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:

Gift of Cash or Marketable Securities
Gifts may be restricted to a designated program or applied to FOA’s general 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 Fund
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.

Charitable Remainder Trust /Charitable Lead Trust
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.
THE MOST PRODUCTIVE 
45,000 ACRES IN MAINE

The Maine Woods, made famous in Thoreau’s book of the same name, is the state’s commercial mother lode. In aggregate, this huge complement of mostly private timberlands occupies 17.6 million acres, 89 percent of Maine. The working forest is a crucial capital asset, underpinning the timber and paper industries that have driven the state’s economy for centuries. But for all its outputs, the forest is not nearly so economically productive, on a strictly per-acre basis, as the 45,000 acres of mostly undeveloped land and easements that make up Acadia National Park, where not a tree is harvested commercially.

It is total land volume that pays off, of course—$6.8 billion from commercial woodlands—but an arithmetic reduction is instructive. While each acre of private forest contributes $368 a year in direct and indirect benefits to Maine’s economy, publicly-owned Acadia produces $3,400 per acre in sales of goods and services alone. The figure includes $1,200 in wages, or 4.5 percent of the average Maine income.

This is not to imply that just any protected 45,000-acre tract could be so generative. Or that if you stopped cutting it, a working forest would magically sprout cash. Rather, the idea is that very special places, thoughtfully and calculatedly set aside from the general reach of the market system, can themselves create and help sustain markets. Well-tended public lands can strengthen capitalism, especially in the immediate surroundings. So it is with Acadia.

Michigan State University professors Daniel Stynes and Dennis Propst, using work initiated by Ken Hornback, developed the “Money Generation Model,” for determining economic effects of national parks (www.prr.msu.edu/mgm2). Stynes and Propst estimated that in 2000, Acadia visitors spent $130 million in nearby towns for meals, room rentals, campsites, services, etc. This sum directly underwrote 2,300 jobs, and employed another 1,000 people who supplied products or services to the primary businesses. Total value of primary and secondary sales was $155 million, and personal income was $55 million, creating significant tax effects.

Of course even with its intrinsic worth, the park is not the sole actor. The view from, say, Cadillac Mountain extends seaward beyond its boundaries, and the ocean, a commons, thus subsidizes Acadia’s amenity value. Still, the park’s core real estate—location, location, location—is the working capital, a public asset producing private wealth.

Unfortunately, that asset is underfunded by 53% annually, according to Acadia’s Business Plan, a rigorous financial analysis certified by PricewaterhouseCoopers and published by the park, National Parks Conservation Association, and Friends of Acadia (see articles, pages 8 and 11). As part of an effort benefiting all 386 national park units, Friends has formed the Acadia Full Funding Coalition, in Maine, to increase this park’s yearly operating funds to $14 million through appropriations and park entry fees. That’s what is needed to keep Acadia unimpaired for future generations, the Park Service’s mission. Senators Olympia Snowe and Susan Collins and Congressmen John Baldacci and Tom Allen have pledged strong support.

Private donations have an important, sharply focused role in park funding: Friends of Acadia’s goal is to supplement federal funds, not replace them. Our donors add a margin of excellence to resource protection beyond what government can do. We ensure that your charitable gifts are not used to offset Congress’s fundamental obligation to finance the federal estate. Your private support must be additive as always, increasing the value of Acadia.

Question: What other 45,000-acre forested area, with 121 employees doing the work of 230, with half the budget needed to meet legal mandates, in a season barely six months long, and with all its vegetation left upright, gives Maine 3,300 jobs and $130 million in cash, year after year after year? Answer: None. This rare and precious Acadia National Park—“a gem on a shoestring,” said the Portland Press Herald—deserves constant reinvestment.

With full federal appropriations, plus entry fees that meet market standards, upped concession revenues, and laser-beam philanthropy of the kind Friends of Acadia has pioneered, the park staff can manage future visitation and protect Acadia for the ages.

Acadia is not exactly the Maine Woods of legend, but it is your national park, a capital asset if ever there was one. Thank you for continuing to bring a vital margin of excellence to this phenomenal place.

Ken Olson

— W. Kent Olson, President
FEATURE ARTICLES
8 Acadia’s Business Plan Reveals Funding Shortage
11 Full Congressional Funding for National Parks
12 Who’s Who of Acadia’s Amphibians and Reptiles
14 Mount Desert Island Tomorrow Redux
16 Clearing the Air in Acadia

2001 ANNUAL REPORT

ACTIVITIES/HIGHLIGHTS
18 Save the Date
19 Updates
21 Book Reviews

DEPARTMENTS
1 President’s Column: The Most Productive 45,000 Acres in Maine
3 The Superintendent’s View: The Internet
4 Notes from Friends
5 Chairman’s Letter: Weathering the Challenges
6 Poem: Community Garden
13 Special People: Conservation Colleagues
22 Poem: R.S.V.P.

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A Magazine of Acadia National Park and Surrounding Communities
THE INTERNET

For the past fifteen or twenty years, old rangers have struggled to adapt to the computer age. Somehow, staring into a monitor and pounding on a keyboard didn’t comport with the need to be in the field, learn new and practice necessary skills, and serve park visitors. The emphasis in years past was always on having rangers in the park, not in an office. For example, on a blustery winter day during the mid-1960s, Mt. Rainier Superintendent John Townsley came into the Paradise Ranger Station. It was the end of the day. All six of us were discovered in the station at one time. In his booming voice, Townsley said, “Well, if there is a rescue in the ranger station, the unfortunate visitor will be well served!” We got the message.

A subtle shift toward computers started in the early 1980s. By the mid-’80s we were listening to specialists talking about ethernets, bauds, modems, interfaces, instant messaging, paperless park administration… the term “gag reflex” came to mind. During one especially trying discussion, a close friend and outstanding ranger by the name of Ralph Tingey said, “You know, when I went to work at Grand Teton the District Ranger told me, ‘Your job is to sharpen the fire cache shovels and feed the horses.’ After listening to all this—I’m wondering who’s doing that work now.” By the mid-’90s the federal government and National Park Service were into the computer age big time. It’s not that it went all that smoothly or well—it’s just that by now it’s a given. For better or worse, we’re computerized, and as the recent Internet shutdown within the Department of Interior demonstrated, we’re hardly able to function without these blessed things.

