

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF MARINE RESOURCES

ALLISON MELVIN & JESSE KLEIN

Standard Aquaculture Lease Application
Suspended Culture of Shellfish
Greenlaw Cove, Deer Isle

GRC CI

Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Decision

Allison Melvin and Jesse Klein applied to the Department of Marine Resources (DMR) for a twenty-year standard aquaculture lease on 4.67¹ acres located in Greenlaw Cove, Deer Isle, Hancock County. The proposal is for the suspended culture of American/eastern oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*).

1. Proceedings

DMR held a pre-application meeting on this proposal on December 1, 2022, and a scoping session was held on August 4, 2023. On November 17, 2023, DMR accepted the final application as complete. Notice of the completed application was provided to state agencies, the Town of Deer Isle, riparian landowners within 1,000 feet of the proposed site, and subscribers to DMR's aquaculture email listserv. DMR sent a Harbormaster Questionnaire to the Town of Deer Isle, requesting information about designated or traditional storm anchorages, navigation, riparian ingress and egress, fishing or other uses of the area, among other considerations and received a response from the Harbormaster on November 28, 2023. Notice of the hearing was published in *The Ellsworth American* on April 9, 2026, and provided to state agencies, the Town of Deer Isle, riparian landowners within 1,000 feet of the proposed site, and subscribers to DMR's aquaculture email listserv. The public notice for the hearing stated that the proceeding would be conducted in-person and remotely and directed interested persons to register to provide testimony or ask questions during the proceeding. The registration deadline was April 26, 2026. The deadline for requesting intervenor status was April 26, 2026. No applications for intervenor status were received by DMR. Two individuals registered to participate in the hearing. DMR held a public hearing on this application on May 11, 2026.

Table 1. Individuals who provided sworn testimony at the hearing.

Name	Affiliation
Allison Melvin Jesse Klein	Applicants
Andrew Wood	Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife
Jim Fisher	Deer Isle Town Manager

¹ Applicant originally requested 4.74 acres. DMR calculations indicate the area is 4.67 acres.

Additional DMR staff and members of the public attended the hearing but did not offer testimony. The hearing was recorded by DMR. The Hearing Officer was Maria Eggett. The record was closed on May 11, 2026.

The evidentiary record before DMR regarding this lease application includes the application, DMR's site report dated October 22, 2025, the record of testimony at the hearing, a Power Point presentation filed by the applicants, and the case file. The evidence from all sources is summarized below.

A. List of Exhibits

1. Case file (CF)
2. Application (App)
3. DMR site report, issued on October 22, 2025 (SR)
4. Power Point presentation filed by the applicants (Exhibit 1)

The case file, application and site report are referred to in the decision with their designated abbreviations. Additional exhibits are referred to in the decision as indicated in the list above.

2. Description of the Project

A. Site History

There are four limited-purpose aquaculture (LPA) licenses located within the proposal boundaries (SR 7). JKLE322, JKLE422, JKLE522, and JKLE622 are operated by one of the applicants (Jesse Klein) and would be relinquished if the proposal is granted (App 19).

B. Proposed Operations

The applicants propose to culture American/Eastern oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*) using suspended culture techniques (App 1, 3). The applicants propose to use 1,156 four-bag oyster cages (46-inch by 42-inch by 9-inch), 5,440 mesh bags (33-inch by 17.25-inch by 3-inch), sixty-eight 200-foot longlines, moorings, lines, chains, and buoys (App 7).

The applicants anticipate seeding oysters from June to July for approximately one day (Melvin testimony). The applicants plan to tend the site 3-6 days per week from April 1 to December 31, and only if gear issues are detected the remainder of the year (Melvin/Klein testimony). Harvesting would occur from April to December and would consist of emptying oyster cages onto a sorting table by hand (App 15, Klein testimony). The gear, with the exception of marker buoys, would be submerged from December to March or removed from the site (App 16, Melvin/Klein testimony).

According to the application, two vessels (18-feet and 21-feet) will be used to travel to the lease site and to perform site operations (App 18).

