



THE MAINE WOODS

A Publication of the Forest Ecology Network

"In wildness is the preservation of the world." Henry David Thoreau

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Free

SAVE MOOSEHEAD STOP PLUM CREEK'S WILDERNESS SPRAWL



Sunset over Lobster Lake in Maine's Moosehead Lake Region. Is the sun about to set for good on Maine's Moosehead Wilderness? Photo © Jym St. Pierre

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"Only after the last tree has been cut down. Only after the last river has been poisoned. Only after the last fish has been caught. Only then you will find that money cannot be eaten."

Cree Indian Proverb

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A Voice in the Wilderness by Jonathan Carter

SAVE MOOSEHEAD: STOP PLUM CREEK'S WILDERNESS SPRAWL

The Moosehead region of Maine is an area of unprecedented beauty. The remote mountain peaks, extensive forests, pristine waters, clean air, native fisheries, and diverse wildlife make this region an extraordinary place of wildness. In spite of the destructive logging which has scarred the landscape with clearcuts and logging roads over the last several decades, one can still feel the sense of being on the edge of the last frontier, which extends northward to the wilds of the Allagash, eastward to the Katahdin wilderness, and westward to the Canadian border and the famed Moose River region. Moosehead represents the heart of the last remaining unprotected wildlands in the east.

While the damage from the abusive logging can be healed over time, Plum Creek's massive wilderness sprawl proposal which includes some 975 lots and a resort/development on Lily Bay, if allowed to proceed, will forever alter the wild

character of this one of a kind gem. Their sprawling intrusive proposal will set the stage for further encroachment. While Plum Creek would like us to believe their proposal balances conservation with development, nothing could be further from the truth. Plum Creek's plan is all about bottom line profits. Getting the re-zoning required for their 10,000 acres of developments will increase the land values which will result in a Wall Street bonanza. Plum Creek paid about two million dollars for these 10,000 acres six years ago. If their development scheme moves forward, they stand to make hundreds of millions. With these sorts of potential profits at stake, the next proposal for further development into this last wild Maine frontier will certainly follow. We must stop them now or the flood gates will be opened.

FEN and RESTORE: The North Woods have advocated for over a decade for the protection and restoration of this region. We have recognized its significance as a national treasure. We have supported the vision that this region become the next great National Park. We were not the first. Indeed Thoreau, after his travels through the area in 1853, recommended that this wild region become a national preserve. Thoreau understood the importance of what he called "primeval, untamed, and forever untameable Nature".

Our vision is for protecting for future generations the legacy of the wild Maine Woods where nature can operate unexploited by human consumptive uses and where solitude, spiritual renewal, and a connection to nature can be found forever. The Moosehead region is a "crown jewel". We have no other choice, but to defend it against Plum Creek's unprecedented attack. Failure is not option.

The SAVE MOOSEHEAD CAMPAIGN will focus on building a strong grassroots effort. In the coming months, as Plum Creek pushes for approval for its

sprawl proposal from LURC, we must be out in force opposing them every step of the way. We were successful in building public opinion against their first proposal. We once again need to build public sentiment against their "new plan", which is just as damaging, but has been re-packaged so that it is more saleable to the public. We have a difficult task ahead. The wily ways of this corporation, which in years past was labeled as the

Darth Vader of the forests, should not be underestimated. Plum Creek has put together a team of dark side paid lobbyists and media consultants who are experts in deluding people. They have already launched a tv ad campaign and are advertising on Maine Public Radio, portraying themselves as good stewards of the land.

This year will be the showdown on deciding how the future of

the last of wild Maine will be charted. We are at a crossroads. Plum Creek's path leads to unmitigated destruction and development. Our compass direction will lead us to the restoration of wilderness and the permanent protection of the legendary and the extraordinary Maine Woods.



FEN director Jonathan Carter in a Plum Creek clearcut north of Flagstaff Lake.

photo by Janet LeClair



"A thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends otherwise."

Aldo Leopold



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SAVE MOOSEHEAD

PLUM CREEK'S DEVELOPMENT PLAN IS WILDERNESS SPRAWL

The increasing rate of development in the Maine Woods is alarming. Over seven million acres of forestland in Maine were sold from 1998 to 2006. More and more of those lands are being carved up. However, the proposal by the Plum Creek corporation for 421,000 acres in the Moosehead region represents the biggest single threat to maintaining the wild character of the Maine Woods for the future.

On April 5, 2005, Plum Creek submitted an application to the Land Use Regulation Commission (LURC) for the largest residential and commercial real estate development ever proposed in Maine. The company resubmitted the plan with some changes on April 27, 2006. This huge project will still sprawl throughout the wildlands of the Moosehead region.

Plum Creek is running an extensive public relations marketing campaign to build support for their new proposal. The PR campaign is based largely on speculative conservation that is not part of the mitigation Plum Creek is proposing to meet the legal requirement to balance development with conservation. Plum Creek's proposal is summarized below.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT – 2006

- 11,000 total acres zoned for development
- 25,000+ acres reserved for future development after 30 years
- 975 house lots in 55+ subdivisions
 - 480 shorefront lots on
 - Moosehead Lake
 - Long Pond
 - Upper Wilson Pond
 - Prong Pond
 - Brassua Lake
 - Indian Pond
 - Burnham Pond
 - 495 lots not directly on shorelines
- 2,600-acre resort on Big Moose Mountain
- 500-acre resort on the shore of Moosehead Lake at Lily Bay
- 90-acre industrial/commercial zone
- 36 miles of new roads plus many miles of existing woods roads needed to access the subdivision lots and many miles of new utility lines

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED MITIGATION – 2006

- 61,000 acres of working forest easement, with very little shoreline (Moosehead – Roach River area)
- 500-foot wide working forest easements on 54 ponds
- 500-foot wide easements on undeveloped portions of subdivided ponds, contingent upon subdivision approval and phased in as development permits are granted
- Easements for 74 miles of snowmobile trail, 58 miles of proposed hiking trail, and 12 miles of a proposed "hut and trail" system, contingent on approval of all elements of the rezoning
- Lands in a so-called "conservation framework" are NOT part of the mitigation in the plan to offset development

Proposed Concept Plan for the Moosehead Lake Region

The Maine Land Use Regulation Commission received a petition from the Plum Creek Land Company to rezone roughly 421,000 acres in the Moosehead Lake area in order to implement a concept plan. This article describes the Commission's concept plan program.

Concept Plans and the Commission's Criteria for Approval

Concept plans are landowner-created, long-range plans for the development and conservation of a large area. These plans are a clarification of long-term landowner intent that indicate, in a general way, the areas where development is to be focused, the relative density of proposed development, and the means by which significant natural and recreational resources are to be protected. The Commission established the concept plan process as a flexible alternative to traditional subdivision and development regulation, designed to accomplish both public and private objectives. Concept plans are initiated by a landowner and must be approved by the Commission.

The Commission's *Comprehensive Land Use Plan* describes concept plans in its discussion of the agency's lake management program. Concept plans are implemented by rezoning land to a Resource Plan Protection (P-RP) subdistrict. Consequently, the key regulatory review criteria for concept plans are the Commission's statutory criteria for rezoning and the Commission's Land Use Districts and Standards.

The Commission's Review Process for Concept Plans

The Commission anticipates the review process for a concept plan proposal of such scope and scale to take many months. The major steps of the Commission's review process are as follows:

Receipt of initial application. Upon receipt of the initial application, the application materials are made available for public inspection and review.

Deficiency review and determination of acceptance of

application for processing. The LURC staff performs an initial application content review and identifies any application deficiencies. The applicant has a chance to submit deficient information, as necessary. The application is mailed to various state and federal agencies for review and comment. The staff then determines whether the application is acceptable to begin the review process.

Review of application by Commission staff. The LURC staff undertakes a detailed review and analysis of the application. This will likely include meetings with the applicant, state and federal review agencies, and others to clarify issues and request more information as needed. The staff may also engage independent consultants to gather information on issues that staff believes to be necessary and legally relevant.

Public hearings scheduled. Once the LURC staff completes gathering and analyzing information and the application is deemed complete for processing, the Commission will begin its formal public hearing process. The public hearing process will enable the Commission

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Plum Creek's Revised Moosehead Plan Is More of the Same

by Jym St. Pierre

There has been an outpouring of public concern in recent years in Maine about our forests. Misplaced development, unsustainable forest practices, and unstable ownerships threaten the ecological integrity, traditional recreational access, economic viability, and scenic beauty of Maine's North Woods wilderness.

Now, Plum Creek, a corporation that has transformed into a real estate behemoth, has put one of our most cherished areas—the Moosehead region—into jeopardy.

