Volunteer This Summer

You Never Know Who You Will Meet!

Outdoor volunteer projects are scheduled June–October, 8:30 to 12:30, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings.
Recommended — wear sturdy shoes and bring water and insect repellent.
Volunteers meet at Park Headquarters on Route 233/Eagle Lake Road.

For more information call 207-288-3340, or 288-3934 for a recorded message of work projects and locations.
ACADIA’S $500,000 SHORTFALL

Acadia National Park must cut 20 to 30 summer positions — about 15 to 20 percent of the seasonal workforce. Even before this sobering news, Maine’s most popular natural destination had been operating at 47 percent of funds needed to meet congressional park management standards, compared to 68 percent at most other national park units. Paradoxically, the cuts come despite a slight increase in Acadia’s base budget.

One cause is the annual pay raise that Congress mandates for permanent federal employees. To upgrade the salaries, Acadia must take funds from other budget items. This and various Park Service internal assessments mean that certain programs are sacrificed.

The pattern helps explain why Acadia’s literal operating increase amounts to a literal decrease in operating capacity. And it tends to substantiate reports that visitors often do not encounter a uniformed ranger in their favorite national parks.

The shortfall would be worse but for the strong pro-Acadia commitment of Maine’s delegation: Senators Snowe and Collins, Representatives Allen and Michaud, and that of former Representative John Baldacci, who is now Governor. But the problem exceeds what the delegation — a minority — can accomplish by itself. It is the full Congress — the majority — that has never embraced national parks as a significant funding priority, despite the self-evident obligation of government to pay for U.S.-owned real estate.

In these lean times, the Maine delegation has been particularly successful in funding construction and other non-recurring needs. The money cannot be moved to operations. Park officials end up trying to explain to a mystified public how Acadia can afford a new restroom but can’t afford to maintain it.

To its credit, Congress created, in 1997, the recreational fee demonstration program, and Acadia has so far collected $11 million in fees, a tremendous help. But, the money goes to purposes that don’t include operations.

A few words on private philanthropy. Friends of Acadia has granted Acadia $2.9 million since 1995, built up $14 million in endowments whose interest will help fund park projects forever, and contributed $778,000 to Mount Desert Island community projects, including Island Explorer propane buses. Friends’ grants make possible the employment of 35 to 50 park workers and 60 to 65 Island Explorer drivers. The staffing cuts partly erase the gains in personnel that philanthropy selflessly provided. This is truly disheartening and a terrible precedent.

Nationally, friends groups and other park philanthropies raise about $100 million a year. Although Congress and the administration did not intend it, the Acadia cuts mean a park donor is taxed twice: once by the IRS, and once in the form of his or her donation to cover the loss of appropriations. This reduces the value of donated dollars. If cuts continue, government risks collapsing the motive force of private donors, which is to add value to America’s great national parks.

No one knows where, exactly, the foregone park funds end up. Absent a flow chart to trace the money, it seems fair to view the vanished $500,000 — huge for this park, but a pittance in the federal calculus — as Acadia’s contribution to the Iraq war and the federal deficit.

Thus the fate of Maine’s tiny home park, which injects a bully $130 million into the state’s economy each year, is perforce a part of the grand national debate on spending policies. The Acadia situation symbolizes broader questions of how to advance social equity issues amid the turmoil and daily tragedy of international terror, during a season of hyper-animated domestic politics.

As the nation works out spending decisions, people who love Acadia must remind policy makers that global issues affect even the remotest corners of Maine. Further erosion of operating support, bad enough in itself, can severely curtail the desire of citizens to voluntarily contribute to the funding that keeps this magnificent public asset vital.

Meanwhile, Friends of Acadia continues to direct your donations to projects that protect and add value to this great park.

— W. Kent Olson, President
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Most people don't realize that Acadia National Park is full of holes, looking a lot like Swiss cheese. There are still 157 tracts of private land within Acadia’s authorized boundary that can be developed in ways incompatible with the purposes of the park. Congress established the official boundary in 1986. The National Park Service was directed to buy properties within the boundary from “willing sellers” to complete the park.

Quite simply, protecting land is the single most important thing we do to preserve the natural and cultural resources that make up America’s national parks and our collective heritage. The land and its resources are our legacy to be passed through all generations. It is also the land that people come to use. The spectacular scenery, the hiking trails, carriage roads, ponds and lakes, and the rugged undeveloped coastline will not be preserved for all to enjoy if we cannot protect the land.

The 157 holes inside Acadia National Park's official boundary must be filled (acquired) if the park's natural and cultural resources, its values, are to be truly protected for future generations. Almost a dozen tracts are available but there is no money to buy them. In several cases we could not buy properties offered by a willing seller, and circumstances forced the owner to subdivide or to sell to someone else who then developed the property.

Unacquired lands within the boundary are not available for public use, and their private uses can have negative impacts on surrounding park land. For instance, loud noises, bright lights, loss of wildlife habitat, vehicle traffic in and out, and obtrusive structures or other development that does not blend with the landscape are just a few examples that can degrade visitor experiences on nearby park lands or the natural environment that is the essence of Acadia. Park integrity is diminished. How many of these 157 tracts can be lost to development before the present high quality Acadia experience is also lost?

There are other reasons for urgency as well. Land prices on Mount Desert Island are rapidly increasing and land will never be any less expensive. The median sale price per building lot on MDI rose 138% from 2000 to 2003. In addition, development pressure is increasing across the island with the number of approved subdivision sketch plans jumping from 3 to 23 in just one year (2001-2002) in Bar Harbor alone.

Our immediate need is to find ways to purchase tracts from willing sellers. Funding could come from the Land and Water Conservation Fund established by Congress specifically to buy public land. But LWCF appropriations have been declining over the last few years and Acadia is not scheduled to receive land acquisition funding from Congress this year or next. Funding could also come from other sources such as private donations. Acadia was established through far reaching vision and individual donations, so private funding would continue the long standing tradition of philanthropy here. Many generous and concerned individuals have donated land or conservation easements to help Acadia achieve its long term preservation goals.

