NATIONAL TRAILS DAY
Saturday, June 2, 2001

Hiking, cutting brush, clearing culverts, walking carriage roads…
the season is here to celebrate Acadia’s trails and carriage roads.

Join Friends of Acadia and the Acadia National Park trail crew for a
Trail Shop Open House, 8:30–11:00. Learn more about who planned, built, and used
Acadia’s trails…and how ACADIA TRAILS FOREVER is preserving that heritage.

Bring a picnic lunch and join in a guided hike on one of Acadia’s historic trails, 12:00–2:00.

For those who want to work, the volunteer season also begins on
National Trails Day with a carriage road work project, 8:30–12:00.
Meet at Park Headquarters on Route 233 (Eagle Lake Road).

National Trails Day 2001
is sponsored by
Friends of Acadia and
Acadia National Park

For more information, contact Marla Major at 207-288-3340 or marla@friendsofacadia.org

15th Anniversary
ANNUAL MEETING
Grant Park, Bar Harbor
July 6, 2001, 4:00–7:00

Friends of Acadia invites its members to celebrate its 15th Anniversary
at the Annual Meeting, July 6, at Grant Park in Bar Harbor.
The brief business meeting will be followed by a barbecue and
the opportunity to meet the staff and other members and
enjoy the evening on the beautiful Shore Path.

Parking is limited, so we encourage members to leave their cars behind.
Grant Park can be reached by taking the Island Explorer bus to the Bar Harbor Village Green,
and walking to the end of Albert Meadow (street), east of the Village Green.

Entertainment by Green Mountain Railway

RSVP to Terry Sosa at 207-288-3340, or terrys@friendsofacadia.org
**Schoodic Inholding Threat Resolved**

The Maine Congressional delegation recently eliminated a serious threat to the integrity of Acadia National Park at Schoodic Point.

Responding in part to requests of Friends of Acadia, the National Parks Conservation Association, and the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations, and to calls from private parties, Senator Collins, Senator Olympia Snowe, Congressman John Baldacci and Congressman Tom Allen mooted an attempt by the State of Maine to apply for ownership of 25 acres of contested lands at Schoodic Naval Base. The base, comprising 100 acres encircled by the national park, will close June 30, 2002.

In the 1930s, park co-founder John D. Rockefeller, Jr. brokered deals that moved Naval facilities to Schoodic from Mount Desert Island, to make way for the Park Loop Road. The Hancock County Trustees, a land trust founded by Harvard President Charles W. Eliot, donated two Schoodic properties to the park, which donated them to the Navy. Seventy-five acres are subject to a reverter clause that would return the parcel to the park. The remaining 25 acres have no reverter—viewed by most as a simple omission—and the state moved this year to gain ownership.

However, on April 13 Maine Governor Angus King withdrew the ownership bid, emphasizing his confidence in the Park Service. King wrote the delegation, "[W]e do not see a need for the State of Maine to be named in any special legislation relating to [the Schoodic land]." He was doubtless aware of growing concerns among the delegation and strong local opposition.

National Park Service Regional Director Marie Rust smoothed the way for the state’s recusal in an earlier letter to King welcoming the state as a planning partner. The park wants to establish a research and education center, which the State Planning Office and most partners support.

Friends of Acadia opposed the state inholding as a bad precedent for national parks. Better avenues existed to involve the state at Schoodic. The 25-acre parcel is trapezoidal. Its boundaries slice buildings, parking lots, roads and utilities—an unworkable inholding. An alternative would have reshaped the piece but would have infringed the 75 acres covered by the national park reverter. This could have pried open the hard won 1986 Acadia boundary legislation, and subverted the authority of the Acadia National Park Advisory Commission established under the act. The Interior Secretary must consult the commission on Acadia acquisitions.

When twenty-five percent of the land and twenty of forty-one major buildings were put into flux, park and Navy planning abruptly halted. Work on the environmental impact statement stopped. Adjacent communities grew impatient. Acadia Superintendent Paul Haertel and his staff handled a high-pressure situation with professionalism and respect for all parties, as did Base Commander Ed Williamson.

Like others, Friends worries that the base closure will hurt the economies of Winter Harbor and Gouldsboro. Creative compensatory actions must occur outside park boundaries where most of the Navy’s land and housing are located. At Schoodic Point proper, Friends supports economic re-use consistent with the purposes of a national park.

The Navy is an excellent steward. The only sure way to continue its high maintenance standard is for Congress to fully fund the park’s Schoodic addition, costing at least $3.8 million annually—the equivalent of a second Acadia National Park. The state’s political heft can help make the case. Winter Harbor and Gouldsboro will benefit.

Action turns now to special legislation to guarantee the towns’ interests in the non-park lands, and to transfer seamlessly to Acadia the full 100 acres that the park surrounds.

The land question has brought welcome statewide and Congressional attention to Schoodic, its complex issues and multiple stakes. Friends thanks the Maine delegation for its actions, the state for resolving its end of things, and the Park Service for upholding park values.

Meanwhile, Schoodic planning resumes, strengthened, ironically, by the fleeting bid to create an alien ownership there. The park-state agreement means the ultimate plan will be better for this national park and for the many people who depend on it in so many ways.

— W. Kent Olson, President
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OH, RANGER!

Oh, Ranger is a wonderful book published by former National Park Service Director Horace Albright in 1928. As a reality check, I get it out from time to time, read parts of it, think about what has changed or not in 73 years, and contemplate the future.

Harry Yount is thought to have been the first national park ranger. Working alone through the winter of 1880 in Yellowstone, his responsibility was to keep poachers from the territory. He had a lot of time to think while patrolling and living amongst the geysers, elk, and forests. In his report he noted that it was impossible for one man to patrol the park, that a ranger force should be formed. In 1916, Congress created the Park Service.

Director Albright said in 1928, “In old Harry Yount’s day, it was enough if a ranger could maintain order in the park and protect wildlife. Today that is but the beginning of his job. The ranger must be a guide and an interpreter of the mountains and their moods and mysteries. He must be a practical naturalist, and a friend and counselor to the Dude and Sagebrusher (i.e., park visitor). He may be entertaining a reigning prince one day and fighting a forest fire the next. He must be tactful, courteous, and ever patient....” The book goes on with stories of hard work, rescues, robbers brought to justice, encounters with bears, survival during storms, mountains climbed, horse and mule pack trips taken, ski patrolling, and more.