All, however, is not doom and gloom. For all Friends with access to the Internet and an interest in national parks generally, go to www.nps.gov and surf. There is a tremendous amount of information contained on this web site, with links to national park units nationwide. Surfers will find area descriptions, histories, maps, how to get there, natural and culture resource information, park budgets, news releases, contact information for offices and employees, and much more. It’s packed with very interesting stuff.

For those interested in Acadia specifically, our staff provides access to an abundance of good information on our website at www.nps.gov/acad/home.htm. Check in and discover Acadia’s original name, who’s called the Father of Acadia (and why), wildlife native to the park, and a schedule of ranger-led programs. For campers, reservations at Blackwoods Campground can be made online.

So, give it a try. Even I have to admit—it’s fun.

— Paul Haertel, Superintendent, Acadia National Park
No Place Like Home

I’m happy to enclose my renewal membership…. As a temporarily displaced Maine native, I am extremely happy to be a member of your wonderful organization.

Before I left Maine in 1998, I spent every free minute I had in Bar Harbor and Acadia National Park. I enjoyed hiking the most. On many occasions I would climb up to a rocky ledge just to sit and look out over the park and the ocean to think, wonder, dream, and just contemplate life itself. It is also where I began to write…. I found being in Acadia National Park touched my soul. It is a place where I belong.

— Will Judware
Henderson, Nevada

Thanks to the Acadia Winter Trails Association

Many thanks for providing such a wonderful service! Although I seldom ski on groomed trails, many of my clients and friends love to ski on the carriage roads

— Becky Haynes
Northeast Harbor, Maine

Friends-sponsored AWTA volunteers groom the carriage roads for cross-country skiing throughout the winter, snow permitting.

—Editor

The Solace of Nature

I want to express my sincere gratitude to you for your moving column, “My Small Mission, 9/11/01” [Winter 2001]…. As a native New Yorker who suffered through the ghastly events of September 11th, I took great comfort in reading your heartfelt prose. My family and I have been regular summer visitors to Mount Desert Island for over twenty years. Our thoughts of Acadia have provided us with great solace in this time of sadness. We are looking forward to our visit this coming July with great anticipation. Acadia is such a positive distraction for us right now. We are so fortunate to have such a safe harbor in our hearts and minds.

— James M. Rossi
Staten Island, New York

The words you wrote to the members in the winter Journal article “My Small Mission, 9/11/01” were the best I’ve read on how we’ve all been affected by the tragedies of September 11th. Thanks for expressing your thoughts for all of us to share…. Let’s hope this and future years bring new hope in our battle to preserve our natural habitat. Maybe some of the renewed “Spirit of America” will carry over to that battle also.

— Doug Hotchkiss
Manchester, Massachusetts

Mt. Desert’s trails provide a peaceful quiet, for which we are always grateful. We are not always grateful for the never-ending work, which year in and year out quietly gets done. Thank you for providing peace.

— Rick Wheeler
Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania

A small investment in a grand place. Thanks to you and your staff for representing the rest of us.

— Tom Cassidy
Arlington, Virginia

A Bus with a View

I rode the Island Explorer buses last summer on my visit to Acadia and just loved them. They were convenient and the drivers were great. I was showing a friend around the park, and it was wonderful for me to be able to enjoy the scenery also, instead of having to keep my eyes on the road.

— Jeannie Stroupe
Durham, North Carolina

CLARIFICATION

In the fall/winter issue of this Journal we printed an article about the Acadia Wild Gardens, “Wild Gardens of Acadia: Its New Partner.” It may not have been clear to readers that the Wild Gardens are a special project of the Bar Harbor Garden Club in cooperation with Acadia National Park.

Rockweed at low tide, Indian Point
Tom Blagden
Cover photographs are from an upcoming book, with text by Charlie Tyson.

This Journal is printed on chlorine-process free, recycled, and recyclable stock using soy based ink.
WEATHERING THE CHALLENGES

Over six months have passed since that day in September. Living in Maine surrounded by Acadia National Park makes those events seem almost surreal. But they have also made people focus on what is important in their lives. For me, and perhaps for most of you, the serenity and beauty provided by Acadia National Park are near the top of the list. The work done by Friends of Acadia is even more important than ever.

As you will read in this journal, we achieved much over the past year. I am so proud of the tangible results that FOA accomplishes every year. We have an extremely talented and dedicated staff focused on results. The time, money, and other resources that you invest in FOA are nourished just like a prized seedling to produce a beautiful flower.

Fundraising is a necessary function in any nonprofit organization, and it certainly is for us. But it must be done efficiently so that donor dollars are not eaten up with overhead. Once again, I am tremendously pleased to tell you that our five-year average cost of fundraising is 4.5 cents on the dollar.

A Forbes article last December titled “Giving Smartly” looked at the charitable commitment (charitable services as percent of total expenses) and fundraising efficiency (percent of private support remaining after fundraising expenses) for many of the major U.S. charities. The statistics confirm what we already knew: Friends of Acadia makes better use of your donations than over 90% of the nonprofits in the country.

Friends also finished the year in the black again. Furthermore, we were able to grant in 2001 more than $630,000 to benefit the park and communities, for carriage roads, trails, buses, and the many other programs that help fulfill our mission.

The past two years have been challenging for investments. Back-to-back years with the market down by over 10% are almost unheard of unless you go back to the early 1970s. Finding a strategy that produces excellent returns in good times and protects our endowments in periods like this is very difficult, but I’m proud to say that we have succeeded. Our investment policy is sound and we have followed it diligently using the talent of our investment committee. While many other nonprofits suffered terrible setbacks, Friends took just a tiny loss in the biennium (0.14%), significantly outperforming the benchmarks, by 15% in 2000 and 6% last year. We wish that we could see 10-20% returns again, but just getting through these two years intact is a major accomplishment.

Again, and I don’t think I can say this too often, we want you to know that your contributions are being nurtured carefully to produce the highest possible return toward our collective goal of preserving and protecting this incredible place off the coast of Maine.

This is my last column as Chairman of Friends of Acadia. It has been five years, and now is the time to pass the mantle. I want to express my sincere appreciation to members, board, and staff for all the support I received during my tenure. We are all part of an incredible institution, and I am proud to have served.

Thank you for your continuing support for Friends of Acadia. We welcome your input and your support, and encourage you to contact us with your comments and concerns.

