

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, CONSERVATION AND FORESTRY

GOVERNMENT EVALUATION REPORT

November 1, 2025



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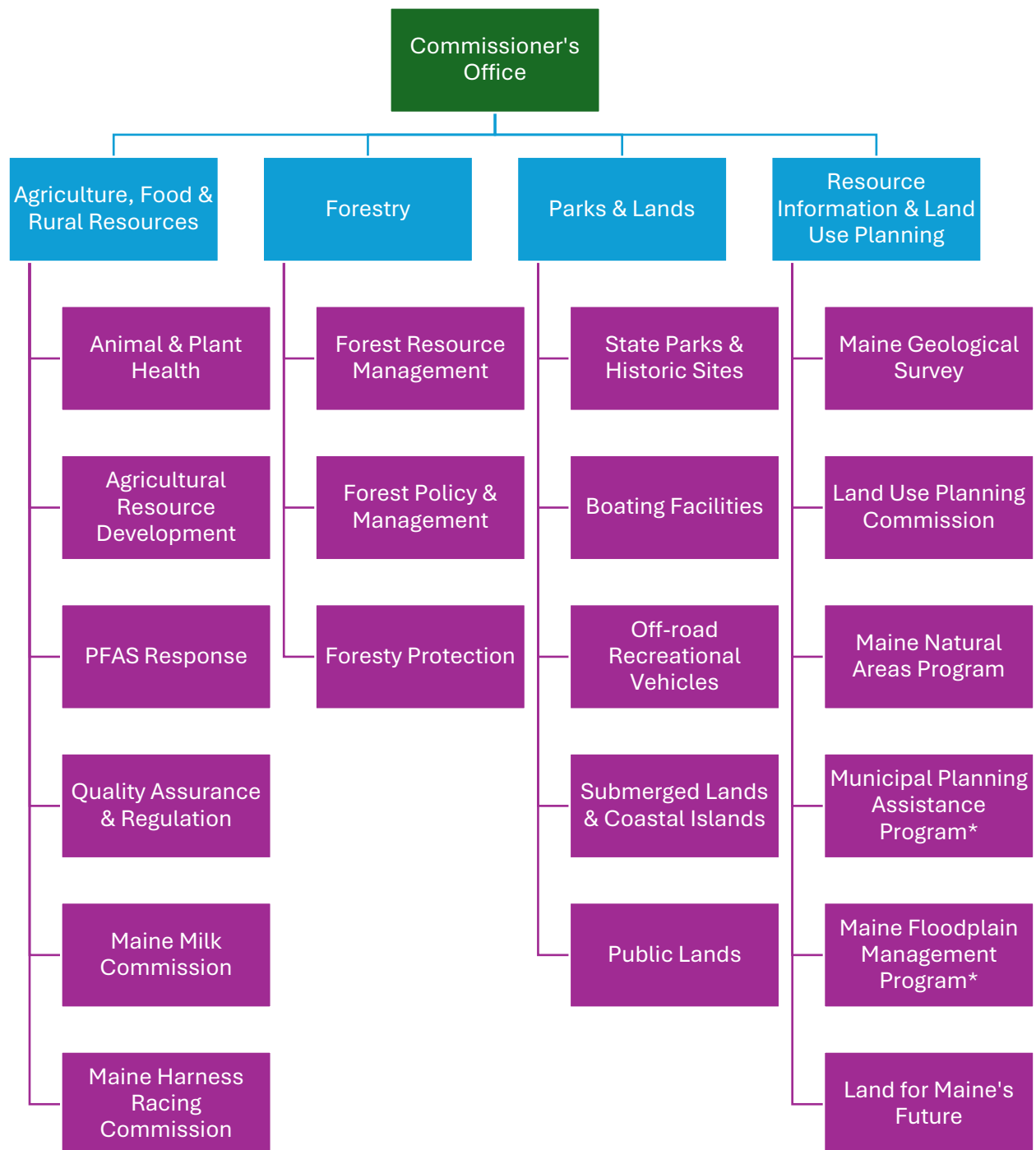


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Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry Organizational Units Chart



* Municipal Planning Assistance Program and Maine Floodplain Management Program moved to the Maine Office of Community Assistance in September 2025.

About the Government Evaluation Act Report

This report is mandated by the Maine Government Evaluation Act (GEA) under 3 MRS §§ 951 – 963. The enactment of legislation, review of agency rules, and appropriation of funds by the Legislature are some of the ways the Legislature directs and provides oversight of executive branch functions. The GEA establishes a method specifically structured to assist the Legislature in its duty to serve as a check and balance on those who administer the laws of the state.

The contents of this report are organized by the requirements outlined in 3 MRS § 956 (A) – (Q). Some sections are further broken down by Bureau within the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry.

Executive Summary

Perhaps like no other state agency, the Department of Agriculture, Conservation, and Forestry (Department/DACF) touches the lives of everyone in Maine on a daily basis. Through DACF's programs and dedicated staff, the Department helps steward our state's natural resources and supports the economies that they foster. DACF's work includes preventing and fighting wildfires; ensuring the safety and abundance of the food we produce and eat; supporting the work of foresters, loggers, farmers, and food producers throughout Maine; overseeing our State Parks and public lands; providing land use planning assistance; undertaking climate resilience planning; and collecting and making data available to support natural resource management decision-making. The Department's scope and breadth are vast.

Over the past several years, we have seen dramatic changes in Maine and beyond. A global pandemic quickly altered how DACF performed its duties and assisted impacted businesses and farms. COVID-era funding brought enormous opportunities and challenges to build, implement, and disseminate significant resources to support an array of new projects and other critical investments. Our changing climate ratcheted up the pressure (and damage) on our municipal infrastructure, agricultural and forestry resources, and public lands, and required a focused approach to building a resilient and effective response. The emergence of PFAS and its impacts on some farms and communities demanded a rapid and multifaceted administrative response. And legislation has required building new programs over this time-period, ranging from drought relief and healthy soils to permitting solar developments on high-value agricultural land and establishing the \$30 million Maine Trails Program.

Through all of these remarkable events, DACF staff have continued to strive to perform their jobs with professionalism, passion, and dedication, while serving the Department's diverse constituency with a commitment to problem-solving, customer service, and a genuine desire to help Maine's people and care for our environment and natural resources. From counseling landowners on forestry management best practices to publishing geology maps critical to land use planning, DACF activities benefit from the range of skills, backgrounds, and talent its staff bring to their work on a daily basis.

The Department has also been committed to fostering collaboration with a robust network of partners to help tackle significant issues and accomplish measurable results. DACF does not work in isolation and can often make more progress when partnering with others. Staff within DACF regularly engage in countless ways with non-profit wildlife, recreation, conservation, climate, farming, and forestry-based organizations, municipalities, service providers, and businesses, as well as the University of Maine and Cooperative Extension, public health entities, friends' groups, other Maine state agencies, and federal agencies. With their help, DACF has led multiple working groups, commissions, advisory boards, and task forces, resulting in recommendations that directly influence significant legislation, policy development, and program implementation.

The Department has tackled many complex issues since 2019. First was the urgent need to update our largely outdated Maine Forest Service aerial fleet, which is integral to our fire detection and suppression efforts, as well as key in supporting the work of numerous other State agencies. With a \$6.7 million allocation through the FY 22 biennial budget, we have since succeeded in updating the fleet with successive replacements of older helicopters and other aircraft, which provides a safer

and more reliable set of tools for our Forest Rangers, and helps us to fulfill our mission to protect Maine's forests.

As Maine grappled with the impacts of a global pandemic and how to invest federal recovery funds, Governor Mills' allocation and the legislature's approval of \$50 million in American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) Funding to address State Park infrastructure needs provided the opportunity to address years-long deferred maintenance. It also complemented the increased use of park properties across the state during and after COVID-19, helping to enhance public safety and enjoyment of these special landscapes for the future. Going well above and beyond their daily responsibilities, many DACF team members have been working tirelessly to oversee the implementation and utilization of these funds to improve aging and inadequate State Park infrastructure. Likewise, CARES Act and ARPA funds allowed DACF to invest approximately \$37 million directly into Maine's agricultural sector. In particular, the Agricultural Infrastructure Investment Program enabled 64 Maine farmers and food processors to improve critical infrastructure and business viability, resulting in economic and job growth, and access or create new or expanded markets with benefits flowing well beyond the primary grant recipient. The demand for those funds far outstripped available resources, underscoring the enormous need for substantial future investment in farm and food processing infrastructure. Doing so benefits these critical small businesses and rural communities, bolsters local food security, and aligns with the Climate Action Plan goal of ensuring 30% of foods consumed in Maine by 2030 are produced in our state, enabling increased access to Maine-grown food.

During this time, Maine also found itself at the national forefront of the intersection between PFAS and agriculture with the discovery of several impacted farms beginning in 2020. Without any national standards or guidance to follow, DACF developed a PFAS Response Program that is leading the nation and now provides producers with hands-on technical assistance and critical funding, while also working with Maine Centers for Disease Control to establish risk-based limits for PFAS in certain foods. With this support, the vast majority of impacted farms can now make adjustments that allow them to remain in business and produce safe food. Further, the Fund to Address PFAS Contamination broadens our impact by purchasing PFAS-contaminated farms, funding critical research, and providing certain health monitoring resources and mental health assistance.

The Department has also kept food security and access at the center of our work. DACF has worked to continuously improve its management of critical federal nutrition initiatives, including The Emergency Food Assistance Program, the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, and Maine Senior Farm Share, collaborating with partners such as Good Shepherd Food Bank to maximize impact and efficiency. The Department was also a driving force behind the Ending Hunger Task Force, which produced a comprehensive Roadmap to End Hunger by 2030 and sponsored the Ending Hunger Vista Corps to advance long-term, root cause solutions at the community level in Maine. Additionally, DACF facilitated the USDA's Regional Food Systems Infrastructure RFSI initiative and the Local Food Purchase Assistance Program, which connected Maine farmers and their products with vulnerable communities while strengthening local food systems. The Department also worked with the Legislature to increase and deploy matching funds to state hunger relief partners to incentivize people who use nutrition benefits to spend those resources on Maine-grown produce through the Maine Harvest Bucks and Farm Fresh Rewards programs.

In recent years, Maine has increasingly encountered extreme weather events, massive coastal storms, flooding, severe drought, prolonged rainy periods, abnormal frosts, and extended growing

seasons, challenging our farmers and forestry sector while damaging our park and public lands infrastructure, as well as our communities. Hence, climate resilience has been at the heart of much of the Department's work. DACF staff were heavily involved in helping to shape and implement various goals embedded in the state's climate action plan, *Maine Won't Wait*. Staff have developed and implemented recommendations of the Natural and Working Lands work group, the Community Resilience work group, the Forest Carbon Task Force, and a Soil Carbon Study Report. In service to the Maine Won't Wait Goal of conserving 30% of Maine by 2030, the Bureau of Parks and Lands has worked with partners to permanently protect numerous recreational, ecological, and forested landscapes. The Maine Forest Service hired a Carbon Program Specialist and additional District Foresters, while the Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources launched its new Healthy Soils Program and the Farmers Drought Relief Fund. The Bureau of Resource Information and Land Use Planning assembled data and hazard visualization tools to support sister agencies in response to a significant increase in disaster-response permit demand, as well as planning initiatives that help quantify the impacts of climate change and plan for effective mitigation strategies.

Ultimately, this summary barely scratches the surface of the DACF's efforts and notable accomplishments. This 2025 Government Evaluation Act Report intends to provide helpful information and understanding about the Department's four bureaus and respective programs within them, as well as the diverse scope and impact of DACF's work on behalf of the people of Maine over the past several years, and its commitment to serving Department stakeholders well as we move into the future.

Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry Program Areas

DACF is a key partner to the many citizens of the State of Maine involved with its land-based natural resources. To grow Maine's natural resource, agricultural, forestry and outdoor recreation-based economies, DACF: increases public awareness of the value of natural resources; provides factual support for sustainable use of the scenic, mineral, coastal and fresh water resources of the state; maximizes public access while maintaining the natural character of Maine's public lands, state parks, and historic sites; participates in land use planning that recognizes the greatest public value, including in Maine's unorganized territories; protects the public's health and well-being by overseeing food safety and preparation practices; documents the growth and harvest of the state timber resource and leads the efforts that protect Maine forests from fire, theft, and insects; detects, prevents and eradicates plant and animal diseases and insects/pests; develops, compiles, and disseminates scientific and practical knowledge, and provides ongoing database information and mapping of natural resources; conserves and improves the productivity of the state's soils; administers various loan and grant programs and provides technical assistance to enhance the vitality and resilience of agricultural and forestry-based businesses; supports various conservation and stewardship activities that underpin Maine's natural and built recreational infrastructure; and works to enhance climate resilience of Maine's communities and its natural and working lands.

DACF is administratively organized into four Bureaus: Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources (BAFRR); Forestry (BF, aka Maine Forest Service or MFS); Parks and Lands (BPL); and Resource Information and Land Use Planning (BRILUP). The Department also includes the Office of the Commissioner and numerous boards and commissions legislatively assigned to it.