It is said that people are known by the stories they tell. Whenever old rangers get together, there are a lot of stories, some of which improve with age, all of which reflect exceptional lives.

Albright in 1928 compared the then modern complexities of rangering with the seemingly straightforward responsibilities assigned to Yount. Since 1928 it’s not gotten easier. The National Park System has expanded to reflect our nation’s heritage, and visitation has increased. There are now 384 national park units compared with 50 then. Yearly visitation at Acadia alone (about three million) equals that of the entire system in 1928. More laws, policies, and red tape have been added. But, the ranger’s real work of protecting the park and providing for visitor enjoyment and benefit remains unchanged.

This year at Acadia you will see rangers on the trails and carriage roads, in the campgrounds, on the motor roads, at park islands. That is, they will be everywhere in the park, at any hour, during any weather, carrying out their time honored tradition.

Rangers have a great job.

They will have stories to tell.

They will need Friends of Acadia’s and your continued help in caring for this magnificent national park.

— Paul Haertel, Superintendent, Acadia National Park
HARD TIMES FOR OUR HARD DISK...

Last summer, our main computer disk crashed, destroying parts of certain donors’ records. We restored most information, but holes remain in a few individual records. Consequently some members may have received solicitations that misstate the amount or date of a previous gift to FOA. We apologize for any errors.

We are fixing incorrect records as we learn about them. We ask that you help by informing us if we send you wrong information about your gift history.

Thank you, as always, for your generous support.

CORRECTION

In the Winter 2000 issue of the Friends of Acadia Journal we reported on the huge success and popularity of our Friends of Acadia Benefit Gala. As we reported the Gala raised over $300,000. Behind numbers like that is usually a very successful team. And indeed, we had extraordinary volunteers who spent their summer “vacations” preparing for the event. We cannot say “thank you” enough to Lynne Wheat, Malinda Crain, Pat Toogood, Diana Zimmerman, Gail Cook, Susanne Coffin, Story Litchfield and each and every one of the more than 60 committee members.

In the telling, however, we neglected to thank the woman who has been the “heart” of the Gala, our Board Liaison, Dianna Brochendorff. It’s no exaggeration to say Dianna IS the Friends of Acadia Gala. For the past 11 summers Dianna has brought incredible creativity and energy to the Gala. She keeps a small army motivated while training her sights toward the next event. Immediately following last year’s Gala, Dianna said, “We’ll make $400,000 next year. I know we’ll make it happen!”

So thank you, Dianna B., we look forward to another breathtaking summer working with and learning from a pro!
As I look back at last year, I feel great pride at how much we did. Using the graph below as an analogy, the Y-axis (remember your algebra?) could represent any of the following: accomplishments, effectiveness, leadership, endowment, grants made.

We have made enormous strides under Ken Olson’s leadership. Our organization runs deep with talented, dedicated professionals who love what they do.

Let me touch on some of the highlights from last year. Friends of Acadia:

- Co-funded and co-managed the 17-bus Island Explorer propane-powered public transit system.
- Achieved, with Mount Desert and Southwest Harbor, state-approved municipal bans on jet skis at Long Pond, Little Long Pond, and Somes Pond.
- Achieved, with Tremont, state-approved 10-hp limits on engines at Seal Cove and Hodgdon ponds.
- Completed, with the park, and a year ahead of schedule, ACADIA TRAILS FOREVER—a $13-million fundraiser to rehabilitate, over this decade, Acadia’s 130-mile trail system and maintain it in perpetuity. $4 million in park entry fees will supplement $9 million in private donations.
- Contributed $215,000 to the park for carriage road maintenance, and surpassed $1 million given since 1995 from this special Friends of Acadia endowment.
- Contributed $280,487 to the park and communities for trails and other conservation projects.
- Funded Acadia Youth Conservation Corps, of 14 high school students and four Park Service leaders, up from 8 students and 2 leaders in 1995.
- Funded five college-aged Ridge Runners and one Recreation Intern.
- Negotiated, with Maine Coast Heritage Trust, two rights-of-way for Great Meadow Loop crossing private property.
- Contributed 7,916 hours of trail and carriage road volunteer maintenance.
- Sponsored 1,313 individual volunteers, including 25 youth volunteer groups.

Financially, Friends of Acadia made very efficient use of your generous donations. If FOA were a commercial enterprise, I would describe it as a well-run business.

Consider: FOA’s portfolio of invested funds returned an astonishing 5.5% last year. That is 15% better than the S&P 500 Index by which we measure our portfolio managers. Our disciplined approach, excellent consultants, and strong investment committee all contributed to make this possible.

Our five-year average fundraising expenses represent less than 4% of the revenues, a low ratio that makes the most of your contributions.

Save July 6th on your calendar, 4-7 pm, for Friends of Acadia’s 15th Anniversary Annual Meeting. We’ll have entertainment, a barbecue, and displays. This special event will take place in Grant Park in Bar Harbor, at the end of Albert Meadow.

Please join us then so we can say thanks in person for what you’ve helped accomplish.

— H. Lee Judd, Chairman, Friends of Acadia
WAYS OF GIVING

The future of Friends of Acadia depends to a large degree on the foresight and generosity of today’s visionaries—our members—who are willing to consider new ways to make gifts. Here are a few suggested methods of making a difference for Friends of Acadia:

**Gifts of Cash or Marketable Securities**
Gifts may be restricted to a designated program or applied to FOA’s general operating purposes.

**Gift of Life Insurance**
Name FOA as policy owner and beneficiary, and receive immediate tax deductions on your premium payments.

**Gift of Property**
Gifts of real estate, boats, or artwork provide FOA with marketable assets and may enable you to avoid capital gains taxes.

**Named Endowment Funds**
The principal of a fund established in your name—or for someone you wish to honor or memorialize—is managed for growth, while the income from the fund supports programs.

**Pooled Income Fund**
Gifts from many donors are managed as combined assets. Earned income is paid to you or a designated beneficiary. Upon death, principal goes to FOA.

**Charitable Remainder Trusts/Charitable Lead Trusts**
Provide FOA or yourself with a steady income stream and, with a remainder trust, leave a significant future gift to FOA. Both arrangements entitle you to considerable tax savings.

**Bequests**
Name FOA as a beneficiary in your will and make a lasting contribution to the organization.

For more information about any of these suggested methods of giving to Friends of Acadia, please contact us at 207-288-3340.
DEERNESS

Moose tracks crossed,
a long, sauntering angle, indifferent
to the woods road’s purpose
or direction.