— H. Lee Judd, Chairman
Poem

COMMUNITY GARDEN

Dedicated to Larry and Phyllis Mobraaten

Love sometimes feeds off hate, for grounding.
Tomato, a fruit, rhymes with potato, gets served as
A vegetable. Go down to your Community Garden,
You’ll see how red rots. Lazy gardeners, once full
Of good intentions, abandon what they started.
Ignore is a form of hatred — probably makes a
Terrible parent. Ripe begs harvest, wants eaten.
Japanese cucumbers are sweeter than expected.
Woman wheelbarrows yellow squash over
Asphalt to car. Man wearing safari hat bicycles
Down rows of corn. Birds in pumpkin patch
Cross wings, pray for rain or manmade sprinkles
From hoses equipped with shower nozzles.
What happens when hoses can’t reach your heart?
Rectangular plots. Red shines through green vine.
Swiss chard’s making a comeback. Love ripens, brings
Fruition, tests soil for power. Responsibility threatens
Vitality, attraction, spontaneous combustion; reverses
Your sexual motion. To love then hate is typic mixture,
Convinces tomato it’s vegetable. The raspberries are
Experiencing a second coming, they’re the optimists of
The garden. Tomatoes keep rotting. Everything firms
Then softens in tragic garden. Gardening destroys things
Slowly, fakes affection, weakens roots and branches.
A grandfather waters his carrots. Attitudes bloom.
The artichokes need cutting before they become flowers.
Zucchini rests like fat baby on bed, content. Grandpa
Stoops to water, conquers drought. Sun blazes, smiles
Realizing this version of Community Garden will
Come, go, be forgotten, leave seeds behind for children.

— Kirby Wright

Kirby Wright teaches English Composition at the Art Institute of California and serves as an advisor at National University’s Writing Center. He has received the Anne Fields Poetry Prize, the Academy of American Poets Award, the Browning Society Award for Dramatic Monologue, and the Arts Council Silicon Valley Fellowship for Poetry.
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.
In 2001, Acadia National Park conducted a rigorous financial analysis funded by the National Park Conservation Association and Friends of Acadia. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP certified the process, which was carried out by John LaBarca, a student at Duke University's Fuqua School of Business; Dave Ianetta, a graduate of MIT's Sloan School of Management; and senior park staff. Acadia was one of 40 national parks studied. Nationally, the two greatest needs are in visitor services and resource protection. —Editor

Most strikingly, *Acadia's Business Plan*, published in February 2002, indicates an annual funding shortfall of 53 percent. This translates to a $7.3-million deficit against budget needs of $13.8 million. While Acadia's budget has quadrupled over 20 years, it has only doubled when adjusted for inflation. Meanwhile, the cost of doing business in Acadia has grown with visitation and the complexity of responsibilities.

Longer and busier seasons, public health and safety requirements, environmental compliance, and expanded employee benefits significantly affect the budget. The park staff has shifted spending priorities to help compensate, reducing preventative maintenance spending, cutting training and travel, maintaining vehicles and equipment beyond their useful life, and relying on seasonal employees and volunteers instead of permanent park staff for essential duties.

We hope the business plan will turn the tide in future funding decisions and in setting priorities, including for capital investments. These needs include the rehabilitation of carriage road bridges, preventative maintenance of visitor facilities, development of carrying capacity standards, and long-term management of invasive plants throughout the park.

We have also begun to use the business plan to more effectively communicate the park's budget to the public. It describes the park's operational functions and provides a clear synopsis of how each is funded. The plan allows the public and park staff alike to better understand the cost of doing business and where additional resources are most needed.

We invite you learn more about the business of Acadia. The business plan is available from Friends of Acadia or the park's website at: www.nps.gov/acad/pdf/bizplan.pdf, or you can request a copy by calling the park at 207-288-5472.

**John T. Kelly** is the Park Planner at Acadia National Park.
While Acadia National Park’s base operating budget has expanded over 20 years, inflation has severely offset the gains. Coupled with huge visitation increases and the growing complexity of stewardship responsibilities, the park staff struggles to perform the principal job mandated by law — keeping Acadia “unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.” (Charts from *Acadia's Business Plan.*)

Some national parks that were studied and which sustain from one to three million (M) annual visits spend more per visitor than Acadia does.

Acadia’s funding sources are, l to r: 1) annual Congressional appropriations, 30% (“Appropriated-Recurring”); 2) non-repeated Congressional appropriations for discrete projects, 5% (“Appropriated-Non-Recurring”); and 3) funds from park entrance and concession fees, reimbursable accounts for services provided, and private donations, as from Friends of Acadia, which contributes up to one-third of the total category, 12% (“Revenue and Reimbursable”). The 53% annual shortfall (“Unfunded”) is the third largest percentage in the 40 parks analyzed so far. To reach its 100%-funded mark (“Required Budget”), Acadia needs about $14 million annually, or about double what it generally receives from all sources. In calculating the sum, the plan took into account all legal imperatives the park staff must meet.
In national parks across America, a storm is brewing.

“Every celebration of the national park idea that has been published in the last twenty years has ended with a few cautionary words about storm clouds on the horizon. Those clouds have now arrived, and it is no longer possible to dismiss the challenges facing our national parks in a few paragraphs.”

—Stewart L. Udall, Former Secretary of the Interior with James R. Udall, nature writer, in National Parks of America, 1993

Since those ominous words were spoken nearly ten years ago, things haven't gotten any better for our national parks. In fact, they've gotten worse. While Congress has regularly increased funding for the parks, the budget has failed to keep pace with a growing list of needs.

For example, at Acadia National Park, despite the best efforts of park staff, endangered species go unmonitored. Education programs have been cut. Private vehicles crowd the narrow roadways, causing parking problems and increasing pollution. All because the park's annual operating budget is half the required amount.

Help encourage Congress and the administration to meet the diverse needs of Acadia and other national parks. To find out what you can do to help, call 1-800-NAT-PARK (1-800-628-7275).
FULL CONGRESSIONAL FUNDING FOR NATIONAL PARKS

The National Parks Conservation Association, Friends of Acadia, and other organizations have joined in leading the Americans for National Parks campaign. The goal is to secure full Congressional funding for national parks, which are 32% underfunded on average. Acadia’s Business Plan, published with support of Friends of Acadia, showed a 53% shortfall here — or $7.3 million annually.