3 MRS § 956(2)(A): Enabling Laws and Mandates

a. State Authorities

The Department was established by 7-A MRS §201. The powers and responsibilities assigned to it are described in Titles 7, 7-A, and Title 12, chapters 1, 3, 7, 200, 201, 201-A, 201-B, 202-A, 202-D, 205, 206-A, 211, 215, 220, 428, 429, 431, 801, 803, 805, 807, and 809.

BAFRR was established by 7-A MRS §206(1). Its powers and responsibilities are described in 7 MRS, 10 MRS, chapter 501, 12 MRS, chapters 1 and 7, 22 MRS, chapters 258-A, 551, and 562-A, and 32 MRS, chapters 27 and 28.

The BF/MFS was established by 12 MRS chapters 801, 803, 805, 807, and 809.

BPL was established by 12 MRS chapter 220.

BRILUP was established by 7-A MRS §206(1). Within the Bureau, the Maine Geological Survey (MGS) was established by 12 MRS chapter 201-A. The Maine Natural Areas Program (MNAP) was established by Title 12 MRS chapter 201-A, §541-A; §544. The Land Use Planning Commission (LUPC) was established by 12 MRS chapter 206-A, Land Use Regulation, with additional authority from 35-A MRS chapter 34-A (Expedited Permitting of Grid-scale Wind Energy Development), 38 MRS chapter 3, subchapter I, article 5-A (Natural Resources Protection Act), 38 MRS chapter 3, subchapter I, article 9 (Maine Metallic Mineral Mining Act), and 38 MRS chapter 5, subchapter I, article 1, subarticle 1-A (Licensing of Hydroelectric Facilities). The Land for Maine's Future Program (LMF) was established by 5 MRS chapter 353.

The Municipal Planning Assistance Program (MPAP) was established by 30-A MRS chapter 187 (Growth Management) and 5 MRS chapter 181 (Maine Downtown Center). The Maine Floodplain Management Program (MFMP) was established by 12 MRS chapter 200; Municipalities adopt Floodplain Ordinances pursuant to 30-A MRS chapters 141 and 187, and 38 MRS chapter 3, subchapter 1, article 2-B. These last two programs shifted to the Maine Office of Community Affairs (MOCA) as of September 24, 2025, by 5 MRS chapter 310-B.

b. Federal Authorities and Mandates

See Section L.

3 MRS § 956(2)(B): Programs and Priorities

“A description of each program administered by the agency or independent agency, including the following for each program:

(1) Established priorities, including the goals and objectives in meeting each priority; (2) Performance measures or other benchmarks used by the agency to measure its progress in achieving the goals and objectives; and
(3) An assessment by the agency indicating the extent to which it has met the goals and objectives, using the performance measures. When an agency has not met its goals and objectives, the agency shall identify the reasons for not meeting them and the corrective measures the agency has taken to meet the goals and objectives.”

a. Commissioner's Office

Amanda E. Beal, Commissioner

Nancy McBrady and Jo D. Saffeir, Deputy Commissioners

(Randy Charette retired as Deputy Commissioner as of October 1, 2025)

Mission - The Commissioner's Office provides administrative support and guides policy implementation to ensure the efficient operation of departmental programs and the effective delivery of services to natural resource constituencies and the public.

Programs and Services

Policy and Program Development - The Commissioner's Office guides policy development and responses to natural resource issues as identified by the Governor's Office and other components of the Executive Branch, the Legislature, interest groups, and the public. The Office ensures consistent responses to statutory and financial requirements.

Regulatory/Legislative Coordination and Oversight - The Office manages DACF legislative initiatives and reviews and responds to all proposed legislation. It interacts with other state and federal agencies and the assigned Assistant Attorneys General, who provide legal oversight and representation on natural resource management issues. The Office also guides the Department's rulemaking, reviews contracts, develops new programs as directed by changes in statutes, and responds to all Freedom of Information Act requests.

Financial Management - The Commissioner's Office oversees Department accounts and develops the Department's budget. A budget analyst from the Natural Resources Service Center is assigned to the Commissioner's Office to provide close coordination and support to the Bureaus.

Human Resources - The Office supports the Bureaus and works with the Natural Resources Service Center to meet staffing and human resource requirements.

Health and Safety - The department's Safety and Training Coordinator is responsible for strengthening safety initiatives across the Department and providing consistent oversight of training and compliance. This includes establishing a department-wide safety committee and collaborating with the bureaus to develop, update, and harmonize safety protocols, policies, and

training with OSHA requirements. The role also identifies essential roles and responsibilities for the department's participation in the state's emergency response and recovery teams.

Public Information - The Commissioner's Office develops all forms of media outreach and responses, news releases, and other external communications, in addition to coordinating departmental presence at public events. The Office provides oversight and assistance to the Bureaus on public information and educational materials. It maintains DACF's website and electronic subscription services, which include public notices regarding public meetings, rulemaking efforts, and other events.

The Fund to Address PFAS Contamination (the "PFAS Fund") - The PFAS Fund was created in 2022 and funded with \$60 million from the General Fund to support farmers whose land and/or groundwater are contaminated with per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). The PFAS Fund provides direct financial support to PFAS-impacted commercial farmers; purchases and manages PFAS-contaminated agricultural land from willing sellers; funds critical research to help farmers make informed decisions about how to adjust their operations; and supports access to blood testing, mental health services, and other health-related initiatives. As of October 2025, the PFAS Fund has awarded over \$2 million in funding assistance to producers, purchased one contaminated property, awarded \$3 million in PFAS research grants, issued a second call for research grants for \$3.5 million, and launched coverage for PFAS blood testing for qualifying individuals.

b. Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources

Craig Lapine, Bureau Director

Mission - BAFRR seeks to ensure a healthful, abundant, and accessible food supply—and vital communities where that food is produced and consumed. BAFRR safeguards the food supply and supports the people and businesses who produce it while protecting the health and welfare of the plants and animals humans rely on.

The **Agricultural Resource Development Division (ARD)** is BAFRR's rural and economic development arm. ARD supports state fairs, the Maine Agricultural Trades Show, Real Maine (DACF's promotional platform for Maine farmers and producers), and other market development and expansion activities benefiting Maine foods and farms. Financial assistance programs like Specialty Crop Block Program grants, Agriculture Development Grants, Farms for the Future, the Dairy Improvement Fund, the Agriculture, Food, and Forest Products Infrastructure Investment Fund, and others live within the Division. ARD is home to food security initiatives, including the Temporary Emergency Food Assistance Program, the Maine Senior Farm Share Program, Hunters for the Hungry, and Ending Hunger Corps. Content-area experts, including the state's Farm Viability and Farmland Protection Specialist, the Local Foods Institutional Market Development Coordinator, and the State Soil Scientist, work under the ARD umbrella.

The **Division of Animal and Plant Health (APH)** is home to the State Veterinarian, who exercises broad oversight over the health of livestock, as well as the State Horticulturalist, who promotes practices in horticulture and entomology that uphold the health of our wild and cultivated plants. APH professionals provide a range of technical assistance to agricultural producers on broad topics, from feed to fencing to nutrient management. APH's Animal Welfare Program ensures the humane and proper treatment of dogs, cats, and other pets. APH also certifies the health of seed

potatoes to protect the state's flagship potato industry. APH is also the administrative home of the Board of Pesticides Control (BPC). The BPC licenses pesticide dealers and applicators and provides education and technical assistance to professionals and the public regarding the safe and proper use of pesticides. The public board makes policy decisions, and BPC staff assisting the board are experts in science, toxicology, and enforcement.

The **Quality Assurance and Regulation Division (QAR)** ensures the safety of Maine's food supply and the soundness of consumer transactions. QAR staff provide educational support related to food safety while safeguarding the security and proper labeling of eggs, milk, red meat, poultry, and foods sold in retail. QAR oversees compliance with the federal Food Safety Modernization Act and helps producers implement Good Agricultural Practices. Via the Weights and Measures program, QAR ensures that Maine consumers are fairly charged for products requiring accurate measurement, from gas stations to firewood dealers to establishments with scales, such as delis and—more recently—cannabis dispensaries. QAR also registers and collects fees on animal feeds, seeds, and fertilizers.

BAFFR's **PFAS Response Program** supports commercial farms by testing for and identifying PFAS contamination, pursuing strategies to reduce or eliminate PFAS, and providing technical and financial assistance to impacted farms. These actions help keep PFAS-contaminated food out of the food supply while safeguarding ongoing farm viability wherever possible. The program also works with Maine agricultural services providers to connect impacted producers with mental health resources to support the well-being of PFAS-impacted farm families. The Response Program works closely with DACF's Fund to Address PFAS Contamination. As of Fall 2025, the PFAS Response Program is working with 104 impacted sites. The vast majority continue to operate safely as farms.

The **Maine Harness Racing Commission** oversees and supports the harness racing industry. The Commission promotes fairness and integrity in racing and works to protect the well-being of Maine's Standardbred racehorses.

Maine is one of a handful of states that regulate milk prices. The **Maine Milk Commission** is unique in ensuring that consumers have access to Maine milk while accounting for the sustainability of the dairy industry. Maine has adopted tools such as the Maine Milk Pool Program, the Maine Dairy Stabilization Program (a.k.a. the Tier Program), and Maine Dairy Relief payments to protect dairy farms that play a vital role in Maine's agricultural economy and in maintaining thousands of acres of farmland. The Maine Milk Commission exercises independent policy-making authority, including the power to set minimum milk prices at the wholesale and retail levels.

Performance measures

BAFFR has a broad mandate and a big portfolio. We protect food consumers and support food and farm producers. The following are a sample of the measurable impacts we've made:

Food Safety

- In 2024, QAR licensed 9,216 food establishments, of which 1,439 were commercial food processors and 1,395 were home food processors. Our Consumer Protection Inspectors performed 4,032 inspections, 2,092 retail food inspections, 868 food processing inspections, and 60 warehouse inspections.
- In the 2024-2025 packing season, the Commodities Inspection Program performed 788

Shipping point inspections, 780 Processing inspections for the school lunch program, 756 Inspections for trucks going to Canadian destinations, and 113 USDA GAP/GHP Audits.

- In 2024, under its Cooperative Agreement with USDA to enforce the Food Safety Modernization Act/Produce Safety Rule, QAR completed 17 farm inspections, 46 farms received technical assistance, 437 farmers received outreach, 17 On-Farm Readiness Reviews were conducted, and approximately 42 farms took the Produce Safety Alliance Grower Training co-taught with the University of Maine Cooperative Extension.

Food Access and Food Security

- In 2025, ARD provided \$14.6 million in commodity foods to food-insecure Mainers through The Emergency Food Access Program and the Commodity Food Supplemental Program.
- In 2025, ARD facilitated access to \$3.8 million in Maine-grown food to food-insecure Mainers through programs including the Statewide Hunger Relief grant, nutrition incentives funding, the Local Food Purchase Assistance Program, and Maine Senior FarmShare.

Farm and Food System Viability

- DACF's first-in-the-nation PFAS Response Program has taken over 3,000 samples (soil, milk, plant tissue, meat muscle, etc.) for PFAS testing since 2020 and has provided nearly \$4 million in direct-to-producer financial support since 2022.
- ARD annually awards approximately \$2 million in state-funded grant resources and \$1 million in reduced-interest loans to Maine farmers.
- In 2025, ARD awarded a total of \$6.1 million in grants, including \$3.7 million to Maine farmers and food producers through the USDA Resilient Food Systems Infrastructure (RFSI) program.
- ARD also manages the Real Maine agricultural promotions program, which provides an online directory connecting nearly 1,200 Maine food systems members to people seeking to shop, explore, and experience Maine farms, farm products, and agritourism experiences.
- Since 2020, the Lands for Maine's Future (LMF) has permanently protected 903 acres of farmland. Farmland conservation efforts will be enhanced through additional non-LMF funding opportunities, specifically those relating to solar development. Specifically, in 2025, DACF promulgated rules pursuant to Title 38, Chapter 35 that assess fees for solar developments on high-value agricultural land. Those fees will fund the future protection of farmland. It should also be noted that a call for accelerating farmland conservation was a goal embedded in the most recent version of our state's 4-year climate action plan.
- Beginning in 2022, DACF deployed \$19 million through the AIIP, funding 64 projects that are transforming Maine's food system. Investments have modernized legacy businesses, supported innovative market access models, fostered increased farmer margins through value-added processing, and more. AIIP also allowed federal dollars to provide proof of concept that has clarified DACF's vision for maximizing the impact the State's new Agriculture, Food, and Forest Products Infrastructure Investment Fund which expects to begin offering grants in early 2026.

c. Bureau of Forestry

Patty Cormier, Bureau Director

Mission - MFS has statewide responsibilities for issues involving forest protection, forest practices, and forest policies. Key program functions include forest inventory and analysis, forest fire

protection and suppression, forest insects and diseases, forestry education and training, and the development and enforcement of forest practice regulations.