March melt-water filled
each pair of fat, inverted comma tracks.
Each black cloven mirror reflected
its bit of sky.

I reached above my head
to touch the bruised and bleeding Maples
where sharp incisors had
browsed bark away.

The air breathed around me
as I stood in the midst of the meaning
of an Indian word I’d forgotten
how to say.

It means, he had told me — suppose
we found track only, fresh, but feel the deerness,
not just of that one but
of all deer —

as the moose was still there in
the breathing air.

—Robert Chute

Robert Chute is a native of Maine. He is Professor Emeritus of Biology at Bates College, and the author of eight Chap Books. His poetry has been published in a wide variety of journals, including Beloit Poetry Journal, North Dakota Review, Prism, and The Literary Review.
In 1894, Boston attorney and amateur botanist Edward Lothrop Rand, and Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences botanist John H. Redfield published *Flora of Mount Desert Island, Maine, A Preliminary Catalogue of The Flora of Mount Desert Island and the Adjacent Islands*. Although titled preliminary, this first flora of the Acadia region was very thorough. The Champlain Society, a group of Harvard University students, of whom Rand had been a member, contributed their data from over a dozen summers of intensive field work on Mount Desert Island. The flora contained lists of vascular plants, bryophytes, lichens and both freshwater and marine algae. Six hundred eighty species of vascular plants were reported; 117 of which were identified as introduced, having originated elsewhere, such as Eurasia.

Rand and Redfield noted that, “An interesting feature of the Mt. Desert flora is shown by the comparatively small representation of introduced foreign plants, especially weeds of cultivated ground. Excluding garden escapes and a few plants naturalized by intentional introduction, we find that the number of weeds is very small in comparison with that of similar areas in New England.”

Introduced species are often referred to as non-native, exotic, or alien species. The National Park Service defines a species as non-native if it occurs in a given place as a result of direct, indirect, deliberate, or accidental actions by humans. Species introduced by such actions would not have evolved with the species native to the given area and are therefore not a natural component of that ecological system. Simply stated, in Maine terms, these species are “from away” and do not belong here.

Today, more than a hundred years after Rand and Redfield’s work, many more non-native plants have been introduced into our flora. Now nearly 25% of Mount Desert Island flora is non-native. *Rhodora*, the journal of the New England Botanical Club, published many notes and articles reporting these newcomers. A note in 1908 documents *Galinsoga quadriradiata*—commonly called quick-weed—on Mount Desert Island, a then significant range extension for this now common garden weed. Edgar Wherry stated in his 1928 *Wild Flowers of Mount Desert* that the showier European spiked loosestrife, or purple loosestrife, “has escaped from cultivation and grows in shallow waters around ponds.” Sometime between Rand and Redfield’s Flora and Wherry’s...
Wildflowers

The arrival of several plant species new to the area. These newcomers may arrive as seed or hitchhikers on nursery stock, or as seed deposited by birds. Many of these non-natives are not invasive; they don’t threaten the integrity of natural ecosystems. Some non-natives, however, can seriously impact native plant communities.

What makes a non-native species invasive? Why should we care? Invasive species all possess characteristics that give them a competitive edge over native species. A single purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) plant can produce three million seeds in one season! Alder buckthorn (*Frangula alnus*), a wetland invader, flowers from spring through fall and therefore has a higher fruit output than native shrubs. The thick extensive roots of Japanese knotweed (*Fallopia japonica*) contain enough energy to push other vegetation out of their way and form dense stands that prosper even following herbicide treatment. Oriental bittersweet (*Celastrus orbiculata*), a robust vine, climbs and strangles trees and other vegetation. Many invasive woody shrubs in the Northeast—honeysuckles (*Lonicera spp.*), alder buckthorn, Japanese barberry (*Berberis thunbergii*), multiflora rose (*Rosa multiflora*) and oriental bittersweet—have abundant fleshy fruits that are gobbled by birds and dispersed far and wide. The one common attribute among nearly all invasive species is that their native diseases and predators—the forces that kept them “in check” in their native land—did not come with them to the New World and therefore they proliferate wildly.

In the mid-1980s, park managers became concerned when purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) appeared to be spreading in park wetlands. Although beautiful, purple loosestrife is well known for its capacity to rapidly invade wetlands and dominate those habitats, ousting native vegetation, turtles, birds, and other animals that live and nest there. It also can alter water regimes and change the way a wetland functions. This invasive exotic was threatening to change Acadia wetlands forever. Guided by our mission to preserve and protect park resources for future generations, we began the first control measures in 1988. By 1996, Acadia’s program was considered “one of the most successful, single species, exotic plant control programs in the National Park Service,” by a scientific peer review panel. The panel encouraged the park to “broaden the exotic plant management program to include other plant species that have a high potential for increase and effect on native communities.”

Of the roughly 250 non-native plants now in the park, just 16 have been identified as being highly invasive and warranting control, according to a recent ecological assessment and ranking of Acadia’s invasive plants. Priority invasive species include: several of the shrub honeysuckles (*Lonicera japonica, L. xbella, L. morrowii*); alder buckthorn; garlic mustard (*Alliaria petiolata*), an early spring flower that can replace native spring ephemeral wildflowers and dominate the understory of deciduous forests and woodlands; Japanese barberry, which has the ability to out-compete native plants in a wide range of habitats including forest understories, wetlands, and fields; multiflora rose, a rapid infiltrator of old fields and open areas; and, of course, purple loosestrife, the notorious wetland invader.

The park is midway through a two-year survey to document the location and density of the 16 priority invasive species. We have found that many of these highly invasive plants are more widespread and in higher densities than we ever imagined. When we know the distribution and abundance, we will assess which control strategies are appropriate and feasible.

The old adage “an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure” is certainly true when it comes to managing invasive plants. Prevention is easier, much less costly, and far more effective than eradication efforts. Our prevention efforts focus on public education, and also include proactive measures to lessen the chance of invasion, such as limiting soil disturbance. Prevention is our preferred strategy to combat what may be the most serious invasive threat facing the park to date—a host of non-native invasive aquatic plant and animal species. These plants and animals are easily and unknowingly carried on boats and fishing gear from infested lakes and ponds to pristine ones. The deposit of just
one small critter or plant fragment is all it takes to infest a lake. On the bright side, none of these serious pests has been found in park water bodies—yet. In fact, Maine is the only state in the continental U.S. (with the exception of North and South Dakota) that does not have a problem with Eurasian water milfoil (*Myriophyllum spicatum*), a very serious aquatic plant pest of freshwater lakes. Vermont has spent millions of dollars fighting a losing battle with this terrible pest. In an effort to prevent Eurasian milfoil from entering Maine and keep our lakes free from this and other aquatic invasives, emergency legislation has been drafted, and hearings are underway during the 2001 spring legislative session.