In 2005, Plum Creek proposed the largest residential-commercial real estate development in Maine history. It included 975 house lots, a 3000-acre destination resort at Brassua Lake, a 500-acre resort at Lily Bay on Moosehead Lake, and other developments. After more than 1000 Mainers turned out at public meetings to voice their concerns about the ramifications of such sprawling development, Plum Creek said they listened and reworked their plan.

Alarming, their new plan raises even more concerns than the original. First, the proposed development is still overwhelming. Second, the proposed conservation is still way too thin. Third, Plum Creek is trying to mislead us with a confusing public relations campaign. Fourth, Plum Creek is lobbying to get around the Endangered Species Act because it might interfere with profit-making. Here are the details.

PLUM CREEK'S PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT IS STILL OVERWHELMING

Compared to Plum Creek's plan last year, a few throw-away components have been discarded. However, the plan still includes more than 55 subdivisions with 975 house lots, two resorts, and associated development. Specifically:

- 975 house lots
 - 480 shorefront house lots on Moosehead and 6 other lakes
 - 495 backland house lots
- 2,600-acre resort on Big Moose Mountain
- 500-acre resort on Moosehead Lake at Lily Bay
- 36 miles of new roads
- miles of new utility lines
- 32,000 acres reserved for future development

In addition, while Plum Creek is pretending some developments are not part of the plan, the company still plans:

- 90 acres of commercial/industrial development
- RV campground at Kokadjo

In short, Plum Creek's plan still represents the largest residential-commercial real estate development in Maine history. It is still the wrong kind of development in the wrong place.

PLUM CREEK'S PROPOSED CONSERVATION STILL FAILS TO PASS THE TEST

Plum Creek has undertaken three actions to try to shore up the conservation part of its proposal. A 61,000-acre easement has been added, a "conservation framework," has been negotiated, and an extensive public relations campaign has been launched. Each of these raises serious concerns.

The 61,000-acre easement does not add substantial conservation value to the Moosehead region. First, virtually

all the lake and pond shorelands in that area are already protected. Second, it encompasses cutover lands where the forest ecosystems will never recover as long as the cycle of industrial logging continues, which will be perpetuated under the "working forest" easements. Third, these lands need to be rescued from logging, not from development; they are not under immediate development pressure.

The other conservation components in Plum Creek's plan are easements on 54 ponds and within and around subdivision development lots. The pond easements are on waters that are mostly undevelopable anyway. The easements interspersed in the subdivisions would mostly benefit house owners, not wildlife or the public.



Even with the "working forest" easement thrown in, based on my 11 years working on the staff of the Land Use Regulation Commission, I believe that the conservation components of Plum Creek's proposal fail to meet LURC's legal test of striking a reasonable publicly beneficial balance with the proposed development. There would be more than 4,100 acres of wildlands developed in the near term (11,000 acres are in development envelopes) with the likelihood of more development on tens of thousands of acres in the future. Plus, the "shadow" effect of development means that large additional areas will be indirectly adversely affected by Plum Creek's sprawling development.

The second new conservation piece is a so-called "conservation framework." Plum Creek says that if its development re-zoning is approved by LURC, the company will give a five-year option to conservation groups to purchase development rights. How is a chance to raise a lot of public and private conservation money to pay a landowner to continue to do what it can already do (industrial logging) meaningful conservation? If the idea of conservation of the lands in the framework has value, then Plum Creek should negotiate such a deal totally apart from the plan before LURC.

The conservation framework is not part of Plum Creek's "off-set" and has no place in the re-zoning application. It is irrelevant to the proposal before LURC and should not be allowed to hold the regulatory process hostage.

The third new action Plum Creek has undertaken related to conservation is an extensive PR campaign. Running television commercials, underwriting promos on public radio, sprinkling grants to local groups in Greenville and Rockwood, and similar efforts to purchase support have nothing to do with the merits of Plum Creek's proposal. Yet, the company's application and its ads imply that it is preserving hundreds of thousands of acres of forest. Not so. Plum Creek is deliberately blurring the lines with its slick PR campaign to confuse the people of Maine.

PLUM CREEK IS TRYING TO SKIRT THE RULES

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has proposed designation of critical habitat for Canada Lynx, which is listed as threatened under the federal Endangered Species Act. Maine has the only lynx population in the entire eastern United States. The USFWS habitat proposal includes lands in northwestern Maine that are essential to the survival of lynx in the Northeast.

Yet, Plum Creek has been seeking exemption from the critical habitat designation for its lands in Maine. Company officials have reportedly lobbied senior officials in the U.S. Department of the Interior. There is no reason Plum Creek should be exempted from the Endangered Species Act. It is embarrassing that they are trying to use their lobbying reach to get special treatment.

WE STILL NEED MEANINGFUL CONSERVATION OF THE MOOSEHEAD REGION

In the heart of the Maine Woods, we need bigger and better conservation actions to hold habitats together, not wildlands sprawl that fragments the homes of our native wildlife with invasive houses, roads and power lines. We need sustainable development phased into gateway communities to support local jobs for the long term, not the boom-bust business of constructing trophy second homes in the outback, which will hurt our growing ecotourism businesses. We need to nurture an economics that brings solid prosperity, not a skewed economics where a few people make a bundle and the local towns get little more than solid waste from suburbanites heading home.

Despite gains in recent years, Maine is still near the bottom of the list of states with one of the smallest proportions of publicly protected land. It is time to seriously evaluate our options, including the proposed Maine Woods National Park and Preserve, and to act on a grand scale befitting the grandeur of our wildlands. The Moosehead region is unquestionably of national significance. The threats it faces are of national concern. It will take national action to preserve the public interest at risk. But it must start here in Maine. That is why we are working on our Save Moosehead campaign.

Plum Creek's revised concept plan is being pitched through a distorted public relations campaign, which inflates the weak conservation aspects and downplays the devastating development aspects. We need meaningful, large-scale conservation in the Moosehead region. But Plum Creek's plan is not it.

Jym St. Pierre is Maine Director of RESTORE: The North Woods, a regional, nonprofit conservation organization based in Hallowell, Maine.

Wilderness Economics - A Model for the Future

by Jonathan Carter

Wilderness is a place where nature is allowed to reign free and the natural ecological processes are allowed to operate unfettered by human intervention and intrusion. It is a place where consumptive and motorized uses do not occur. John Loomis, an economics professor at Colorado State University, has pointed out that "the long term effects of diminishing wildlands is not just environmentally unfriendly, but it is economically unsound. Converting natural wealth into a one time benefit of corporate profits is a major swindle which should outrage all of us".

Western civilization has promulgated the idea that wild places have no value unless they can be developed or their natural resources can be extracted. The notion that protecting the natural environment is antithetical to a vibrant economy is often used to frame the "jobs vs. the environment" debate. After all, how do you measure the value of clean air, fresh water, biodiversity and open space?

In the last several decades a new branch of economic analysis called Wildland Economics has emerged which has been able to quantify the value of wilderness. Wildland economists have dispelled the myth that "a good forest is a harvested forest", and they have been able to demonstrate that the economic benefits from extraction industries are far less than the sustainable economies created by wilderness preservation. It is simply not true that families can not thrive, that jobs can not be created, and that communities can not be sustained by an economic engine fueled by wilderness. In fact, the maintenance and restoration of wilderness offers a great opportunity to spawn a new economic model. A model which is all about creating jobs and developing sustainable communities.

Wilderness as a "silent economic engine" pays in several ways. It directly generates jobs associated with non-consumptive uses and it attracts businesses due to the higher quality of life factor. In a passive sense, wilderness has a value in just existing. I may never visit the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, but just knowing it is there and that I could visit it has value. Economists quantify this value by using a tool called "contingent valuation". Contingent valuation uses polling data to determine what the average person would pay to keep wilderness pristine. Finally, wilderness has definable economic value for the services it provides. For example, it is possible to calculate the value of a forest's air and water purification systems.

Economic Benefits of Restoring and Protecting Wilderness in Maine

All of us who live in Maine are aware of the economic disparity between the southern and northern parts of the state. In southern Maine we have seen an explosion of

new businesses and job opportunities. This rapid expansion, while improving economic conditions, has had its own set of negative impacts typical of uncontrolled growth.

In northern Maine the economic vitality has declined mostly as a result of the downturn in the forest products industry. For generations the forest products industry has been the dominant economic force. But times have changed, and those communities solely dependent on the forest products industry have experienced massive job loss and significant out-migration as workers and their families have sought opportunities elsewhere. Unfortu-



Little Spencer Mountain.

nately, the end is not in sight. Thomas Power, an economist at the University of Montana, has determined that "forest products jobs can be expected to decline by about 30% per decade". This translates into a loss of 7,600 jobs over the next ten years.