Table 2. Power equipment proposed for the lease site

Equipment	Description	Frequency of Use
Hauler	Battery-powered	Once per week
Power washer	Gas-powered	Once per month
Winch	Battery-powered	Twice per year
Grader/tumbler	Battery-powered	2-3 times per week, up to two hours

C. Site Characteristics

Description. On August 19, 2025, DMR scientists visited the proposed lease site (SR 2). The proposal is located in subtidal waters in Greenlaw Cove approximately 395 feet north of Campbell Island at mean low water (MLW) (Figure 1; SR 2). Campbell Island was observed to have a rocky coastline leading to primarily coniferous uplands (SR 2). Directly to the north of the proposal is an intertidal sand and gravel bar that connects with a small, unnamed island containing some small shrubs approximately 25 feet to the north at MLW (SR 2).

Table 3. Approximate distances from proposal corners to surrounding features.

Feature	Distance
NW corner to charted Deer Isle shoreline at MLW	~840' to west
SW corner to charted Deer Isle shoreline at MLW	~830' to the west
SW corner to Campbell Island at MLW	~755' to the southeast
SE corner to Campbell Island at MLW	~395' to the south
SE corner to unnamed island at MLW	~485' to the east-northeast
NE corner to unnamed island at MLW	~470' to the east

Correcting for tidal variations, depths at MLW (0.0 feet) were determined to be approximately 0.9-10.2 feet at the proposal corners (SR 2). At the time of the site visit, there was an intertidal rock exposed within the proposal area in the northwest portion of the proposal (Figure 2; SR 2). Nautical charts indicate that approximately 0.19 acres of the northwest quadrant of the proposal is intertidal (Figure 1; SR 2). However, observations and depths collected by DMR scientists indicate that the proposal is subtidal at MLW other than the one indicated intertidal rock (SR 2).

Growing Area Classifications for bivalve shellfish are reviewed on an annual basis and subject to change. Classifications can also be updated at any time in response to changing environmental conditions, emergency situations, or other factors that impact water quality. If the lease is granted, it is the responsibility of the leaseholder to stay informed of and comply with harvest requirements applicable to the respective growing area. The proposed lease is located within an area that is currently classified as Approved for the harvest of shellfish by the DMR Bureau of Public Health and Aquaculture (SR 11).

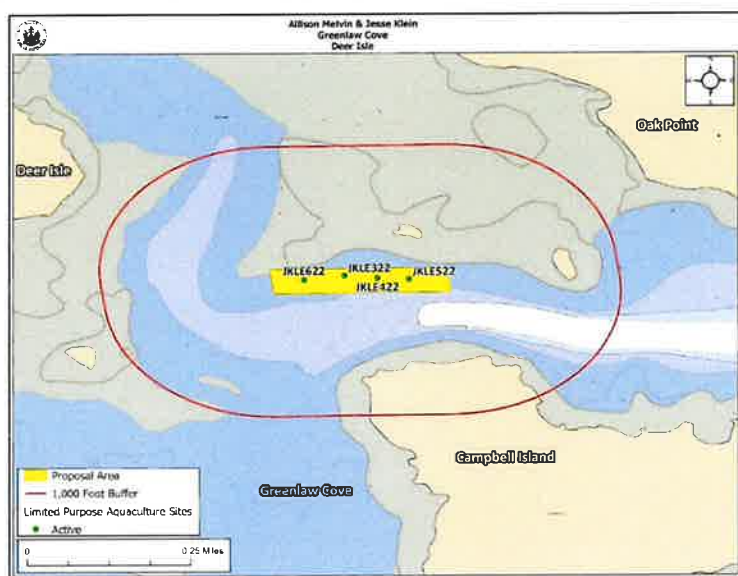


Figure 1. Proposed lease site and surrounding area

3. Legal Criteria and Findings of Fact

Approval of Standard aquaculture leases is governed by 12 M.R.S.A. § 6072 and DMR Regulations, Chapter 2.37². The statute and regulations provide that a lease may be granted by the Commissioner upon determining that the project will not unreasonably interfere with: the ingress and egress of riparian owners; navigation; fishing or other uses of the area; other aquaculture uses of the area; the ability of the lease site and surrounding areas to support existing ecologically significant flora and fauna; and public use or enjoyment within 1,000 feet of beaches, parks, docking facilities, or conserved lands owned by municipal, state, or federal governments. The Commissioner must also determine that the applicant has demonstrated that there is an available source of organisms to be cultured for the lease site; that the lease will not result in an unreasonable impact from noise or light at the boundaries of the lease site; and that the lease will comply with visual impact criteria adopted by the Commissioner.