To stem the tide against the incoming wave of invasive species, park staff stay alert to what may lurk on the horizon, work diligently to keep in check those invasives already in the park, and inform the public about the enormous destructive potential of these plants in natural areas. Many other national parks are literally overrun with invasives. Their forests, marshes and stream-sides will probably never again be a native community. Acadia is fortunate to still be ahead of the incoming invasive tide, and park staff is mobilized to act. Keeping Acadia’s meadows, marshes, and forests as pristine and unadulterated as possible is hard work, but I feel the same as Rand and Redfield did when they said, “Our work has been a labor of love, the fruit of happy days, and the source of pleasant memories.”

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Linda Gregory, Botanist at Acadia National Park, has worked with non-native invasive plants since 1991.
David Rockefeller, Jr., conservationist, philanthropist and long-time summer resident of Mount Desert Island, was recently named Vice Chairman of the National Park Foundation. A former board member of Friends of Acadia, he is the son of David Rockefeller and the late Peggy McGrath Rockefeller, and a grandson of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., co-founder of Acadia National Park.

The Washington, D.C.-based National Park Foundation is a private charity established by Congress in 1967 as the official non-profit partner of the National Park Service.

“You can think of the National Park Foundation as the friends group for all 384 national park units,” said Ken Olson, President of Friends of Acadia. He noted that although the Interior Secretary is the foundation’s chair, “the functional authority resides, by agreement, in the Vice Chairman. David will be an excellent leader for this important organization, working hand in hand with its chief executive, Jim Maddy. NPF is breaking new ground in private philanthropy for national parks.” In 2000, the foundation raised $39 million.

NPF granted funds to Friends of Acadia to help move, to College of the Atlantic, the early headquarters of George B. Dorr, the park’s co-founder and first Superintendent. Another grant enabled Friends to underwrite park-related genetic research by Jackson Lab, the University of Maine, and Acadia National Park.

In a recent interview with the Bar Harbor Times, Mr. Rockefeller said, “[Supporters of Friends of Acadia… know they have the best friends group going—FOA is a star.”

Said Olson, “The board, staff and members of Friends of Acadia thank David for that compliment. We promise to redouble our work to continually re-earn it.”

Mr. Rockefeller is director and former chair of Rockefeller & Co. He is past chair and a current board member of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, and a founder of Alaska Fund for the Future. A graduate of Harvard College and Harvard Law School, Mr. Rockefeller and his wife, Diana Newell Rockefeller, a creative writer, have two children.
Despite three hundred years of human settlement, Acadia National Park and its community surroundings maintain a beautiful and natural character. Seamlessly expanding Acadia’s natural areas of wild, undeveloped beauty are preserved lands still under private ownership but protected with conservation easements. The park holds 160 easements, protecting more than 11,000 acres, the largest number of easements in the National Park System.

The eased lands include forested tracts that are a cool green backdrop to Acadia; offshore islands completely undeveloped or with one or two residences, forested to the shore; and fields with views across the water. Together with park lands, the conserved private lands provide important wildlife habitat, undeveloped coastlines, and growing room for Maine’s flora from wildflowers to towering pines, cedars, spruce, maples, and oaks.

The preserved private landscapes exist because people donate conservation easements to the National Park Service or to organizations such as Maine Coast Heritage Trust and The Nature Conservancy. A conservation easement assigns certain property rights to be held by another entity. The rights relinquished by the landowner through an easement vary, but generally include the rights to develop or subdivide the property, construct roads, remove gravel, and/or other, similar rights to the use of the property.

A particularly meaningful clause in many easements to Acadia is the requirement that any building must be set well back from the shore. The right to build close to the shore, if exercised, would significantly degrade the beauty and character of the land. By giving away such a right, a landowner effectively retires it—it will never be exercised. The gift can give rise to a charitable deduction at tax time. The land and coastline will remain in their natural state or with existing limited development.

Since 1970, conservation easements have provided a remarkably successful strategy for protecting many areas around Acadia, including numerous islands. Being a conservation easement holder brings with it land management challenges, however. Chief among them is the challenge of having rights on land that someone else continues to own.

Over time, the landowner and easement holder may disagree on what is meant by the easement, and what actions are or are not permitted. The details and perhaps the good intentions of the original donors may be lost. More frequently, however, misunderstanding or disagreement is a result of change of ownership, through sales or inheritance. The easement holder must regularly monitor the property to assure that the conditions required by the conserva-
tion easement are being maintained.

A key to maintaining conservation values and cooperative relationships between Park Service and landowners is documentation. When a holder accepts an easement, baseline documentation is prepared that shows the property in its current developed or undeveloped state. Ideally, the holder refers to this record annually to ensure that changes are not made beyond what was stipulated in the easement document, which is a deed. All Acadia easements need to be monitored.

Last summer Friends of Acadia granted funds to begin updating and completing the park’s set of easement baseline data for these easements. Mike Blaney of the Acadia staff provided information, materials, and guidance. LandFutures, a land use and consulting firm, undertook preparation of baseline documentation reports—updates of the original baseline data.

Each documentation report analyzes the specific restrictions and reserved rights for a property. Based on a site visit, there is an assessment of whether the conditions specified in the easement actually and currently exist on the ground. Observations are documented with maps and aerial and ground photographs. In addition, staff visits town offices to collect tax map information, and use county, town, survey, and USGS topographic maps to accurately locate sites and conditions of the easement.

Each baseline documentation report includes concise directions to the property, a tract description, and specific analysis of conditions relevant to the restrictions and reserved rights. Photographs are labeled, including specific location, and the scenes described. Finally, a copy of the easement deed and a signature page are attached. The signature page certifies that the landowner and Acadia National Park agree that the baseline data accurately represents the conditions of the eased land.

The baseline documentation then becomes the reference to which the Park Service and present and future landowners will refer as they continue to hold joint and shared responsibility for the land, its use, and well being.