The **Forest Health and Monitoring Division** (FHM) serves and benefits all Maine people by promoting healthy forests that support Maine's forest-dependent economies and ecosystems. The Division provides technical advice and assistance to community members, municipalities, and forest landowners and managers on recognizing and managing insects, diseases, and abiotic factors that cause significant damage to the state's forest, shade, and ornamental tree resources to promote the overall health of the forest resource and maintain a statewide forest health monitoring system. The 118th Legislature expanded the Division's responsibilities to include conducting an annualized inventory of Maine's forest resources on a five-year cycle. The 2020 Maine *State Forest Action Plan* identifies as one of the key goals "to maintain the health and resiliency of Maine's forests in the face of threats from biotic and abiotic agents."

The **Forest Policy and Management Division** (FPM) provides technical assistance, financial assistance, forest management information, and educational services to the public, woodland owners, loggers, foresters, forest products processors and marketers, municipalities, community groups, students, teachers, and many others. Programs delivered by FPM (particularly technical and financial assistance) lay the foundation for the state's forest economy, including the forest products industry itself, as well as forest-based recreation and tourism, while protecting wildlife habitat, drinking water supplies, and scenic resources. FPM conducts assessments and provides multiple reports about forest conditions, forest management practices, wood processing, and the forest economy for decision makers. FPM also enforces regulatory requirements for timber harvesting under the Forest Practices Act, relating to clearcutting, forest regeneration, liquidation harvesting, protection of water resources, and other related land use practices.

The **Forest Protection Division** (FP) protects public and private forest lands and high-value property from damaging forest wildland fires and enforces state natural resource laws. FP is responsible for the control of wildland fires in the state. In addition to wildfire suppression, FP prepares and maintains facilities, staffing, and equipment necessary to detect and prevent wildland fires, and enforces wildland fire laws. FP also conducts a comprehensive education and prevention program, along with focused wildland fire training for all of Maine's fire service. It enforces the Forest Practices Act; the forestry standards of the LUPC; timber theft and timber trespass laws; as well as laws and regulations relating to recreational vehicles, Christmas trees, wild blueberries, logging equipment theft and vandalism, damage to forest roads, litter, and BPL rules and regulations. FP has assisted with enforcing water quality laws related to timber harvesting on behalf of the Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) and the LUPC.

Performance measures

Program activities and accomplishments of MFS are reported in multiple formats and annual reports. These include:

Forest Health and Monitoring: FHM's work includes monitoring and research regarding multiple native and non-native insect and disease conditions and abiotic stressors, working with multiple partners and engaging with/educating multiple audiences.

- FHM reports comprehensively on all its work in the Annual Forest and Shade Tree Insect and Disease Conditions for Maine. The summary report can be found on the Maine Forest

Service website. FHM also produces Insect and Disease Conditions reports throughout the field season. These reports can also be found on the MFS website, and they are sent out to multiple media outlets when developed.

- FHM and other divisions/agencies have collaborated with multiple partners to form the Spruce Budworm Taskforce to address the recent buildup of spruce budworm populations. Most recently, these activities have included the 2025 Early Intervention Strategy, a large-scale treatment program to manage budworm populations, coordinated by commercial forest landowners and managers. Multiple resources and work products are available via the website and social media. These activities build upon a 2016 risk assessment and strategic response recommendations to address the impending budworm situation.
- FPM provides information, conducts monitoring, and pursues Integrated Pest Management programs for multiple pest species such as hemlock woolly adelgid. In collaboration with land trusts, municipalities, other private and public agencies, and individuals, FPM offers intensive education on biological control and targeted insecticide applications.

Forest Policy and Management: FPM programs encourage and support forest stewardship and management by woodland owners, foresters, and loggers, urban and community forestry by municipalities and community groups, forest practices regulation and enforcement, water resources, and forest resources assessment and reporting. Education, information, field assistance, and financial incentives are throughlines for all FPM work. Primary efforts/programs include:

- WoodsWise offers education, technical services for woodland owners, as well as private consulting foresters, loggers, and other service providers. WoodsWise also offers financial incentives to woodland owners for forest management planning, invasive species planning and control, and other activities. As a result of significant new funding from the USDA Forest Service, an enhanced incentives program for forest resilience and carbon stewardship is launching in 2025-2026.
- Project Canopy provides technical services, information, and grants relating to urban and community trees and forests to municipalities, community organizations, land trusts, licensed arborists, utilities, and others. Project Canopy has established a strong partnership with Maine Conservation Corps to provide capacity to communities.
- MFS has a directive to provide conservation education. FPM foresters conduct programs for teachers and students from kindergarten to university, in collaboration with multiple partners, through many venues. These efforts are provided to the entire scale of the education system, from the children, teachers, parents to the administrators,
- FPM compiles required forest assessment reports from landowners and wood processors and publishes annual summaries of harvesting activities, wood utilization, and related information. In addition, ongoing analyses of forest conditions, often based on MFS Forest Inventory and Analysis data, are released in multiple formats such as the 5-year State of the Forest Report.
- FPM conducts education, field monitoring of Best Management Practices, and financial incentives projects (such as the Direct Link Loan program and the Temporary Skidder Bridge Assistance program) to support harvesters and others, to promote the protection of Maine's water resources.
- FPM maintains a required Forest Operations Notification system as an essential basis for awareness, reporting, and regulatory oversight of timber harvesting activities. FPM prioritizes education, field assistance, and pre-regulatory mitigation to encourage

regulatory compliance, and reviews permits and operations plans. Where necessary, investigations can lead to enforcement actions, which may result in Administrative Settlement Agreements.

- FPM monitors policy proposals, legislation, and emerging issues, and engages with multiple partners, to pursue or respond to policies that impact the entire forest community.
- Maine forestry is unique in that the Outcome-Based Forestry program allows member landowners the flexibility to manage their land based on agreed-upon outcomes, versus descriptive regulations. FPM maintains, monitors, and reports on this program, which provides regulatory flexibility for four large participating forest ownerships covering roughly 1.7 million acres, in exchange for assurance that measures of sustainability are maintained.
- Virtually all FPM programs and policy efforts incorporate considerations related to climate/carbon. With the addition of a staff climate specialist, programs, outreach efforts, education, and policy considerations are carefully monitored and based on the latest climate science.

Forest Protection: Through its partnership with the US Forest Service (USFS) and the Northeast Forest Fire Compact, FP provides crews, engines, and incident management personnel across the country each year. The last few years have proven to be record-breaking in terms of the intensity and complexity of wildfires. Key efforts include:

- The Volunteer Fire Assistance Program provides approximately \$150,000 annually to small volunteer fire departments to acquire wildland firefighting equipment. FP also screens for and acquires federal excess fire engines and other excess equipment that is made available directly to these small towns at no charge.
- FP has continued to revitalize MFS's aviation program to ensure it meets the demands of its core mission of wildland fire suppression. Currently, MFS operates and services 3 UH-1H Huey helicopters and 3 Bell 407 helicopters, along with 2 Cessna 206 fixed-wing aircraft. These aircraft also support other MFS missions, including aerial surveys for insect and disease damage and the survey of Maine's forests for the Forest Practices Act. Additional support for other state agencies includes search and rescue missions for the Maine Warden Service and Maine State Police, and access to remote equipment by the Office of Technology.

d. Bureau of Parks and Lands **Andy Cutko, Bureau Director**

Mission - BPL oversees some of Maine's most important natural resources and recreational lands, as well as critical habitat for wildlife and biodiversity. Its mission is to provide a variety of quality recreational and educational opportunities and natural resource benefits to Maine citizens and visitors. BPL also helps to stimulate Maine's natural resource economy as it supports tourism, outdoor recreation, and Maine's forest economy.

Maine has many spectacular **State Parks and Historic Sites**. The combination of coastal and inland forested parks, together with nationally recognized wilderness adventures, such as the Allagash Wilderness Waterway and the Penobscot River Corridor, makes Maine's State Parks system an asset for public access and enhancing the tourist economy. The 32 State Parks and 16

State Historic sites encompass nearly 100,000 acres from York to Aroostook County. In 2024, State Parks welcomed 3,119,749 visitors, marking the fourth time in five years that park attendance has topped 3 million. State Park staff manage these resources by maintaining facilities, updating infrastructure, welcoming and interacting with the public, partnering with community organizations and volunteers, and offering educational and recreational activities for park guests.

The **Boating Facilities Division** constructs, maintains, and operates public boat launch facilities on 150 DACF-owned access sites and 427 grant-assisted sites owned by municipalities or other entities to ensure Maine citizens can access the state's waters. The Boating Program is funded by dedicated revenue from a portion of gas taxes attributable to recreational boating, under 12 MRS §§1984-1900. The program also administers a navigational aids (buoys) program to mark navigation hazards on 40 busy Maine inland waters with over 2,400 buoys.

The **Off-Road Recreational Vehicle (ORV) Division** works in close partnership with hundreds of snowmobile and ATV clubs and their statewide organizations (Maine Snowmobile Association and ATV Maine) and thousands of private landowners to build and maintain over 13,117 miles of snowmobile trails and 5,817 miles of ATV trails and support the volunteer workforce through six grant programs with municipalities and clubs.

The **Submerged Lands Division** oversees publicly owned submerged lands in Maine, which extend seaward from the mean low water line of tidal waters to the three-mile territorial boundary, lands beneath the natural low water line of ponds larger than ten acres, and the riverbeds of Maine's three international boundary rivers. These lands are managed under the Public Trust Doctrine to ensure protection of the public's trust rights, which include fishing, waterfowl hunting, navigation, and recreation.

The **Planning and Acquisition Division** manages a variety of major planning initiatives in support of expanding recreation and tourism opportunities in Maine, including the 5-year Maine Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan (required for federal Land and Water Conservation Funds), and collaborates with partner organizations for various non-motorized trail planning and management efforts (such as the Appalachian Trail, Northern Forest Canoe Trail and Maine Island Trail). This division also monitors nearly 410,000 acres of conservation easements held by the state.

The Bureau administers two federal grant programs: the **Recreational Trails Program** (RTP) and the **Land and Water Conservation Fund** (LWCF). The Bureau also oversees the **Maine Conservation Corps** (MCC), funded in part by the federal AmeriCorps program, and the new **Maine Trails Program** sponsored by the Maine Trails Bond, authorized by Maine voters in November 2024.

The **Public Lands Division** oversees more than 640,000 acres of state-owned lands. By legislative design, the Division is intended to be self-supporting through income derived from land management activities (primarily timber harvesting and leasing camp lots and other facilities). Land improvements are funded through a variety of public bonds and funds, as well as private sources, gifts, and any revenue generated from the sale of Public Reserved Land approved by the Legislature. The principal objective of Public Lands is to manage the public land base under its care for the long-term benefit of the state. Beyond timber interests, the unit manages some of Maine's most important ecological and recreational resources, including more than 100,000 acres of Ecological Reserves. In recent years, challenges in Maine's timber economy have created

significant funding shortages for Public Lands, raising questions about the long-term sustainability of the current funding model.

Performance measures

- Maine State Parks staff continue to work extremely hard to update and develop park infrastructure, focusing on features that affect public health and safety. The Bureau has utilized the \$50 million received from ARPA to replace failing water and sewage systems, update bathrooms, repair deteriorating facilities, pave park roads, purchase necessary equipment, and facilitate many needed repairs in parks across the state. Thirty-four projects have been completed, while twenty projects are still in progress. All projects are on track to be completed by December 2026. Those investments notwithstanding, the Bureau estimates that more than \$40 million in basic infrastructure needs remain for State Parks and more than \$32 million in preservation needs exist for Maine Historic Sites.
- The Bureau obtained a \$200,000 Community Outdoor Recreation Grant from the Maine Office of Outdoor Recreation, which it is using to promote learning of Wabanaki culture, to improve beach and trail access for visitors with mobility challenges, and to acquire equipment for public recreational use.
- The Boating Facilities Division completed renovations and upgrades to boating facilities at the following State Parks: Lily Bay, Rangeley Lake, Lake St George, Aroostook, Lamoine, and Sebago Lake. It completed boat launch renovations at Drews Lake, Nickerson Lake, Seboeis Lake, Maranacook Lake, China Lake, Sheepscot Lake, Toddy Pond, Black Lake, Songo Lock Gate replacement, South Branch Lake, Colonial Pemaquid, Lubec, Jonesport, and Robbinston. Renovations are in progress at the Kennebec River launch in Hallowell.
- The Submerged Lands Division administers nearly 2,000 leases and easements. This represents an almost 50% increase since 2005, with the inclusion of constructive easements for structures predating the leasing program and leases on the state's great ponds. It is also working to remove four of the largest abandoned and derelict vessels from Maine's coastal waters with a \$750,000 grant from the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA).
- The Public Lands Division oversees conservation easements on an increasingly large scale. As of 2024, the easements have grown to over 410,000 acres, an 18 percent increase since 2011. There are currently 59 conservation easements for which Public Lands is responsible, and four easements delegated by the USFS. Public Lands is the third-party enforcer on an additional 17 easements.
- The Public Lands Division continues to develop management plans to ensure the long-term benefit of the areas it oversees. In the last few years, they have completed four major management plans: the Kennebec Highlands Management Plan, the Central Penobscot Region Management Plan, the Crocker Mountain Unit Management Plan (appended to the Flagstaff Region Plan), and the Moosehead Region Plan. Eight mandated 5-Year Reviews of Plans have been reviewed and updated/amended as needed: the Downeast, Northern Aroostook, Aroostook Hills, Flagstaff, Eastern Interior, and Western Mountains Region Plans, as well as Pineland Public Lands/Bradbury State Park and Kennebec Highlands Public Lands Management Plans.
- The Public Lands Division harvested 73,500 cord equivalents from ~5,900 acres in eight counties in FY 24. This harvest was ~45% of the ownership-wide annual Sustainable Harvest Level (SHL) of 159,000 cords. The SHL is the maximum volume that can be

sustainably harvested and represents approximately 90% of tree growth. The Bureau is required by law to maintain harvest levels below the SHL on a 3-year rolling average. Because of poor timber markets, the annual harvest for the past three years has been significantly lower than the three-year rolling average of approximately 97,000 cords equivalents/year. The Public Lands Division has upgraded management roads to the public use road standard or constructed new public use roads, with three to five miles of road upgraded each year for the past five years. Maine Public Lands are certified as sustainably managed by the Forest Stewardship Council and Sustainable Forestry Initiative.