² Chapter 2 of DMR Regulations is published at 13-188 C.M.R. ch. 2 and may be found at <https://www.maine.gov/dmr/rules-enforcement/regulations-rules>.

A. Riparian Owners Ingress and Egress

When examining riparian access, the Commissioner considers whether the proposed lease will unreasonably interfere with the ingress and egress of riparian owners. 12 M.R.S.A. § 6072(7-A)(A). The Commissioner shall examine whether the riparian owners can safely navigate to their shore and consider the type of shore, the type of vessel that can reasonably land on that shore and the types of structures proposed for the lease and their potential impact on the vessels which would need to maneuver around those structures. Chapter 2.37(1)(A)(1).

During the site visit, DMR scientists did not observe any residential properties, piers, or docks within the vicinity of the proposal (SR 5). Two moorings were observed approximately 632 feet and 724 feet to the northwest of the proposal (Figure 2; SR 5). At the time of the site visit, one mooring was occupied with a powerboat of approximately 20-feet in length and the other was occupied with a sailboat of approximately 15-feet in length (SR 5).

A Harbormaster Questionnaire was received by DMR on November 28, 2023 (SR 5). The Harbormaster Questionnaire stated there are no permitted moorings within the boundaries of the proposal and riparian owners should not be affected (SR 5).

No testimony or evidence was offered at the hearing concerning riparian access.

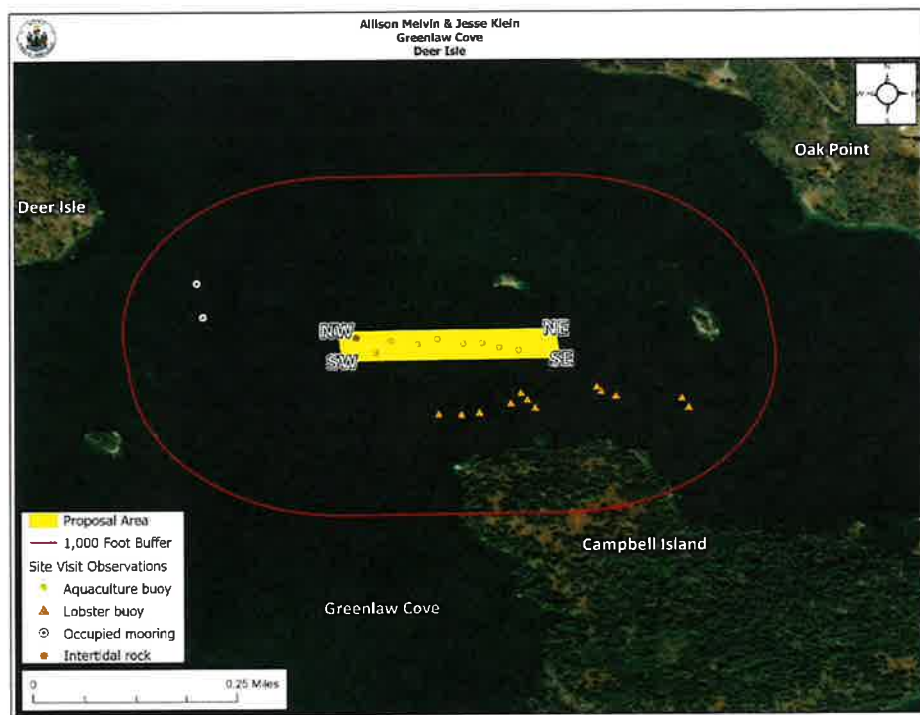


Figure 2. Proposed lease area with site visit observations.

Given the considerable distance to any riparian structures, the lease activities will not impact riparian access.

Therefore, the aquaculture activities as proposed will not unreasonably interfere with riparian owner ingress and egress.

B. Navigation

When examining navigation, the Commissioner considers whether the proposed lease will interfere with navigation. 12 M.R.S.A. § 6072(7-A)(B). The Commissioner shall examine whether any lease activities requiring surface and or subsurface structures would interfere with commercial or recreational navigation around the lease area and consider the current uses and different degrees of use of the navigational channels in the area. High tide “short cuts” shall not be considered navigational ways for purposes of this section. Chapter 2.37(1)(A)(2).