It would be a wonderful gift to the American people to purchase the remaining land for Acadia in time for the park’s centennial celebration in 2016. This dream could come true if we begin a concerted effort, starting with the 220 acres currently on the market. This would not be an expansion of Acadia National Park but a completion of the park, as expected by the Congress and the public when the boundary legislation was established. Our goal should be to leave the legacy of a fully protected Acadia National Park to our children and grandchildren.

-Sheridan Steele, Superintendent, Acadia National Park

You can help Acadia National Park “fill the holes” by joining the Friends of Acadia Advocacy Network. For more information, see page 22. —Editor
Legislating Problems

I support your efforts to improve the quality of Acadia, but I am not aware of any effort you are making to pressure our congressional representatives to see that the federal government increases funding to our national parks. The failure of the federal government to adequately fund our national parks is the problem. I believe Friends of Acadia should spend more of its resources in this direction to keep up a steady pressure to change the federal government’s failed policy toward national parks.

—Ursala McAllister
Rockport, Maine

Full Congressional funding for Acadia National Park is Friends of Acadia’s top lobbying issue. We regularly work with members of Congress, their staffs, and Park Service and Interior Department officials. (The Maine delegation has helped tremendously; it’s the majority of Congress that’s the problem.) At Friends’ request the Maine Legislature passed a joint resolution calling on the President and Congress to provide “full annual operating funding” for Acadia.

Friends of Acadia is a steering committee member of Americans for National Parks (a project of National Parks Conservation Association), whose sole objective is to get Congress to fully fund the national park system, which, after all, is U.S.-owned real estate. Friends formed and leads the Acadia Full Funding Coalition, comprising 31 nonprofits and businesses. We helped establish Maine Citizens for Conservation Recreation and Vital Communities, made up of 261 organizations urging more federal matching funds for recreational land acquisitions across Maine.

Friends has just initiated an electronic Acadia Advocacy Network (page 22). We hope you’ll sign up.

—Editor

Thanks to Bob Massucco and the Acadia Winter Trails Association

Another winter of grooming [Acadia’s carriage roads] for all of us ski enthusiasts to be thankful for you and your faithful team. What pleasure to arrive after a fresh snow and find the trails’ pristine tracks waiting for our skis. As I’ve said before, that scene is the best of winter! We all really appreciate your energy and the time you spend grooming these trails. People like you, your team, and the park make this island a utopia during a season that could well be otherwise. Thank you.

—Mary Alen and Doug Monteith
Bernard, Maine

Friends of Acadia covers the cost to insure, store, maintain, and fuel snowmobiles and track-setters used by volunteers.

—Editor

Lessons Learned

The following is in response to Roxana Robinson’s essay, “The Osprey” in the 2003 winter issue of the Journal.

[Osprey] are majestic birds but the seagull will make the osprey drop its prey nine out of ten times. I didn’t believe it till I saw with my own eyes, and my grandkids taught the old man another lesson. The lady is a great writer. Thank you.

—Jim Mulligan
Palisades, New York

Memorable Friend

My gift is in memory of Brandy, our dog who passed away four years ago. For all the times we shared in Acadia with her that we will never forget!

—Robert Emond
New Bedford, Massachusetts
Spring is in the air, the little green shoots are poking their way up through the ground, and my thoughts are turning to...fundraising. Historically, I have been a person who finds it difficult to ask for things. So, why is asking for contributions of money, time, and energy to Friends of Acadia becoming so easy? (Well, perhaps not that easy.) As I look out my window, run around Sargent’s, climb the Beehive, or just drive onto Mount Desert Island after some time away, I know the answer. This place fills me up with its extraordinary beauty, opportunities for recreation, and abundant life. And, I love contemplating the many ways in which our family and all of you, who are such good friends of Acadia, enjoy this magnificent park.

Now that I’ve justified my boldness, I’m ready to ask. How can you give back to Acadia National Park through Friends of Acadia? In many ways:

- Contribute to Friends of Acadia beyond your membership dues on an annual basis and to capital needs when they arise. No gift is too small. Each gift is deeply appreciated.
- Give through bequest, life insurance, charitable trust, property (real estate, boats, art), securities, cash, or a named endowment fund.
- Assist our volunteer trail and carriage road crews every Tuesday, Thursday, or Saturday morning. Many thanks to last year’s 2000+ volunteers who contributed 7,600 hours in Acadia.
- Help clean up Acadia and Mt. Desert Island at November’s Take Pride in Acadia Day and the Earth Day Roadside Cleanup every April.
- Join our Annual Auction and Gala efforts — this year we are still looking for special adventure trips and contributions of antique furniture. Your assistance as an item underwriter or as an individual or corporate sponsor would also be greatly appreciated.
- Contact your senators and representatives in Congress and ask them to support adequate funding for the National Park Service so that it can meet its obligations. (See page 22 for more about Friends’ new Advocacy Network.)
- Spread the word about Friends of Acadia through conversation and gift memberships.
- Contact our office at 207-288-3340 for more information about any of the above.

Thank you in advance for your consideration of and action on the above suggestions. Each time you are exhilarated by an experience in Acadia, you will know that you have given something of yourself in exchange for what Acadia National Park gives you.

—Dianna Emory, Board Chair
LAKE SURVEY WEEK
Join your friends and neighbors for
The First Annual
Hancock County Lake Survey Week
July 18th–24th, 2004

To date, Hancock County has had no documented cases of invasive aquatic plants, but a countywide lake and pond survey has never been completed. You can help change that.

In southern Maine 17 lakes, ponds, and streams are already documented with invasive aquatic plants. Maine is the only eastern state that is not fighting statewide infestations. These plants are commonly transferred from an infested lake to a “clean” lake by motorboats and boat trailers.

Considering the heavy influx of tourists to Hancock County each year, our lakes and ponds are highly vulnerable.

The Soil & Water Conservation District is recruiting pairs of volunteers willing to take a few hours to survey a public boat launch or hand-carry launch area, areas where infestations commonly begin. Early detection is the only way to effectively manage these invasive plants.