So far, over 150 organizations and businesses from Florida to California have joined the non-partisan Americans for National Parks effort. Friends of Acadia is spearheading a Maine coalition backing Acadia funding as part of the campaign. Fourteen Maine organizations have signed on to-date (see list), and Friends expects the number to multiply. State Senator Jill Goldthwait has introduced a resolution in the Maine Legislature supporting full Congressional funding for Acadia, with MDI’s State Representatives Ted Koffman and Paul Volenik as co-sponsors.

The Americans for National Parks campaign staff is identifying Congressional champions to encourage appropriators to increase national park operational budgets by $600 million over the next five years. The Maine delegation has been very supportive of increased funding, especially in light of the significant operational deficits identified in Acadia’s business plan.

At a February 1 press event in Bangor to announce Acadia’s business plan results, Senator Collins pledged to work hard to bring the National Park System up to full funding, calling park funding increases “an investment that will reap benefits for generations to come.” Senator Snowe, in written remarks, added, “The business plan lays out the goals toward which we must strive, and will provide the type of concrete evidence and information Senator Collins and I need as we encourage appropriators to provide additional funding in the future.” Congressmen Baldacci and Allen echoed these sentiments, expressing their support for Acadia as one of Maine’s greatest natural assets and economic generators.

“Annual budget shortfalls are the root cause of many problems in our national parks,” Olson remarked. “If, as Wallace Stegner said, national parks are truly the greatest idea America ever had, America needs to reinvest in them. Non-profit groups like Friends of Acadia can provide special additional funds to give parks a margin of excellence, but the core funding responsibility lies with Congress and the president.” —Stephanie Clement

For more information on the Americans for National Parks campaign, visit www.americansforparks.org.
**Who’s Who Of Acadia’s Amphibians And Reptiles**

Bruce Connery

Drip, drip, drip. Lengthening daylight and warm temperatures bring the first sounds of spring. Drips collect in puddles, bogs, and ponds and set the scene for the calling, singing, and chorusing of frogs. Rainy spring days find frogs and salamanders crossing our roads, and warm sunny afternoons bring turtles out to bask on logs. For many, these sights and sounds mark the true beginning of spring.

A surprising variety of amphibians and reptiles call Mount Desert Island home. In 2001, the National Park Service selected the Wildlife Conservation Society to conduct an inventory of amphibians and reptiles in parks in the northeast region. At Acadia, the challenge was to inventory park wetlands during the summer, documenting the presence and distribution of amphibian and reptile species and, if possible, determining the relative abundance of the populations.

Until 2001, Acadia and other parks in the Northeast had only sporadic or anecdotal information about resident amphibian and reptile species. Beginning in April, scientists began the research that resulted in a database that will be used to track changes in these populations, identify activities that might threaten them, and provide direction for further research efforts of the species and their habitats.

April through September 2001, the Wildlife Conservation Society surveyed numerous habitats on Isle au Haut, Mount Desert Island, and the Schoodic Peninsula. Surveyors used diverse techniques to collect information: calling surveys of frogs and toads, traps and nets set to collect creatures, visual searches for snakes and salamanders, and evaluations of important habitats. Many species common to the northeast were found, including: yellow-spotted and red-backed salamanders, wood frogs, bullfrogs, garter snakes, and painted turtles. Species not so common to Acadia were also found, such as the ringneck and red-bellied snakes, American toad, and the four-toed salamander—a species of special concern in Maine.

Species documented included: five frog, one toad, five salamander, five snake, and two turtle. Species distribution was documented. Two species that were once reported to live on the island, the leopard frog and dusky salamander, were not found despite many hours of searching, listening, and trapping throughout wetlands in the park.

The inventories create a baseline to track changes in the distribution and status of amphibian populations. The resulting database is a valuable reference tool for park biologists and managers as they evaluate threats to individual animals, their populations, and their habitats. It will help identify management alternatives and questions requiring further research and investigation. As an example, the inventory identified the presence of the four-toed salamander in the park, and initiated concentrated research into the life history of this species. Another example of realized usefulness: distribution information for each species prompted a research investigation into the genetic similarities and/or differences between adjacent and distant populations of two common species found during the inventory.

Several diseases were documented, common and uncommon to amphibians. Individual animals that appeared sick were collected by inventory team members and other researchers and submitted to the National Wildlife Health Center. The specimens became part of a national effort to document amphibian diseases and malformations, and were submitted as the first step in identifying the occurrence of diseases in Downeast Maine and Acadia. The results from this initial sampling have prompted additional research investigations, slated to begin this spring, that will attempt to define the disease to animal and species relationships, the reoccurrence of the diseases in park wetlands, and the overall effect on the amphibian populations. Advancing our understanding of what species have been affected will help identify safeguards in protecting wetlands from the spread of diseases, and will identify how to better protect and manage wetland habitats.

As we hear the first calling frogs every year, we will be reminded of our responsibility to monitor and protect amphibian populations and wetlands. Fortunately, the task will be easier with the new database and the promise of more information from research efforts in the coming years.

Bruce Connery is a wildlife biologist at Acadia National Park.
CONSERVATION COLLEAGUES

Picture Cheryl Curtis as a 13-year old from Atlanta, Georgia visiting Acadia with her family in the 1970s. She poses on the summit of Cadillac wearing an Elton John t-shirt and bell-bottom pants, her long blonde hair blown to one side as she gazes out over the Atlantic. Later in the day she wanders into Sherman’s Book & Stationery Shop in Bar Harbor for a postcard. She just might have handed a quarter to Matt Curtis, a young man working the cash register for his parents.

Fast-forward a decade. Matt attends graduate school at Emory in Atlanta and receives his MBA in 1986. He takes a job at Andersen Consulting and meets a pleasant coworker named Cheryl. They marry in 1987 and after a year in Chicago, consider moving back to Atlanta to open a bookstore. Then Matt’s parents call to tell the couple about an opportunity in Bar Harbor—Haskell’s Sporting Goods is for sale.

Matt and Cheryl move to Bar Harbor in 1989 and reopen Haskell’s in a new building with a new name: Cadillac Mountain Sports, with a focus on outdoor recreational equipment.

Present day: the store is a huge success, with branches in Ellsworth and Bangor. Cheryl—who earned an MBA from the University of Maine in 1996—is now Vice President of Marketing at First National Bank, but still plays a role in making business decisions with Matt. Last year they opened a Patagonia store in Bar Harbor and this spring they will add a North Face store at 23 Cottage Street.

