Land for Maine’s Future Program

Protecting Maine’s natural heritage and future economic health

The 2007 Biennial Report

to the

Joint Standing Committee on Agriculture, Conservation & Forestry

Augusta
February 2007
Agenda

- Board Chair’s remarks
- Program overview
- Program status
- Case Studies
- “The Tour”

Need more? Visit www.maine.gov/spo/lmf
To secure the future social and economic well-being of the citizens of this State by maintaining the quality and availability of productive lands and natural areas... 

(recreation, working farms and forests, hunting, fishing, conservation, wildlife habitat, vital ecological functions and scenic beauty)
Types of LMF Projects

- Conservation and recreation
  - Emphasizing public access for outdoor recreation
- Water access
  - Small parcels for boat ramps, hand-carry launch sites and fishing access
- Farmland protection
  - Purchase of development rights and fee interests in productive farmland
- Working Waterfront
  - New pilot program to protect commercial marine fishing access
History

- Created in 1987 with $35 million bond issue
- In 1997, new priorities set by a commission of Maine citizens
- $50 million bond issue in 1999 rejuvenated the program and amended its charge to allow local ownership
- $12 million bond in 2005 created a new Working Waterfront Protection Pilot Program
Structure

- 11 member board (5 agencies & 6 public)
- All confirmed by Legislature
- Committees:
  - Appraisal
  - Scoring
  - Nomination
  - Easement (large-scale forest)
General Principles

- Hunting, fishing, trapping and public access are sought on all conservation projects.
- ‘Willing seller only’ -- Board policy.
- >1/3 Match required to leverage LMF funds.
- 2/3 Legislative approval is required to sell parcel or change its use from a purpose stated in the LMF statute.
- The State holds lands of statewide significance; towns and land trusts may hold properties of local and regional significance.
Public notice & input

- Notice sent to host municipalities & legislators when applications received and when project finalists designated
- Notice sent to legislators and municipal officials prior to final board votes
- Public notice and hearing prior to final board vote on any project
- All Board meetings publicized and open
- Agenda, Minutes & news on website
- Call for new proposals is open to all
Public access

- Since 1987, need for “availability” of land for recreation recognized in LMF’s legislative mission
- 1997 LAPAC study and 2004 program evaluation reconfirmed public access as a central purpose of LMF
- Public access continues as a **statewide** issue
- Virtually all LMF mainland acquisitions are accessible by vehicle
FINDINGS:

- Continues to be an urgent need for a state-funded land conservation effort
- There is broad public support
- LMF should continue for the foreseeable future
- New funding is needed

Conducted by the Margaret Chase Smith Center (UM) and the New England Environmental Finance Center (USM)
LMF Status

- Since 1987, over 189 projects completed involving over 300 individual transactions statewide
- 43 transactions on 30 projects in the last two years
- Since 1987, 445,000 acres conserved (roughly 2/3 easement and 1/3 fee)
- 42 projects underway
- Virtually all LMF funds have now been committed – no new farm or conservation projects can be started
Dollars & acres aren’t the full picture...

- Over 973 miles of shoreline conserved
- Many miles of recreational trails protected (including 158 miles of vital snowmobile routes)
- 5 State & regional parks expanded
- 30 water access sites approved
- 15 working farms conserved
LMF Conservation as % of Region

2005-2006

easement = red    fee = blue

% of area

No

North  Western Mtns  Highlands  Downeast  Midcoast  Central/Lakes  South  STATE

0.01%fee  0.01%fee  3.98%  0.02%  0.83%  0.04%fee  0.04%ease  0.16%  0.09%  0.96%  0.13%
Total LMF conservation by region

2005-2006

Highlands, 87.48%
Downeast, 10.57%
Midcoast, 0.20%
South, 1.33%
North, 0.20%
Central/Lakes, 0.16%
Western Mtn, 0.06%

Note: a single 195,000 acre easement project in Penobscot and Piscataquis Counties dominates the results for this reporting period.
LMF Fee lands by region
2005-2006

South, 4.02%
North, 1.70%
Central/Lakes, 0.01%
Midcoast, 1.65%
Highlands, 3.80%
Western Mtn, 0.52%

Downeast, 88.30%

Note: A single 27,000 acre project in Washington County dominates these results
LMF Easements by region
2005-2006

Highlands, 98.84%
South, 0.97%
Downeast, 0.02%
Central/Lakes, 0.18%

Note: a single 195,000 acre easement project in Penobscot and Piscataquis Counties dominates the results for this reporting period.
LMF $ by region
2005-2006

