

BIENNIAL REPORT TO LEGISLATURE
BUREAU OF PUBLIC LANDS

JANUARY, 1977

1. PERSPECTIVE

At one time Maine owned millions of acres of public domain. During the first years of Statehood these lands were sold off, frequently townships at a time. It has been almost 100 years since the Land Agent of the State of Maine reported to the Legislature that all of the public lands of the State had finally been sold, "thus leaving the State devoid of its once rich and extensive landed possessions," and that "all that remained were the public lots, on which the State had sold the timber." The office of the Land Agent was subsequently abolished. Though the land remained her most precious natural resource, the very essence of Maine's character and purpose, the State was itself the owner of no forest lands except the State parks. In a State historically, economically and culturally tied to the forest products industry, Maine managed virtually no forests of her own.

In 1973, simultaneously with an awakened interest generally in public lands, and precipitated in part by a special interest in the public reserved lands, the Legislature created the Bureau of Public Lands as an office within the newly created Department of Conservation. For the first two years, the Bureau operated on the basis of limited delegated authority. In an Act to Improve the Management of Public Lands passed by the 107th Legislature, effective October, 1975, the Bureau assumed custody and administrative responsibility for the public reserved lands, a number of scattered parcels of institutional lands, certain coastal islands, and the submerged land of the State, tidal and in great ponds.

This is the first Biennial Report to the Legislature by the Bureau of Public Lands. Unlike the Land Agent of the nineteenth century, the purpose of the Bureau is not to sell as much land as it can. It is, indeed, to own and keep the land, and through the exercise of rights of ownership, to manage and use the land for the benefit of all of the people of the State. Students of history will find in the contrast between this report and the reports of a century ago, both irony and illumination.

The Bureau is the proprietary arm of the State. It has jurisdiction over public lands for which management is not expressly given to another agency. The Bureau is the agency of the State engaged in forest management of State lands and it is charged with the responsibility of administering lands under its jurisdiction in accordance with sound planning, the principles of multiple use, and prudent business practices.

The public lands, including up to 400,000 acres of public lots, offer a remarkable opportunity to the people of Maine. They are a treasure and a trust. The management organization created

by the Legislature to care for these lands and to actively manage them for the benefit of the people of Maine started almost from scratch less than three years ago.

The Bureau currently has numerous parcels of land ranging in size from a small woodlot to an entire township. Most of the parcels lend themselves to wildlife habitat management. The public lots include mountains, lakes, rivers, historic sites and other features which can be managed for a broad variety of recreational experiences. Some areas offer near wilderness conditions and the solitude of a remote forest. Some lands are in or only a few miles from urban areas and are suitable for intensive recreational use including beach development. Most areas offer the opportunity for hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, snowmobiling, cross-country skiing, and other such outdoor activities.

In addition, there are substantial non-recreational benefits to be derived from these lands. For the first time in the modern era, the State is becoming involved on a large scale in the management of its own forest lands. This will have the beneficial effect of giving the State first hand experience with, and a better understanding of, both the responsibilities and practical limitations of the forest products industry, the State's largest industry. In addition, there are a variety of forest management opportunities by which the State can provide both leadership and research in forest management, including demonstration forests and experimental forestry.

We regard it to be incumbent upon the State, through the Bureau, to manage its lands in an exemplary manner and to adhere in practice as well as in spirit to the principles of multiple use. We also regard it to be incumbent upon the Bureau to operate within the financial means available from the lands to be managed and to bring to bear in management activities a measure of practical and prudent business judgement. One primary management objective of the Bureau is to be financially self-supporting. Management of the quality contemplated by the Bureau's authorizing legislation costs money. We intend to generate that money from the Bureau's own resources.