These patterns of job loss and out-migration are typical of populations with an over-reliance on extractive industries. It is painfully evident that the economic health of northern Maine will continue to decline until a new economy is established which is more diversified. This new diversified economy has the greatest chance of success if it is based on protecting and restoring the wilderness character of northern Maine.

Northern Maine needs to develop a diversified economy based on its unique characteristics and strengths. It is the region's quality of life and the huge value of its ecosystem services which offers the best hope for the future. The northern forest of Maine makes up the largest contiguous area in the lower of undeveloped wildlands east of the Mississippi River. Protecting these lands from the megalopolis sprawl moving up from the south is critical to the economic future of this region. By protecting and restoring this region Maine will be able to capitalize on its unique economic potential. The creation of The Maine Woods National Park and Preserve would be an excellent start for catalyzing the new economy for northern Maine.

What are some of the economic opportunities directly linked to protecting this region and creating a Maine Woods national Park and Preserve?

1. **Ecosystem Services** - The value filtered air and water provide by the northern forests is worth billions of dollars. In a recent study the estimated ecosystem value of the 6 million acres sold in Maine between 1998-2004 has a value of more than \$600 million dollars per year.

2. **Ecotourism** - Maine's north woods are within a days drive of over 80 million people. The current demand for non-consumptive outdoor activities (hiking, backpacking, canoeing, kayaking, wildlife watching) has skyrocketed in the last decade. Non-consumptive outdoor recreational activities are already contributing over one billion dollars a year to the Maine economy.

3. **Economic Advantages** - Wildlands cost less to service than developed lands. Studies have determined that the service cost to revenue ratio for open space is \$0.34/\$1.00 whereas for developed land it is \$1.15/\$1.00

4. **Property Values** - Protected lands result in higher property values in real estate in close proximity. When the New Jersey Pinelands National Reserve was created, property values increased by 35%. Lands close to the Green Mountain National Forest are 8% more valuable if they are near wilderness areas.

5. **New Business Attraction** - Quality of life plays a major role in attracting new, clean businesses. It has been esti-

mated that the Maine Woods National Park and Preserve would generate as many 5100 new jobs as a result of new business and park services. In the last 30 years communities in close proximity to National Parks have experienced job growth three times the national average.

6. **Income Growth** - Declining wages have been a major component of the forest products industry decline. Real wages in and around Acadia have seen a \$7000 increase in the last thirty years. Wages in areas next to National Parks have increased twice as fast as the national average.

It is clear that protecting and restoring Maine's wilderness is key to creating a vital sustainable economy in northern Maine. It is equally clear that Plum Creek's Wilderness Sprawl Proposal will undercut the future. The backbone to a sustainable economic future is in wilderness restoration and the creation of a landscape scale proposal like the Maine Woods National Park and Preserve, not the continued erosion of wildlands through sprawling development.

Selected Sources:
Power, T.M., 2001, *The Economic Impact of the Proposed Maine Woods National Park and Preserve RESTORE: The North Woods, The Economic Value of Protecting Wildlands 2004*

photo © Jym St. Pierre

Promises Made and Broken

by Phyllis Austin

The first lands Plum Creek acquired in New England were the 905,000 acres it bought from SAPPI Fine Paper. SAPPI had owned the land only four years, after purchasing it from S. D. Warren, part of the old Scott Paper domain. The acquisition was part of a recent cascade



photo © Frantisek Staud

In mid-December of 2004 Plum Creek announced its plans for the largest subdivision in Maine's history on an array of high quality lakes and ponds.

of timberland deals. In the last six years, seven million acres of Maine's commercial forestland have been sold, much of it to short-term financial investors and wealthy individuals.

When news got out that SAPPI was selling, a spokesman reassured the public that the company had no intention of selling the land to a developer but soon inked the deal with Plum Creek, whose meteoric rise was based on cutting its timberlands hard, then subdividing them. Rod Chandler, a Republican congressman from Washington, once characterized Plum Creek as a "Darth Vader" of the forest industry because of its rapacious forest practices.

But Plum Creek officials professed to be interested only in timber management on its new Maine lands. Rick Holley, Plum Creek's president and CEO, told the Portland Press Herald on Oct. 7, 1998, that the company had no plans to sell land for vacation homes, camps or other types of development. In the Maine Sunday Telegram four days later, Bill Brown, Plum Creek's vice president of business development, reiterated that Plum Creek wasn't really in the development business. The Western shorefront lots listed on its website for sale had "no other use" than for vacation retreats, he explained.

Bruce Farling, executive director of Montana Trout Unlimited and a longtime Plum Creek observer, says Brown was brought into the Plum Creek operation from Texas to use his real estate experience to further the company's fortunes. With Brown on board, Plum Creek became "far more savvy" about development than timberland management, according to Farling, and greatly expanded the real estate side of the business in Montana and elsewhere. Before putting up parcels for sale, Farling says, Plum Creek does a lot of homework determining what neighbors' reactions will be and what the value of the land is to the public.

Plum Creek's first development undertaking in Maine turned out to be plenty valuable to the company, as lots went like hotcakes. The quick success of the 89-lot subdivision on First Roach Pond in Kokadjo, a logging and

fishing outpost 18 miles north of Greenville, stirred up latent fears about Plum Creek's real game plan for Maine. "They're doing exactly what we feared – slicing and dicing the best of Maine's North Woods into second home development," commented Cathy Johnson of the Natural Resources Council of Maine.

First Roach was the largest development ever to go before LURC. Plum Creek's director of land management, Mike yea Yeager, stated there were no more First Roaches on the horizon, despite the fact there were more than 100 lakes and ponds and sizeable rivers in the company's ownership. Yet the Wall Street Journal reported that Plum Creek intended to accelerate its subdivision pace.

In 2003, Plum Creek representatives began meeting with LURC staff to talk about a comprehensive development/conservation project. The company hired planner Brian Kent of Gardiner to come up with a design. (He did the First Roach plan.) Also

joining the Plum Creek team were consultant Elizabeth Swain, a former LURC chairperson and once on the staff of Maine Audubon and realtor Luke Muzzy, who had handled the lot sales on First Roach Pond.

Despite Plum Creek's contradictory statements about developing its Maine lands, company spokeswoman Budinick says Maine conservationists should feel confident that the company will do the right thing.

"People in Maine should trust Plum Creek because we have carefully considered them in our plans," says Budinick. "The company is developing a comprehensive plan that takes into account the important community values and needs of the area. "Our plan – which ensures that 95 percent of the land the company owns in the plan area will be retained a a working forest – will help maintain the economic viability of the forest products industry, preserve lands with significant conservation values, promote permanent recreation access to key trails, and stimulate job creation and economic development."

This article is excerpted from Phyllis Austin's February 2005 report Plum Creek's Big Plan, which can be read in its entirety on the Maine Environmental News website at: <http://www.meepi.org/files05/pa021005.htm>

Canada Lynx and Plum Creek

The Canada Lynx is a brownish-gray cat, larger than a Bobcat and distinguished from that species by its long black ear tufts and longer legs. Throughout its range its main prey is the Snowshoe Hare and Canada Lynx populations are largely dependent on healthy hare populations.

Canada Lynx once ranged throughout much of the Northeast and Northwest forests. However its numbers have now dwindled to only several hundred scattered individuals, with the last remaining populations in Maine, Montana, Idaho, and Washington. Maine has the only Canada Lynx population in the entire eastern United States.

For almost a decade, conservation groups from around the country used legal means to pressure the US Fish and Wildlife Service to protect the Canada Lynx under the Endangered Species Act. This hard work eventually paid off and in March 2000 the Canada Lynx was protected under the Endangered Species Act, listed as a "threatened" species. Despite the ESA listing, however, on-the-ground efforts to recover this species are proceeding at a slow pace.

Under a court order, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has finally proposed designation of critical habitat for Canada Lynx. The USFWS habitat proposal includes lands in the Moosehead region that are essential to the survival of lynx in this part of our country. However, the Plum Creek corporation is seeking exemption from the critical habitat designation for its lands in Maine even before a decision has been made by the USFWS about whether the designation will be applied. During spring 2006, Plum Creek has reportedly been in

Washington, D.C., lobbying senior officials in the U.S. Department of the Interior.

The Endangered Species Act says that "The Secretary [of Interior] may exclude any area from critical habitat if he determines that the benefits of such exclusion outweigh the benefits of specifying such area as part of the critical habitat, unless he determines, based on the best scientific and commercial data available, that the failure to designate such area as critical habitat will result in the extinction of the species concerned." [16 USC 1533(b)(2)]



There is no reason Plum Creek should be exempted from the Endangered Species Act. It is disappointing that they are trying to use their lobbying reach to get special treatment.