The proposal is located along the northern shore of Greenlaw Cove (SR 6). There is approximately 395 feet of navigable water between the southern boundary of the proposal and Campbell Island to the south (SR 6). The proposal is situated in shallow water, with a deeper water channel to the south (SR 6). The center of the deeper water channel is approximately 150 feet south of the proposal (Figure 3; SR 6).

During the site visit, DMR scientists did not observe any vessels navigating in Greenlaw Cove or within the vicinity of the proposal, other than the applicants tending their LPAs (SR 6). The Harbormaster Questionnaire indicated the proposal would have no anticipated impact on navigation in the area (SR 6). Additionally, the area in the vicinity of the proposal is not a traditional storm anchorage location (SR 6).

At the hearing, the applicants presented letters from two members of the public stating that the current LPAs do not impact navigation in Fish Creek (Exhibit 1).

No other testimony or evidence was offered at the hearing concerning navigation.

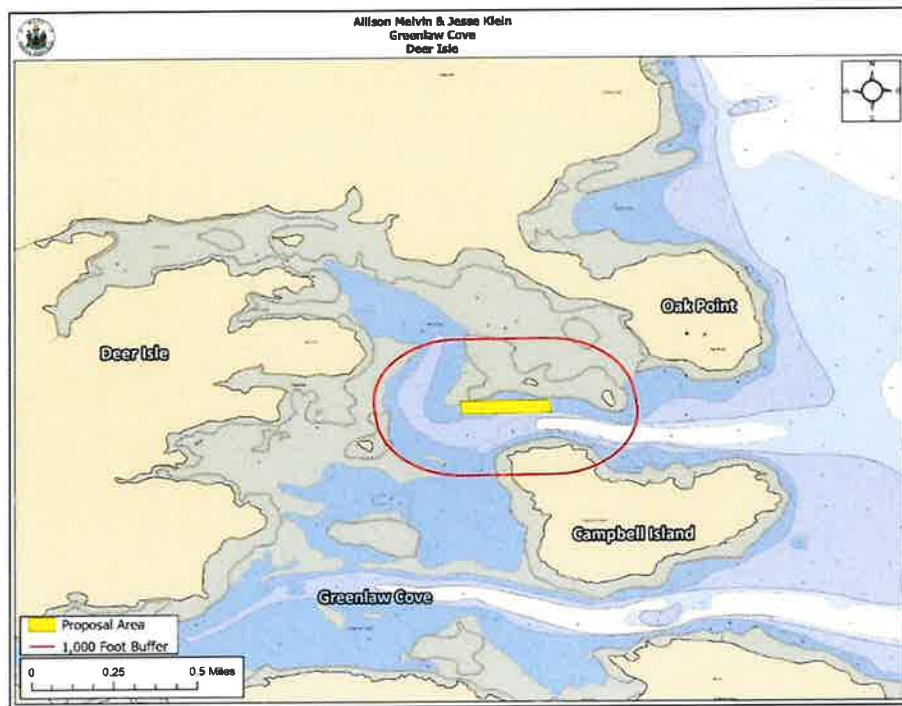


Figure 3. Navigational channels in the vicinity of the proposed lease area.

Because the proposed lease is located outside of the marked navigational channels, it will not impede navigation in the area.

Therefore, the aquaculture activities as proposed will not unreasonably interfere with navigation.

C. Fishing and Other Uses

When examining fishing and other uses, the Commissioner considers whether the proposed lease activities will unreasonably interfere with fishing or other uses of the area. 12 M.R.S.A. § 6072(7-A)(C). The Commissioner shall examine whether the lease activities would unreasonably interfere with commercial or recreational fishing or other water-related uses of the area. Chapter 2.37(1)(A)(3).

Fishing. With respect to fishing, the Commissioner shall consider such factors as the number of individuals that participate in recreational or commercial fishing, the amount and type of fishing gear utilized, the number of actual fishing days, and the amount of fisheries resources harvested from the area. Chapter 2.37(1)(A)(3).

During DMR's site visit, scientists observed 12 lobster buoys within the vicinity of the proposal (SR 7). All observed lobster buoys were to the south of the proposed lease site in the deeper channel, the

closest buoy was located approximately 213 feet to the south (Figure 2; SR 7). No other commercial or recreational fishing activity was observed (SR 7).