- Since the Recreational Trails Program (RTP) inception in 1993, Maine has received over \$20 million in RTP funds, and the Bureau has funded 679 trail projects across the state for motorized, non-motorized, and diverse use trails. The Federal Highway annually apportions about \$1.4 million to Maine for this program. Of this total, the Department has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Maine Department of Transportation (DOT) to allocate \$1,200,000 for eligible project obligations.
- MCC teams build and maintain 200 miles of recreational trail annually, complete forest health projects, and habitat rehabilitation efforts.

e. Bureau of Resource Information and Land Use Planning **Judith East, Bureau Director**

Mission - The mission of BRILUP is to provide the people of Maine with quality information in support of natural resource management, economic development, hazard mitigation, and land use planning; to provide public assistance; and to promote education.

BRILUP is dedicated to science for resource management, land use planning, and conservation. Our programs provide technical assistance and funding to land managers, state and local governments, and the public. The Bureau has had six programs: Maine Geological Survey (MGS), Maine Natural Areas Program (MNAP), Municipal Planning Assistance Program (MPAP), Maine Floodplain Management Program (FMP), Land Use Planning Commission (LUPC), and Land for Maine's Future (LMF). MPAP and MFMP moved to the new Maine Office of Community Affairs as of September 24, 2025.

The **Maine Geological Survey** provides scientific information about the state's geology. An essential function of MGS is to make geological information available to the public and policymakers. Examples include: technical support to local communities for flooding, erosion, and landslide mitigation and response, saltwater intrusion and groundwater-level monitoring networks, flood prediction, management of public beaches with BPL, data analysis from a volunteer network of beach profiling teams, and contributions to the Maine Emergency Management Agency's (MEMA) State Hazard Mitigation Plan.

Maine Natural Areas Program facilitates conservation of rare plants and natural ecosystems, commonly referred to as "natural communities." MNAP accomplishes this mission by working collaboratively with landowners and partners to support stewardship of Maine's rare plants and significant natural communities, and to reduce the threat of invasive species to native ecosystems. MNAP combines field inventories, scientific analyses, expert interpretation, and centralized databases on Maine's flora to deliver quality information to partners working in natural resource management. The result of these actions is enhanced conservation of the state's natural

biodiversity by informing compatible management activities around our most imperiled species, ecosystems, and high-value natural areas.

The **Land Use Planning Commission** (or Commission) was established by the Legislature in 1971 to implement principles of sound planning, zoning, and subdivision controls in Maine's unorganized townships and plantations. LUPC's purpose is to encourage the well-planned, well-managed, and appropriate multiple uses of land in 426 unorganized townships, 26 plantations, 7 towns, and over 300 coastal islands. Collectively referred to as the Commission's service area or the UT, these areas have no local government or have chosen not to administer land use controls at the local level. These diverse areas cover over half the state, encompassing approximately 10.5 million acres, and include the largest contiguous undeveloped area in the northeast.

The **Land for Maine's Future Program** is the state's primary funding vehicle for conserving natural and working lands. The program was established in 1987 when Maine citizens voted to fund \$35 million to purchase lands of statewide importance. Since then, LMF has invested a total of \$143,368,559 in the acquisition of 660,632 acres with matching contributions of \$182,422,480. This investment has come from a mix of state bond initiatives, almost all of which passed with a high level of public support (over 2/3rds of voters), and, twice, from an appropriation of general funds. At present, there remains almost \$3.5 million from a 2020 appropriation of \$40 million.

The LMF Board's original and enduring charge is to maintain "the quality and availability of natural areas for recreation, hunting and fishing, conservation, wildlife habitat, vital ecologic functions and scenic beauty...." with the understanding that "public interest in the future quality and availability for all Maine people of lands for recreation and conservation is best served by significant additions of lands to the public domain."

LMF's charge also includes the protection of working lands. The Working Waterfront Access Protection Fund, administered by the LMF Board in partnership with the Department of Marine Resources' Working Waterfront Access Protection Program (WWAPP), protects access to the water for our commercial fishing industries. Working farmland, previously protected under the auspices of conservation and recreation funding, now occupies its own niche with the creation of the Working Farmland Access and Protection Fund, administered by the LMF Board in partnership with BAFRR's Working Farmland Access and Protection Program (WFAPP).

The composition of the LMF Board, determined by statute, includes six private members and three permanent members. The Governor appoints six private members and the Board Chair. The permanent members are the Commissioners of the Departments of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (DIFW), Marine Resources (DMR), and DACF.

The **Municipal Planning Assistance Program** provides land use planning expertise for municipalities, Regional Councils, and state agencies, and guides local growth management programs and investments. MPAP supports Regional Councils to expand technical assistance to communities beyond what the MPAP staff can provide. The program's goals are to establish local comprehensive planning and land use management in each municipality of the state. MPAP provides tools and resources to encourage municipalities to effectively plan for and manage future development within their jurisdictions with a maximum of local initiative and flexibility.

The **Maine Floodplain Management Program** serves as the State Coordinating Agency for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) administered by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The MFMP works to reduce the risk of property loss and personal injury from flooding by administering the National Flood Insurance Program in Maine, overseeing community participation and compliance, administering FEMA's RISK Map program, and assisting FEMA with remapping and digitizing the state's Flood Insurance Rate Maps. MFMP staff assist communities with developing and adopting floodplain ordinances, review ordinances for consistency with federal requirements, and provide general technical assistance and NFIP training to municipalities.

Performance measures

Maine Geological Survey

- MGS completes detailed geologic maps each year in critical areas determined by the Geologic Mapping Advisory Committee.
- MGS has increased the number of wells in the Maine Groundwater Monitoring Network and the frequency of well monitoring by installing new sensors and telemetry equipment. In 2017, the first iteration of the network contained 29 wells sampled four or fewer times per year. The network now contains 37 wells, 13 of which are sampled hourly. A new project starting this year will add 18 hourly wells that will also monitor saltwater intrusion.
- MGS completes one water resources study every two years. Recent projects have included a soil-water balance recharge study and an irrigation water demand project, as well as projects on water use data from public utilities and industrial water users.
- MGS conducts at least 12 statewide snow surveys annually to support flood forecasting. MGS staff completed 15 surveys over the 2024-25 winter.
- MGS strives to enter all water well reports received within the current year into the database and also surveys shoreline changes on Maine's major sand beaches annually. This data collection is essential to compiling the "State of Maine's Beaches" report biennially.
- MGS strives to maintain the current high levels of document downloads and visits to its online web maps and tools while increasing the amount of digital data available to the public on the MGS website. This dovetails with its goal to also increase the accessibility of legacy geologic information. Recent efforts have involved digitizing thousands of aerial photographs (currently 76,004 out of 78,874 photographs have been scanned, georeferenced, and made digitally available) and designing a new storage and research building to organize and make available approximately 100,000 feet of physical rock core.
- MGS engages in at least 20 public outreach activities annually and is on track to meet this metric for 2025.

Maine Natural Areas Program

- MNAP maintains a comprehensive data management system, including a geographic information system (GIS), which houses information about the status and trends of Maine's rare plants, rare animals, and natural communities. MNAP offers review services for many types of projects, including environmental site review of development projects, municipal comprehensive plans, potential acquisition parcels, and forest management plans.
- MNAP maintains the official list of Endangered and Threatened Plants in Maine, which includes native plant species that are highly vulnerable to state extirpation, generally due to habitat loss or collection. This list assists scientific research, education, environmental assessment, and land management.

- MNAP oversees the classification of natural community types that collectively cover the state's landscape. MNAP's *Natural Landscapes of Maine* describes the composition, rarity, and distribution of each of the approximately 100 natural community types in the state.
- MNAP staff work with the DACF Division of Animal and Plant Health and MFS, Maine DEP, and the University of Maine Cooperative Extension to provide outreach and education services to increase awareness about invasive plants. Invasive plants are non-native plants that cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health. Examples of invasive plants in Maine include Purple Loosestrife, Common Reed, Eurasian Milfoil, and Japanese Barberry.
- Support for a web-based program, iMap Invasives, which uses citizen science to document populations of invasive plants statewide, was instituted as a statewide clearinghouse for the distribution and trends of both terrestrial and aquatic invasive plants.

Land Use Planning Commission

- LUPC's performance is assessed annually pursuant to Title 12, Section 685-H, Maine Land Use Planning Annual Performance Report. The report includes a summary of the number of permits processed, pre-application consultations, the average time for decision-making, the status of regional planning and zoning initiatives, and a description of the staff and Commission training. The most recent report filed with the Legislature on January 29, 2025, is available on the LUPC's website

Land for Maine's Future

- The Board has focused on matching contributions to LMF investment that meet or exceed the statutorily required 1:1 ratio. With the receipt of \$40 million in 2022, the Board has converted nearly all these funds into the permanent protection of over 38,000 acres of significant lands (with an additional 41,000 pending) and achieved a match ratio of partner to LMF contributions closer to a 2:1 ratio.

Municipal Planning Assistance Program

- MPAP continuously monitors the number of comprehensive plans that are reviewed for consistency within the statutorily required timeframe, per 30-A MRS §4347-A(3-A).
- MPAP has prioritized the streamlining of data access to municipalities and the public with the creation of several new web-based portals.
- MPAP responds to municipal inquiries with technical assistance on land use regulations and comprehensive planning. Upon request, MPAP attends municipal meetings.

Maine Floodplain Management Program

- As of 2025, Maine has a 98% rate of participating communities. Map adoption rates in the last five years range from 96-100% in York, Cumberland, and lower Penobscot counties. However, map adoption in Washington County stands at 71%, with 12 that do not participate or were suspended. The resulting statewide map adoption rate is 89%.
- MFMP records the number of Community Assistance Contacts (CACs) and Community Assistance Visits (CAVs) that are opened and closed in each year of an annual work agreement with FEMA. In the last 5 years, 190 CACs and CAVs were opened and 183 closed with a closure rate of 96%.
- MFMP also tracks the percentage of Maine communities with higher regulatory standards than the FEMA minimums; Maine is already at 100% for higher freeboard standards.