It is important to Matt and Cheryl that their stores be open year-round. “When I was in high school, probably 75 percent of downtown businesses were open year-round,” says Matt. “When I came back ten years later it was closer to 25 percent.” This, he says, can kill a town’s sense of community. And, he adds, “It just doesn’t seem logical. My parents ran Sherman’s year-round, so I know year-round businesses can succeed.” Matt also wants all of his businesses to be located in existing, renovated buildings within a half-mile of a town’s center to encourage a healthy downtown district and discourage sprawl.

Preserving the integrity of the community and the natural landscape has become a mission for Matt and Cheryl. Both have served on boards and committees of several nonprofits, including MDI Tomorrow, the Bar Harbor Rotary, the YMCA, and Maine Businesses for Social Responsibility. They also donate 10 percent of after-tax profits from their businesses to local nonprofit groups. The couple has supported Friends of Acadia every year since 1992, donating items to our annual benefit auction and sponsoring volunteer events like Take Pride in Acadia Day.

Matt and Cheryl like to kayak, bicycle, and hike in the park with their dog Elli. (The dog is kept leashed, they add.) “We appreciate and value that we have Acadia as our back yard and we are grateful to Friends of Acadia and others that work to preserve the quality of life on this island,” says Cheryl.

Matt announced in March that the entire 10 percent of after-tax profits from The North Face store will be donated to Friends of Acadia. We thank them for this unexpected generosity and commend them for serving as a wonderful example of a business that gives as much back to a community as it draws from it. —Kelly Dickson
Guest Article

Mount Desert Island Tomorrow Redux
Ron Beard

A little over a decade ago, residents of Mount Desert Island were asked what they wanted for the future. Through interviews, neighborhood meetings and community gatherings, a series of pictures emerged:

- an economy that was more diverse and provided more year-round jobs
- towns that maintained the traditional look and feel of MDI and discouraged the pattern of sprawling development
- a tourism sector that kept visitor numbers about the same, but spread them into the ‘shoulder seasons’
- public and private partnerships to expand housing options
- a health organization focused on prevention and access to primary care
- a public bus system
- protected water and land resources
- a vibrant cultural scene

Mount Desert Island (MDI) Tomorrow was begun in 1987 after a summer when year-round and summer residents were sensing that no one was looking at the cumulative and unanticipated impacts of growth and development. Following a series of articles on the impacts of growth, The Bar Harbor Times, College of the Atlantic (COA), Maine Coast Heritage Trust, and the League of Women Voters sponsored a summer forum to talk about the issues. The Times reported the results and then asked on its editorial pages for community leadership to address the issues: traffic congestion, the cost and availability of housing, threats to the character of neighborhoods, and competition for access to community shorelines among traditional industry, housing, and recreational interests.

Over the next several years the process was supported and carried out by a coalition supported by Friends of Acadia, Maine Coast Heritage Trust, and the MDI League of Towns, staffed by volunteers and a community development educator from Uni-
MDI Tomorrow was billed as a citizen’s forum on the Island’s Future, whose purpose was “to help MDI citizens and communities manage cumulative, island-wide impacts of growth; identify and build consensus about the island’s future; and cooperatively guide development so as to protect and improve environmental, economic, and social conditions.”

The process led to the publication, in 1991, of a newspaper supplement that outlined a current profile, a future based on trends, and a “preferred future,” as concluded from the several methods of citizen involvement. (Wanting to test the results of the process, The Bar Harbor Times commissioned the Harris Poll to conduct a statistically valid survey of 300 year-round and 300 summer residents. Both the survey and the MDI Tomorrow process yielded similar views).

Over the next ten years, the “preferred future” served as a template for planning and action, largely through a series of “island network” conferences of citizens and leaders in five sectors of community life: business, local government, health and social services, education, and environment. The conferences were suggested by Senator Jill Goldthwait, then the chair of the Bar Harbor Town Council. “We need to figure out how to respond to issues and opportunities here at the local level. We can’t wait for the state or federal governments to act,” she said. Island Network conferences led to a number of tangible outcomes: Acadia Homes for Students, Island Connections (providing support for elders), MDI Community Health Plan, MDI High School Internship Program, Kid’s Corner Day Care Center, and perhaps most notably, the Island Explorer bus system.

So, here we are in 2002. Some would say that we have achieved many of the outcomes that made up the 1991 “preferred future” of MDI Tomorrow. But Mount Desert Islanders are still concerned about the cumulative impacts of growth, the changing character of towns and neighborhoods, traffic congestion, housing, and protection and supply of water resources.

Friends of Acadia, Maine Coast Heritage Trust, and College of the Atlantic jointly sought the assistance of University of Maine Cooperative Extension to re-establish the MDI Tomorrow process. The effort has been joined by a variety of other island organizations, including Maine Sea Coast Mission, Harbor House, MDI High School, Healthy Acadia, Jackson Laboratory, MDI Water Quality Coalition, Island Connections, YMCA, MDI Housing Authority, Acadia National Park, and MDI Hospital.

A number of working groups have been established to frame issues and opportunities for community dialogue and action: community design and land use, transportation, community health, economic prosperity, youth issues, and housing.

The Community Design and Land Use working group is headed up by College of the Atlantic’s Ted Koffman, who, as a freshness legislator, is acknowledged as a state-wide leader on the issue of sprawl. Using a computer-based, residential build-out study done for the 1991 report as a baseline, Koffman and COA professor Isabel Mancinelli are able to keep track of growth in housing subdivision on MDI.

In 1991, town ordinances and maps were studied to determine the number of potential house lots on MDI,” states Mancinelli. “The land use ordinances allowed slightly more than 22,000 lots, of which 8,200 were on record. In the last decade, 550 new lots have been created through subdivision, moving us that much closer to the limit.”

“If it is starting to feel densely developed now on MDI,” Koffman wonders, “what will our community look and feel like if an additional 13,250 lots are built on? How fast will those lots be developed; what will be the impact of the houses and families on water, sewer, school, fire, and road systems? These are critical questions for each town and the island as a whole to consider.”

MDI Tomorrow is exploring the use of a community web site, a variety of options for expanded citizen involvement, and funding to help develop a “state of the island” report. The group hopes to present that report and alternative futures at a community conference in November. The current process includes plans to develop indicators within key issue areas so that, over the next decade, islanders can chart progress toward elements of an updated “preferred future.”