With suitable habitat and abundant prey, Maine represents the best opportunity in the northeast for the survival and eventual recovery of the Canada Lynx. However, more

active recovery steps must be implemented to ensure that the Canada Lynx and its wild habitat is restored, and a good place to begin would be to deny Plum Creek an exemption from the Endangered Species Act.

What You Can Do:

Contact the USFWS and tell them that the critical habitat designation for Canada Lynx habitat should apply to Plum Creek's lands in Maine.

Paul Nickerson
US Fish and Wildlife Service
500 Westgate Center Drive
Hadley, MA 01035

Background Summary & Chronology of Key Events in Plum Creek's Development Proposal

October 6, 1998 - Plum Creek Timber Company announces its purchase of 905,000 acres of forest land in Maine for \$180 million (\$200/acre) from South African Pulp and Paper Industries (SAPPI). Rick Holley, president and chief executive officer of Plum Creek, says that "Plum Creek employs innovative and environmentally responsible management practices throughout our timberland ownership. We will manage these lands in an environmentally progressive manner." Jym St. Pierre, Maine director of RESTORE: The North Woods is quoted in the news media cautioning that "It's going to be shock therapy for the state of Maine."

October 7, 1998 - Rick Holley, Plum Creek president and CEO, reportedly tells the Portland Press Herald that the company has no plans to sell land for vacation homes, camps or other types of development.

August 2001 - Plum Creek applies to the Maine Land Use Regulation Commission to create an 89-lot residential subdivision around First Roach Pond east of Moosehead Lake. As part of the plan, 160 acres are to be protected by deed restrictions, 494 acres by conservation covenants, and 525 acres by conservation easements.

January 9, 2002 - The Maine Land Use Regulation Commission approves the proposal by Plum Creek to create an 89-lot residential subdivision around First Roach Pond. The lots sell almost immediately for \$65,000 to \$125,000 each. Mike Yeager, Plum Creek's Northeast director of land management, tells the Bangor Daily News, "We don't have any other plans for something like this. There is not another concept plan on our drawing board." According to an article by reporter Phyllis Austin, "Yeager said Plum Creek intends to keep a promise not to subdivide land on wild ponds in its ownership."

December 14, 2004 - Plum Creek Timber announces their intention to submit a rezoning proposal to the Land Use Regulation Commission (LURC) for the largest residential development in Maine Woods history, involving 426,000 acres in the Moosehead Lake region. The company simultaneously announces the acquisition of another 48,500 acres of forest land in Maine. The price is later revealed to be \$33 million. Plum Creek, now the second-largest private landowner in the United States, has more than \$300 million in cash on hand and is expected to continue to buy forest land.

March 18, 2005 - More than a dozen prominent Maine citizens submit a request to the Land Use Regulation Commission seeking a six-month moratorium on major developments within 41 unorganized townships in the Moosehead region. The moratorium would allow LURC to prepare an updated plan for the region, as called for by its own comprehensive plan, without the pressures of dealing with major development of the region at the same time.

April 5, 2005 - Plum Creek submits an application to LURC for the largest residential development ever proposed in Maine. The development is all to occur in the unorganized territories in the Moosehead Lake region.

Although the proposal covers 426,000 acres, it is still only 45% of Plum Creek's ownership in Maine.

May 4, 2005 - LURC denies the moratorium request. LURC also decides to include a "visioning" process for the Moosehead region as part of the review of Plum Creek's proposal. As a result, rather than conduct planning to help guide development, LURC will rely on large development proposals, such as Plum Creek's, to be the framework for planning in the Moosehead region.

July 22, 2005 - LURC schedules four scoping sessions in August to "receive information from the public for purposes of identifying issues that LURC should consider" as it reviews the Plum Creek proposal.

July 26, 2005 - A coalition of state, regional and national conservation organizations (including Forest Ecol-



Mount Kineo in Moosehead Lake.

ogy Network, RESTORE: The North Woods, American Lands Alliance, Friends of the Earth) hold a news conference to announce opposition to Plum Creek's Moosehead proposal because it represents wilderness sprawl.

August 2, 2005 - The Land Use Regulation Commission (LURC) schedules four "scoping sessions" for the public to "present their views on issues the LURC should consider in its review of ..." the Plum Creek development proposal.

August 16-24, 2005 - LURC conducts scoping sessions in Greenville, Rockwood, Jackman, and Hallowell. Approximately 1,000 people attend the four sessions and many others submit written comments. There is overwhelming concern about Plum Creek's massive development plans.

September 2005 - Plum Creek announces that it would soon submit a revised plan. They announce this many times over the next six months.

November 5, 2005 - Strong public opposition to Plum Creek's development plan is shown in a statewide public opinion survey conducted by Critical Insights. The results show that Mainers oppose the Plum Creek plan

2 to 1 (41% to 20%). Every grouping - party affiliation, income level, northern or southern Maine - has more people who think it is a bad idea than think it is a good idea. The same poll shows solid support for creating a Maine Woods National Park (43% favor, 30% oppose). The poll is reported in the Kennebec Journal article "Mainers aren't sold on plans for Moosehead".

December 2, 2005 - Coalition of four groups (Forest Ecology Network, RESTORE: The North Woods, Friends of the Earth, and the American Lands Alliance) forms to launch a "Save Moosehead" Campaign.

March 30, 2006 - Plum Creek announces the possibility of permanent conservation if it gets rezoning for development from the Land Use Regulation Commission (LURC). The conservation would occur with the participation of The Nature Conservancy (TNC), Forest Society of Maine (FSM) and Appalachian Mountain Club (AMC). Plum Creek would sell 27,000 acres to TNC east of Moosehead Lake and 45,200 acres southwest of Jackman. Two hundred seventy-thousand acres (270,000) would be offered for sale "at attractive terms"

for working forest conservation easements. Another 60,000 acres would be offered as working forest easements to offset proposed development. FSM would hold the easement. All of the proposed conservation is dependent upon Plum Creek getting development approval from LURC. Plum Creek starts an intensive public relations campaign with a media blitz of newspaper, TV and radio ads touting their "conservation framework."

April 27, 2006 - Plum Creek finally re-submits its application to the Land Use Regulation Commission (LURC) to rezone its land in the Moosehead Lake area to allow for development. The plan is approximately 1,000 pages long and still includes the development of 975 house lots and two large resorts.