3 MRS § 956(2)(C): Organizational Charts

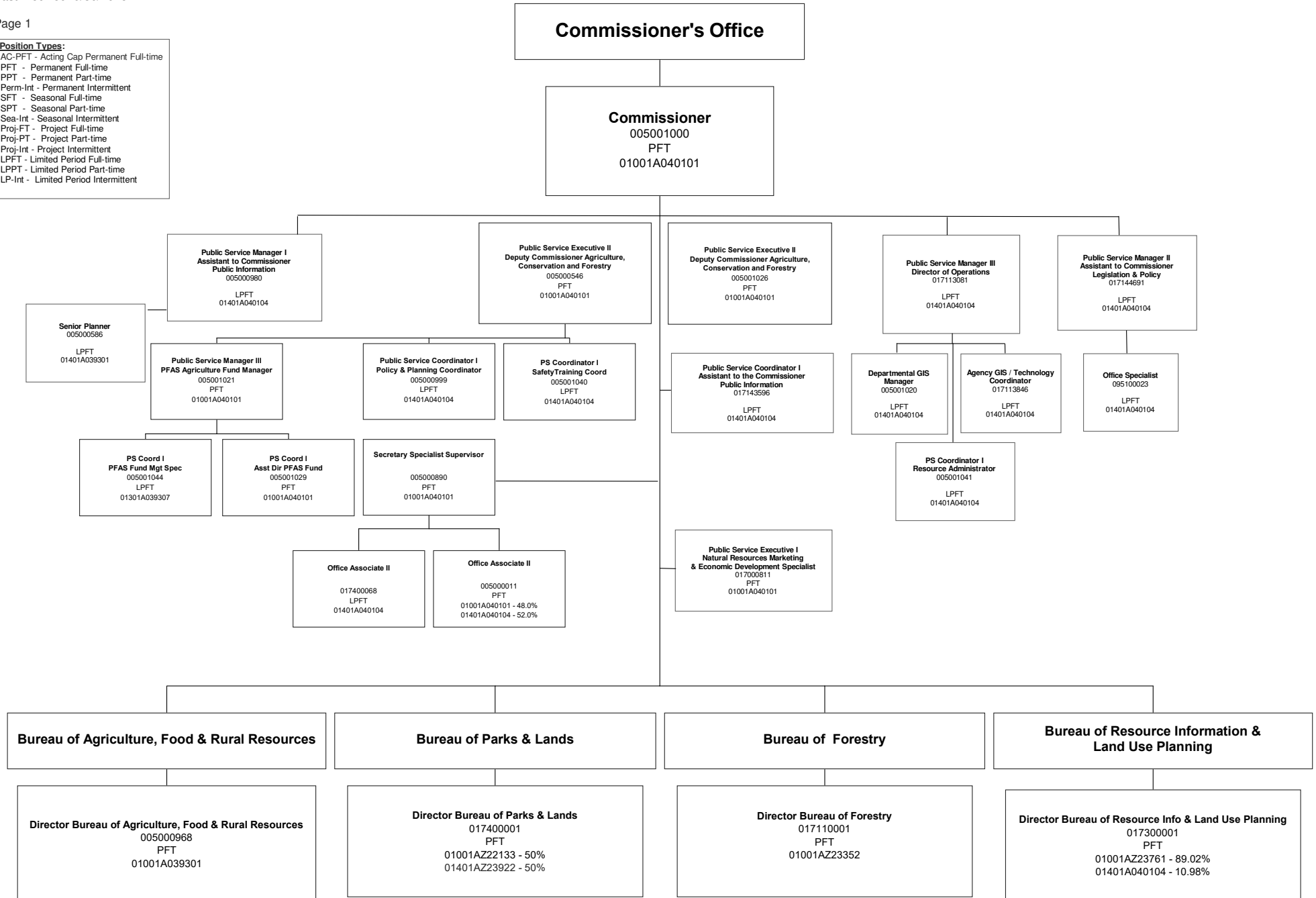
Organizational structure, including a position count, a job classification, and an organizational flow chart indicating lines of responsibility

Agriculture, Conservation, and Forestry Commissioner's Office & Bureaus

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Position Types:
 AC-PFT - Acting Cap Permanent Full-time
 PFT - Permanent Full-time
 PPT - Permanent Part-time
 Perm-Int - Permanent Intermittent
 SFT - Seasonal Full-time
 SPT - Seasonal Part-time
 Sea-Int - Seasonal Intermittent
 Proj-FT - Project Full-time
 Proj-PT - Project Part-time
 Proj-Int - Project Intermittent
 LPFT - Limited Period Full-time
 LPPT - Limited Period Part-time
 LP-Int - Limited Period Intermittent



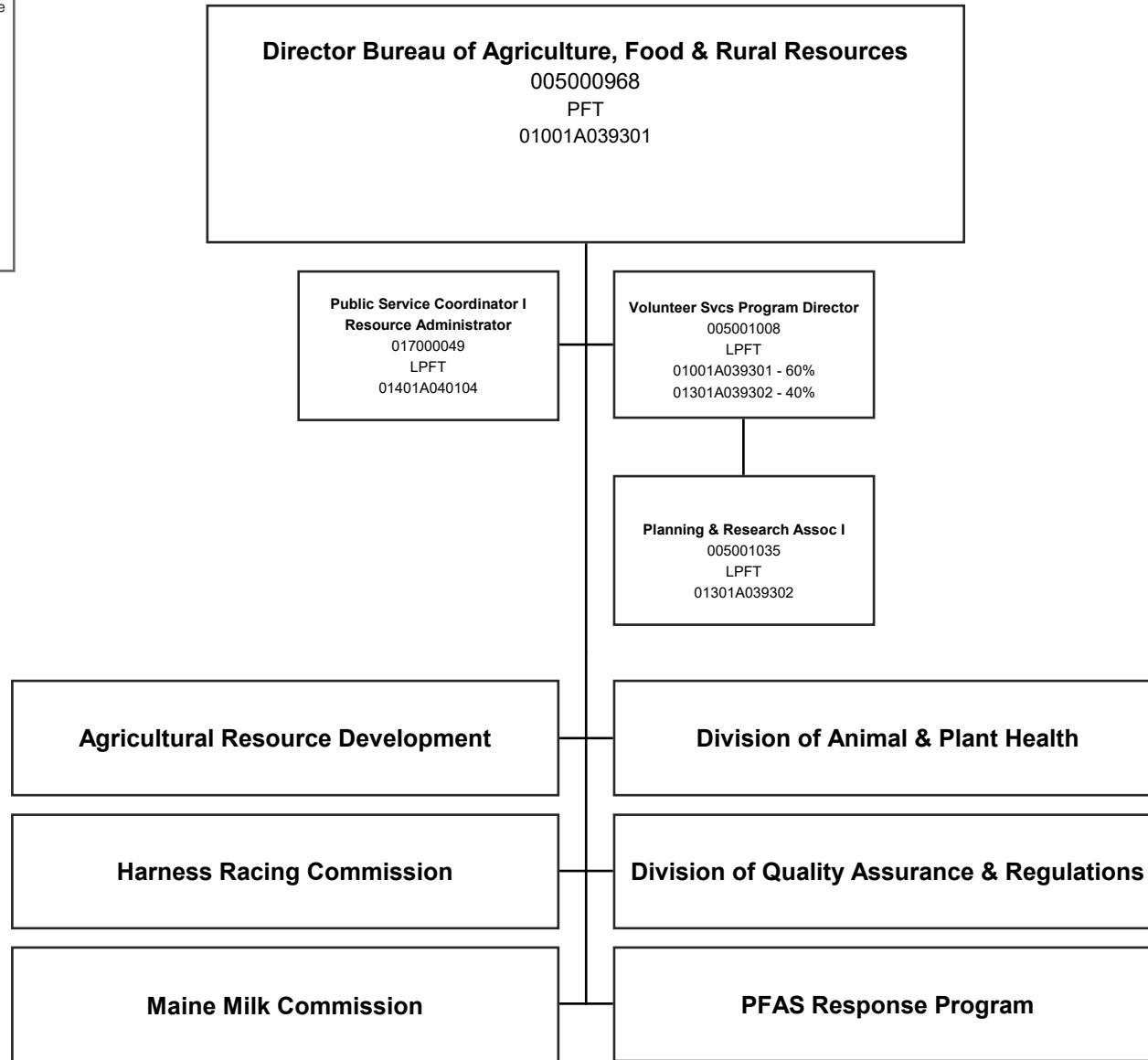
Agriculture, Conservation, and Forestry
Bureau of Agriculture, Food & Rural Resources

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Position Types:

AC-PFT - Acting Cap Permanent Full-time
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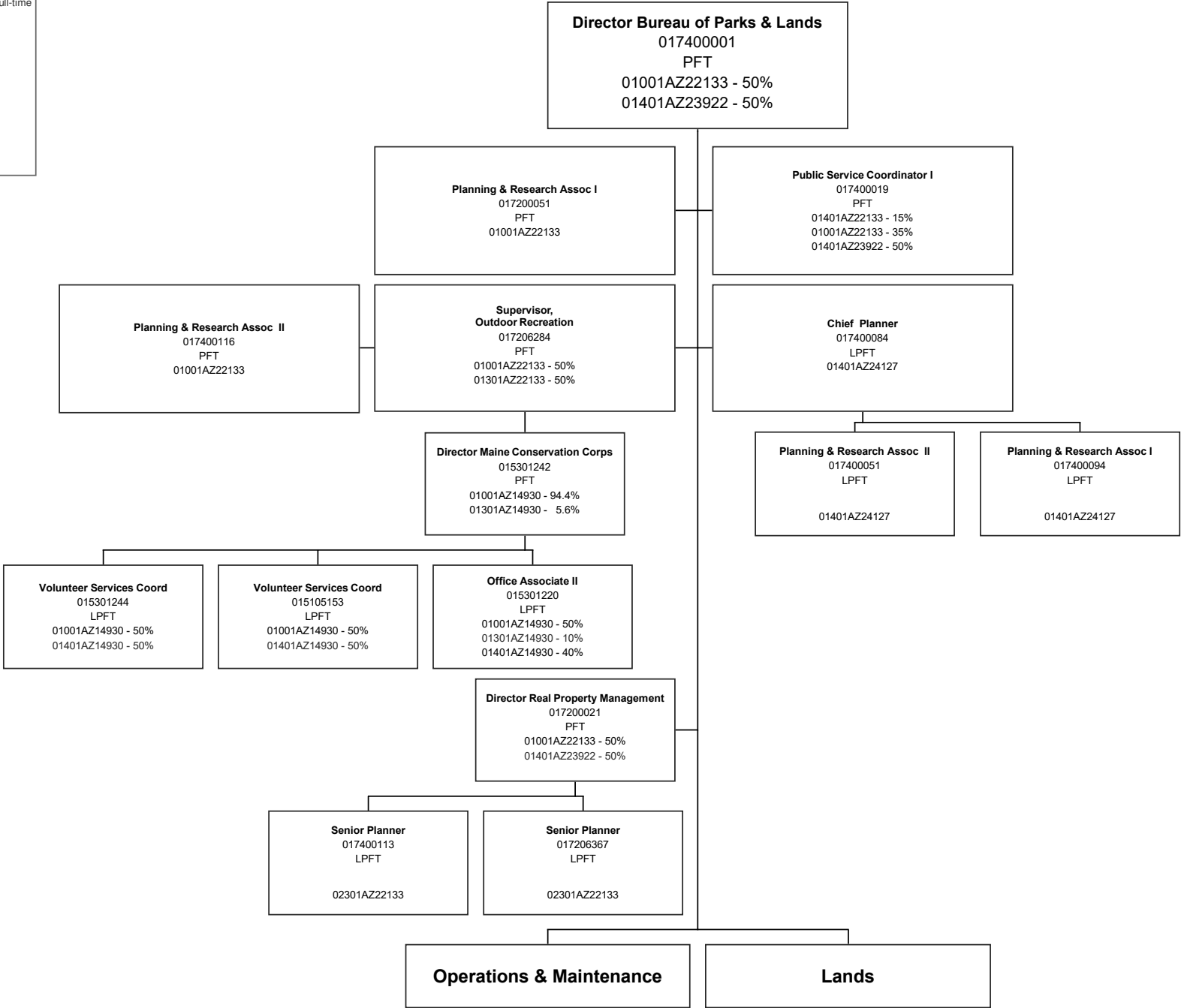


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Bureau of Parks & Lands

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Position Types:
AC-PFT - Acting Cap Permanent Full-time
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Agriculture, Conservation, and Forestry
Bureau of Forestry

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Position Types:

AC-FT - Acting Cap Full-time

TC-FT - Temp Comp Full-time

PFT - Permanent Full-time

PPT - Permanent Part-time

Perm-Int - Permanent Intermittent

SFT - Seasonal Full-time

SPT - Seasonal Part-time

Sea-Int - Seasonal Intermittent

Proj-FT - Project Full-time

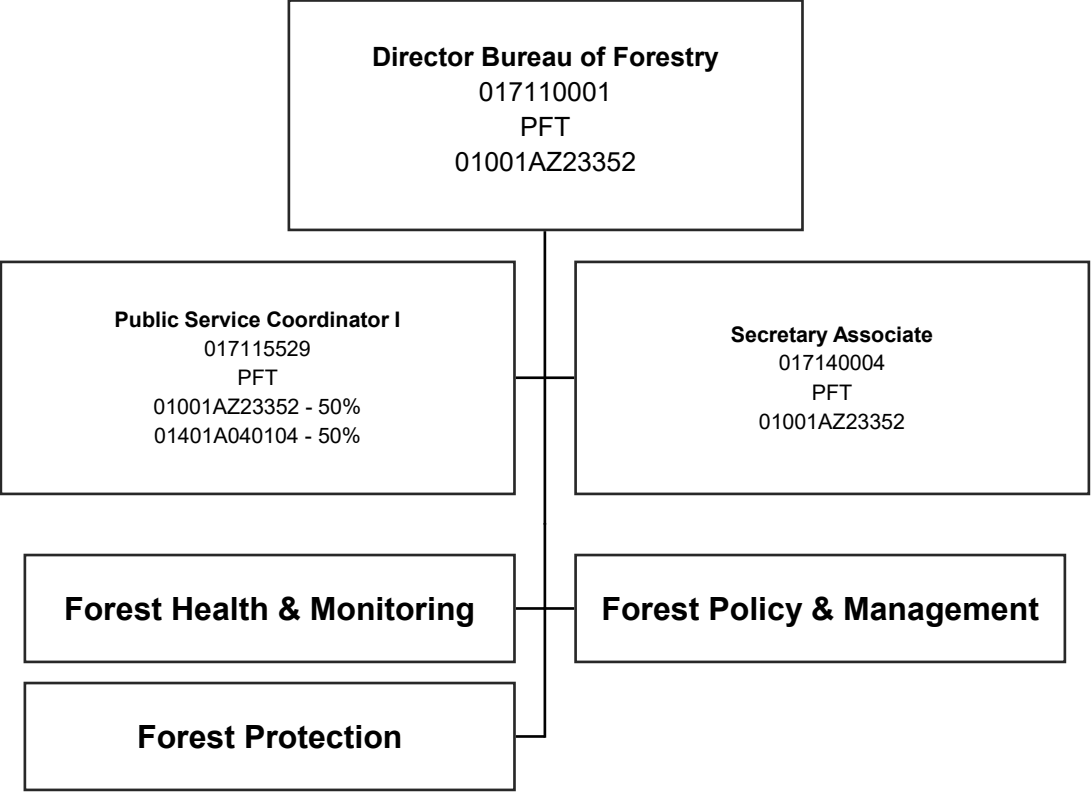
Proj-PT - Project Part-time

Proj-Int - Project Intermittent

LPFT - Limited Period Full-time

LPPT - Limited Period Part-time

LP-Int - Limited Period Intermittent

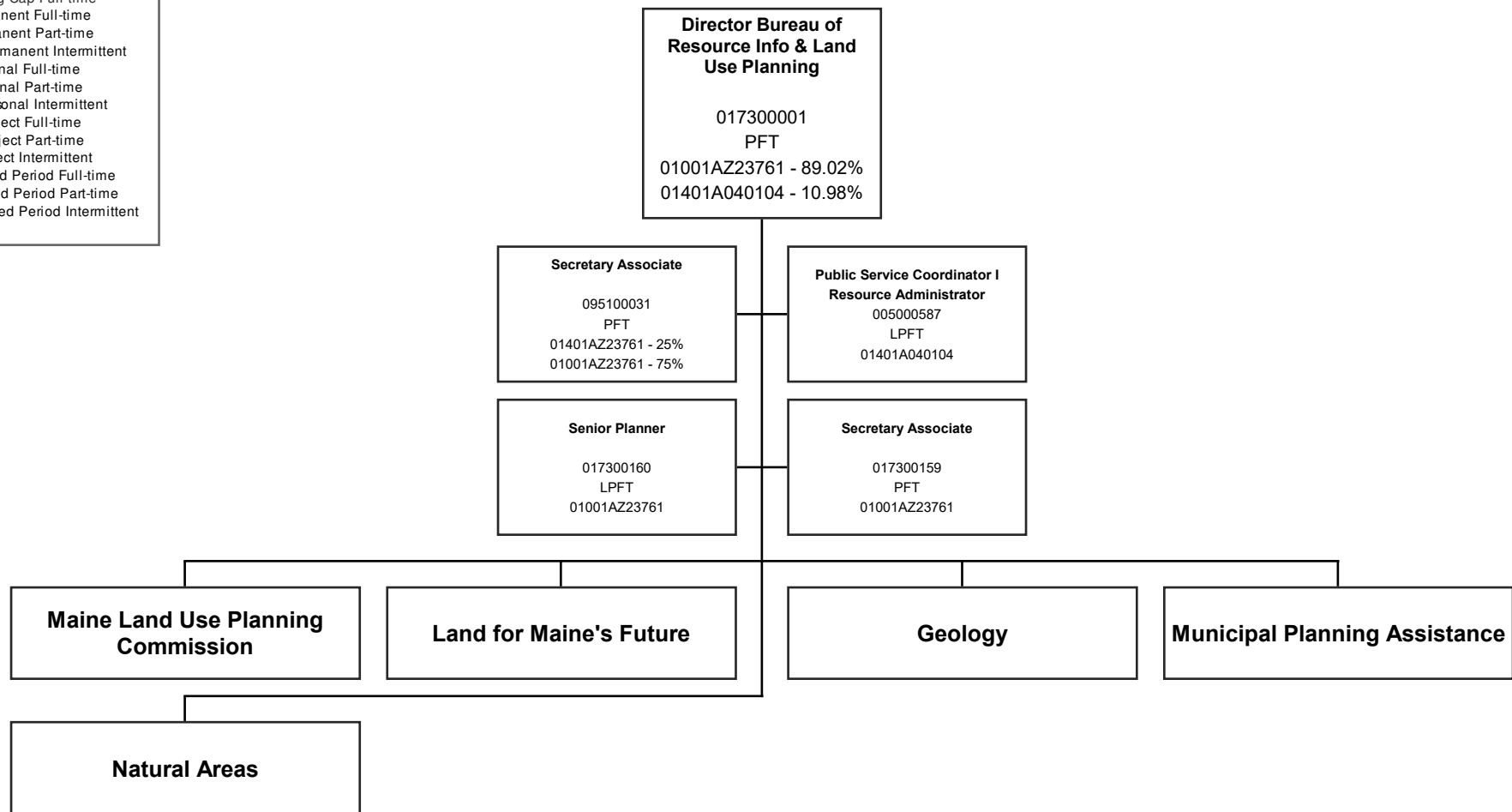


**Agriculture, Conservation, and Forestry
Bureau of Resource Info & Land Use Planning**

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Position Types:
 AC-FT - Acting Cap Full-time
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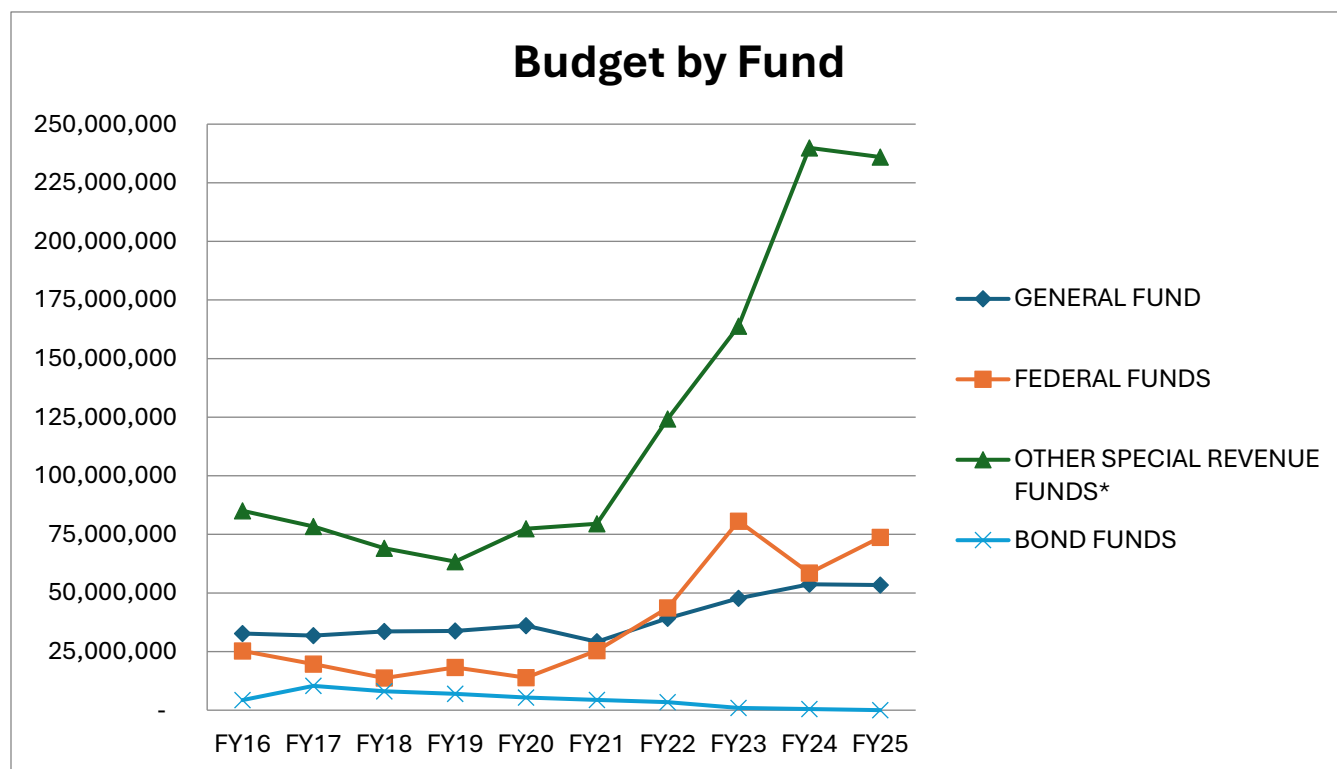
3 MRS § 956(2)(E): 10-Year Finance Report

Financial summary, including sources of funding by program and the amounts allocated or appropriated, and expended over the past 10 years

This section summarizes DACF's financial history over the past ten years and provides information and graphs showing the sources of revenues, categories of expenses, and personnel trends.

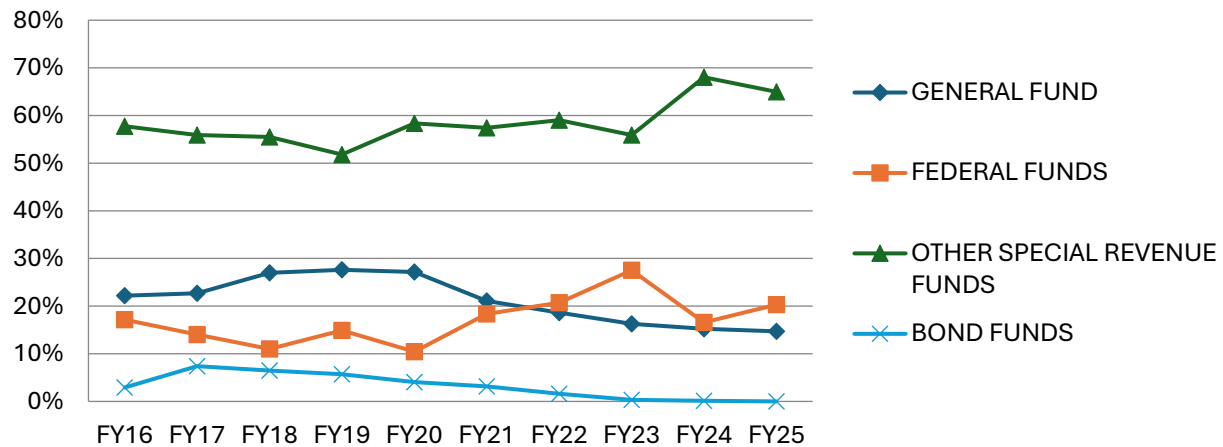
DACF has continued to develop an integrated, streamlined system of accounts by consolidating accounts within each bureau over several budget cycles. Some of the old accounts appear in the ten-year historical charts, reflecting data before these accounts were merged. Additional account consolidations will continue as necessary to achieve efficiency.

DACF believes it has adequate financial controls in place to ensure proper oversight of funds spending and receiving. It continues to participate in and actively pursue improvements to the financial systems and deploy available technology internally and at the state level.



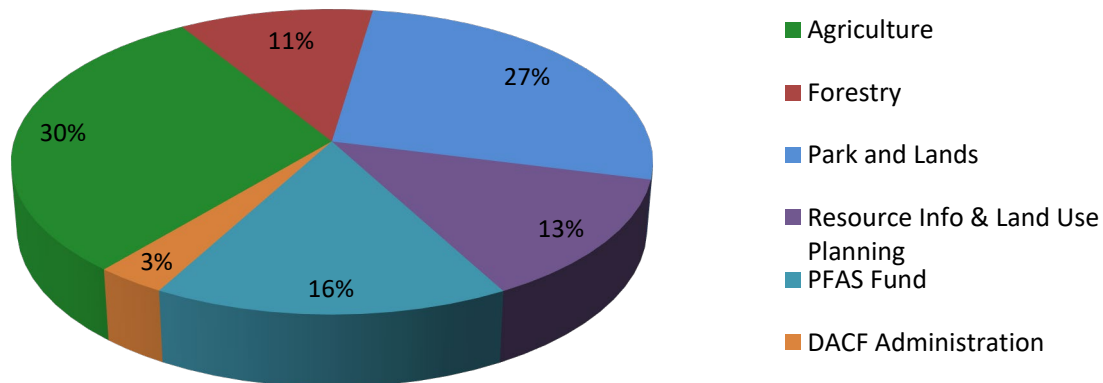
*Other Special Revenue Funds increased in FY24 from significant one-time funding

Budget Percentage by Fund



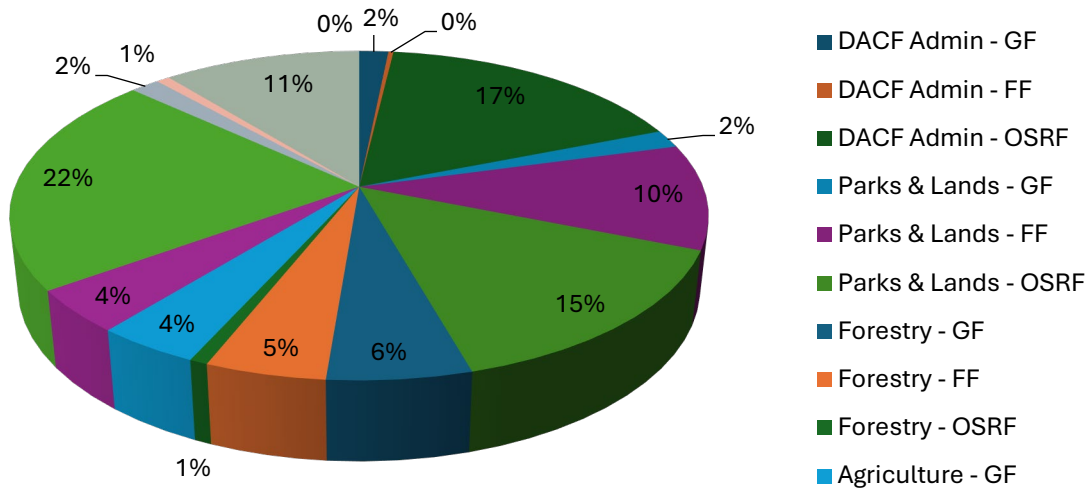
Federal funding increased after COVID-19, with several funding streams approved by Congress, including the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL), the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, and the Families First Coronavirus Response Act (FFCRA). In FY25, all remaining bond funds were expended. Other Special Revenue Funds (OSRF) increased due to a shift in funding the LMF Program from Bonds to OSRF, as well as increased funding for new PFAS activities (PFAS Response Program and PFAS Fund) and dairy payments (change to the Tier Program).