Responding to current concerns will require Mount Desert Islanders to stay in dialogue about the future we prefer instead of letting current trends take us somewhere else. We can have a vibrant local economy and healthy community institutions and, at the same time, protect our shared natural resources. We have shown that MDI can develop a shared vision from which stems voluntary action, private-public partnerships and local policies—all of which take us closer to that shared vision. Given our belief in local democracy, played out within our economic system, it really is the only way forward.

Readers who wish to be added to the MDI Tomorrow email and mailing lists can contact Ron Beard at University of Maine Cooperative Extension at rbeard@umext.maine.edu or by phone at 207-667-8212.

Ron Beard is an extension educator with University of Maine Cooperative Extension and Sea Grant. As part of his work for the University, Ron produces and hosts two monthly public affairs programs on community radio station WERU. He lives in Bar Harbor, where he volunteered sixteen years as a member of the planning board and six years as an elected member of the Town Council.
Finally, I was about to climb Cadillac Mountain to take in the pristine vistas of ocean, woodland, coastline, and sky. It was a perfect sunny summer day, and I was sure I would be rewarded with a glorious view. Upon reaching the summit, I gazed into the distance and blinked twice. Was it my eyes or was the view somewhat fuzzy? I knew I wasn’t looking at the famed, atmospheric Maine fog. And I was no longer in the city, so I reasoned I couldn’t be looking through a veil of haze. But, as I learned later from the air quality display at the Hulls Cove Visitor Center, my view was in fact obscured by haze.

Gary Kleiman, an atmospheric scientist at the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM), explained, “Over time, people have become accustomed to some degree of visibility impairment, and now many people don’t even recognize it.” To help demonstrate the subtle and often dramatic effects of haze NESCAUM, the National Park Service, and others have sponsored a web site called CAMNET at www.hazecam.net. This web site contains live photos of scenic vistas from Acadia National Park and Mount Washington, and of the skylines of Boston, Hartford (CT), Burlington (VT), and New York City. The site also provides information on visibility and air quality.

On a clear day in the Northeast it’s estimated that one can see over 100 miles. Under current polluted conditions, average visibility is reduced to 40-60 miles. Visibility is better for more northerly parks like Acadia than for its counterparts farther south. On the 20% of clearest days at Acadia, conditions are relatively unpolluted and close to natural. However, on the 20% of days that are the haziest, visibility impairment is substantial throughout the region.

Haze results when fine particles scatter and absorb visible light before it reaches the observer. The fine particles are, for the most part, the result of man-made pollution. The primary cause of haze in the Northeast is sulfate particles, formed from sulfur dioxide released by coal-burning power plants. Some of the sulfate pollutants are from power plants in New England, while others are transported hundreds of miles from the Midwest. The sulfate contribution to haze tends to be especially high on the worst visibility days, occurring predominantly in the summertime. Other important contributors to fine particle concentrations are organic carbon, nitrates, elemental carbon (soot), and soil or dust. Sources of nitrates include power plants as well as cars, heavy-duty trucks, and non-road machinery such as construction equipment.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been working to improve hazy conditions since 1977, when Congress added to the Clean Air Act the goal to restore pristine conditions in the nation’s most cherished parks and wilderness areas. The Clean Air Act calls for the elimination of “any” man-made visibility impairment in national parks and wilderness areas across the U.S. Progress has been made principally by the adoption, in 1990, of a national acid rain program to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions.

In July 1999, 22 years after the Clean Air Act was originally enacted, the EPA issued new regulations to address poor visibility in federally protected parks and wilderness areas. These regulations set a target date of 2064 for achieving national visibility.
goals. Several milestones have been established, beginning in 2008, to assess key contributors to haze formation, and to develop plans to reduce sources of haze-forming pollutants. Since air pollutants don’t obey state borders, the regulations place a new emphasis on regional strategies to address the cumulative effect of numerous air pollutants distributed over a wide geographic area. Even states that do not have national parks within their borders must participate in the regional planning process.

The Mid-Atlantic/Northeast Visibility Union (MANE-VU) is the regional planning agency responsible for developing the plans to reduce haze at Acadia National Park and other parks. It includes Connecticut, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont, as well as the Penobscot and St. Regis Mohawk tribes, the National Park Service, US Fish & Wildlife, and the US Forest Service. MANE-VU will coordinate with four other regional planning organizations covering the U.S to reduce the likelihood of pollutants traveling from one region to another. To learn more about regional planning efforts, consult www.mane-vu.org.

The National Park Service (NPS), along with other federal land management agencies, has played a lead role in developing monitoring technology; documenting current visibility conditions and trends; and educating visitors, the public, and EPA about visibility issues in national parks. Since the late 1980s the NPS has had the lead role in implementing the national Interagency Monitoring for Protected Visual Environments (IMPROVE) visibility monitoring program. The IMPROVE program provided the data that ultimately lead to the Regional Haze Rule.

Though sulfate levels have decreased over time, there have not been dramatic improvements in the visibility conditions in the Northeast. “It is not a one-to-one relationship of sulfur reductions to improved visibility,” says Lee Alter of NESCAUM. He compares the atmosphere to a glass of clear water, “If you add one drop of food coloring, you see a dramatic color change, but it is difficult to tell the difference between the 9th and 10th drops.”

Clearing haze works in reverse. Before there are major improvements in visibility, there must be continued efforts to lower sulfur and other particle emissions.

One step visitors can take to improve air quality in the park is to ride the fare-free, low-pollution Island Explorer shuttle buses. In 2001, the buses ferried approximately 240,000 visitors around the park, preventing 6.8 tons of toxic emissions. And after taking that important step, perhaps the most important thing a visitor can do while at Acadia is to enjoy the views and watch for improvements in the years to come.

Susan Green works for the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management, an interstate association of air quality control divisions. Her work includes public outreach and education on haze, ozone, and greenhouse gas reduction.

Visibility conditions in Acadia 1994 – 1998

| Average day: | just over 40 miles |
| 20% clearest days: | 90 miles |
| 20% haziest days: | 20 miles |

For more information, check out these websites:

- www.nps.gov/acad/rm/programs.htm
- Acadia National Park air quality monitoring site
- http://vista.cira.colostate.edu/improve/IMPROVE website
- www.aqd.nps.gov/ard/National Park Service air quality site
- www.hazecam.net/acadia.htm
- Real time air pollution and visibility monitoring site

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REGENCY MAHOGANY BREAKFRONT BOOKCASE

Breakfronted cornice with dentil molding above an arrangement of eight glazed doors enclosing adjustable shelves, the projected lower section with molded edge and an arrangement of eight fielded paneled doors, with roundels at the corners, raised on a conforming molded plinth.