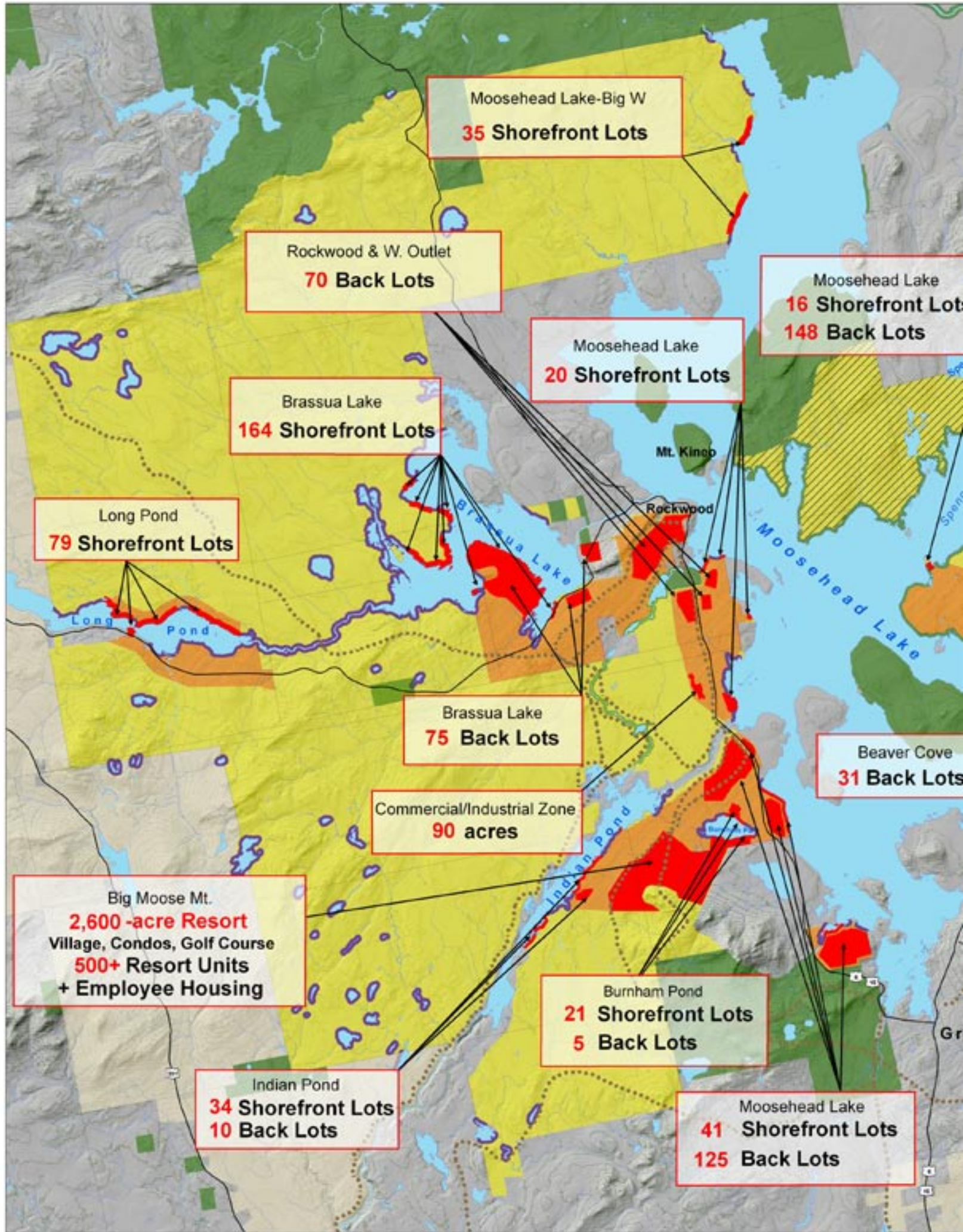
photo © Jym St. Pierre

May 25, 2006 - The Save Moosehead Campaign holds a news conference to

publicize the massive development still in Plum Creek's proposal and to point out the deceptiveness of Plum Creek's media advertising blitz that touts their "conservation framework" even though the vast majority of the conservation is not part of their development plan. The conservation is only a promise to sell land and easements if Plum Creek is granted its rezoning request. There are no terms in the rezoning plan that will require the major part of the conservation to happen.

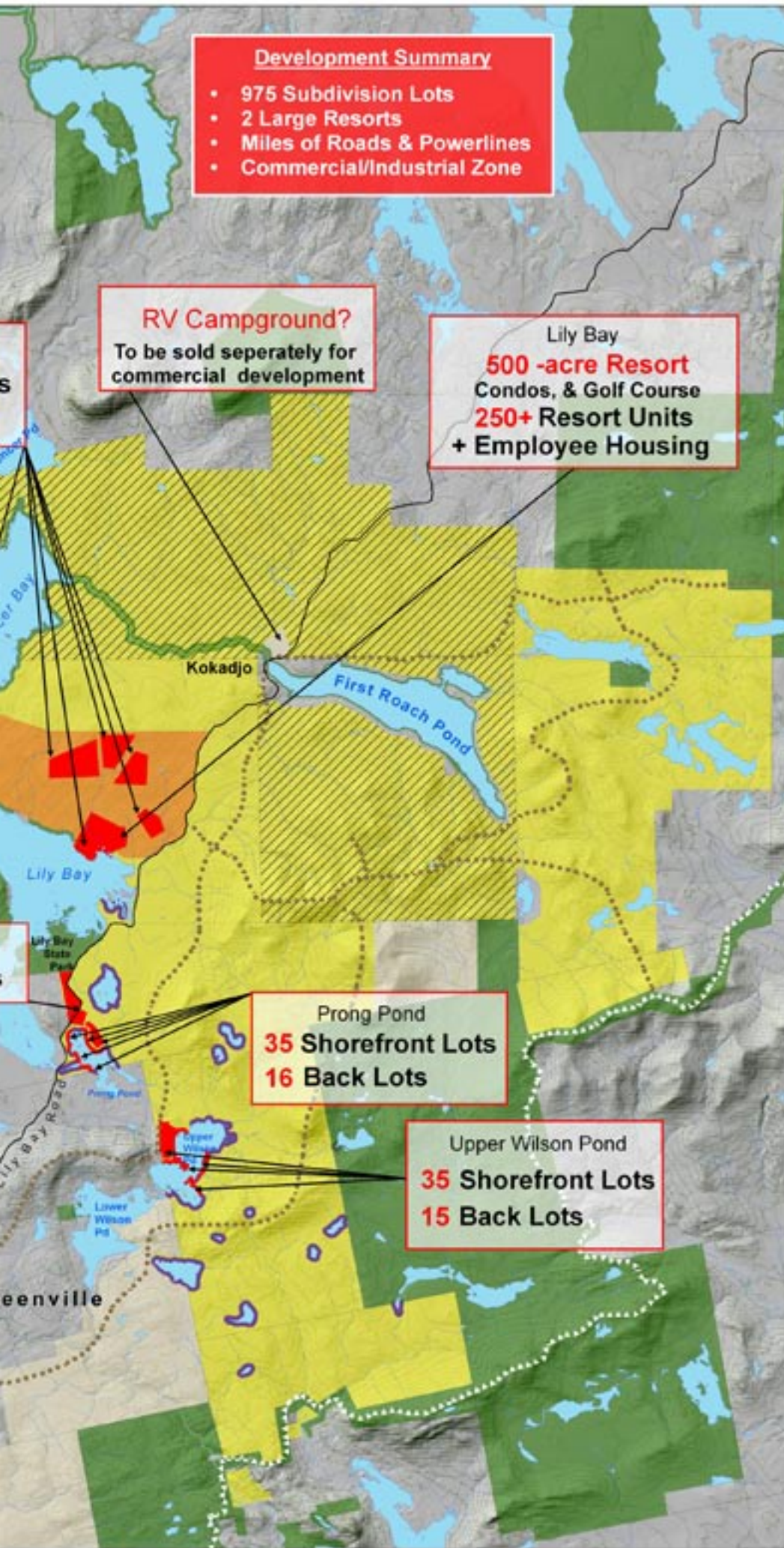
June 26, 2006 - LURC sends a letter to Plum Creek raising questions about the validity of including information about Plum Creek's "Conservation Framework" in the rezoning application. The conservation framework states that Plum Creek would be willing to sell some land and a large conservation easement to non-profit conservation groups if LURC will approve its rezoning application. LURC's letter raises the following points: a) The conservation framework is a non-regulatory agreement between private parties that may or may not be implemented. b) It depends on private parties' abilities to raise funds for acquisition. c) LURC would not be able to require that Plum Creek sell nor the private entities buy. d) Yet the framework states that the opportunity will only be available if LURC approves the rezoning application.

SAVE MOOSEHEAD STOP PLUM CREEK'S WILDERNESS



LEAD

BUSINESS SPRAWL



Map Legend

Plum Creek Lands in Concept Plan

- Proposed Development Zones
- Reserved for Future Development
- Proposed Working Forest Easement
- Working Forest Land
- Proposed Shoreline Easements
- Proposed Trail Easements

Other Features

- Other Plum Creek Lands
- Existing Public & Private Conservation Land
- Appalachian Trail
- Existing Major Roads

Proposed Development

- 11,000 total acres zoned for development
- 975 house lots in 55+ new subdivisions:
 - 480 shorefront house lots on
 - Moosehead Lake
 - Brassua Lake
 - Long Pond
 - Indian Pond
 - Upper Wilson Pond
 - Burnham Pond
 - Prong Pond
 - 495 back lots
- 2,600-acre resort on Big Moose Mt.
- 500-acre resort on Moosehead at Lily Bay
- 90 acres of industrial/commercial zone
- 35.7 miles of new roads
- 77 miles of existing road to access development
- 77 miles of new utility lines
- 25,000+ acres for additional future development



Save Moosehead Campaign



RESTORE:

9 Union Street
Hallowell, Maine 04347
(207)626-5635
www.restore.org



Map Produced by:
© RESTORE: The North Woods
Rev. 8/1/05

Map Cartography by: Kennebec Soil & Water-GIS Department

The Maine Woods - What Future Will We Choose? Maine Woods National Park & Preserve!

by Ken Spalding

You can make a difference. Together can we stop Plum Creek's development of the Moosehead region. We can also help shape the future of the Maine Woods. To do this **you need to take action.**

The first step in averting the loss of our forest is to acknowledge that we have a problem. The sale of seven million acres of Maine forest in seven years, mostly to investment companies, is a warning. Plum Creek's massive development plans are an even louder wake up call to show what the future will be if we fail to act. We

must move ahead to gain permanent protection for the Maine Woods. As one outdoors writer said in his column in response to the Plum Creek plan, "Enough is enough. I can't take it anymore – bring on the Maine Woods National Park..."

There have been ideas for national protection of the Maine Woods for 150 years. The most recent proposal calls for a Maine Woods National Park & Preserve. Launched in 1994, the Maine Woods National Park proposal continues to draw support and debate. RESTORE:

The North Woods (RESTORE) and the Forest Ecology Network (FEN) are both strong supporters of this proposed national park.