FY 2025 Budget by Bureaus - All Funds*



*Allocations are up to cash or grant balances for FY25

FY 2025 Budget Breakdown by Fund Source

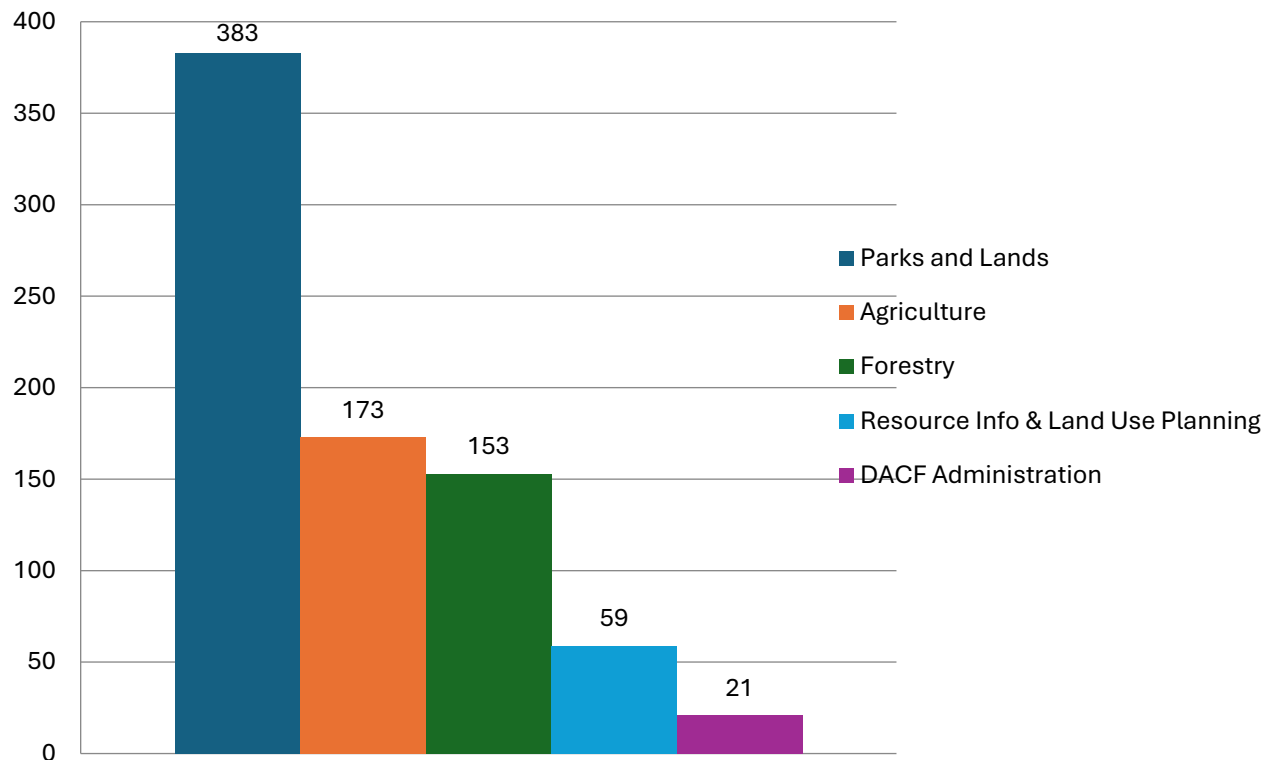


GF – General Fund

FF – Federal Funds

OSRF – Other Special Revenue Funds

Actual Number of Positions in FY25 (789 total)



Notes: Seven positions in BRILUP moved to the Maine Office of Community Affairs on September 24, 2025.
306 of the total 789 positions above are seasonal positions.

Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry
Financial Summary
Appropriations/Allocations - 10 year history

Bureau	Program Name	Program	Fund	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
DACF Administration													
	DACF Administration	0401	010	2,888,020	2,959,195	3,341,724	3,399,774	3,458,079	3,519,137	3,973,917	4,597,325	5,519,716	5,779,120
	DACF Administration	0401	013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000,000
	DACF Administration	0401	014	2,918,289	2,881,048	2,954,276	2,919,982	2,957,282	3,029,377	8,659,522	58,725,844	60,549,430	62,187,234
Total DACF Administration				5,806,309	5,840,243	6,296,000	6,319,756	6,415,361	6,548,514	12,633,439	63,323,169	66,069,146	68,966,354
Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources													
	Maine Milk Commission	0188	014	27,426,578	24,310,248	20,812,468	19,836,814	14,664,584	16,608,404	8,257,388	6,036,826	18,967,556	40,250,931
	Board of Pesticides Control	0287	013	780,368	431,786	438,186	445,711	460,951	468,727	496,392	467,755	529,184	616,128
	Board of Pesticides Control	0287	014	2,488,874	2,380,596	1,895,993	1,773,428	1,886,068	1,921,477	1,946,995	2,180,415	2,680,690	2,737,684
	Harness Racing Commission	0320	014	15,181,602	15,292,460	12,307,380	12,461,896	11,727,915	11,367,930	17,454,594	16,462,462	20,774,693	20,420,803
	Bureau of Agriculture	0393	010	2,772,860	2,736,487	5,524,093	5,572,875	5,948,983	5,036,771	6,174,212	8,303,568	11,460,555	11,814,680
	Bureau of Agriculture	0393	013	2,302,731	3,131,796	5,641,577	5,928,197	4,478,211	5,719,031	4,504,159	4,311,555	8,409,975	8,827,943
	Bureau of Agriculture	0393	014	509,036	528,070	1,894,888	1,890,696	3,939,429	4,277,693	14,010,702	7,866,174	9,831,604	7,895,047
	Bureau of Agriculture	0393	015	-	-	600,000	600,000	695,000	900,000	1,000,000	1,641,453	959,855	1,195,573
	Bureau of Agriculture	0393	022	-	-	-	-	-	3,518,493	-	-	-	-
	Bureau of Agriculture	0393	023	-	-	-	-	-	-	19,971,204	216,712	240,424	205,588
	Bureau of Agriculture	0393	025	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,770	1,408,609	2,952,615	4,444,444
	Animal Health & Industry	0394	010	786,896	865,892	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Animal Health & Industry	0394	013	674,746	674,082	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Animal Health & Industry	0394	014	181,702	181,702	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Potato Quality Inspection Acct	0459	010	74,676	74,676	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Certified Seed Fund	0787	014	889,216	979,708	944,665	923,814	911,105	901,636	913,377	913,455	925,673	1,006,499
	Certified Seed Fund	0787	022	-	-	-	-	-	203,912	-	-	-	-
	TEFAP - Agriculture	0816	010	195,441	211,222	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TEFAP - Agriculture	0816	013	647,489	753,750	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Division of Plant Industry	0831	010	132,740	138,693	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Division of Plant Industry	0831	013	622,944	665,211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Division of Plant Industry	0831	014	118,931	115,911	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Division of Agricultural Resource Development	0833	010	499,262	460,180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Division of Agricultural Resource Development	0833	013	1,127,905	1,129,490	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Division of Agricultural Resource Development	0833	014	815,300	811,697	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Division of Agricultural Resource Development	0833	015	890,000	815,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Division of Agricultural Resource Development	0833	018	63,021	63,021	63,021	63,021	63,021	63,021	63,020	63,020	63,020	-
	Rural Rehabilitation Operating Fund	0894	014	16,316	16,316	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Maine Farms for the Future	0925	010	242,589	242,589	142,589	142,589	402,589	402,589	142,589	142,589	142,589	142,589
	Animal Welfare Fund	0946	014	1,635,589	1,653,939	1,710,957	1,634,810	2,098,004	2,566,168	2,951,068	2,561,317	2,686,885	3,224,928
	Beverage Container Enforcement Fund	0971	014	331,529	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Maine Mosquito Management Fund	Z180	014	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Statewide Hunger Relief Program	Z288	010	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Statewide Hunger Relief Program	Z288	014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000	-
	Maine Healthy Soils Fund	Z328	010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
	Maine Healthy Soils Fund	Z328	014	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500	3,000,500	1,500,500
	Fund to Address Food Insecurity/Provide Nutrition Incentives	Z329	010	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,000	25,000	600,000	600,000
	Fund to Address Food Insecurity/Provide Nutrition Incentives	Z329	014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,000	50,000	50,000
	Emergency Food Assistance Program Fund	Z332	014	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500	500	500
	Farmers Drought Relief Grant Program Fund	Z364	010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	300,000
	Farmers Drought Relief Grant Program Fund	Z364	014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	2,000,500	2,000,500
	Maine Agriculture, Food and Forest Products Investment Fund	Z384	010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500,000
Total Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources				61,408,841	58,665,022	51,975,817	51,273,851	48,275,860	54,955,852	78,938,470	53,652,410	89,276,818	109,234,337
Bureau of Forestry													
	Division of Forest Protection	Z232	010	7,533,575	6,948,501	7,811,599	7,261,197	7,758,075	5,552,391	11,392,907	13,360,538	13,961,876	15,040,538
	Division of Forest Protection	Z232	013	1,512,841	1,514,509	1,005,812	1,054,819	1,103,922	1,043,457	1,390,888	1,504,147	2,041,323	2,707,389
	Division of Forest Protection	Z232	014	498,019	386,154	448,154	226,154	616,031	413,154	7,465,765	1,843,245	242,856	310,126
	Division of Forest Protection	Z232	022	-	-	-	-	-	2,923,632	-	-	-	-
	Forest Resource Management	Z233	010	5,649,737	5,642,712	5,628,334	6,063,423	6,069,968	5,199,556	3,799,130	5,206,379	5,014,845	5,542,525
	Forest Resource Management	Z233	013	2,803,076	2,802,122	1,870,831	1,891,711	1,911,144	1,929,512	1,967,296	1,790,436	1,834,094	14,569,402
	Forest Resource Management	Z233	014	446,057	435,920	213,329	224,437	726,225	284,276	480,204	290,829	295,829	2,290,829
	Forest Resource Management	Z233	022	-	-	-	-	-	555,015	-	-	-	-
	Maine Forestry Operations Cleanup and Response Fund	Z327	014	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total Bureau of Forestry				18,443,305	17,729,918	16,978,059	16,721,741	18,185,365	17,900,993	26,516,190	24,015,574	23,410,823	40,480,809