Free local volunteer training will be offered in aquatic invasive plant basic identification and lake survey methods.

Total volunteer time should not exceed 6 hours, including both training and field survey time.

To volunteer, or for more information, contact:
Hancock County Soil & Water Conservation District
190 Bangor Road, Ellsworth, Maine 04605
207-664-7496, or email hcswdc@me.nacdnor2
**Like Nowhere Else on Earth**

4th in Guest Series

**WHAT’LL IT BE TODAY?**

*Martha Todd Dudman*

In this series of guest articles by well-known, year-round and seasonal Mount Desert Island residents, the authors reflect on what Acadia National Park and MDI, of all the places on earth, mean to them.

It’s two in the afternoon in the middle of summer. I abandon my office, stand on the front steps of my house and say right out loud, “OK, Martha, what’ll it be today?”

Because on Mount Desert Island there’s a hike for every occasion. There’s the sweaty tense struggle up the steep stone steps on the side of Mansel Mountain. You follow the buggy, damp streambed, flinging yourself down on the flat rock to rest for a moment, and then plough on along the twist of the path, over Knight’s Nubble, Bernard, and down to the magic, silent, cool woods on the far side, where irregular lozenges of sunlight lie on the forest floor and you feel as if you should be absolutely silent. It’s that holy.

Or maybe it’s a day to charge up Precipice. Clambering up the ladders, remembering Curt’s white face (didn’t I tell you that I don’t like heights?) and the Southern slope down to the Bowl. You might even run part of the way, arms outstretched, that lumpy lovely curve of rock and berries. Back through the birch trees with their leafy light, and across the road to Sand Beach, to swim once, quick, in the frigid water. Your bones hurt it’s so cold, but it feels good, too: mentholated and invigorating and real.

There’s something for every occasion in Acadia. There’s a walk for every mood. When you’re sad you might want to go alone around Jordan Pond; the only noise the reassuring, cheerful clop clop of your boots on the planked trail. Or maybe you’re excited and happy and you just have to pounce up Acadia, to look out at the Sound and the islands beyond. Or you’re furious, you need to march, so you tackle Dorr, muttering to yourself all the way to the top, getting it out of your system. But it’s not always high emotion that draws you into the Park. Sometimes you just need to think, and then a quiet walk along the Asticou trail, with its musty smell of leaves and earth, is what you long for.

I’ve lived here thirty years, and climbed these hills that we call mountains hundreds of times, but I have never gotten tired of the trails. They’re where I go to think, to talk to myself, to figure things out. I’ve climbed through sadness and through pain, in celebration and in fury; mourned my grandmother, decimated bad old boyfriends, and reconnected with my children. I’ve hashed out story ideas and found my way through a book I was writing; discovering the perfect word, the right phrase, tucked between wet rocks halfway up Cedar Swamp.

Life can disappoint you. Plans fail you. Decisions can elude you. But the mountains of Acadia are always here. A fact of our lives as dependable as a good friend, and as certain as morning.

Martha Tod Dudman has lived in Maine since 1975 — first on Little Cranberry Island, and for the last twenty-five years in Northeast Harbor. She works with Gary Friedmann & Associates as a professional fundraising consultant, and is the author of three books, *Dawn* (Puckerbrush Press, 1989), *Augusta, Gone* (Simon & Schuster, 2001), and *Expecting to Fly* (Simon & Schuster, 2004).
I am bonded to the land. Like you, I am a hunter-gatherer. I take energy from being on the land. As the Psalm says, “it restoreth my soul.”

Somehow, it wasn’t until I turned age forty that I discovered the glories of mountain hiking. Before then, the ocean sirens had me tightly in their grip. But that first time at 11,000 feet in the Tetons was an epiphany for me. “Nearer, my God, to thee,” I feel whenever my aging legs have carried me thousands of vertical feet to some stunning overlook into miles of protected, public lands. The history and the mystery...

The immigrant hunter-gatherers of our nation soon became settlers, explorers, homesteaders, railroaders, miners, and yes, farmers and herdsmen. Towns and cities and metropolitan settlements would follow. Today, the wide sweep of our population has paved over so much that we used to cultivate, chopped down so much of the forest cover, that our land is almost unrecognizable from what our forbears first saw centuries ago. Except for our public lands.

When the early settlers were sent west to search for wealth, their principal mission was to extract resources from the land. But some of them, overwhelmed with the magnificence of what are now national parks and other public lands, abandoned the search for profit in favor of preserving what they beheld. The history and the mystery...

The vision and action of individuals, combined in partnership with the government, have lead to the creation of federally protected lands and to the conservation movement itself.

I am very proud of my own family’s partnership with public lands and their managers — especially our historic relationship with the national parks. I come from a family that made its fortune in the extraction of hydrocarbons from beneath the surface of the land. A great proportion of that wealth was the result of 19th century activity led by my great-grandfather John Davison Rockefeller, a gatherer of natural resources and a hunter for advantageous business relationships, you might say.

His son, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his grandson, Laurance S. Rockefeller, converted much of that wealth into gifts to the nation of lands dedicated to public enjoyment and permanent protection — Grand Teton, Great Smokies, Acadia, Virgin Islands, Haleakala, Marsh-Billings. And Laurance’s son, Larry, played a pivotal role in the passage of the Alaska Lands Act that added another 47 million acres to the national parks in Alaska.

These additions of publicly protected lands were brought about, not just by signatures on a checkbook or a contract, but by careful negotiations between the leaders of the Interior Department and members of my family: Stephen Mather (the first Park Service director), and Director Albright, with John D. Jr.; Directors Wirth and Hartzog with Laurance; and Secretary Andrus with Larry. As Vice Chair of the National Park Foundation (NPF), I have been honored to continue these conversations with Secretaries Babbitt and Norton, and Directors Kennedy, Stanton and Mainella.

