technician positions for the expanded capabilities of Forester 1's. There may be possibilities to extend seasonal ranger positions that have knowledge and abilities in forestry for the winter months when harvesting operations are at their peak.
- Newly hired foresters will come up to speed in the coming months which will add to our professional resource base for prescription writing and management supervision and planning. Temporary help has been offered from the Maine Forest Service to catch up on prescriptions where needed. This should provide short-term relief, but once that is done, we feel that professional staff should be housed within the Lands Division. Maine Forest Service personnel have a full plate of duties and responsibilities of their own, and at some point will need to return to those duties.
- An effort is needed to revise the Integrated Resource Policy manual. There are several areas that are somewhat ambiguous. In addition, the Compartment Exam and Prescription manuals and processes need to be updated. This will be very time consuming, and may need to be tackled in sections.
- We need to continue to push efficiencies in our activities through technology and innovation. Much of the innovation can come from within, but time will be required.
- Additional seasonal recreational staff may be needed to attend to the increased usage of present and planned facilities, especially in the West Region. New positions may be needed to allow the recreational use to expand while preserving Forestry staff time to be spent on professional forestry needs



Vern Labbe

Northern Region Manager

Maine Licensed Forester #95



Chuck Simpson

Eastern Region Manager

Maine Licensed Forester #446



Peter Smith

Western Region

Maine Licensed Forester #1015

Maine Public Lands Professional Forestry Staff- September 2015

Eastern Region	Position	Comment
Chuck Simpson	Regional Manager	
Doug Reed	Forester 2	
Jay Hall	Forester 1	
Eric Nosel	Forester 1	
Tyler McIntosh	Forester 1	
John Pinette	Forester 1	
Justin Lyons	Forester 1	
Adam Blanchard	Forest Technician	
Northern Region		
Vern Labbe	Regional Manager	
Jacob Guimond	Forester 2	
Marc Deschene	Forester 1	
Don Kidder	Forester 1	
David Pierce	Forester 1	
Chet Condon	Forester 1	
Open	Forester 1	In process of being filled
Ed Dube	Forest Technician	
Western Region		
Peter Smith	Regional Manager	
Swept	Forester 2	Recommend reinstatement
Marc Albert	Forester 1	
Mandy Farrar	Forester 1	
Open	Forester 1	In process of being filled
Eben Webb	Forester 1	
Jeff Bartley	Forester 1	
Matt Foust	Forest Technician	
Frank Henry	Forest Technician	