It is with pride and pleasure that we report that the Bureau seeks no General Fund appropriation for the coming biennium.¹ As the financial information submitted with this report shows, the Bureau is presently in sound financial condition. We have attempted to forecast our budget over the next ten year period and beyond. On the basis of preliminary projections, it is possible that the Bureau will experience a shortfall of income in the middle part of the next decade unless revenues presently unavailable to the Bureau become available. If this shortfall occurs, the Bureau will be obliged at that time to seek an appropriation for one or perhaps two biennia to

¹The Bureau has requested an appropriation solely for the completion of the Coastal Island Registry program, which is a discrete project and separate program in the Bureau, with its own statute, appropriation and its own federal funding requests.

tide it through; or it will have to curtail its staff and activities commensurately during that period of time. This projected shortfall is the result of an imbalance in timber stocking on the existing forest management base; but it could be eliminated by an expanded management base, a change in the plantation funding arrangement (discussed below), or by other events which may increase revenue to the Bureau for its various management purposes. In any event, with the exception of this relatively brief prospective contingency, and barring setbacks over which we have no control, we fully expect to grow steadily into the management organization contemplated by the Legislature in establishing the Bureau.

2. DEVELOPMENT AND ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU

The Bureau began its operations with responsibility for approximately 25,000 acres of public lots and public domain in the unorganized territory. It was also responsible for management of an additional 45,000 acres of public lots in plantations. The management of these lands had been conducted for many years on extremely limited funds. As a result, most of the money available was used to keep boundary lines marked. No inventory existed. No management plans existed. Cuts were initiated at the request of local operators wishing to cut. Cutting operations were conducted with little supervision and with little or no consideration to wildlife, recreation, and other multiple use values. The remainder of the public reserved lands, approximately 320,000 acres, were in private hands by virtue of the sale of timber and grass rights to private interests during the last century.

The principal objectives of the Bureau are currently (i) to recover the timber and grass rights on the public reserved lands and (ii) to establish a reputable land management organization which will maximize the public use and enjoyment of these lands through multiple use, high quality forest management.

Litigation of two issues involving the timber rights is pending in the courts at this time. Concurrently with the pendency of this litigation, however, two companies have given timber rights to the State in the context of public land exchanges. In transactions with Great Northern Nekoosa Corporation (Chapter 3, Resolves of 1975, effective October, 1975) and J. M. Huber Corporation (Chapter 46, Resolves of 1975, effective July, 1976), the State recovered in excess of 70,000 acres of timber and grass rights. As a result, the management base of the Bureau, exclusive of plantation lots, grew from 25,000 acres to almost 100,000 acres in one year.

The land trades accomplish two goals of the Bureau. First, each results in the return to the State of timber rights. Second, each results in the consolidation and location of the lands in a way which facilitates and greatly expands the opportunities for multiple use forest management. In negotiating trades, the Bureau has endeavored to acquire a balanced cross section of lands containing among the parcels recreational, timber, wildlife, historical, and other values. Some of the parcels are suitable primarily for recreation (such as Bigelow Mountain and Chesuncook Village). Others are suitable primarily for timber production (such as T. 6, R. 11, WELS). The parcels have been carefully selected, however, to build

an interdependent but financially self-sustaining system of lands. The system is designed to offer a wide variety of values and to generate the funds necessary to develop, disseminate and preserve those values in perpetuity.

The trades offer a unique and non-recurring opportunity to the State. It is hoped that the 108th Legislature will have presented to it for approval more transactions along the lines of the first two, by which substantial additional acreage would be returned to the State for management.

The Bureau is divided into two basic organizational units: Land Management and Administration. The Land Management Division develops inventory information and management plans and oversees the implementation of these plans. It is responsible for multiple use management of the forest and agricultural lands under the Bureau's care. The Administration Division is responsible for all fiscal and personnel matters in the Bureau, including budgeting and financial control, and administers both the Submerged Lands Act program and the Coastal Island Registry. The Bureau employs 11 persons plus two limited-term, project employees who work exclusively on land trades.