We are now exploring together such ambitious themes as an umbrella vision for the national parks of New York Harbor, early planning for the National Parks Centennial in 2016, and a nationwide
private endowment campaign in support of our national parks. Of course, it will take months and years of true partnership dialogue to achieve any one of these lofty goals.

In the eight years since Jim Maddy has been President of the National Park Foundation, we have seen a 1000% growth in benefits flowing from us to national parks. Not only have I been privileged to serve on the foundation's board, but I have been glad to help a local support group, Friends of Acadia, strengthen its relationship with the leadership of Acadia National Park, by helping to put volunteers to work on Acadia's walking trails, and welcoming the newest superintendent at a reception in our house last summer.

And I am especially proud of the non-financial ways in which the National Park Foundation has been able to support the National Park Service and System, such as the Message Project that clarified the identity of the national parks, the National Parks Pass that connects the American public more closely to their Parks, and the fee study that helped to evaluate and renew the Fee Demonstration Project. These were all efforts that involved much more than money.

At the same time NPF has been growing, so have the leading local support groups such as the Golden Gate Conservancy, the Yellowstone Foundation, the Yosemite Fund and Friends of Acadia. It appears that the rising tide of citizen recognition has lifted all of our park canoes!

The Park Foundation's mission is "to strengthen the enduring connection between the American people and their national parks." Our mission is not to build roads, nor employee housing units, not to build or maintain the infrastructure, but to create better connections between the visitor and the place.

I refer to this distinction as the "bright line" between the federal responsibility and the private opportunity. In the long run, I believe a bright line of separation is essential. If significant new private support of national parks is to be forthcoming, I believe that the American people — especially the large sophisticated donors — need to have assurances that their private dollars will not be used to offset public responsibilities.

A few final thoughts: What greater gift could we be given than to work on behalf of our great-grandchildren? And to do so recognizing that every human impulse (institutional impulse, too) is working against us. Hunter-gatherers are principally concerned with today's meal, tomorrow's harvest, the winter store of goods. But little concerned about a year from now, or ten, or a hundred. That's just human nature.

And our corporate and political systems also create strong biases toward short-term thinking: the next quarter, the next fiscal year, the next election. This is also very natural, when the operative incentive systems (bonuses, shareholder satisfaction, and victory at the polls) primarily reward success in the short term.

But those of us in the business of protecting public lands, places that "restore our soul," must do so with the long view in mind. We are concerned about today and about tomorrow, but if the strategies of today do not lead to good results for our great-grandchildren, we have let them down.

So we share this awesome and wonderful assignment of protecting "history and mystery" for those who will follow us. We seek out True Partners who share this vision and who are willing to engage in the tough work of partnership. We don't mind the passing irritations and temporary disappointments, because we hold the long view. At our best, we are "sacred guardians." We are storytellers. We are visionaries. We are artists and scientists. We are good citizens. We hold these cups of history and mystery in our hands, and we ask for God's strength that we shall not drop them.

David Rockefeller, Jr. is vice chair of the National Park Foundation, a member of Friends of Acadia, and a life-long summer resident of Mount Desert Island. His remarks are excerpted from a keynote address given at the National Park Service Partners in Stewardship Conference, in Los Angeles, California, November 18, 2003.
Since the fall of 2001, Mount Desert Island-area residents have partnered in a process called, “MDI Tomorrow,” to identify and work towards a preferred future for the region. Citizens have been discussing issues ranging from the lack of affordable workforce housing to the need for better bicycle and pedestrian access in our communities. Friends of Acadia staff helped initiate the MDI Tomorrow process and continue to serve on the Steering Committee, as well as several project committees.

To gather information from a broader representation of area stakeholders, MDI Tomorrow hired the Department of Resource Economics and Policy at the University of Maine at Orono and the Margaret Chase Smith Center for Public Policy to conduct a scientific community survey in the fall of 2003. The survey was funded in part by Friends of Acadia with support from the Shelby Cullom Davis Foundation. The goal of the survey was to solicit public input regarding potential strategies to address the issues identified by MDI Tomorrow.

Overall, respondents ranked protecting open space, promoting a year-round economy, developing affordable workforce housing, and preventing/addressing drug and alcohol abuse as the most important issues facing the MDI region (see Table 1). The survey was funded in part by Friends of Acadia with support from the Shelby Cullom Davis Foundation. The goal of the survey was to solicit public input regarding potential strategies to address the issues identified by MDI Tomorrow.

Year-round MDI, seasonal MDI, and year-round non-MDI residents rated the issues slightly differently. Of note is the fact that non-MDI residents felt that reducing traffic in the summer months was the most important issue. Friends of Acadia recently placed a three-year option on a parcel of land in Trenton to serve as a possible location for a transportation center where day visitors could leave their cars to ride the Island Explorer.

Potential solutions for each of these issues were presented on the survey, and respondents were asked to rate how strongly they supported each strategy. Respondents were also asked to select what they thought would be the “best” strategy to address the issue.

Among the solutions to summer traffic congestion, 59% of respondents selected increasing Island Explorer bus service as the best strategy (See Table 2). Nearly 89% strongly supported or somewhat supported this option. The second most supported transportation solution was the establishment of a Trenton parking facility with service to village centers. Just over 72% strongly or somewhat supported this option.

Providing year-round bus service for commuters and providing transportation to before- and after-school enrichment programs were selected as the most favored and second most favored solutions to promoting a year-round economy and promoting healthy growth and social development of MDI area youth. A separate survey of 654 students conducted by the Youth Engaged in Society (Y.E.S.) group at MDI High School also corroborated that our students desire year-round transportation to youth activities.

MDI Tomorrow survey results were examined further at an April 2004 conference. Participants were asked about two major transportation topics — what to do about traffic congestion at the head of Mount Desert Island, and how to improve year-round transportation options on MDI. Although time for discussion was limited, participants indicated an interest in exploring a rotary at the head of the Island and in providing more transit options for commuters.