According to the application, there is minimal lobster fishing in the summer, occurring approximately 700 feet from the proposed lease site (App 22).

The Harbormaster Questionnaire indicated the area in the vicinity of the proposal is not used for commercial fishing (SR 7).

Other Uses. The application states that kayaking occurs at the site in the summer months, but that the lease as proposed would not interfere with this activity (App 22). At the hearing, the applicants presented letters from two members of the public that recreate in Fish Creek stating that the current LPAs do not impede those activities (Exhibit 1).

No other testimony or evidence was offered at the hearing concerning fishing or other uses of the area.

While there is documented lobster fishing in the area, it was observed outside of the proposed lease boundaries. Therefore, given the ample space available for commercial and recreational fishing and other water-related uses outside of the proposed lease area, the proposed lease activities will not unreasonably interfere with fishing or other uses.

Therefore, the aquaculture activities as proposed will not unreasonably interfere with fishing or other uses, including water-related uses of the area.

D. Other Aquaculture Uses

Pursuant to 12 M.R.S.A. § 6072(7-A), in evaluating the proposed lease, the Commissioner shall take into consideration the number and density of aquaculture leases in an area. The Commissioner shall consider any evidence submitted concerning other aquaculture uses of the area, the intensity and frequency of such uses, the degree of exclusivity required for each use as well as the number, size, location, and type of other aquaculture leases. Chapter 2.37(1)(A)(4).

There are four LPAs located within the proposal boundaries (SR 7). JKLE322, JKLE422, JKLE522, and JKLE622 are licensed to one of the applicants (Jesse Klein) and would be relinquished if the proposal is granted (App 19). There are no active or pending leases within 1,000 feet of the proposal (Figure 1; SR 7).

No testimony or evidence was offered at the hearing concerning other aquaculture uses in the area.

Given that the LPA licenses are held by one of the applicants, and the absence of other aquaculture leases in the immediate area, the lease as proposed will not interfere with existing aquaculture activities.

Therefore, the aquaculture activities as proposed will not unreasonably interfere with other aquaculture uses in the area.

E. Existing System Support

When examining the existing system support, the Commissioner considers whether the proposed lease activities will unreasonably interfere with significant wildlife and marine habitat or with the ability of the lease site and surrounding marine and upland areas to support existing ecologically significant flora and fauna. 12 M.R.S.A. § 6072(7-A)(D). Such factors as the degree to which physical displacement of rooted or attached marine vegetation occurs, the amount of alteration of current flow, increased rates of sedimentation or sediment resuspension, and disruption of finfish migration shall be considered by the Commissioner in this determination. Chapter 2.37(1)(A)(5).

Site Observations. DMR scientists utilized a remotely operated vehicle (ROV) to assess the epibenthic ecology of the proposed lease (SR 8). The relative abundance of epibenthic flora and fauna observed in the video footage is described below in Table 4 (SR 8).

Table 4. Species observed on underwater video footage.

Species Observed	Abundance
Common periwinkle (<i>Littorina littorea</i>)	Common
Acadian hermit crab (<i>Pagurus</i> sp.)	Common
American oyster (<i>Crassostrea virginica</i>)	Occasional

Marine Vegetation. Records of seagrass collected by the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) in 2024³ indicate the nearest mapped eelgrass is approximately 855 feet east of the proposal (SR 8).

During DMR’s site visit and on underwater video footage, scientists did not observe any eelgrass within the boundaries or in the vicinity of the proposal (SR 8).

Wildlife. During the site visit, DMR scientists observed common tern (*Sterna hirundo*), double-crested cormorant (*Nannopterum auritum*), great cormorant (*Phalacrocorax carbo*), and herring gull (*Larus argentatus*) in the general vicinity of the proposal (SR 9).

The Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (IFW) has jurisdiction over inland fisheries and wildlife resources of the State (SR 9). IFW also has the authority to conserve wildlife populations and their ecosystems through applicable state laws and rules (SR 9). DMR provides IFW with notice and the opportunity to comment on all complete lease applications. In addition, the Site Report also includes IFW designated and mapped habitat types that are within 1,000 feet of the lease proposal, if applicable (SR 9).

³Data obtained from The Maine Office of GIS “GISVIEW.MEDEP.Seagrass2024”. This is the most current record of mapped eelgrass within the vicinity of the proposal.