Fully a third of all of the Bureau's resources are presently devoted to work on trades. Much of the remainder has been consumed by getting organized, establishing procedures, and beginning basic inventory compilation and analysis. Nevertheless, during this past biennium, the Bureau has geared up for and begun the deliberate management of the lands in its custody. It has (i) sponsored a major inventory of its lands including the first biomass inventory in the State; (ii) begun the preparation of multiple use management plans for several parcels; (iii) established working procedures with several State agencies, principally the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, to insure that multiple use values are included from the very beginning of the planning process; (iv) prepared agricultural management plans for six agricultural parcels and embarked upon the implementation of those plans; (v) supervised ten separate cutting operations; (vi) run approximately 200 miles of boundary lines; (vii) conducted extensive cruising and marking in connection with cuts; (viii) planned an unusual total utilization cut on a small tract in Southern Maine; (ix) actively engaged in the recreational management of Chesuncook Village, Gero Island, and Debouille Township; (x) revised the State's camp leasing program to make it a more efficient program to administer and more responsive to the needs of camp lessees; and (xi) engaged in the many activities discussed in more detail in this report.

The Bureau has a staff of only 13 persons but it is a dedicated and hard working group. We are a new agency engaged in a new enterprise for the State. All of us are committed to the highest quality land management that we can bring to bear upon the lands for which we are responsible, and to the widespread use and enjoyment of these lands by the people of the State. If there is a dominant characteristic of the Bureau at this time, it is that we are anxious to listen to others and to learn the most effective and fair way of accomplishing what we are attempting to do. Based upon the past two years, there is every reason for the Legislature and the people of Maine to share our excitement and optimism about the future of these lands, and the management of them for the benefit of the people of the State.

In the following sections of this report we set forth a description of the specific activities and programs of the Bureau in 1975-76.

3. FOREST INVENTORY AND PLANNING

The first task undertaken by the Bureau for forest management purposes was a forest inventory of approximately 25,000 acres of public lots in the unorganized territory and approximately 45,000 acres of plantation lots. This was done under contract with the James W. Sewall Company of Old Town. The inventory cost the Bureau \$51,000 and was completed during the summer of 1976. The inventory includes aerial photographic coverage, mapping, cruise data, volume determinations, and an evaluation of other resource values. In connection with the inventory, an experimental project was carried out to adapt the information to the whole tree weight conversion concept now being developed by Professor Harold Young at the University of Maine School of Forest Resources.

In addition to this information, certain inventory data was turned over to the Bureau with lands received in the first two public lands trades. This information has been supplemented by on-site inspections of all the lands involved. While full inventory information is not yet available to the Bureau on all lands received in trade, the process of establishing and acquiring inventory data is a major undertaking which will consume a substantial amount of the time and resources of the Bureau during the start up years of forest management.

The inventory information which the Bureau now has and hereafter generates or acquires will be used as a basis for management plans for each parcel in its care. These plans will involve input from other interested public agencies as well as private professional associations, and will set forth management policies, programs, and procedures on a parcel by parcel basis. As experience with these lands increases, the plans will be modified in accordance with our knowledge and prevailing conditions.

4. FOREST MANAGEMENT IN STATE PARKS

The Bureau is presently in the process of assuming responsibility for the forest management of selected areas in State Parks. Under this program, we have inspected all of the lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation, including lands owned but not yet developed by them. Approximately 27,000 acres will be involved in the management program. For timber management purposes only, these areas will be transferred to the Bureau. Management plans will be written in close coordination with and subject to the approval of the Bureau of Parks and Recreation, and timber management undertaken. Timber cutting in State Parks will be a delicate and highly visible public enterprise requiring extremely close planning and supervision. Generous allowance will be made for buffering and scenic quality.

It is our intention that this program pay its own way. That is to say, income from the timber management of the Parks should at least equal the cost of such management. The Bureau will maintain a separate internal accounting system for this activity.