Overall, the MDI Tomorrow survey gives a comprehensive snapshot of the issues facing the MDI region in 2003 and gives an indication of potential solutions that are widely supported by our communities. The survey report and the overall MDI Tomorrow document detailing the work, accomplishments, and future directions of MDI Tomorrow committees are on the website, www.mditomorrow.org.
### TABLE 1
Issues Identified as “Most Important” to the MDI Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ISSUE</th>
<th>Entire Sample (n=741)</th>
<th>MDI Residents (n=480)</th>
<th>Seasonal Residents (n=145)</th>
<th>Off-MDI Residents (n=116)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reduce automobile congestion during the summer months</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
<td>13.1%</td>
<td>25.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protect open space and environmental quality of land resources</td>
<td>21.5%</td>
<td>17.1%</td>
<td>46.2%</td>
<td>8.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encourage walking and bicycling</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
<td>2.8%</td>
<td>0.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote marine industries and fisheries as part of a working waterfront</td>
<td>5.8%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
<td>4.1%</td>
<td>12.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevent and address drug and alcohol use and abuse</td>
<td>14.3%</td>
<td>16.5%</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>16.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote healthy growth and social development of children and youth</td>
<td>5.9%</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
<td>3.4%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expand the stock of housing that is affordable to the year-round workforce</td>
<td>17.9%</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>10.3%</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote agriculture and local foods</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promote a year-round economy</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
<td>20.6%</td>
<td>14.5%</td>
<td>19.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source for tables: Charles Morris and Todd Gabe, Draft 2003 MDI Tomorrow Resident Survey Report, Margaret Chase Smith Center for Public Policy and Department of Resource Economics and Policy, University of Maine.

Stephanie Clement is conservation director at Friends of Acadia, and serves on the MDI Tomorrow Steering Committee.

### TABLE 2
Survey Respondent Selections of the “Best” Solution for Summer Automobile Congestion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STRATEGY</th>
<th>Entire Sample (n=731)</th>
<th>MDI Residents (n=485)</th>
<th>Seasonal Residents (n=140)</th>
<th>Off-MDI Residents (n=106)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Increase the amount of Island Explorer service during the summer.</td>
<td>59.0%</td>
<td>59.0%</td>
<td>65.7%</td>
<td>50.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish a parking facility in Trenton with service to village centers</td>
<td>27.4%</td>
<td>27.6%</td>
<td>22.1%</td>
<td>32.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provide incentives to encourage carpooling</td>
<td>8.1%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
<td>11.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add a “bus only” lane across the Trenton Bridge and in other congested areas to allow buses to bypass stopped traffic</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>5.2%</td>
<td>6.4%</td>
<td>6.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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.
KING ON THE MOUNTAIN

Alan King was born where the mountain was named after his family, Kings Mountain, in Orrington. He grew up loving the outdoors — camping, hiking, Boy Scout trips — but his family rarely ventured onto Mount Desert Island, preferring the quieter charms of Lamoine State Park.

Alan was in his twenties when he hiked up to Bubble Rock in Acadia National Park. “That was the first hike I did in the park. It sparked things pretty good,” he recalls. An understatement of his eventual relationship with Acadia.

After the Bubbles, Alan hiked in Acadia every chance he could get, and he did his homework. “I bought every book I could find,” he says, “and studied the trails and carriage roads and about [John D.] Rockefeller and George Dorr. I’m still amazed by what they did.” When his friends hiked him up Parkman one way, he showed them another way down. Eventually, Alan had hiked all 120-some miles of trails and walked or biked all of the carriage roads inside and outside the park, more than once. Then, when Trails of History was published, he went out to discover the abandoned, unmarked trails in Acadia.

To tell people about this amazing place, Alan put together slide shows for his church, scout troops, and other gatherings of friends and organizations. “I had to share Acadia with everyone I knew. It was the only thing I talked about,” he recalls.

Alan didn’t move far from Kings Mountain, eventually settling in Brewer. Volunteering has long been a part of his life, “I’ve always volunteered for things, Brewer Jaycees, PTA, boy scouts, you know,” Alan says. So when he retired in the mid-90s from the Maine Department of Transportation, where he worked as an engineer, he checked into volunteering with Friends of Acadia on projects in the park. “I didn’t know what I was getting into, but that wasn’t a problem. I liked the first people I met,” he says. “They made me feel at home. It was just a great experience.” His one-day-a-week commute from Brewer to work on Acadia’s trails and carriage roads is now a several-days-a-week trek.

But it hasn’t always been easy. Several years ago, Alan was diagnosed with a treatable form of leukemia. He wasn’t sure he’d be able to continue to work in the park. “We built stone drains on Parkman and worked on bog walks at Jordan Pond,” he says. “It was hard work, but I didn’t want to give up. I could see there was plenty of work to do.” And other problems crept up. “I got a little discouraged a couple years ago,” Alan recalls. “My arthritis was getting bad and I was having a hard time hiking in and doing trail work. I talked to Mike [FOA field crew leader] and he told me that there was plenty for me to do without all the hiking. They wanted me down there. It really pumped me up to get back to the park.”

Alan continues to quietly inspire those who work with him. This year he will lead volunteer groups in the park, introducing them to the projects they’ll be working on, explaining the safety rules, and generally taking care of the details so the other volunteers can just get down to the work they enjoy doing for Acadia. We thank Alan for his tremendous commitment and the inspiration he shares with us. —Marla Major
OF ALL THE BALDS I’VE VISITED

Tom Wessels

The southern ridge of Champlain Mountain is one of my favorite Acadia haunts. This eastern ridge supports one of the most elegant open stands of pitch pine I have ever encountered. Today I’m seated on a sloping slab of granite, framed by pitch pines that invaded crevices long since buried under the carpet of heaths that now ring this meditative space. I’m also bathed in one of Mount Desert’s familiar fogs.

On days of dense fog, the colors of lichen and moss on Acadia’s balds become almost iridescent. I wandered just a hundred meters off Champlain’s cairn-marked trail to this spot, one of thousands that I could choose on these fog-draped ridges — perfect places to stop, sit, and reflect. The fog naturally induces me to turn my gaze toward my immediate surroundings.