A Maine Woods National Park & Preserve would:

1. **protect forever the Maine forest** in the Moosehead-Katahdin region
2. dedicate a large portion of the Maine Woods to **traditional forest recreation**
3. **provide an economic engine** to benefit the entire state, but especially northern Maine

On our current path, we will spend a lifetime anguishing over developments that will erode the Maine Woods into just another built-up area. A Maine Woods National Park & Preserve would assure that a significant part of the Maine Woods would be acquired over time from willing sellers for the benefit of all the people. The private sector would flourish in adjacent communities, without diminishing the character of the Woods. The park and preserve would be open to everyone. We could all enjoy the forest with the knowledge that the woods, wildlife, and waters of the Moosehead region will be protected forever.

Maine Woods Park Proposal at-a-Glance

*Create, over time, a 3.2 million-acre national park and preserve
in the Moosehead-Katahdin region of northern Maine*

RESTORE AND PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT AND WILDLIFE

- Prevent development and fragmentation of land ownership and wildlife habitat
- Protect water quality and restore fish habitat
- End the spraying of toxic pesticides
- Restore natural habitat for native plants and wildlife
- Establish the premier wilderness area of the eastern U.S.

ENSURE PERMANENT PUBLIC ACCESS FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION

- Restore quality fishing throughout the area
- Significantly increase the miles of hiking trails and number of family campsites
- Continue hunting and snowmobiling in a National Preserve
- Continue the tradition of private sporting camps serving the public
- Continue leases for existing private camps so that people are not displaced
- Provide educational programs about the natural and human history of the Maine Woods
- Ensure public access; reduce or eliminate road/gate/access fees

SUPPORT A DIVERSE AND SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

- Create new jobs through direct employment and the attraction of new businesses
- Stimulate the economy by drawing more visitors to the area
- Help stem the out-migration of hard-working Maine residents and young people
- Ensure that communities and people are not displaced by excluding developed areas
- Provide technical and funding support to help communities manage economic growth
- Make payments in lieu of taxes that would offset property tax losses on public lands
- Support the forest products industry by:
 - buying land only from willing sellers - landowners can continue to manage for forest products as long as it is economically viable, and they will have a willing buyer for their land when it is not.
 - establishing the park/preserve gradually to avoid sudden changes in the economy
 - leaving more than 14 million acres of Maine forest outside the park area

PUBLIC INPUT AND FUNDING

- Conduct a congressionally authorized, public feasibility study to verify that the area is of national significance and to analyze and compare conservation alternatives
- Assure public input by establishing a citizens board to help oversee the park/preserve
- Fund with *new* appropriations from the Land & Water Conservation Fund.

For more information, contact:

RESTORE: The North Woods
9 Union Street
Hallowell, ME 04347
(207) 626-5635
mainewoods@restore.org

Forest Ecology Network
336 Back Road
Lexington Township, ME 04961
(207) 628-6404
fen@prexar.com



Moosehead West Outlet

photo © Jym St. Pierre

FEN and RESTORE are convinced that a Maine Woods National Park & Preserve is a terrific way to preserve a 3.2-million-acre area in the heart of the Maine Woods. We also believe, however, that the best way to make a decision about this is to have a public feasibility study that would look at the park and preserve option as well as a number of other conservation alternatives. The study should quantify the benefits and costs of each option and include broad public participation to ensure that all relevant information is gathered and analyzed, that all points of view are considered, and that the final decision addresses a wide spectrum of interests.

Please join us in supporting this vision for long-term protection of the heart of the Maine Woods. See the article "Maine Woods Park Proposal at-a-Glance" and visit the Maine Woods Park page at www.restore.org for more information and to find out how you can help.

Proposed Maine Woods National Park



Land Ownership Change in Maine 1994-2005

by John M. Hagan, Lloyd C. Irland, and Andrew A. Whitman

The forestland transactions database we compiled provides information about flow of acres among landowner types, but it did not allow an assessment of how many acres of timberland were owned by different landowner types

(i.e., acres within forestland ownership types remain unchanged). The landowner database for Maine that we obtained from James W. Sewall Co. (Old Town, ME) allowed us to calculate the degree of change in timber-

dataset provides an excellent description of the fate of forest industry landholdings in the region.

In 1994, Industry represented the largest single landowner type, with about 59% of the 11.7 million acres of Maine classified as "major owners" (>5000 ac)(see table). Old-line Family was the second largest owner type, with about 21% of the area. These two landowner types functioned in a similar fashion in that both appeared to be interested in long-term forest management. In 1994, Financial Investors only owned 3.2% of this area.

By 2005, Industry had decreased to 15.5% and Financial Investors had increased their ownership to almost 33% of the area (see table). A single large REIT (Plum Creek Timber Company) arrived on the scene in 1997, and now owns about 7.5% of the area (see table). New Timber Barons increased their ownership by 16-fold between 1994 and 2005, now owning approximately 435,000 acres, or 3.7% of the area. Logging contractors increased their holdings by about 2-fold during this time. Non-profit conservation groups went from 30,437 ac in 1994 to 352,179 ac in 2005, almost a 12-fold increase in ownership. Grouping several of the new owner types together (Financial Investors, Developers, Contractors, New Timber Barons, REITs), they now own about 5.2 million acres of timberland, or about 50% of the total area of our focus in Maine.

Using the Maine GIS data we examined whether ownership size was changing as a result of the many forest sales in the last 11 years. There was a noticeable increase in the number of forestland owners (> 5000 ac) and a decrease in the mean ownership size since 1999. The average ownership size is still fairly large (118,000 ac), but the drop since 1999 is suggestive of increasing fragmentation of ownership. This means that manage-

The above article as well as the maps and graph on the facing page are excerpted from the report *Changing Timberland Ownership in the Northern Forest and Implications for Biodiversity* by John M. Hagan, Lloyd C. Irland, and Andrew A. Whitman, a publication of the Forest Conservation Program of the Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences, Report # MCCS-FCP-2005-1. The full report can be found at <http://www.manomet-maine.org/publications.html>. Contact information: Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences, 14 Maine Street, Suite 404, Brunswick, ME 04011 USA, phone: (207) 721-9040 · fax: (207) 721-9144, <http://www.manometmaine.org/>, e-mail: jmhagan@ime.net

Landowner type	1994		1999		2005	
	acres	% of total	acres	% of total	acres	% of total
Contractor	76,911	0.70%	106,891	0.90%	159,833	1.40%
Developer	169,421	1.50%	191,481	1.70%	101,026	0.90%
Federal	201,860	1.70%	196,722	1.70%	206,490	1.80%
Financial Investor	371,719	3.20%	1,543,456	13.70%	3,818,596	32.60%
Industry	6,909,725	59.20%	4,602,108	40.70%	1,818,082	15.50%
Individual/Family	-	0.00%	8,312	0.10%	105,613	0.90%
Non profit	30,437	0.30%	250,110	2.20%	352,179	3.00%
New timber baron	26,398	0.20%	31,543	0.30%	435,694	3.70%
Old-line family	2,489,683	21.30%	2,412,233	21.30%	2,447,012	20.90%
Other	71,600	0.60%	42,253	0.40%	67,750	0.60%
Public (state)	897,947	7.70%	697,394	6.20%	1,023,136	8.70%
REIT	27,883	0.20%	916,086	8.10%	876,049	7.50%
Tribal	253,019	2.20%	253,143	2.20%	243,246	2.10%
Unknown	140,262	1.20%	51,480	0.50%	68,477	0.60%
Total	11,666,865		11,303,212		11,723,183	

Maine timberland ownership by landowner type in 1994, 1999, and 2005 (source, J.W. Sewall Co., Old Town, Maine). The table is complete through April, 2005.

at any point in time. An analogy might be derived from the stock market; trading might be heavy on a given day (flow of shares), but the S&P 500 can end up unchanged