Overall measurements: height 7 ft. 9 in., width 12 ft. 2 in., depth 18 in.

For more information, contact Terry Sosa at Friends of Acadia.

The 13th Annual
Friends of Acadia Benefit Gala

Saturday, August 10, 6:30PM

This year’s theme is Rooting for Acadia’s Future.

Trees “sponsored” by gala attendees will be planted along village connector trails (Great Meadow Loop and/or Western Mountain Connector) or at Acadia National Park Headquarters.

The Benefit Gala has become an island tradition, and in the tradition of MDI is supported by a strong corps of volunteers.

Over the past several months, gala volunteers have been accumulating unique and valuable items, some of which will be available for preview online. Starting in June, check our website for the week’s featured auction items at www.friendsofacadia.org/events.

The auctioneer will be Hugh Hildesley of Sotheby’s.

The tents will glow again this year at the Wildwood Stables in Seal Harbor.

Cocktails and a light supper buffet will be offered while guests peruse the silent auction offerings.

The live auction will begin at 8:30, with dessert and coffee.

The auction committee welcomes donations of quality items — arts, antiques, trips, or something unusual to strike a bidder’s imagination. All items are donated and subject to the approval of the auction committee.

If you would like an invitation to the Gala, or have an item to donate, contact Terry Sosa at terrys@friendsofacadia.org or 207-288-3340.

A Unique Offering

Save the Date
In November 2001, Friends of Acadia Conservation Director Stephanie Clement joined David Manski, Acadia National Park Chief of Resource Management; Quebec Labrador Foundation (QLF) staff; and nine Middle Eastern conservation professionals for a gathering of QLF Middle Eastern program alumni in Cyprus.

The reunion was held in an effort to continue cross-border (and cross-Atlantic) sharing of ideas and projects related to conservation and environmental education. Participants from Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, and the Palestinian territories presented their recent projects ranging from running a Lebanese wildlife rehabilitation facility to education about noise pollution and mitigation techniques at Ben Gurion Airport in Israel. David and Stephanie introduced the Acadia National Park/Friends of Acadia partnership and highlighted recent accomplishments, including Acadia Trails Forever.

The program also was significant considering recent violence in the Middle East and the events of September 11th. For Stephanie, it was extremely touching to hear the concern of her Middle Eastern counterparts, given that they continue to face threats of violence daily. She and David came away from the reunion with new friendships and renewed faith in the importance of conservation work, particularly for beloved areas like Acadia.

QLF Middle East Program participants at a restored Greco-Roman Theater at the Kourion archeological site in Cyprus.
A Sense of Place, A Sense of Time
A Portrait of a Small Island Community

An engaging one-hour video, funded by generous individuals, Friends of Acadia, Island Institute, and Acadia National Park, *A Sense of Place* explores the culture — past and present — of a small island community. A half-century ago, there were 300 year-round communities on Maine islands. Today there are 14. Islesford is one of them. This film looks at some of the elements that shape island living, and explores Islesford’s deep sense of continuity with its past and strong connection to its physical place.

*A Sense of Place, A Sense of Time* will be of interest to anyone who has ever visited Islesford or other small Maine islands; those who are interested in the history of this part of Maine; and those who wonder what it might be like to live in a small community set in an uncompromising environment. The film was produced by Dobbs Productions, and set to music by John Cooper. Gunnar Hansen wrote the script, which was narrated by Jack Perkins.

To obtain a copy, call Archipelago, Island Institute’s Rockland gift shop, at 207-596-0701. Price is $19.95, plus shipping. A portion of the proceeds benefits Friends of Acadia.

Friends of Acadia Poetry Prize

“'The future of this world lies in the relationship we have with it. Poetry helps develop an understanding and a connection with the world around us.'”

—Kate Barnes, former Maine Poet Laureate

Established in 1998, the Friends of Acadia Poetry Prize is presented biannually to promote and recognize distinctive nature poetry. The 2002 awards were given to:

First Prize
Carl Little of Mount Desert, Maine for “Ten Tourists Visit Baker's Island, ca. 1900”

Second Prize
Heidi Kieffer LaMoreaux of Rohnert Park, California for “Packrat”

Third Prize
Alan L. Steinberg of Potsdam, New York for “The Phoebes”

Honorable Mentions were awarded to 15 poets.

Visit our website at [www.friendsofacadia.org](http://www.friendsofacadia.org) for a complete list of awards and poems. Poems awarded the three top prizes will be printed in future issues of the Friends of Acadia Journal. *The competition was judged by Marion Stocking, editor of the Beloit Poetry Journal and its fifty-year anthology, A Fine Excess.*
Maine’s three icons of nature are Acadia, Katahdin, and the Allagash. The first two enjoy tough legal protections. The third has a surfeit of paper protections, but the Maine Department of Conservation, which manages the river, has largely ignored them.

Now comes Dean Bennett’s superior book, a history of the Allagash region as seen from an old logging depot on Apmoojenegamook, or Chamberlain Lake. Bennett’s fluency of language and thought bring the Allagash to life and state his “hope for the American wild.” Sweeping from geologic time, through Native American visitation and forward to the politics of protection, *The Wilderness from Chamberlain Farm* recounts the stories of ordinary and great people who lived in, visited, or influenced the fate of the Allagash and clashed over its future.

Bennett’s book enlarges the American canon of wilderness literature and the famous texts of the Maine Woods. It belongs near the works of Lew Dietz, Edmund Ware Smith, Thoreau, Stewart Udall, and Justice William O. Douglas. No one can come away from this amply documented and elegant book not favoring a permanent win for Apmoojenegamook and the Allagash. — Betula Pumilla

**WORTH A THOUSAND WORDS**

*Bygone Bar Harbor: A Postcard Tour of Mount Desert Island & Acadia National Park*  
by Earl Brechlin.  
100 full-color reproduction photographs. $12.95, softbound.

Long before people began lugging Kodak Brownie cameras, postcards were a way to document vacation trips. The postcards reprinted in this book provide a selective history of late-19th through mid-20th century Mount Desert Island.