Five feet in front of me is a small crevice community packed with three-toothed cinquefoil (pronounced SINK-foil). Its lustrous deep green leaves end in three small serrations, each holding a perfect sphere of condensed fog. This is an alpine plant — a common resident of heath communities found above tree line on the Northeast’s highest peaks. Here I find it growing almost one mile lower in elevation than its natural habitat. Sometimes associated with the three-toothed cinquefoil on Mount Desert Island are two other alpine plants — mountain cranberry and black crowberry — but these rarer residents are absent from this crevice. The presence of these three species suggests harsh alpine-like conditions on Acadia’s low-elevation balds. Strong winter winds are one factor giving rise to these conditions; summer fog is another.

On the far side of the cinquefoil crevice the granite is a mosaic of color. Sploths that look like various shades of smooth
gray paint are three different species of lecanora. Associated with them is Mount Desert’s other common crustose lichen, the iridescent, black-studded green map lichen. Atop the crustose lichens grow two species of rock tripe, a small black variety and a larger, warty gray species. Along with the rock tripe is another intriguing foliose lichen, the pale green target lichen—named for its ability to grow in concentric rings. The pink color is the granite itself, cleaned of its crustose lichens by the outwardly migrating rings of the target lichen. In my experience no other granite in the entire United States is carpeted with such a luxuriant growth of vibrantly colored lichens — the reason being that no other mountains experience Acadia’s frequent fogs, condensed by the cold water of Penobscot Bay.

But it’s not just on Mount Desert’s balds that fog creates its magic — its forests and their extensive cryptogamic carpets are also products of its workings. Cryptogam is Latin for “hidden seed,” meaning that these vegetative carpets are composed of spore producers such as mosses and lichens. Whenever older conifer forests — red spruce and white pine — have developed and covered Mount Desert’s granite, their floors become graced with extensive mats of mosses and fruiticose lichens. Polytrichum, Sphagnum, and Cladina represent the major genera that dominate these Lilliputian realms, but close observation of the number of species present in Acadia’s cryptogamic carpets reveals an astounding level of diversity. I can’t quite explain why these mats of moss and lichen are so compelling to me. Maybe it’s their ability to mimic the structure of the forest overstory, or the texture they add to the understory? I can only say that I find extraordinary elegance in these carpeted forests.

Where the island’s forests have developed on glacial till rather than granite bedrock, they are dominated by hardwoods such as maple, beech, birch, and ash. Although the leaf litter of these trees restricts the development of cryptogamic carpets by smothering them, older stands often support an amazing array of mosses and lichens in the form of epiphytes (plants that grow on trees), which festoon the trunks of maple and ash. Probably the most impressive of these epiphytes is the foliose lichen lungwort, named for its resemblance to the internal structure of a lung. This bold green lichen is rare in New England forests, found almost exclusively in old-growth sections where humidity levels are relatively high. But on Mount Desert Island lungwort is common. Whether you’re strolling through Acadia’s conifer or hardwood forests, the fog-fed, opulent growth of moss and lichen creates a magical experience.

Glaciated granite, fire, fog, and winter gales define Mount Desert Island. Because its mountains rise out of the sea and are backed by a relatively level landscape to the north, Acadia’s ridges are exposed to harsh winds from frigid Alberta clippers out of the northwest and intense winter nor’easters — powerful cyclonic storms common to this section of the Gulf of Maine. We need only examine the unvegetated zone that rises above Mount Desert’s ocean-facing coastline to see the impact of nor’easters. Great Head, Otter Cliffs, and the sea cliffs below Black Woods Campground are all free of vegetation for close to six stories above the high-tide mark — all from waves generated by powerful nor’easters. What must it be like to have thirty-foot waves breaking on these headlands? Having seen pictures of these headlands, it’s hard to imagine how they form and dissipate without altering the land. The island’s long history has left its mark — Acadia’s exposed ridges display their work, too. Pitch pine, red spruce, and white cedar bend and twist toward the west on east-facing exposures (from nor’easter winds) and toward the southeast on west-facing exposures (from northwest gales). Stripped of needles and twigs by the ice-blasting winds of strong winter winds, trees growing on Mount Desert’s ridges have to contend with not only establishing themselves on granite and incessant fog but loss of limb as well — all dramatically slowing their rate of growth. But the slow growth of these outcrop trees and their associated inability to form closed canopies allow for the vigorous growth of the understory heaths. Low-bush blueberry, black huckleberry, sheep laurel, and the common nonheath associate black chokeberry carpet the granite from which tree islands emerge.

The heaths and chokeberry thrive on granite; growing prostrate to it, they are protected by snow cover from the ravaging winds of winter. There is no better time to appreciate these communities (unless you want to forage for their berries) than early October, when the heaths turn a rich wine red and the chokeberry flames crimson. Draped over the tapestry of outcrop lichen and disrupted by pockets of conifer green, Acadia’s heath mats are a feast for the eyes.

As I sit atop Pemetic Peak, surrounded by lichen-encrusted granite and a purple-and-red patchwork of heath, I am awed by the way the combined impacts of glaciers, winter winds, fire, and fog have generated such astounding variety in this granite landscape. You might think that with so many strong forces at work, these domes would lie barren. But of all the balds I have visited, Acadia’s are by far the most diverse and varied.

Tom Wessels is a professor of ecology in the Department of Environmental Studies at Antioch New England Graduate School, and has conducted workshops in landscape ecology throughout the United States for more than twenty-five years. He is chair of the Robert and Patricia Switzer Foundation, which fosters environmental leadership through graduate fellowships and grants. He is also the author of Reading the Forested Landscape: A Natural History of New England.
This summer the Friends of Acadia Benefit Gala celebrates its 15th Anniversary. Benefit Gala Committee volunteers work year-round planning, decorating, and searching for those not-to-be-found-anywhere-else items that inspire bidders, and make the Gala an event island residents don’t want to miss.

Plans for this year’s anniversary event include: a delicious menu, a “specialty cocktail,” a band to get guests dancing, and, of course, many unique and exciting items for auction. It’s shaping up to be the best Gala yet.