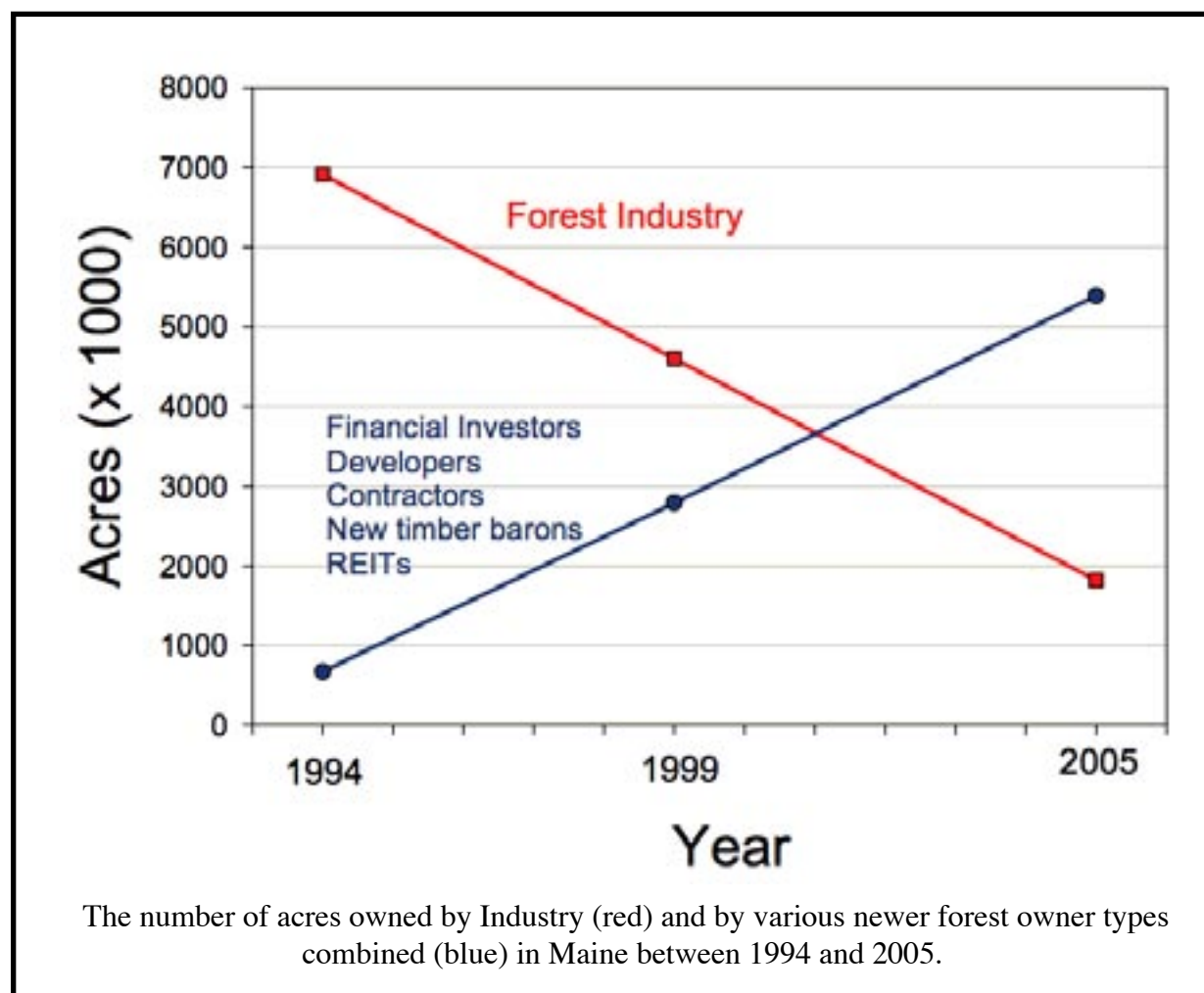
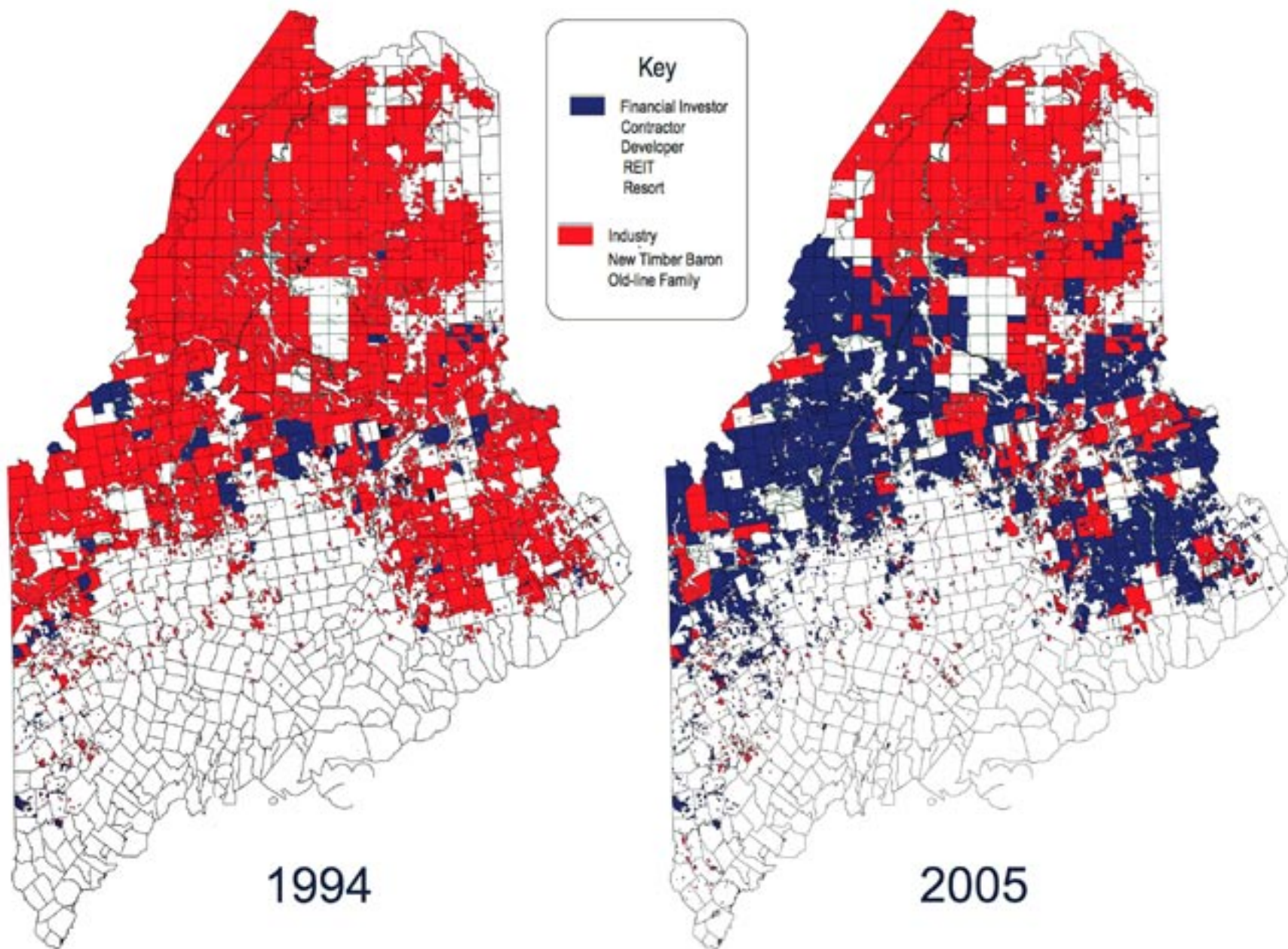
land ownership by landowner type at three points in time (1994, 1999, and 2005). Because 84% of all acres sold in the last 25 years were in Maine, the Maine GIS



New house under construction in Moosehead region.

photo © Jym St. Pierre





Different patterns of ownership tenure in the Maine woods

Below is a selective listing illustrating the different patterns of ownership tenure in the region. Family-owned forestland has been the most stable ownership type during the last 25 years. J.D. Irving, although classified in our study as Industry because of its paper and wood manufacturing facilities, is actually a family-owned company, which may contribute to their long-term stability. Irving, here since the 1940's, has expanded its ownership substantially. Many owners came and went – they existed briefly during the 1980-2005 period and then vanished. Also striking is the number of longtime owners, part of the region's history, that vanished from the landowner rolls after 1980 and especially after about 1990. Finally, the current landowner roster includes large areas owned by organizations entirely new to the Northeast.

Survivors

J. M. Huber
Pingree Heirs (managed by Seven Islands)
Many clients of Prentiss & Carlisle
Dunn Heirs
Baskahegan Co.
Hancock Land Co.
Robbins Lumber Co.
J.D. Irving

Longtime Owners – Now Gone

Diamond International
International Paper
Brown Company
Boise Cascade
S.D. Warren
Sherman Lumber
Lyons Falls
Yorkshire
Domtar
LaValley
Whitney estate

Came and Went

Goldsmith/DOFI
James River
Hancock Timber Resources Group
Fraser, Inc.
Champion
Mead
MeadWestvaco
Daishowa
Enron
White Birch
Inexcon
Kruger/Daaquam
SAPPI Ltd
The Timber Company

New Owners during Period -- Still here

-
Timbervest
GMO
Brascan
Canfor
Wagner Partnerships
The Nature Conservancy
Appalachian Mountain Club
Various Tribes
Timberstar
Clayton Lake Timberlands
Plum Creek Timber Company
New Timber Barons: Haynes, Gardner,
Carrier, and others

The information above is from the report *Changing Timberland Ownership in the Northern Forest and Implications for Biodiversity* by John M. Hagan, Lloyd C. Irland, and Andrew A. Whitman, a publication of the Forest Conservation Program of the Manomet Center for Conservation Sciences, Report # MCCS-FCP- 2005-1.