It is too early to draw reliable conclusions about this program, however, we believe it is feasible to carry on an active forest management program in these areas in a manner which does not detract from the recreational experience of the Parks and, in fact, contributes to the recreational value of the land. Through forest management we can develop park roads, scenic look-outs, and the like. In addition, we can salvage and place into the stream of commerce in Maine a very substantial quantity of wood, which, but for this program, would not normally be utilized.

5. AGRICULTURAL LANDS

Among properties under the Bureau's jurisdiction are six parcels of agricultural lands. Formerly institutional farmlands, they came under the Bureau's management after being declared surplus to the needs of other State agencies. They are all situated in the central part of the State, are near population centers, contain wooded as well as open areas, and consist generally of hay and pasture land, with some fields suitable for crop production, and one orchard.

The agricultural fields are being managed under Bureau supervision by private permittees selected through open competitive bidding. Management follows individual conservation plans, developed by the Bureau staff cooperatively with the U.S.D.A. Soil Conservation Service, and requiring a high level of agricultural management. Permits are awarded for a five year term and incorporate specific use requirements and limitations including crop rotation, fertilization schedules, permissible soil loss limits, and necessary improvements, as well as required management practices.

General management objectives for the agricultural lands include preservation of open space environment, wildlife management practices, intensive agricultural practices, and a comprehensive plan to provide as many benefits in the public interest as possible without harm to the land or its resources.

Because of the accessibility of these parcels to centers of population, particular emphasis has been placed on their use by members of the public. Casual recreational use of a dispersed nature is made of all the agricultural lands. Educational and civic use is encouraged. Current uses include public garden areas, a tree nursery, snowmobile trails, and developed recreational facilities. Discussion is presently underway for instructional use in conservation and forestry programs by local public school systems.

6. PLANTATION LOTS

The Bureau has responsibility for the management of approximately 45,000 acres of public lots in plantations. These are in the form of more than 50 parcels spread across eight counties of the State. Under the present law, the stumpage and other sources of income from the lands are deposited as additions to principal in the Organized Townships Fund. The Fund is managed by the Treasurer of State who holds the principal in the Fund for the plantations. When a plantation becomes a town, it is entitled to receive its portion of the principal in the Fund.

The Fund earns interest each year. The Bureau receives 10% of the interest earned by the Fund and the remainder is distributed to the plantations for school purposes. The amount received last year by the Bureau for the management of these 50 parcels of land was approximately \$7,000. This is a wholly inadequate amount of money to do the job which needs to be done. The Bureau spent almost \$35,000 last year merely on inventory information on these lands. Moreover, while management costs are increasing with inflation, the Bureau's funding to manage these lands is decreasing as more plantations become towns and the principal of the Organized Townships Fund is commensurately reduced.

The present system of compensation for the management of these lands is simply unworkable. Further, it does not promote good forest management. The law was written when the only significant management expense was to guard against trespass between infrequent stumpage sales. Modern forest management techniques are designed to increase significantly the economic yield of the forest, but those techniques cost money to employ, particularly if emphasis is given to multiple use values such as recreation and game management. In essence, an investment must be made in these lands if they are going to produce a desirable return.

In addition, the present system is inconsistent with the overall posture of the State in the ownership and management of the public reserved lands. In 1973, the Legislature declared that the public lots are State assets to be managed for the benefit of all of the people of the State (Chapter 628, P.L. 1973). The Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine specifically approved the act (Opinion of the Justices, 308 A2d253). When the change in law was made, there were approximately 50 plantations with public lots in them. Under the present law, when any of those plantations becomes a town, it thereafter receives 25% of the net income from the public lot in the town, under a revenue sharing provision. We are proposing that the law be changed to provide a revenue sharing provision for plantations similar to the one which now applies to towns, except that instead of paying the plantation's share of the revenue to the plantation directly, the Bureau would pay it to the Treasurer of State to be held in the Organized Townships Fund until the plantation incorporates into a town. Under such an arrangement, the Bureau would forego its present portion of the annual interest earned by the Fund, resulting in an immediate 10% increase in the annual payments to the plantations from the Fund. The change would in no way affect the existing accumulated principal of the Fund.