The trademark decorated Gala tents will be set up once again on Asticou Inn’s stately oceanfront lawn. Guests are invited to arrive at 6:00 p.m. for cocktails and hors d’oeuvres, and to peruse and bid on the silent auction. Dinner begins at 7:00, and Hugh Hildesley, of Sotheby’s, will conduct the live auction at 8:00. Following the live auction, guests can dance the night away to the sometimes mellow, sometimes knock-your-socks-off music of The Martinis.

If you would like an invitation to the Gala, or have an item to donate, contact Terry Begley at 207-288-3340, 800-625-0321, or terry@friendsofacadia.org.

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

Starting May 1st, check out our website for featured auction items. Friends of Acadia will be taking sealed bids for the live auction items. For the bidding process, please contact Terry Begley at the Friends of Acadia office.
On Saturday, April 24, more than 400 volunteers celebrated Earth Day, collecting over 800 bags of trash from along 80 miles of roads on Mount Desert Island and in Trenton.

This annual clean up is energetically supported by many local businesses and organizations, who recruit and lead volunteer teams, donate snacks and water, or help purchase supplies. Participating businesses and organizations are listed on our website at www.friendsofacadia.org and on page 22 of this journal.

This year, Unilever, Wal-Mart, the National Park Foundation, and Take Pride in America joined Friends, Acadia National Park, and the Maine Department of Transportation to co-sponsor the roadside clean up. In addition to a project grant, the new sponsors hosted a “Hellman’s Great American Picnic” lunch at the MDI High School following the clean up.

Friends staff was pleased to have such a tremendous turn-out for the day, given the chilly, windy weather – including occasional showers and snow – this year. Our thanks to all the residents and businesses that joined in this valuable project to clear trash from along the roadsides leading into our villages and Acadia.

2004/2005 LOON PARK PASS

Melody Sanborn, a seventh grade student at Pemetic Elementary School, won the 2nd Annual Acadia National Park Art Contest, with her loon illustration. In addition to seeing her art work on the 2004/2005 Park Pass, Melody received a $50 prize from Friends of Acadia, a certificate of achievement from the National Park Service, and a park pass for her family.

The competition was open to Union 98 middle school students, grades 4 - 8, and asked them to create an image of Acadia. More than 30 entries were received.

Evan Hendricks, a seventh grade student at Mount Desert Elementary School, won the second prize, and received a gift from Eastern National Monument, a certificate from the National Park Service, and a park pass for his family.

Our congratulations and thanks to both winners.
With this new walking map in hand, it couldn’t be easier to park your car and enjoy Bar Harbor by foot this summer. Acadia Scenic Byway, Friends of Acadia’s Acadia Trails Forever, and the Healthy Acadia Coalition have produced this map to highlight some of the local sites of interest, and suggests walking routes, about two miles in length. The map also locates public parking facilities, information centers, public rest rooms, the Shore Path, and the Great Meadow Loop trail, connecting Bar Harbor with the nearby trails of Acadia National Park. For more information, contact Marla Major at 207-288-3340 or marla@friendsofacadia.org.

Clean Air Excellence

On March 23, at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, DC, Acadia National Park, Maine Department of Transportation, Friends of Acadia, L.L. Bean, Downeast Transportation, MDI League of Towns, and Tom Crikelair Associates received the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s 2004 Clean Air Excellence Award, for the Island Explorer propane-powered bus. The award, one of only thirteen nationwide, cited the bus partners’ “outstanding, innovative efforts in improving air quality through transportation efficiency innovations...an exceptional achievement...a true commitment to obtaining cleaner air and protecting the environment.”
LADYBUG

This button’s hunkered down, black dots on orange carapace, bright spot against blue bedspread where I sit, engine stalled, not one thought in my head.

Breath caught, six legs set, she moves off, scrambles steep edge of notepad, crosses on hypotenuse, patrols the perimeter – scuttling tank in camouflage – lifts front end, yellow eye spots scan horizon – then she stops to ponder; holds still as a scatter pin, tie stud, earring –

reanimates to clamber from paper onto runway of ballpoint pen, marches smart down black plastic – shiny substance she seems to like – settles at the end, sensing words, perhaps, inside the cap, lifts us both off – whirring flap of red flight.

— Margaret A. Robinson

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 give ____% 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.

2. I hereby bequeath $_________ 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.
Heart of the Matter

There is pleasure in the pathless woods,
There is rapture in the lonely shore,
There is society where none intrudes,
By the deep sea, and music in its roar:
I love not man the less, but nature more.

— George Gordon, Lord Byron (1788-1824)
**Advocacy Opportunity**

**FRIENDS OF ACADIA STARTS ADVOCACY NETWORK**

Stephanie Clement

Have you ever wanted to be a stronger citizen voice for Acadia National Park? Or have you ever wanted to get involved in Acadia National Park issues, such as fee increases, air quality improvements, or park planning?

Friends of Acadia is pleased to announce the formation of the Friends of Acadia Advocacy Network. If you would like to receive occasional e-mailed announcements regarding events or meetings highlighting important issues, opportunities to weigh in with the Maine Congressional delegation, or occasions to comment on park publications, we invite you to join the Advocacy Network.

To join the network, send an e-mail to stephanie@friendsofacadia.org or go to our website and sign up by clicking on the “Advocacy Network” link on the home page. E-mail addresses of activist network participants will not be exchanged with any other organization or agency, and participants will have the opportunity at any time to remove their names from the list.

**TWO ITEMS OF INTEREST**

Acadia’s Operating Budget Woes Continue...

In 2001, Acadia National Park published its business plan with the assistance of Friends of Acadia and researchers from the National Parks Conservation Association. The business plan documented a $7.3 million annual operating shortfall and the need for additional employees. Since that time, Acadia National Park has taken over the former Schoodic Navy Base and is developing it into a research and education center, bringing additional funding needs.