According to Geographic Information System (GIS) data maintained by IFW and available through the Maine Office of GIS (MEGIS), there is one mapped habitat type within 1,000 feet of the lease proposal (SR 9). The proposal is located entirely within tidal waterfowl and wading bird habitat (TWWH) (Figure 4; SR 9).

Though bald eagles are no longer listed on Maine’s Endangered and Threatened Species List, the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) may also have jurisdiction over the management and conservation of the species based on applicable law and rule (SR 10). Data collected by USFWS in 2023 by aerial nest survey shows there is no mapped bald eagle nesting site within the vicinity of the proposal (SR 10). The nearest bald eagle nest is mapped approximately 2,392 feet to the south of the proposal (Figure 4; SR 10).

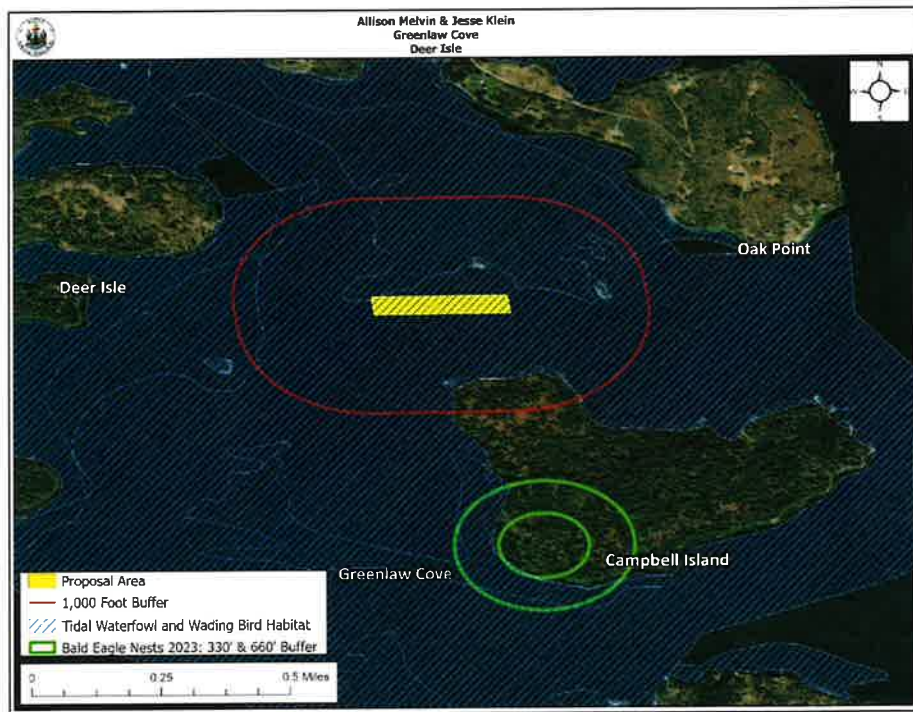


Figure 4. Mapped habitats in the vicinity of the proposed lease area.⁴

IFW was provided with the opportunity to comment on this proposal (SR 10). On January 1, 2024, a Resource Biologist with IFW responded by email to a “Request for Agency Review and Comment” stating that aquaculture farms can become foraging hotspots for sea ducks (SR 10). If total exclusion nets are used, then IFW recommends a maximum mesh size of six inches with at least 3-millimeter twine to exclude eiders (*Somateria mollissima*), and a maximum mesh size of four inches with at least 3-millimeter twine to exclude scoters (*Melanitta spp.*) (SR 10). IFW also recommends that barges and boats should not ground out on

⁴ Data obtained from USFWS “Bald_Eagle_Nests_-_Maine_2023” and IFW “EHRTERN”, “EHPLVTRN”, “GISVIEW.ME\IFW.Twwh”, “ShorebirdAreas”, and “SNI”.

reefs, aquatic beds, and mud flats (SR 10). Float size and project footprint should be the minimum size necessary to minimize impacts on waterfowl and wading bird populations⁵ (SR 10).