The legislative change will eliminate the inconsistent treatment of towns and plantations, put these public lots in the general management scheme of the other public reserved lands of the State, promote good forest management and generate more revenue and other benefits from the land for both the plantations and the people of the State.

7. RECREATIONAL AND RELATED DEVELOPMENT

The Bureau is authorized to lease public land for up to 25 years to towns and charitable not-for-profit entities for the purposes of protecting, enhancing or developing the natural, scenic or wilderness qualities or recreational uses of the lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau. Under this program, the Bureau seeks to maximize the public use and enjoyment of the lands through cooperative ventures with towns or charitable institutions.

This past year, the Bureau entered into a 25 year lease with the Town of Carrabassett Valley for the development of a portion of the public lot in that town. Under the lease, the Town will construct and maintain several miles of cross-country ski trails, and a recreation center for cross-country skiing as well as hiking and other outdoor recreation. The recreation center is located just off Route 27 in the Town of Carrabassett Valley and is scheduled to open this winter.

The Bureau also entered into a long term lease with the National Audubon Society for the management of Eastern Egg Rock, a State-owned island in Knox County. Under the lease, the National Audubon Society is maintaining the island as a wildlife sanctuary and is undertaking an effort to restore a puffin colony on the island. In a formal ceremony during the summer of 1976, the Society dedicated its efforts on the island to the late Allan D. Cruikshank, a pioneer of the National Audubon Society's activities in Maine.

The Bureau also entered into a lease with the Capitol Area Recreation Association for the incremental development of up to 70 acres on the public land across from the Augusta Mental Health Institute. Under the lease, the Association will endeavor in the next few years to build several baseball fields as well as fields suitable for football and soccer. The second baseball field was completed during the summer of 1976.

In addition, the Bureau entered into an agreement with the Maine Appalachian Trail Club for the relocation and maintenance of a portion of the Appalachian Trail on Bigelow Mountain. Under the agreement, the Club conducted studies for the future management and use of the trails and campsites in the Horns Pond area.

We have been especially pleased that the opportunities for public use of the lands under the Bureau's jurisdiction have been so diverse. We fully expect to expand this program in the coming years and, through cooperative ventures, to greatly enhance the variety and quality of public use and enjoyment of the lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau.

8. CAMP LEASE PROGRAM

The Bureau is responsible for nearly 450 camp lot leases on public lands. A moratorium on new leases, recommended by a joint legislative committee in 1973, is continuing although all existing leases are being renewed. In addition, the Bureau allows the transfer of existing leases.

During the past biennium, the Bureau converted all leases from a one year term to a five year term. The Bureau investigated the policies, procedures, forms and lease rates by other private and public landowners, in Maine and elsewhere. On the basis of this information, a new lease form was developed. We encountered relatively few problems with the new form and made some changes at the suggestion of campowners.

In addition, we reviewed the lease rates and adjusted those which had not been adjusted for many years or which we otherwise felt should be adjusted. Again, we encountered relatively few problems.

Under the new lease system, the campowners are billed each year for their annual lease rates. In addition, provision is made in the new lease form for the establishment of camp owner associations at various locations. It is hoped that the associations will serve to enable the campowners to deal collectively with common problems and opportunities, such as roads, restrictions and the like.

The program is now operated in a vastly more efficient way than was the case when we inherited it. We also believe it is operated in a way which is fair and which will serve to protect the interests of both the State and the campowners.

9. SUBMERGED LANDS

The State owns as public domain the submerged lands of the State, including the bottom of naturally occurring great ponds (ponds in excess of ten acres) and the tidal lands seaward of ordinary low water mark. Throughout most of her history, Maine asserted virtually no property rights in these submerged lands as the lands were considered worthless except for the possible existence of minerals. By 1975, Maine was one of the only States with significant shoreline on the ocean (or major lakes) which customarily made no charge for private commercial use of submerged lands, such as marinas, wharves, pipelines, transmission lines, commercial docks, dredging of useful materials, etc.