Proposed Concept Plan

continued from page 3

to gather information and ask questions of the applicant and others who may choose to testify, and will allow the applicant and others the opportunity to address the Commission and answer questions. The public hearing process includes posting the proposal to public hearing, providing notice of public hearings in newspapers and to interested parties, deciding on petitions to intervene, holding pre-hearing conferences, and hosting one or more public hearings to gather official public testimony regarding the proposal.

Commission decision. After the public hearings, the hearing record remains open for at least 10 days to allow persons to submit written comments, and for at least an additional 7 days for filing rebuttal comments. After that time, the public hearing record may be reopened by the Commission, as necessary. Once the hearing record is closed, the Commission makes a decision on the proposal.

The Commission welcomes public comments on this proposal at any time until the public hearing record is closed. The deadline for comments will be established once a public hearing is scheduled. Send your written comments to the Commission's Augusta office (Maine Land Use Regulation Commission, 22 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0022) or e-mail LURC@maine.gov.

Public Participation

The Commission will provide opportunity for public scrutiny of the proposed concept plan during the course of its review. A formal public review and comment period will also be established as part of the Commission's review process. The Commission will host one or more hearings to gather oral and written testimony from the public about the proposal.

If you wish to receive postal or e-mail notices about upcoming workshops, hearings and important deadlines related to the Commission's review of this proposal, contact LURC's main office in Augusta (call 207-287-2631 or e-mail LURC@maine.gov). Please provide your name, postal or e-mail address, and daytime phone number and we will add you to a list of interested parties for this project.

The above information is provided by the Maine Department of Conservation's Land Use Regulation Commission. More complete information about the Commission's concept plan program and Plum Creek's concept plan, including specific details and dates, can be found at: <http://www.maine.gov/doc/lurc/reference/resourceplans/moosehead.html>



Looking west over Moosehead Lake.



photo © Jym St. Pierre

TAKE ACTION!

Save Moosehead - Stop Plum Creek's Wilderness Sprawl

Voicing your opinion makes a difference. Plum Creek is spending a fortune running TV, radio and newspaper ads because the company knows public opinion is critical to the outcome of its development proposal.

Here are some important ways you can help prevent Plum Creek's wildlands sprawl:

- ◆ **Write a letter to the Land Use Regulation Commission.** LURC staff and consultants will review all information and make recommendations to the seven-member citizen commission, which will decide whether to grant Plum Creek's application for rezoning. Prior to public hearings, tell LURC what questions Plum Creek should address or additional information that is needed. You can also provide comments to LURC at public hearings. Write to:

Land Use Regulation Commission
22 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333
Catherine.M.Carroll@maine.gov

- ◆ **Write letters to the editors of your local newspapers.** Plum Creek can spend millions of dollars advertising. Citizens cannot do that, but we can get our opinions into newspapers on the letters page, which are read widely. If you see an article, editorial or letter to the editor about Plum Creek's proposal or about the future of the Maine Woods, write a letter to the newspaper giving your opinion. See the editorial page of your newspaper for details on how to submit a letter or go to http://www.restore.org/Maine/write_editor.html for more information.

- ◆ **Send copies of your letters to the governor and your legislative representatives.** The governor and legislators are also key opinion leaders. Write to:

Governor John Baldacci
1 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0001
governor@maine.gov

Your state senator
Maine Senate
3 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0003

Your state representative
Maine House of Representatives
2 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0002

To find out who your elected officials are and their contact information, you may call the Maine House of Representatives Clerks Office at 287-1400 or go to: http://www.maine.gov/portal/government/edemocracy/lookup_officials.php

- ◆ **Send copies of your letters to the SAVE MOOSEHEAD Campaign.** It is very helpful for us to know that you have written letters to help save the Moosehead region and to know what you send to LURC and to newspapers. Please send a copy to mainewoods@restore.org or fen@prexar.com or to the SAVE MOOSEHEAD Campaign (address below).
- ◆ **Sign-up for our SAVE MOOSEHEAD activist network.** As an **email activist** you will receive updates on Plum Creek's development proposal and notices of opportunities to express your opinion. As a **postal mail activist** you will receive notices of public hearings on Plum Creek's application and any other critical event. Send your request to be added to the activist network along with your name, mailing address, phone number and email address to the SAVE MOOSEHEAD Campaign (address below and on back page).
- ◆ **Sign and circulate petitions** asking LURC to deny Plum Creek's development proposal. These petitions will be submitted to LURC during the public hearings. To get copies of the petition call 207-626-5635, mail a request to the SAVE MOOSEHEAD Campaign (address below), or go to http://www.restore.org/Maine/Petition_PC.htm
- ◆ **Volunteer.** Help with mailings, monitor newspapers, help organize volunteers, share your expertise (land law, real estate development, wildlife biology, soils, land use planning, economics, knowledge of the area, graphic design, fundraising, etc.), help operate booths at fairs and other events. Contact Ken Spalding at RESTORE (207-626-5635 - mainewoods@restore.org) or Jonathan Carter at the Forest Ecology Network (207-628-6404 - fen@prexar.com).
- ◆ **Become informed.** Learn more about Plum Creek's development proposal so that you can inform others and improve your effectiveness when expressing your opinion. Read this tabloid. Go to the SAVE MOOSEHEAD (www.savemoosehead.org) and RESTORE (www.restore.org) websites. Contact the SAVE MOOSEHEAD Campaign for fact sheets.
- ◆ **Support long-term conservation of the Moosehead region in a new Maine Woods National Park & Preserve.** Such a national park would preserve millions of acres of the Maine Woods, create thousands of jobs, and provide world-class, low-intensity recreation opportunities. For more information, contact RESTORE or the Forest Ecology Network or go to www.restore.org.
- ◆ **Contribute to the SAVE MOOSEHEAD Campaign.** Send checks to the address below.

SAVE MOOSEHEAD Campaign
P.O. Box 2218
Augusta, ME 04338
mainewoods@restore.org

THE LAST WORD



photo © Paul Donahue

“As we enter a new millennium, the creation of a Maine Woods National Park would be a most fitting act of generosity toward future generations of all species.”
David Brower, environmentalist

“Since the people of Maine once owned these great areas of timberland, is it not fitting that...the grandest and most beautiful portion of all this great area... should again become their property?”
Percival Baxter, former Governor of Maine

“The American people delight in their national parks...This is why I am so enthusiastic about the new Maine Woods National Park & Preserve. Those coming after us will need its solitude and renewal of spirit even more than we do today. Let's make it happen as a living legacy for all time.”
Walter Cronkite, journalist and television news anchorman

“The 20th Century was about preserving our wilderness. The 21st Century must be about reassembling what we have scattered. Let the Maine Woods National Park light the way.”
Carl Pope, Executive Director of the Sierra Club

“What a gift to future generations it would be, to have the wilds of Maine to explore in the same way we do today...Protecting the Maine Woods is not simply the challenge of Maine or New England, but an American challenge since these wild lands are part of the legacy of all Americans.”
Robert Redford, actor, director, producer and environmentalist

“I know Maine well and respect its people and history. In 1994 I flew over the magnificent area proposed as a national park, and give my whole-hearted support to the bold, timely effort. Preserving these wildlands is a gift to future generations of Maine and the nation.”
Christopher Reeve, actor, director and producer

“I remember first coming into the Maine Woods, and being utterly enchanted with the deep woods. All that wilderness.”
Alexandra Conover, Maine Guide



Join the SAVE MOOSEHEAD CAMPAIGN

The purpose of the Save Moosehead Campaign is to stop Plum Creek's wilderness sprawl. Your contributions and involvement are essential to the success of our efforts. All contributions are tax-deductible.

Membership Categories: \$25 Seedling \$35 Sapling \$50 Tree
 \$100 Grove \$500 Forest Other \$_____

Please sign me up for the SAVE MOOSEHEAD activist network. I can't afford a donation but would like to be involved.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zipcode: _____

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Email address: _____

VISA/MC accepted as payment.

Charge my VISA/MC # _____ Exp. date _____

Make checks payable to the SAVE MOOSEHEAD CAMPAIGN. Please enclose payment and a note describing your interest in the campaign. Let us know if you'd like to volunteer.

SAVE MOOSEHEAD CAMPAIGN, P. O. Box 2218, Augusta, ME 04338