At the hearing, Andrew Wood from IFW testified that the comments submitted in 2024 failed to note that the proposal is located in high value TWWH comprised of mud flat, emergent wetland/mudflat complex, reef, and reef/mudflat complex (Wood testimony). Andrew Wood also stated that in recent years, IFW has gained more insight into aquaculture practices and how wildlife interact with lease sites (Wood testimony). Subsequently, IFW has reevaluated the potential impacts to wildlife from typical aquaculture practices and has minimal concerns about lease sites in TWWH (Wood testimony). Additionally, no predator controls or exclusion netting are proposed at this site, minimizing the likelihood of wildlife entanglement (Wood testimony).

Based on the absence of eelgrass and the testimony and expertise of IFW, the lease as proposed will not adversely impact mapped significant wildlife habitats in the area.

Therefore, the aquaculture activities as proposed will not unreasonably interfere with significant habitat and the ability of the lease site and surrounding marine and upland areas to support existing ecologically significant flora and fauna.

F. Source of Organisms to be Cultured

Pursuant to 12 M.R.S.A. § 6072(7-A)(E), in evaluating the proposed lease, the commissioner shall determine that the applicant has demonstrated there is an available source of organisms to be cultured for the lease site. The Commissioner shall include but not be limited to, consideration of the source's biosecurity, sanitation, and applicable fish health practices. Chapter 2.37(1)(A)(6).

According to the application, American oysters (*Crassostrea virginica*) will be sourced from either Muscongus Bay Aquaculture in Bremen, Maine or another DMR approved hatchery (App 3). Muscongus Bay Aquaculture is a DMR approved source of stock. If the American oysters are not sourced from Muscongus Bay, the applicant must utilize another DMR approved source of stock.

Therefore, the applicant has demonstrated that there is an available source of stock to be cultured for the lease site.

⁵ Email correspondence between IFW and DMR

G. Interference with Public Facilities

When examining interference with public facilities, the Commissioner considers whether the proposed lease will unreasonably interfere with public use or enjoyment within 1,000 feet of a beach, park, docking facility or certain conserved lands owned by the Federal Government, the State Government or a municipal governmental agency. 12 M.R.S.A. § 6072(7-A)(F). In determining interference with the public use or enjoyment of conserved lands, the Commissioner shall consider the purpose(s) for which the land was acquired. Chapter 2.37(1)(A)(7)).

The proposed lease is not within 1,000 feet of any conserved lands, beach, park, or docking facility, owned by federal, state, or municipal governments (SR 11).

Therefore, the aquaculture activities as proposed will not unreasonably interfere with the public use or enjoyment within 1,000 feet of beaches, parks, docking facilities, or certain conserved lands owned by federal, state, or municipal government.

H. Light

When examining light, the Commissioner considers whether the proposed lease will cause an unreasonable impact from light at the boundaries of the lease site. 12 M.R.S.A. § 6072(7-A)(G). Compliance with exterior lighting regulations is evaluated along with the requirement that the applicant demonstrate that all reasonable measures will be taken to mitigate light impacts associated with the lease activities. Chapter 2.37(1)(A)(8).

According to the application, no lights are proposed for use on the lease site (App 19).

Therefore, the aquaculture activities as proposed will not result in an unreasonable impact from light at the boundaries of the lease site.

I. Noise

When examining noise, the Commissioner considers whether the proposed lease will result in unreasonable impact from noise at the boundaries of the lease site. 12 M.R.S.A. § 6072(7-A)(G). Compliance with noise regulations is evaluated including the requirement that the applicant demonstrate that all reasonable measures will be taken to mitigate noise impacts from the lease activities. Chapter 2.37(1)(A)(9).

According to the application, the applicants currently utilize two vessels and a hauler (App 18). Because motorized recreational and commercial vessels are typical in Maine waters, no noise impact would be anticipated from these. However, the application states the intention to add a grader/tumbler, a winch,

and a power washer in the future (App 18). At the hearing, in response to a question from DMR, the applicant stated they still intend to use these items on-site (Klein/Eggett). All of these except for the power washer will be battery-powered. Battery-powered equipment has a significantly lower noise output in comparison to gas-powered equipment and is a recognized noise mitigation strategy. The power washer will be gas-powered, but the applicants stated it will only be used once per month (Klein testimony).

Given that the noise generating equipment is battery-powered and given the minimal use on-site of once per month for the gas-powered power washer, the proposed lease will not generate unreasonable impacts from noise.

Therefore, the aquaculture activities as proposed will not result in an unreasonable impact from noise at the boundaries of the lease.