In 1974, the Supreme Judicial Court of Maine ruled, in essence, that in order to have standing to obtain any local or State regulatory permit, the applicant is required to have sufficient "title, right and interest" in the land involved to carry out the activity for which the permit is sought. In the case of activities under the Wetlands Control Act and Great Ponds Act, which are by definition activities on public domain, this ruling meant that the State would have to grant to private citizens enough of a property

right in this public domain to allow the applications and activities under those laws.

In 1975, the Legislature enacted the Submerged and Intertidal Lands Act (T. 12 M.R.S.A. §514-A, et seq.) to create in the Executive branch of the government the power to grant limited property rights to solve the "title, right and interest" problem and to obtain for the people of the State a fair economic return for large commercial uses of this public domain. The Act exempts from any rental non-commercial uses, small fishing structures, certain public uses and any use of less than 100 square feet. These activities are granted easements for up to 30 years. All other activities are required to obtain leases for up to 30 years.

During the 18 months since the Act was passed, the Bureau has developed forms for use under the Act, conferred at length with other agencies, adopted policies for the administration of the Act, established an efficient and effective system for the processing of all activities under the Act in conjunction with the Wetlands Control Act and Great Ponds Act, adopted a minimum fee schedule and issued approximately 300 easements and 50 leases. Total revenues from the submerged land leases to date are \$2,881.52. We expect that revenues will continue to be generated at this rate or better. In addition, as of the date of this report The Pittston Company has applied for a lease of more than two million square feet of submerged land in Eastport.

10. COASTAL ISLAND REGISTRY

The Coastal Island Registry was created to clarify and establish the State's interest in coastal islands and to develop and implement management policies for the use and protection of State-owned islands. Specifically, the Registry is authorized to establish and maintain a listing and description of certain ledges and islands in Maine's coastal waters, to assign numbers to all such islands, and to require registration of such islands. The Bureau is authorized to promulgate rules and regulations necessary to carry out its lawful purposes.

A Registry has been established, including a map of all islands. Persons claiming to own certain islands were required to register them by December 31, 1975. The Bureau of Public Lands adopted regulations and, pursuant to them, approximately 1,700 islands have been registered. Approximately 1,200 islands have not been registered. The law gives custody of unregistered islands to the State.

"Open Air - Oral History of Penobscot Bay Islanders and Summer People," a series of slides accompanied by a recording with script, has been produced by the Registry. In addition, a preliminary resource inventory of approximately 1,200 State islands was completed during the Summer of 1975. The inventory included an inspection of each island and the identification of vegetative, wildlife and related characteristics.

The law requires that the Bureau review all registrations to determine whether, in fact, the registrations were filed by the true owner of the islands. The law contemplates that registrations by persons other than the true owner would be disallowed and that the State would assume custody of islands for which the true owner has filed no registration.

The review of island registrations, the title searching and related research, is legal work occasioned by an amendment to the law in 1975. At the time of the amendment, no appropriation was made to pay for the expanded responsibilities of the Bureau. Accordingly, the original appropriation was used for the establishment of the Registry and the completion of the registration process. The Bureau therefore requested an appropriation for each of fiscal years in the coming Biennium. This money will enable the Coastal Island Registry to complete its responsibilities by conducting title searches, reviewing registrations and pursuing the administrative and judicial processes necessary to establish and secure the rights of the State in numerous and valuable coastal islands.