Easements do not show on maps because the land itself does not belong to the park. They are an invisible component of the land. The open space covered by easements informs our experiences here, offering unimpeded views, harboring our creatures, and generally enlarging the feel of this great place. Conservation easements work, helping Acadia’s coast retain an elemental wilderness.

Ed Spencer is Principal of the consulting firm LandFutures, of Andover N.H., espencer@kear.tds.net. His easement documentation clients include the State of Maine and Acadia National Park.
Studies suggest that most visitors enjoy their time on Acadia’s carriage roads.
Many long-time visitors to the carriage road system will recall the substantial and rapid increase in use with the advent of the mountain bike in the 1980s. Not surprisingly, this increase created growing pains, manifested in complaints from local residents and visitors about crowding and the behavior of some visitors, especially bicyclists.

In 1994, the park responded to this issue with a commitment to develop a carrying capacity for the carriage roads. During the next few years we began estimating visitor use to establish a data baseline. We also started a comprehensive social science research program to fully define the problems and help establish crowding and behavior standards for managing the carriage roads.

Data from the social science research program helped park managers understand the trade-offs between the quality of the visitor experience and managing the carriage roads for different levels of use. Based on this data, we selected a “crowding standard” that ensured that 80% of visitors would have a high quality experience if overall use remained below 3,000 people each day. Because peak use days are difficult to manage for, the number of days use could exceed 3,000 was set at 15 out of the 150-day summer season.

We also wanted the carriage roads to offer a diversity of experiences based on use levels. Research data showed that daily visitor use was distributed unevenly throughout the carriage road system. This uneven distribution enabled park managers to establish high and low use zones offering very different experiences at the same use level of 3,000 persons per day (or any other use level). Behavior standards were also established for four problem behaviors: bicycle speed, failure to warn when passing from behind, dogs off leash, and obstructing the road.

Since 1997, park staff have monitored visitor use every year and behaviors every three years to ensure that standards are not violated. So, were we Y2K compliant with these standards? Let’s look at the monitoring results for crowding and behaviors for the year 2000.

Crowding

On August 8, park staff estimated carriage road use at 3,132 people, the first time we exceeded 3,000 during four years of monitoring. Traffic counts on the Park Loop Road confirm that this was the busiest day in the park in 2000. While one might think of this as the first alarm bell, a look at the monthly use totals and averages for the past several years dispels that concern. Table 1 (below) shows that the average carriage road use for August 2000 was little different from previous years, suggesting that August 8 was an exceptionally busy day during a month of normal use. In fact, it is difficult to discern any increasing or decreasing trend in carriage road use from the figures in Table 1.

Through the research we also developed an additional crowding measure called the number of persons-seen-per-viewscape or PPV. We defined a viewscape on the carriage road as 100 meters. PPVs were directly related to the overall number of people using the carriage roads through a computer simulation model of carriage road use. Thus, at 3,000 people per day, certain PPVs would be expected in the high and low use zones. Spot checks in 2000 showed that some PPVs were higher than would be expected in both zones based on the model. This occurred on August 8 when use apparently was over 3,000, but it also occurred on several other days when use was less than 3,000. Our observations show this was usually the result of large organized groups traveling together on the carriage roads.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>JULY MONTHLY USE</th>
<th>JULY AVERAGE</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>AUGUST MONTHLY USE</th>
<th>AUGUST AVERAGE</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995</td>
<td>46,982</td>
<td>1,620</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>54,995</td>
<td>1,774</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>48,236</td>
<td>1,663</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>41,668</td>
<td>1,984</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998</td>
<td>42,945</td>
<td>1,431</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>48,489</td>
<td>1,796</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>42,298</td>
<td>1,567</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>57,376</td>
<td>1,851</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>41,384</td>
<td>1,379</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>52,642</td>
<td>1,755</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 N equals the number of days in a particular month and year for which reliable data were collected. Monthly totals are not always easily compared because of missing data. Averages should be used to make monthly use comparisons.
The Mount Desert Island Bicycle Association, a local non-profit organization of cycling enthusiasts, has fielded volunteer bicycle patrols of the carriage roads for eight years. The volunteers are trained by Acadia National Park staff to watch for unsafe behaviors on the carriage roads, such as speeding, and to speak with other cyclists and walkers about ways to enjoy the carriage roads safely. The bicycle patrol volunteers wear t-shirts that distinguish them from the ANP ranger bicycle patrols that began last summer with a grant from Friends of Acadia.

The Bicycle Association is recruiting additional volunteers for this summer’s volunteer patrols. Anyone interested should contact Craig Greene at 288-3430 for information on training dates and program requirements.

### Table 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peak</td>
<td>0.34 (2)</td>
<td>0.38 (2)</td>
<td>0.11 (0)</td>
<td>0.27 (1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Peak</td>
<td>0.25 (1)</td>
<td>0.29 (1)</td>
<td>0.29 (0)</td>
<td>0.16 (1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: One outlier (90 times startled) was not included in this data. With the outlier included, the number of times per two hours was 0.5, which is still below the standard.

### Behaviors

Four hundred sixty-nine carriage road visitors completed brief questionnaires about their experiences as they left the carriage roads. Thirty percent of these were summer or year-round residents. Four problem behaviors were identified on the questionnaire: 1) startling when passing from behind, 2) excessive speed, 3) dogs off leash, and 4) obstructing the road. Visitors were asked how many times they experienced each of the problem behaviors on that day’s visit. Results (and standards) for 1997 and 2000 are shown in Table 2 (above).

Behavior standards were violated only for the dog off leash behavior, which is set at zero because it is a park regulation. Also of note is that the number of startling behaviors in the Nonpeak Zone was considerably higher in 2000 than in 1997. This is because two respondents reported being startled 25 and 28 times respectively.

### Summary

Monitoring shows that crowding and most behavior standards (except dogs off leash) were not violated in 2000. Data for crowding do indicate some concern, and illustrate a need for continued monitoring and evaluation. The park also needs to educate large groups to break up into smaller groups of ten or less. Data for behaviors suggest that previous and continued education efforts appear to be keeping the occurrence of problem behaviors below the standard. Unfortunately, this doesn’t ensure that every carriage road visit will be trouble free, but it does suggest that the majority of visitors do have a high quality experience.

In 2001, the park will recalibrate methods for estimating overall carriage road use. Twelve censuses of carriage road use will be conducted (volunteers will be needed!), and a new set of numbers will be generated. Will they resemble the previous ones?

Stay tuned....

Charlie Jacobi, is a natural resources specialist at Acadia National Park.