J. Visual Impact

When examining visual impact, the Commissioner must determine whether the proposed lease is in compliance with visual impact criteria relating to color, height, shape and mass. 12 M.R.S.A. § 6072(7-A)(H). Compliance with visual impact regulations including building profiles, height limitations, roof and siding materials and color are evaluated. Chapter 2.37(1)(A)(10).

According to the application, the proposed cages, floats, and bags are black in color (App 12). The application states that “buoys” will be yellow (App 12).

In response to a question from DMR at the hearing, the applicant confirmed that if the project is approved, all buoys, excepting corner marker buoys, will comply with the approved colors so anything that is currently proposed as yellow will either be gray, black, brown, blue, or green (Klein/Melvin/Eggett).

Therefore, the lease site as proposed will comply with DMR’s visual impact criteria.

4. Conclusions of Law

Based on the above findings, DMR concludes that:

- a. The aquaculture activities proposed for this site will not unreasonably interfere with the ingress and egress of riparian owners.
- b. The aquaculture activities proposed for this site will not unreasonably interfere with navigation.
- c. The aquaculture activities proposed for this site will not unreasonably interfere with fishing or other uses, including water-related uses of the area.
- d. The aquaculture activities proposed for this site will not unreasonably interfere with other aquaculture uses of the area.

- e. The aquaculture activities proposed will not unreasonably interfere with the ability of the lease site and surrounding areas to support existing ecologically significant flora and fauna.
- f. The aquaculture activities proposed for this site will not unreasonably interfere with the public use or enjoyment within 1,000 feet of beaches, parks, docking facilities, or certain conserved lands owned by federal, state, or municipal government.
- g. The applicants have demonstrated that there is an available source of stock to be cultured for the lease site.
- h. The aquaculture activities proposed for this site will not result in an unreasonable impact from light at the boundaries of the lease site.
- i. The aquaculture activities proposed for this site will not result in an unreasonable impact from noise at the boundaries of the lease site.
- j. The aquaculture activities proposed for this site will comply with the visual impact criteria.

Accordingly, the evidence in the record supports the conclusion that the proposed aquaculture activities meet the requirements for the granting of an aquaculture lease set forth in 12 M.R.S.A. § 6072.

5. Decision

Based on the foregoing, the Commissioner grants a Standard lease to Allison Melvin and Jesse Klein for 4.67 acres for twenty years for the suspended culture of American/eastern oyster (*Crassostrea virginica*). The lessees shall pay the State of Maine rent in the amount of \$100.00 per acre per year. The lessees shall post a bond or establish an escrow account pursuant to Chapter 2.40(2)(A) in the amount of \$5,000.00, conditioned upon performance of the obligations contained in the aquaculture lease documents and all applicable statutes and regulations.

6. Lease Conditions

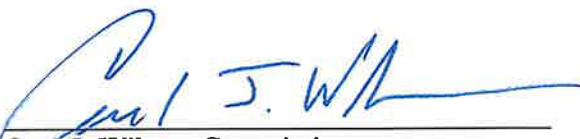
The Commissioner may establish conditions that govern the use of the lease area and impose limitations on aquaculture activities, pursuant to 12 M.R.S.A. § 6072 (7-B) and Chapter 2.37(B). Conditions are designed to encourage the greatest multiple compatible uses of the lease area, while preserving the exclusive rights of the lessee to the extent necessary to carry out the purposes of the lease. No conditions have been imposed on this lease.

7. Revocation of Lease

The Commissioner may initiate revocation proceedings and revoke the lease upon determining pursuant to 12 M.R.S.A. § 6072(11), that no substantial aquaculture or research has been conducted over

the course of the lease, that the lease activities have been conducted in a manner substantially injurious to marine organisms or public health, or that any condition of the lease or any minimum lease maintenance standard contained in Chapter 2.75, has been violated.

Dated: 9.8.2026


Carl J. Wilson, Commissioner
Department of Marine Resources

Appendix

Granted Lease Coordinates

<u>Corner</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>					
NW	44.227668°	-68.617367°	then	1,025	feet at	90°	True to
NE	44.227704°	-68.613457°	then	199	feet at	172°	True to
SE	44.227163°	-68.613356°	then	1,025	feet at	269°	True to
SW	44.227123°	-68.617267°	then	200	feet at	352°	True to NW