- South: 28%
- Highlands: 20%
- Downeast: 28%
- Midcoast: 7%
- Central/Lakes: 4%
- Western Mtn: 7%
- North: 6%
Pending LMF Project Funds
by region

- North 0.0%
- Western Mtn 17.4%
- Highlands 15.7%
- Downeast 21.1%
- Midcoast 12.9%
- South 23.4%
- Central/Lakes 9.6%
Conservation land by Ownership

*as % of state*

- Federal: 1%
- State: 6%
- Town: 1%
- Land Trusts: 8%
- Non-conservation: 84%
Maine by Conservation Category

as % of state

- Conservation Land: 8%
- Conservation Easement: 8%
- Non-conservation land: 84%
Small Business Case Study – Aroostook Rails to Trails

- LMF Supported acquisition of 71+ miles of trail – major snowmobile routes
- County trail system has national prominence with major economic benefit
- Griffin’s One Stop in Washburn does ⅓ - ½ of winter gas sales to sledders
- Real estate values are up
- A B&B has been developed for visitors
Leavitt Plantation – a case study of local initiative

- Parsonsfield citizens see looming breakup threat of large ownership that is their economic foundation - more than a third of residents derive income from the forest.

- Town votes to contribute $50,000 directly and raises a total of $575,000 locally.

- Partnership between Town of Parsonsfield, Department of Conservation, LMF, The Nature Conservancy, GMO (landowner) and many others

- **Result:** The 8600 acre Leavitt Plantation Forest is conserved for forestry, recreation and wildlife habitat... the land has been resold but the Town is assured that future access to this parcel is protected!
Partnerships

- In 1999, the Legislature authorized direct grants to towns and land trusts. These grants are governed by contractual “project agreements”
- Experience with grant recipients continues to be very positive.
-Annual reporting has been smooth.
-20 new contracts signed with towns and land trusts in ’05-06. 55 Contracts in total.
Project Map by Region

LMF funded projects are across the state of Maine. Mouse over the map below to see how many LMF projects are in a particular region. Click on a region to view a list and summary of all the projects in that region.

Regional Information
Region:
Southern Maine
Counties:
York, Cumberland
Number of projects: 26
Jordan Farm

Guidelines for Use of LMF Properties

Project Description

The William Jordan family has been operating their farm in Cape Elizabeth for more than half a century, with much of their extended family still involved in agricultural operations. The Jordans sell vegetables wholesale and through a farm stand, and run a popular pick-your-own strawberry operation. The farm’s success is due to the family’s hard work, the land’s productive soils, and the fact that Cape Elizabeth has the longest growing season in Maine (due to the coast’s moderating influence). Area residents cherish this local landmark where they come to buy fresh produce and enjoy scenic vistas out over the farmfields to Spurwink Marsh and the historic Spurwink Church. Each fall, busloads of local schoolchildren arrive to pick pumpkins, feed the chickens and sample the farm’s wares. Jordan Farm also supplies two local food pantries and provides low-income seniors with fresh produce through the State’s Farm-Share Program. The Jordan family wanted to maintain this farming tradition, but as area land values soared, the pressures to sell for development increased. Three nearby farms all sold and were built out, the most recent one into a 97-lot subdivision. The Jordans chose another path, offering to sell development rights on key portions of their farm (a strategy that lowers the property value, making it more affordable to keep land in productive use). With support from the family and the Cape Elizabeth Land Trust and funding from the Land for Maine’s Future Program, and the USDA Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program, the Cape Elizabeth Land Trust acquired an easement on Jordan Farm that prevents future subdivision or development and promotes its continued farming. Jordan Farm abuts Spurwink Marsh (part of the Rachel Carson National Wildlife Refuge), providing important wildlife habitat as well as local produce. Hay is cut late in the season to protect threatened birds such as bobolinks and eastern meadowlarks that nest in the fields. Please note: On private farms protected with Land for Maine’s Future Program support, public access is by landowner permission only. Please see the icons to determine allowed uses and follow any guidance posted on the property. For more information on how to obtain landowner permission, contact Stephanie Gilbert at the Maine Department of Agriculture.
How have Maine citizens benefited?

- Improved Public Access to outdoor recreation opportunities
- Tourism enhanced with conserved lands
- Rural enterprises supported by stabilizing land base (tourism, agriculture & forestry)
- Natural heritage protected for future generations