### The Public Estate

“That a nation of individualists could set aside their national agendas for the sake of the commonwealth is what [writer Wallace Stegner] found so inspirational. That is why he proclaimed the national parks ‘the best idea we ever had’.... Their establishment was proof that a nation of conquerors could exercise restraint.

“National parks...belong to poor people as well as rich.... The national parks are there for the public to visit, for the public to contemplate, for the public to appreciate in the very same way a private property owner can appreciate, and take pride in, the possession of her or his own estate.”

POETIC VISION

“Genuine poetry is conceived and composed in the soul.” —Matthew Arnold

With genuine poets’ understanding, Kate Barnes and Phil Levin have created a role for nature poetry in the *Friends of Acadia Journal*.

Since 1995, Phil has been the Poetry Editor of the *Journal*. A practicing attorney living in Gloucester, Massachusetts, he is also a literary editor, mountain climber, paddler, and poet.

With a passion for words and the outdoors, Phil has served as Editor and Poetry Editor of *Appalachia*, and is a member of the Editorial Advisory Board of the environmental magazine *E*. He has published poetry and articles on mountaineering and wilderness theory in various publications, including *Appalachia*, *Earth Ethics*, *Flyway* (formerly *Poet and Critic*), *Friends of Acadia Journal*, *Green Mountains Review*, *Literature and Belief*, *Poet Lore*, *Snowy Egret*, and *The Southern Poetry Review*.

Phil writes from experience (he has developed a close relationship with the wild places of the world, including rivers in Maine. He had a memorable canoe trip down the Allagash in the fall of 1986, and recalls, “It was October or November, and we were the last boat down. It was 22° in the tent. I remember snow flurries in my face as we paddled.” He has climbed mountains in East Africa, Greece, Norway, the Alps, Mexico, and the Rockies. Phil sees the world as a poet, “San Miguel is a courtly mountain, a feminine mountain, something out of a medieval tapestry or perhaps a conquistador’s homesick reveries.” (From his essay, “Mountaineering in Mexico.”)

Phil and his wife, Eleanor, began their acquaintance with Mount Desert Island and Acadia more than 25 years ago. More than a dozen of those years have been spent at the Appalachian Mountain Club’s camp on the shores of Echo Lake.

Kate Barnes served as judge for the 1998 and 2000 *Friends of Acadia Journal* Poetry Awards. The Poetry Award promotes nature-oriented poetry with cash prizes, and publication of selected poems.

Kate’s history with Maine is long—and creative. The daughter of writers Henry Beston and Elizabeth Coatsworth, Kate grew up in Maine and Massachusetts. She moved back to a coastal Maine farm more than 20 years ago, and in 1996 became Maine’s first Poet Laureate, a post she held for four years.

What place has poetry in a conservation magazine like the *Journal*? Kate believes that the future of this world lies in the relationship we have with it. Poetry helps develop an understanding and appreciation of—and a connection with—the world around us. Kate illustrates just such a connection in her poem “Children.”

The tall tree rocked them, the light wind hushed their sleep.
All night long they heard the stirring leaves
whispering like fathers and mothers in the dark.

Phil Levin shares this philosophy of the importance of poetry in the *Journal*. As he says, “it provides another angle of vision and insight into the beauty of Acadia.” Demonstrating the possibilities of a different angle of vision, Phil writes in “The Cairnbuilder of Mt. Desert,”

he taught himself
how rocks could be trained
to seem to float in air
stand awry like clowns
or stride toward you
on two stone legs
when fog swirls
high upon the blueberry barrens

Like the cairnbuilder, readers of the *Journal’s* poetry have the opportunity to experience Acadia just a bit differently, to see it through poets’ eyes.

— Marla Major
Last July Friends of Acadia announced the successful completion of ACADIA TRAILS FOREVER, our campaign to rehabilitate and permanently maintain the park’s 130-mile trail system. In one year, we received more than 1,000 gifts totaling $9 million to match $4 million in park entry fees. This private-public initiative was unprecedented in national park history and is now being used as a model at other sites.

Due to the strong support for ACADIA TRAILS FOREVER, our Board of Directors decided to set additional goals (listed below) so everyone has a chance to participate in this landmark effort. Some of the goals supplement endowments created in the original campaign, doubly ensuring the future of the system by allowing more maintenance work each year. The other goals allow the park to accomplish important additional projects not originally endowed.

**Trails Endowment (Supplementary) $2,000,000**
Enlarges ACADIA TRAILS FOREVER endowment from $5 million to $7 million to allow increased annual support to maintenance of park trails and at least five village connector trails.

**Endowment for Volunteerism (NEW!) $1,000,000**
Endows in perpetuity the Friends of Acadia volunteer trail maintenance program. Hires a FOA Field Crew Leader to support more than 600 annual trail volunteers, and funds off-season volunteer recruitment and tracking systems, purchase and repair of trail tools, recognition of volunteers, program development and administration.

**Isle au Haut Permanent Trail & Shelter Fund (NEW!) $500,000**
Endows in perpetuity the maintenance of Acadia National Park’s trails and backcountry shelters on remote Isle au Haut.

**Wheelchair-Accessible Trails (NEW!) $500,000**
Covers the cost of planning, engineering and developing wheelchair-accessible paths at two popular sites in Acadia National Park.

**Ridge Runner Program (Supplementary) $125,000**
Provides salaries for four to five college-age Friends of Acadia Ridge Runners at $25,000 per summer for five summers until the pledged $500,000 Ridge Runner endowment goes into effect.

If you would like to help us reach these important goals, you may enclose a donation in the envelope provided in this Journal (please designate your preferred fund on the memo line of your check). If you have additional questions, contact Ken Olson or Kelly Dickson at 800-625-0321.

Thank you!
The year 2000 marked not only the completion of public fundraising for ACADIA TRAILS FOREVER, but saw those funds go right to work making on-the-ground improvements to Acadia's historic trail system. Friends made grants to match Acadia entrance fees, funding projects such as:

- Reconstruction of 1,000 feet of the historic Jordan Pond Trail, in some of the most difficult areas along the east shore of Jordan Pond— 4,000 feet are completed.
- Implementation of systematic trail drainage repair park-wide— nearly 25% of the trail system was completed in 2000.
- Construction of walls, steps, and 680 feet of tread on the south end of the Ocean Path, closely replicating the 1930s CCC style. The Ocean Path now extends the entire original length from the west entrance at Otter Point parking area to Sand Beach.
- Rehabilitation of several sections of high wall (up to 8 feet) at Maple Springs gorge area. Work reflects Village Improvement Society standards to maintain the character of paths of that early era.
- Enlargement of the park trail crew from 9 to 15 crew members.
- Purchase of a Bobcat loader to support long-term reconstruction.
- Trail crew training in stonework, masonry, trail design and user impacts; a “skills swap” with other Park Service units; and a conference on maintaining historic trails, bringing 100 national experts to Bar Harbor last October.