The Maine Congressional delegation has been very supportive of funding increases at Acadia National Park, but the funding increases received by the National Park Service (NPS) overall have not kept pace with increasing demands and visitation. The President’s Fiscal Year 2005 budget contains a $76 million increase for National Park Service operations. Unfortunately, this amount, although welcomed, is just not enough. Parks are being asked to cover Congressionally-mandated pay increases, NPS programmatic priorities at the national level, and across-the-board budget assessments.

At Acadia, the budget crunch is being felt more dramatically than in years past. In late winter, the park announced that it was facing a $500,000 operating budget shortfall this year. The park put together a plan to address the shortfalls that included cutting the seasonal workforce by 20-30 employees, reducing the number of interpretive programs offered, opening up the Hulls Cove Visitor Center later than usual, and reducing the frequency of cleaning restrooms and collecting trash, among other cuts.

If NPS continues to experience relatively flat operating budgets that effectively result in decreases at the field level of the parks, Acadia’s programs and visitor services will suffer. For Fiscal Year 2005, the park anticipates more reductions in their ability to meet visitor needs, which could result in the elimination of staff positions like lifeguards at Sand Beach and Echo Lake. If Acadia experiences annual erosion of purchasing power at the level witnessed this year, by 2008 the park risks having no seasonal workforce at all.

**Advocacy Opportunity:** Thank the Maine Congressional delegation for their support of Acadia (contact information is provided in the sidebar on the opposite page). Let them know that you support increasing National Park Service operating funds by $600 million overall and that future erosion of services at Acadia is unacceptable.

**Advocacy Opportunity:** Join your business or organization to the Acadia Full-Funding Coalition and Americans for National Parks. The breadth of this coalition demonstrates to the Maine delegation that there is strong citizen support for increasing National Park Service operating dollars. Contact Stephanie Clement at stephanie@friendsofacadia.org for more information and sign-up forms.

Completing Acadia’s Boundaries...

Because Acadia National Park originated from gifts of land, the park developed as a patchwork of federally conserved lands intermingled with privately held parcels. In 1986, when Congress passed legislation that permanently established Acadia’s boundaries, a list of private parcels approved for federal purchase within Acadia’s borders was prepared, along with a list of park-owned “deletion” parcels outside the boundary that were to be traded for lands of equal value on the acquisition list. Presently 157 tracts of privately held lands remain on the Congressionally-authorized acquisition list for Acadia. Eight of these properties, appraised at a combined value of $3.3 million, are presently for sale.

Unfortunately, because of limited Congressional appropriations to the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), Acadia National Park has not received the necessary funding to respond to these willing sellers. In fact, funding is so tight the park...
is barely able to accept donated parcels of land or easements because of costs associated with the land transaction. This leaves Acadia vulnerable to developments inside its boundaries that are not compatible with the visitor experience at the park. And the purchase price of these Congressionally-approved acquisition parcels will only increase. The Island Housing Trust (formerly the Mount Desert Community Trust) recently published a community housing assessment that documented an 83% increase in median house prices on Mount Desert Island over the three years from 2000-2003. The study also shows that land prices have risen by 137.5% over the same time period.

To complicate matters further, Acadia’s 1986 boundary legislation established a $9.1 million ceiling on appropriations for land acquisition at the park. Acadia has fully expended this amount on important purchases, such as Bar Island, The Thrumcap, and portions of Champlain Mountain and the shoreline along Schooner Head Road. Through provisions in the legislation that established LWCF, the park is still eligible to receive land acquisition appropriations, limited to a maximum of approximately $1.5 million every year — an amount frequently insufficient to address the high values of important parcels inside the park. And NPS, the Department of Interior, and Congress still have to select Acadia’s needs among all the other federal land acquisition projects.

Advocacy Opportunity: Contact the Maine Congressional delegation (contact information above) and inform them how important it is to conserve the private parcels that remain within Acadia’s Congressionally-authorized boundaries. Encourage the delegation and other members of Congress to fully fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund at $900 million each year.

Advocacy Opportunity: Ask the Maine Congressional delegation to remove the $9.1 million land acquisition ceiling written into Acadia’s 1986 boundary legislation.

Advocacy Opportunity: Log on to www.asap2004.org and sign the petition to President Bush to encourage him to fully fund the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Stephanie Clement is conservation director at Friends of Acadia. To join the advocacy network, contact her at stephanie@friendsofacadia.org.
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 foot paths 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.

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.
ANNUAL MEETING

Friday, July 16, 2004
3:45 – 6:00 p.m.
The Walsh Cottage on Frenchman Bay at the Bar Harbor Regency Holiday Inn,
123 Eden Street / Route 3 in Bar Harbor

Our members are invited to enjoy a summer afternoon on the Maine coast with Friends.
Light refreshments will be served.

TAKE THE BUS!
We encourage use of the Island Explorer bus, which minimizes traffic and pollution.

Friends of Acadia

R.S.V.P. by July 8 to: Terry Begley at 207-288-3340 or terry@friendsofacadia.org

PURCHASE YOUR PARK PASS!

Whether walking, bicycling, driving, or riding the fare-free Island Explorer through the park, all must pay the entrance fee. The Acadia National Park $20 weekly pass ($10 in the shoulder seasons) and the $40 annual pass are available at the following locations in Maine:

- Hulls Cove Visitor Center (off Route 3 in Hulls Cove)
- Sand Beach Entrance Station (on the Park Loop Road)
- Island Explorer/Acadia National Park Information Center
  (next to the Bar Harbor Village Green and Island Explorer transfer stop)
- Seawall campground (off Route 102A in Southwest Harbor)
- Blackwoods campground (off Route 3 in Otter Creek)
- Acadia National Park Headquarters
  (on the Eagle Lake Road / Route 233 in Bar Harbor)
- Acadia shops on Cadillac Mountain and at the Jordan Pond House

Park pass fees make possible vital maintenance projects in Acadia.
Friends of Acadia

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.

Tom Blagden photo

Mission

Beach pea, yellow rattle, and Queen Anne’s lace on Little Cranberry Island off Mount Desert Island