OPERATING STATEMENT

October 1, 1975 - December 31, 1976

	<u>General Fund Appropriation</u>	<u>Public Reserved Lands Management Fund</u>	<u>Public Lands Management Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance Forward October 1, 1975	\$1,390.68	\$45,143.09	0	\$46,533.77
Funds Available October 1, 1975				
December 31, 1976	\$80,590.00	\$505,065.74	\$25,807.14	\$611,462.88
Expenditures October 1, 1975				
December 31, 1976	\$74,002.28	\$224,032.10	\$10,078.97	\$308,113.35
Adjustment to Balance Forward		-\$1,137.26	-\$91.65	-\$1,228.91
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NET				
Balance Forward January 1, 1977	\$7,978.40*	\$325,039.47	\$15,636.52	\$348,654.39

*Includes Allotment Reserve

EXPENDITURES

October 1, 1975 - December 31, 1976

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Public Reserved Lands Management Fund</u>	<u>Public Lands Management Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Reg. Salaries	49,233.79	13,155.70	5,228.40	67,617.89
Overtime		637.20		637.20
Overtime Premium	23.50	4,054.21		4,077.71
Part-time		11,362.86		11,362.86
Temporary - Salaries & Wages	4,789.20	69,175.14		73,964.34
Retirement	5,489.17	9,774.66	453.12	15,716.95
Analyst & Lab Services			23.00	23.00
Appraiser-Eng.	461.70			461.70
Medical & Hospital		562.29		562.29
Legal Services		2,956.44		2,956.44
Misc. Prof. Fees	9.65	54,042.81	1,480.91	55,533.37
Data Processing	176.39			176.39
Research Services		4,058.85		4,058.85
Misc. Prof. Fees & Services by State	590.35	2,508.12		3,098.47
Travel - In-State	277.57	2,251.37	59.40	2,588.34
Auto Mileage	16.80	410.26		427.06
Other Transportation		10.00		10.00
Misc. Expenses		10.00		10.00
Travel - Out of State	213.43	213.29		426.72
Gas Oil Grease	387.83	9,055.08	188.03	9,630.94
Misc. Auto Expenses	1,434.06	6,196.45	841.10	8,471.61
Repairs - Labor	1,115.00			1,115.00
Repairs, Parts & Supplies	177.52	1,312.93		1,490.45
Misc. Auto Expenses		1,053.78	62.20	1,115.98
Telephone & Telegraph Service	4,535.91	2,683.82		7,219.73
Electricity		61.60		61.60
Other Utilities		267.07	17.22	284.29
Rent-Building & Office		1,950.00		1,950.00
Rent-Off. Machine		225.00		225.00
Misc. Rents	10.00	36.50		46.50
Rent-State Equipment			35.00	35.00
Repairs-Roads & Grounds			27.00	27.00
Repairs-Buildings		3,497.14	187.29	3,684.43
Repairs-Equipment	9.20	564.18	101.50 (cr)	471.88
Canoes, Boats & Motors	53.45	67.30		120.75
Repairs, Typewriters	35.00	31.50		66.50
Employees Bonds		9.54		9.54
Health Insurance-State	950.40	1,995.43		2,945.83

	<u>General Fund</u>	<u>Public Reserved Lands Management Fund</u>	<u>Public Lands Management Fund</u>	<u>Total</u>
Stamps Parcel Post		138.40		138.40
Meter Postage	312.06	709.74		1,021.80
Intragovern Services	34.32	78.07		112.39
Printing & Binding	350.75	268.58	149.50	768.83
Printing & Binding State	588.01	1,012.24	4.42	1,604.67
Print Reports & Bulletins	70.00			70.00
Advertising Notices	177.75	844.39	921.59	1,943.73
Printing Posters & Signs		15.58		15.58
State Employee Tuition	317.90	818.45		1,136.35
Periodicals-Newspaper		5.00		5.00
General Operating Expenses		830.00	33.96	863.96
General Field Operating Exp.		146.00	25.00	171.00
Misc. Foodstuffs	195.02	3,482.16	299.43	3,976.61
Fuel Oil		568.52	9.60	578.12
Office Supplies	744.18	1,040.44	4.20	1,788.82
Clothing	300.07	381.81		681.88
Household Supplies		112.66	5.38	118.04
Misc. Supplies	826.50	1,431.17	79.04	2,336.71
Misc. Minor Equipment	96.40	1,457.81	6.28	1,560.49
Build & Improve		697.93		697.93
Household & Office Equipment		1,015.25		1,015.25
MV Transp. Equipment		3,425.00		3,425.00
Garage Shop		1,010.34		1,010.34
Transfer to General Fund		352.04	39.40	391.44
TOTAL EXPENDITURE BY FUND	74,002.88	224,032.10	10,078.97	308,113.95