As you hike these magnificent paths, we hope you will stop and look at the details—stone culverts and steps, surfacing on the front country trails, railings and rungs on steep ascents—and the skilled work will become even more apparent. Acadia’s trails are truly a legacy.
Government budgets are confusing. Even Congress, which appropriates funds, doesn't always understand National Park Service financial jargon. But a new private-sector program called the Business Plan Initiative aims to make park budgets intelligible and defensible to all.

Started by the National Parks Conservation Association (NPCA) and the Kendall Foundation, the initiative places MBA and natural resource students from top graduate schools in parks for a season. Working with senior park officials, the outside analysts examine current budgets, dissect stated needs, and calculate funds needed to make up the difference. An important feature of the plans is that they strip the budget of ParkSpeak. Analysts render line items in plain English, so anyone can figure things out. The big-8 accounting firm of Pricewaterhouse Coopers has helped NPCA develop and verify the financial review procedures, adding rigor to the findings.

NPCA has so far completed finance plans in twenty-one national parks. The plans revealed that the average park receives from recurring appropriations only 50% of annual costs. Another 7% comes in one-time appropriations, and 8% in fees and donations. That brings funding to 65% of total need. The 35% shortage translates to a $600-million annual deficiency across the 384-unit park system. The physical infrastructure of parks fares better than, say, resource protection, education, and planning. But all categories suffer underfunding, sometimes by as much as 60%.

With charitable support from NPCA and Friends of Acadia, Acadia National Park staff will host two budget analysts this summer to help develop a financial plan. Friends will use it to give Maine’s congressional delegation the facts, figures, and defensible spending rationales it needs to fight for 100% operational funding.

Timing is crucial. In summer 2002, Schoodic Naval Base will close and become part of Acadia. Think of Schoodic as a second Acadia National Park for which no funds yet exist: The new operations represent a minimum annual need of $3.8 million above Acadia’s current $4.1-million core budget. Other unmet needs (not for Schoodic) will add about $6.3 million in general costs. That is, the fully funded Acadia of the near future is a $14-million proposition. The business plan will give precise numbers.

Two questionable influences on national park funding are the $1.6-trillion tax cut proposed at this writing, and the president’s campaign pledge to deliver $5 billion to parks. The proposed tax cut has already flattened the 2002 Park Service budget, and no real funding increases are included for Acadia’s operations. The $5 billion is slated to come mostly from existing sources. Other federal resource programs will sacrifice so parks can get a boost.

Nor will the cash infusion go toward the greatest park needs—operations. Big projects will be approved for Acadia, but money to staff them will not. Maintenance will decline as before, costing taxpayers more over time. As parks develop financial plans that correct the priorities, conservationists nationwide will urge Congress to redirect appropriations accordingly.

This sounds confusing because it is. Accounting gimmicks and snake-eats-tail politics are part of the national park biz. Suffice to say, sound financial plans will help build greater justification for, and accountability into, how Congress must fund America’s classiest real estate.

Acadia National Park’s finance plan will enable Friends to continue supplementing not replacing federal appropriations. Friends will, as always, provide Acadia with an otherwise unattainable margin of excellence, always magnifying the value of your gracious donations.

— W. Kent Olson
On Thursday, March 15th, the Maine Board of Environmental Protection voted to deny a permit for construction of a 150-foot dock in Long Cove near Pretty Marsh. This decision came after Friends of Acadia and several nearby residents intervened in the permitting process to request a ruling by the Board.

The proposed pier was to be constructed in a relatively undisturbed area of the northwest shoreline of Mount Desert Island. The ledges in Long Cove are known as excellent habitat for nesting terns and pupping seals. The dock was planned for property adjacent to parcels with conservation easements, including The Nature Conservancy’s Indian Point Blagden Preserve.

Friends of Acadia gathered expert witnesses to testify about the importance of the area to wildlife. Dr. John Anderson, an ornithologist at College of the Atlantic, testified about common terns and an endangered roseate tern observed at the site. Dr. Anderson stated that the tern colony in Long Cove is the largest or second largest unmanaged tern colony north of Long Island. He added that, “the combination of the construction of this dock [and] the activities associated around it, will have a negative and potentially catastrophic effect on this particular colony.”

This testimony weighed heavily in the Board’s decision to deny the permit application. Citing cumulative impacts to wildlife and the lack of demonstrated need for the property owner to build the dock at the site, the Board elected to turn down the application.

This decision was an unexpected victory and a major step toward preserving the future of this relatively undeveloped portion of Mt. Desert Island. Maine Department of Environmental Protection staff had recommended that the dock permit be approved, but the Board overturned their recommendation. The landowner has appealed the Board’s decision in Hancock County Superior Court, so the ultimate fate of the proposed pier has not yet been decided.

Long Cove provides important habitat for seals and nesting terns.
Acadia Revealed: Mount Desert Island and Acadia National Park
by Jay Kaiser
212 pp., $18.95, softbound.

In an area that is saturated with guides already, Jay Kaiser has come up with a slightly different handbook. Focusing on the areas and sites that can be overlooked on a quick trip, Jay Kaiser moves you away from the overused and abused to the areas that make a trip to Acadia special and lasting. Its many high gloss pictures make it a joy to thumb through, and heavy cover and lasting descriptions make it sure to last many trips back to Mount Desert Island. I particularly enjoyed the section on how to eat lobsters in the back. This is not the last book the hard core trail hiker or carriage path walker will need, and I fear much of the information on restaurants will be outdated soon. Still it is a very attractive book with even more new information for those who thought they had seen it all.

— Carl Upwebuk

The definitive guide to hiking in Acadia National Park has been updated for the new millennium. The updated edition includes a new hike (up the back side of Bernard Mountain), rewritten descriptions of several hikes, easier-to-read maps, and a more slender format which St. Germain adopted so it would “fit in your back pocket.”