Right-hand pages are reproductions of the old postcards. Left-hand pages, illustrated in the style of the backs of old postcards, provide detailed captions, and brief histories, explaining the images. Together the images and text evoke the spirit of the Golden Age of Bar Harbor with all the accoutrements of the rich and famous who summered here. Included are images of steamships and railroads; the summer “cottages” and their gardens; the fabulous grand hotels; people in period dress enjoying leisure pursuits; and the aftermath of the Great Fire of 1947.

This visual sampling of Mount Desert Island and Acadia National Park during the early 1900s is an entertaining journey through time, and an historic preservation of an earlier Maine. — T. Brégy
Poem

R.S.V.P.

If you keep time
by seasons
or the star tracks
or the sun
then hosts won’t worry if
you are a season late
or the planet rotates once
before arrival
or you appear in time for
northern lights
but missed the
cocktail hour.

— Megan Morwen Johnstone

Megan Morwen Johnstone is an anthropologist who has been a fire-tower lookout, commercial fisherwoman, and teacher. Raised in Amish country, she writes about rural life and working-class and immigrant experiences.
We are grateful to the following individuals and organizations for their generous support of Friends’ programs and events:

**Office Volunteer**
Ben Beverly

**Acadia Winter Trails Association Volunteers**
Dirck Bradt
Bill Jenkins
Stan MacDonald
Bob Massucco

**Earth Day Volunteers**
Our thanks to the nearly 300 volunteers who joined our 3rd Annual Roadside Clean Up, Saturday, April 27. Volunteers picked up 6 tons of trash (more than 500 bags) from alongside 50 miles of MDI and Trenton roads. Our thanks, too, to the businesses and organizations that helped us recruit, and support, this year’s “trash troopers:”

- Acadia Corporation
- Acadia National Park
- Bar Harbor Banking and Trust
- Bar Harbor Brewing Company
- Bar Harbor Times
- Black and Dillon Real Estate
- Church of our Father
- College of the Atlantic
- The Davis Agency
- First National Bank of Bar Harbor
- Hinckley Real Estate
- The Jackson Laboratory
- Jesup Memorial Library
- The Knowles Company
- Machias Savings Bank
- MDI Bicycle Association
- Mount Desert Island Hospital
- Morris Yachts
- Mt. Desert Elementary School
- Sweet Timber Frames
- Town Hill Market
- Town Hill VIS
- Union Trust
- U.S. Coast Guard, SW Harbor
- West of Eden B & B
- Whole Health Center
- Windswept

**In-Kind Donations**
- Tom Blagden
  cover photographs
- Cadillac’s North Face Store
  discounts for Earth Day volunteers
- Cadillac’s Patagonia Store
  discounts for Earth Day volunteers
- Coastal Exposures
  photographs
- Don’s Shop ’n Save
  Earth Day snacks and water
- Dobbs Productions
  video services
- Keep America Beautiful
  Earth Day garbage bags
- Maine Department of Transportation
  Earth Day garbage bags and pick up
- Dorothy Kerper Monnelly
  photographs
- Outside the Lines
  website design services
- Dorothy Kerper Monnelly
  photographs
- Outside the Lines
  website design services
ACCOMPLISHMENTS

2001

- **Prevented**, with Congressional delegation, 26-acre state inholding within Schoodic section.
- **Constructed** final segment of the Great Meadow Loop, a village connector trail providing easy access to Acadia National Park from Bar Harbor village.
- **Negotiated**, with Maine Coast Heritage Trust, a trail easement permitting construction and public access on the Western Mountain Connector in Southwest Harbor, a 1/2-mile, graveled trail for walking, bicycling, horseback riding, and skiing. Four and one-half miles of village paths emplaced since 1997.
- **Underwrote**, with partners, ANP business plan, first rigorous outside analysis of park’s funding needs, showing 53% shortfall in Congressional appropriations.
- **Co-funded and co-managed** 17-bus Island Explorer propane-powered public system, which carried 239,791 passengers, removed over 65,000 vehicle trips from island roads, prevented 6.8 tons of toxic emissions.
- **Contributed** $220,000 to park for carriage road maintenance — $1,260,000 since 1995.
- **Contributed** $370,867 to park and communities for trails and other conservation projects — $1,458,754 since 1989.
- **Donated** wages of 44 in-park seasonal workers — up from 16 in 1995.
- **Fielded** four Ridge Runners and one Recreation Intern, who biked over 700 miles, contacted 1,700 visitors regarding Leave No Trace principles, constructed 200 cairns and dismantled others, administered 400 visitor surveys, catalogued 200 invertebrate specimens in Proctor collection, conducted 400 hours of trail and carriage road censuses.
- **Contributed** 6,356 volunteer hours of trail & carriage road maintenance, which constructed bogwalks on Giant Slide and Jordan Pond Trails, graveled 2,500 feet at Jordan Pond Trail and Great Meadow Loop, cleared 2 1/2 miles of drainage along carriage roads, cleared vistas along east side of Eagle Lake carriage road, cleared 1 mile of park boundary.
- **Sponsored** Earth Day Clean Up — 330 volunteers removed 550 bags of trash from 34 miles of Mount Desert Island roadside.
- **Maintained** low five-year fundraising cost per dollar of revenue competitive with the very best in the American conservation movement.

![Eagle Lake from Cadillac Mountain road](image-url)
NATIONAL TRAILS DAY  
Saturday, June 1, 2002

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

The volunteer season kicks off on June 1.
Join a carriage road work project, 8:30 – 12:00.
Meet at Park Headquarters on Route 233 (Eagle Lake Road).

Or, 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 take a guided hike on one of Acadia’s historic trails after the Open House and after the carriage road volunteer project.

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

NTD 2002 Sponsored by: Friends of Acadia & Acadia National Park

FRIENDS OF ACADIA ANNUAL MEETING

Friday, July 12, 2002
Grant Park at Albert Meadow, along Bar Harbor’s Shore Path

Business Meeting & Awards 4:00–5:00PM
Barbeque 5:00–6:30PM

MUSIC . . . YOUNG ONE’S NATURE WALK . . . DISPLAYS . . . PICNIC BARBECUE . . .

All members are invited to enjoy a mid-summer afternoon along the shore, and learn more about Friends of Acadia at the Annual Meeting.

TAKE THE BUS!
Parking is limited so we strongly encourage members to put their donations to good use and ride the Island Explorer shuttle bus to the meeting.

Friends of Acadia

Space is limited, so R.S.V.P. by July 1 to Terry Sosa at terrys@friendsofacadia.org, 207-288-3340
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.