PROGRAM ACCOUNTING
Income and Allocated Expenditures
October 1, 1975 - December 31, 1976

Forest Land Management

Income		\$416,015.94
Expenditures		
Personal Services	\$ 57,214.39	
All Other	27,604.71	
Sewall Inventory	51,086.34	
Total	<u>\$135,905.44</u>	

Land Trades

Expenditures		
Personal Services	\$48,545.55	
All Other	23,422.18	
Total	<u>\$71,967.73</u>	

Rents and Leases

Income		70,577.75
Expenditures		
Personal Services	\$5,201.31	
All Other	2,509.52	
Total	<u>\$7,710.83</u>	

Agricultural Land Management

Income		13,246.62
Expenditures		
Personal Services	\$17,337.70	
All Other	8,365.06	
Total	<u>\$25,702.76</u>	

Submerged Lands Leasing

Income		2,881.52
Expenditures		
Personal Services	\$ 6,935.08	
All Other	3,346.03	
Total	<u>\$10,281.11</u>	

Support Services

Expenditures		
Personal Services	\$38,142.93	
All Other	18,403.15	
Total	<u>\$56,546.08</u>	

REVENUES

October 1, 1975 - December 31, 1976

Public Reserved Lands Management Fund

Rents and Leases	
CMP (Flagstaff)	25,000.00
Camp Leases	42,404.61
Other	3,173.14

Stumpage	
Riley	7,808.72
Andover E	14,244.81
Andover W	14,347.30
Forkstown	102,461.07
T. 6, R. 11, WELS	248,016.24
T. 15, R. 9, WELS	6,943.00
Other	19,015.80

Organized Townships Fund	7,086.51
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Federal Grant (CETA)	12,799.97
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Sale of Equipment	607.50
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Holeb Reimbursement	1,157.07
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TOTAL	505,065.74
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TOTAL INCOME

Public Lands Management Fund

Rents and Leases	
Agricultural Lands	8,277.42
Submerged Lands	2,881.52
Other	465.00

Stumpage	
Agricultural Lands	4,969.20
Other	2,714.00

Sale of Land (Surplus)	6,500.00
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TOTAL	25,807.14
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530,872.88

COASTAL ISLAND REGISTRY

October 1, 1975 - December 31, 1976

Funds Available	\$14,232.12
Expenditures	<u>12,242.57</u>
Balance Forward January 1, 1977	\$ 2,059.55

Revenue (Registration Fees)

\$1,660.00

Expenditures

Salaries and Wages	\$ 6,020.24
Employer Retirement Costs	510.76
Casual Labor	144.38
Miscellaneous Prof. Fees State	38.80
Travel-In State	98.95
Utilities	40.72
Health Insurance	121.27
Operating Expenses	129.51
Advertising	5,004.46
Office Supplies	<u>133.48</u>
Total	\$12,242.57

CHAIN OF PONDS PUBLIC LOT LOCATION FUND

October 1, 1975 - December 31, 1976

Funds Available	\$8,798.00
Expenditures	<u>1,354.49</u>
Balance Forward	\$7,443.51

Expenditures

Travel	\$ 63.25
Misc. Auto Expenses	1,004.24
Supplies	90.00
Misc. Minor Equipment	<u>197.00</u>
Total	\$1,354.49