The layout of the book remains the same—with hikes grouped into five regions—but an index was added, the pages numbered and the hikes cross-referenced, making this already excellent guide more user-friendly. The extended back cover was retained, which is handy for marking your place before tossing the book in your backpack (should it not fit in your back pocket).

Like the previous edition, excursion information is interspersed with interesting facts from St. Germain’s Trails of History, published in 1993.

Hikers purchasing the updated A Walk in the Park will help counteract the effects of the millions of footsteps on Acadia’s trails, as a portion of the sale of each book goes to Friends of Acadia’s ACADIA TRAILS FOREVER campaign.

— Grace Marshall

A first-class teacher and graceful writer offers a book for those who teach the rising generation of nature appreciators. Rous presents a rigorous pedagogy, informed by a heart for kids, a love for good books, and a belief that nature’s tonic is a draught best sampled directly. Literature and the Land describes her successful curriculum of the same name, developed over fifteen years, to get kids outdoors, pen in hand, brains on green alert. The rich intellectual tradition of environmental thinking is the domain into which she marches her young protégés. “Contact! Contact!” cried Thoreau.

Taken by the vigor of her approach to reading and writing about the land, I wish now, at 50-plus, that she’d been my teacher when I was a teen struggling with the great questions of our place in the wonderful world we did not construct.

— Moss Campion
Peregrines and Rangers Ready for Spring!

Peregrine falcons were spotted winging over Acadia’s Champlain Mountain once again this spring. Should the peregrines choose to nest on the east facing cliffs of the mountain as they have since 1991, park staff will be available in the Precipice Trail parking area, to interpret the falcons and help visitors to spot them. Peregrine interpretation should begin in late May.

An assortment of ranger-led hikes, walks, talks, and cruises will also begin in late May — please watch area papers for announcements, or check with park staff.

What in the World is Going On at the Hulls Cove Visitor Center?

The Hulls Cove Visitor Center and its parking lot will remain closed this spring while crews reconfigure the parking lot to improve Island Explorer shuttle bus pick-up and drop-off, install exhibits to assist visitors in using the shuttle bus system, and increase the amount of parking spaces. During the Visitor Center’s closure, park staff will continue to fully provide visitor assistance at Thompson Island Information Center, Headquarters Information Station, the Sand Beach Entrance Station, and the ranger stations at Blackwoods and Seawall Campgrounds. Watch for announcements in June for the reopening of the Hulls Cove Visitor Center.

Check It Out!

The web gurus in Environmental Education have posted terrific new interactive pages on the park website, with great resources for teachers, kids, and even parents! Simply go to www.nps.gov/acad/ and use the “Environmental Education” link provided on the main page.
Friends of Acadia

VISION

Friends of Acadia seeks an Acadia National Park that is the best funded, best managed, and best maintained national park for its size and volume of use. Mount Desert Island is distinguished by its intact natural character and the quality of village life. The air is clean, the water pure. Low-emissions public transit, funded primarily by park entry fees, contributes to conserving Acadia’s special qualities. Park visitation conforms to sensible carrying capacities.

People feel a powerful reverence for their great national park and its host island.

They want to keep this place beautiful for all generations. They help protect its outstanding natural, cultural, and economic attributes by supporting Friends of Acadia.

OPERATING PHILOSOPHY

To accomplish our mission, we...

- **Advocate.** We advance park interests before Congress and the Maine Legislature, within the National Park Service and other federal, state or local bodies, and among the general public.
- **Make grants.** We raise private funds for select capital projects in Acadia and for its enlightened stewardship, creating sustainable revenues through endowments where appropriate. We strive to supplement federal funds and services, not replace them.
- **Nullify threats.** We mobilize people and forge nonprofit alliances to neutralize threats to park and community resources.
- **Promote excellent management.** We speak for responsible users in the continual betterment of park operations.
- **Operate independently.** We function as a free-standing nonprofit, supportive of the park but independent from it. We reserve the right to differ respectfully.
- **Seek a broad membership.** We seek to maximize the number of park defenders, stewards and donors. We encourage every visitor to join Friends of Acadia as a means of giving something back to the park for the privilege of experiencing it.
- **Enhance communities.** We promote conservation in border communities through programs and grants that enhance their natural character and complement park values.
- **Support volunteerism.** We supply a corps of motivated volunteers to meet designated park needs, including the upkeep of footpaths and carriage roads.
- **Produce tangible results.** We achieve measurable results from programs and funds expended.
- **Leverage donated funds.** We operate on a sound financial basis, leveraging member dues and other gifts to bring the highest conservation return per donated dollar.
Arts For The Parks National Tour

National Park Academy of the Arts
Jewett Hall Gallery, University of Maine, Augusta
June 20 through July 20, 2001

The exhibit presents the beauty and grandeur of our parks as portrayed by some of America’s leading artists. Arts For The Parks is an outstanding exhibition of American representational paintings, and has been called the “richest art competition in our nation’s history,” with a Grand Prize cash award of $50,000.

This year Thea A. Flanagan from East Holden, Maine was the Region I Winner with Ebb Tide Rhythms, Acadia National Park.

Gala opening reception July 29, 6–8 pm.

To learn more, check the website at www.artsfortheparks.com/

ACADIA FOREVER

Put Friends of Acadia in Your Will

Preserving and protecting those things that we all hold dear—our quality of life, a distinctive heritage, and the integrity of Mt. Desert Island’s natural wonders—is a wise investment. You can help us protect Acadia Forever.

It’s simple. You need add only one sentence to your will, or a codicil:

1. I hereby bequeath $__________ to Friends of Acadia, Inc., a Maine charitable corporation, P.O. Box 45, Bar Harbor, Maine 04609, for its charitable purposes.

2. I hereby devise _______ % of my residuary estate to Friends of Acadia, Inc., a Maine charitable corporation, P.O. Box 45, Bar Harbor, Maine 04609, for its charitable purposes.

3. I hereby devise the following property to Friends of Acadia, Inc., a Maine charitable corporation, P.O. Box 45, Bar Harbor, Maine 04609, for its charitable purposes: [description of property].

Your concern and appreciation for Acadia and Mount Desert Island will extend far beyond your own lifetime. It will be a lasting legacy, enriching the lives of millions now and in the future.

Please call us at 207-288-3340 for more information.
The mission of Friends of Acadia is to preserve and protect the outstanding natural beauty, ecological vitality, and cultural distinctiveness of Acadia National Park and the surrounding communities, and thereby to ensure a high quality experience for visitors and residents.