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Bureau	Program Name	Program	Fund	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Bureau of Parks and Lands													
	Maine Conservation Corps	Z149	010	82,763	84,735	73,105	83,837	87,527	94,622	169,363	384,474	402,716	418,609
	Maine Conservation Corps	Z149	013	587,733	536,367	555,207	758,690	743,017	743,014	743,864	744,022	996,460	1,091,727
	Maine Conservation Corps	Z149	014	1,007,097	910,851	960,170	1,043,217	946,217	915,342	896,485	813,014	830,164	830,631
	Maine Conservation Corps	Z149	025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	109,684	-	296,251
	Parks General Operations	Z221	010	7,993,021	7,680,956	7,833,536	8,018,551	7,907,168	4,883,205	8,807,803	9,755,849	10,598,041	5,970,766
	Parks General Operations	Z221	013	2,069,757	2,048,463	1,857,533	2,134,048	2,933,274	1,922,316	1,828,272	3,533,896	6,650,897	7,240,538
	Parks General Operations	Z221	014	1,252,333	1,184,353	1,530,654	994,227	3,494,531	3,433,009	3,478,254	3,643,230	3,827,218	12,521,153
	Parks General Operations	Z221	022	-	-	-	-	-	3,607,162	-	-	-	-
	Parks General Operations	Z221	023	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000,000	49,887,103	29,587,280	28,032,284
	Parks General Operations	Z221	025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	200,000
	Off-Road Recreational Vehicle Program	Z224	014	9,172,605	7,930,209	6,838,567	7,229,173	11,238,037	11,064,164	13,375,098	18,001,233	16,647,431	16,230,890
	Off-Road Recreational Vehicle Program	Z224	022	-	-	-	-	-	91,440	-	-	-	-
	Boating Facilities Fund	Z226	014	2,610,687	2,757,223	2,651,586	2,128,210	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Land Management and Planning	Z239	013	7,937,557	1,657,557	137,557	3,837,557	37,557	123,979	61,728	13,312,278	2,671,158	645,000
	Land Management and Planning	Z239	014	11,414,455	11,500,678	8,779,664	6,263,203	20,241,319	20,768,192	21,955,608	21,976,479	22,523,491	22,103,500
	Land Management and Planning	Z239	022	-	-	-	-	-	128,581	-	-	-	-
	Submerged Lands and Coastal Island Registry	Z241	014	107	107	1,360,742	576,807	978,983	983,346	998,426	1,007,015	1,044,207	1,059,742
	Capital Construction/Repairs/Improvements	Z246	018	10,007	109	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Maine State Parks & Recreational Facilities Dev Fund	Z342	014	1,443,489	1,502,982	1,793,906	1,408,681	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Forest Recreation Resource Fund	Z354	014	77,675	73,735	80,274	84,275	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Maine State Parks Fund	Z746	014	1,065,482	1,043,482	922,608	754,932	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Bureau of Parks and Lands				46,724,768	38,911,807	35,375,218	35,315,408	48,607,630	48,758,372	62,314,901	123,168,277	95,779,063	96,641,091
Bureau of Resource Information and Land Use Planning													
	Coastal Program	Z150	013	1,560,315	1,627,199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Coastal Program	Z150	014	153,086	412,407	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Floodplain Management	Z151	010	56,079	56,143	60,048	58,463	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Floodplain Management	Z151	013	262,201	432,880	183,906	186,519	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Floodplain Management	Z151	014	500	500	500	500	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Municipal Planning Assistance	Z161	010	159,549	159,549	159,549	159,549	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Municipal Planning Assistance	Z161	013	738,162	697,732	604,184	523,491	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Land for Maine's Future	Z162	010	251,002	176,656	170,625	176,730	152,109	177,794	186,378	193,599	225,281	253,131
	Land for Maine's Future	Z162	013	100,134	96,083	102,600	104,872	103,563	104,339	100,753	103,982	106,150	120,477
	Land for Maine's Future	Z162	014	2,190,392	47,560	47,560	47,560	47,560	47,560	252,769	275,890	47,560	-
	Land for Maine's Future	Z162	018	4,217,743	10,305,592	8,014,868	6,896,719	5,321,710	4,298,049	3,356,793	881,594	443,438	17,757
	Maine Land Use Planning Commission	Z236	010	1,795,823	1,793,955	1,852,710	1,833,264	1,871,621	1,950,269	2,058,768	2,490,120	2,429,930	2,838,962
	Maine Land Use Planning Commission	Z236	014	310,488	310,488	110,488	110,488	110,488	110,488	111,478	111,478	111,478	111,478
	Maine Land Use Planning Commission	Z236	022	-	-	-	-	-	738	-	-	-	-
	Maine Geological Survey	Z237	010	1,463,652	1,449,467	877,365	879,982	1,150,399	1,142,421	1,252,816	1,823,358	1,833,074	1,973,561
	Maine Geological Survey	Z237	013	307,136	303,958	362,729	404,721	1,052,186	1,095,673	1,173,027	1,270,196	1,262,800	2,235,051
	Maine Geological Survey	Z237	014	103,683	117,271	200,662	196,674	204,020	209,593	212,848	211,449	216,698	218,576
	Land for Maine's Future - Community Conservation Projects F	Z307	010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	172,461	142,155	196,665
	Land for Maine's Future - Community Conservation Projects F	Z307	014	-	-	-	-	-	-	20,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	-
	Maine Working Farmland Access and Protection Fund	Z313	014	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500	500	-
	Land for Maine's Future Trust Fund	Z377	014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49,663,659	38,064,560
	Conservation and Recreation Fund	Z378	014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-
	Conservation Land Management Fund	Z379	014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	-
	Natural Areas	Z821	010	126,370	126,413	130,691	135,185	228,875	234,556	232,510	235,830	383,768	529,813
	Natural Areas	Z821	013	331,877	332,021	344,576	349,146	336,479	335,830	347,202	350,139	294,918	308,941
	Natural Areas	Z821	014	772,526	607,757	644,385	651,115	608,507	621,620	767,027	852,776	949,600	923,731
	Natural Areas	Z821	022	-	-	-	-	-	6,606	-	-	-	-
Total Bureau of Resource Information and Land Use Planning				14,900,718	19,053,631	13,867,446	12,714,978	11,187,517	10,335,536	30,052,869	28,973,372	78,112,009	47,792,703
Total Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry				147,283,941	140,200,621	124,492,540	122,345,734	132,671,733	138,499,267	210,455,869	293,132,802	352,647,859	363,115,294

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Bureau	Program Name	Program	Fund	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
DACF Administration													
	DACF Administration	0401	010	2,888,891	2,933,813	3,357,336	3,391,790	3,449,883	3,509,266	3,921,113	4,409,225	5,506,918	5,765,092
	DACF Administration	0401	014	2,432,385	2,711,755	2,439,648	2,719,940	2,555,669	2,351,562	2,430,672	2,689,827	3,373,534	4,202,244
Total DACF Administration				5,321,276	5,645,568	5,796,984	6,111,730	6,005,551	5,860,829	6,351,785	7,099,052	8,880,453	9,967,337
Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources													
	Maine Milk Commission	0188	014	20,352,830	18,805,531	19,411,923	18,753,193	13,097,127	15,509,112	7,525,017	4,327,940	12,021,146	12,067,419
	Board of Pesticides Control	0287	013	713,927	286,414	219,576	179,587	303,793	307,925	313,921	253,104	472,439	478,291
	Board of Pesticides Control	0287	014	2,101,757	2,009,013	1,650,557	1,555,253	1,570,836	1,557,387	1,731,785	1,736,531	1,309,310	1,387,109
	Harness Racing Commission	0320	014	12,438,323	11,759,515	11,170,727	11,601,673	10,634,493	7,008,166	14,587,939	13,257,278	13,790,401	14,454,781
	Bureau of Agriculture	0393	010	2,738,374	2,713,498	5,379,808	5,514,891	5,885,286	4,987,888	5,819,854	7,163,023	9,298,779	10,532,514
	Bureau of Agriculture	0393	013	1,817,614	1,677,348	3,895,556	4,529,799	3,361,951	4,629,541	3,713,357	3,800,244	4,251,358	4,846,090
	Bureau of Agriculture	0393	014	233,997	325,389	992,404	1,274,946	2,388,673	1,966,948	2,706,523	5,364,801	3,033,514	2,140,777
	Bureau of Agriculture	0393	015	-	-	351,460	410,128	571,592	458,830	537,435	620,480	905,582	681,440
	Bureau of Agriculture	0393	022	-	-	-	-	-	2,360,276	-	-	-	-
	Bureau of Agriculture	0393	023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18,521,570	1,116,866	184,254
	Bureau of Agriculture	0393	025	-	-	-	-	-	-	26,770	711,632	868,468	4,471,874
	Animal Health & Industry	0394	010	755,207	838,288	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Animal Health & Industry	0394	013	32,336	29,939	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Animal Health & Industry	0394	014	697	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Potato Quality Inspection Acct	0459	010	74,676	74,676	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Certified Seed Fund	0787	014	722,656	876,666	479,035	676,638	751,099	584,281	775,219	726,680	836,646	890,728
	Certified Seed Fund	0787	022	-	-	-	-	-	203,910	-	-	-	-
	TEFAP - Agriculture	0816	010	187,133	121,372	15,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	TEFAP - Agriculture	0816	013	392,224	734,458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Division of Plant Industry	0831	010	133,737	136,745	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Division of Plant Industry	0831	013	459,864	497,056	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Division of Plant Industry	0831	014	64,795	58,976	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Division of Agricultural Resource Development	0833	010	497,689	451,636	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Division of Agricultural Resource Development	0833	013	978,579	955,013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Division of Agricultural Resource Development	0833	014	682,849	826,360	(0.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Division of Agricultural Resource Development	0833	015	496,777	652,329	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Division of Agricultural Resource Development	0833	018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62,564	-
	Rural Rehabilitation Operating Fund	0894	014	3,500	2,800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Maine Farms for the Future	0925	010	168,091	116,799	59,860	36,242	145,553	151,854	83,501	71,956	85,003	39,235
	Animal Welfare Fund	0946	014	1,222,779	1,350,588	1,443,065	1,416,845	1,857,512	2,191,850	2,273,848	2,094,256	2,208,469	2,033,140
	Beverage Container Enforcement Fund	0971	014	167,705	(0)	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Statewide Hunger Relief Program	Z288	010	-	-	-	-	1,000,000	696,408	173,768	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Statewide Hunger Relief Program	Z288	014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,000
	Maine Healthy Soils Fund	Z328	010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89,094
	Maine Healthy Soils Fund	Z328	014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	410
	Fund to Address Food Insecurity/Provide Nutrition Incent	Z329	010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52,800	659,265
	Farmers Drought Relief Grant Program Fund	Z364	010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Farmers Drought Relief Grant Program Fund	Z364	014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,840
	Maine Agriculture, Food and Forest Products Investment	Z384	010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources				47,438,115	45,300,405	45,068,971	45,949,196	41,567,915	42,614,376	40,268,938	59,649,497	51,313,345	57,961,261
Bureau of Forestry													
	Forestry Admin	Z223	010	700	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Division of Forest Protection	Z232	010	6,205,931	6,134,503	6,798,034	7,930,330	7,486,140	4,884,998	10,754,334	12,371,609	13,288,187	14,033,885
	Division of Forest Protection	Z232	013	790,171	670,390	689,693	431,379	411,401	350,017	301,274	719,661	753,169	1,290,640
	Division of Forest Protection	Z232	014	472,270	37,902	127,955	100,777	228,123	132,899	5,837,187	1,351,387	68,235	24,627
	Division of Forest Protection	Z232	022	-	-	-	-	-	2,923,632	-	-	-	-
	Forest Resource Management	Z233	010	5,493,516	5,656,454	5,595,497	6,050,376	5,795,469	5,133,122	3,698,272	4,243,357	4,923,041	5,429,600
	Forest Resource Management	Z233	013	1,042,538	1,189,266	1,178,022	1,212,475	1,223,885	1,097,027	1,162,810	929,888	943,068	4,770,904
	Forest Resource Management	Z233	014	8,310	6,934	3,815	16,476	180,321	52,026	92,755	73,735	20,566	1,886
	Forest Resource Management	Z233	022	-	-	-	-	-	555,013	-	-	-	-
	Forest Policy and Management	Z240	010	22,587	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Maine Forestry Operations Cleanup and Response Fund	Z327	014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34-	-
Total Bureau of Forestry				14,036,022	13,695,450	14,393,016	15,741,812	15,325,339	15,128,734	21,846,633	19,689,637	19,996,266	25,551,543

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Bureau	Program Name	Program	Fund	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023	FY2024	FY2025
Bureau of Parks and Lands													
	Maine Conservation Corps	Z149	010	82,422	83,535	72,285	83,548	87,255	93,937	165,686	346,453	410,041	409,544
	Maine Conservation Corps	Z149	013	421,375	476,031	461,241	473,239	533,981	277,412	481,750	603,597	784,638	914,380
	Maine Conservation Corps	Z149	014	722,616	846,640	692,650	745,487	770,227	548,664	504,674	303,245	266,967	305,473
	Maine Conservation Corps	Z149	025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104,217	-	36,136
	Parks General Operations	Z221	010	7,552,537	7,506,779	7,492,993	7,991,681	7,667,717	4,755,124	7,995,862	9,068,377	10,322,507	5,622,272
	Parks General Operations	Z221	013	1,798,220	1,267,050	1,193,821	1,902,359	2,200,776	969,178	684,296	2,044,518	1,666,922	3,498,718
	Parks General Operations	Z221	014	488,237	491,894	418,478	1,257,843	1,814,625	1,887,624	2,444,703	2,754,589	1,803,297	1,914,281
	Parks General Operations	Z221	022	-	-	-	-	-	3,532,803	-	-	-	-
	Parks General Operations	Z221	023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,396,850	10,146,063	23,107,741
	Parks General Operations	Z221	025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68,339
	Off-Road Recreational Vehicle Program	Z224	014	4,820,306	7,009,585	6,081,160	6,797,251	8,722,648	8,552,458	10,403,292	13,670,280	11,470,435	12,633,561
	Off-Road Recreational Vehicle Program	Z224	022	-	-	-	-	-	91,439	-	-	-	-
	Boating Facilities Fund	Z226	014	1,942,963	1,743,760	1,832,034	1,967,237	0	-	-	-	-	-
	Land Management and Planning	Z239	013	7,330,848	1,648,261	117,754	29,203	12,987	88,497	29,109	10,514,909	1,919,107	63,476
	Land Management and Planning	Z239	014	6,745,100	7,480,667	6,171,428	6,595,984	14,381,502	13,412,594	16,899,485	16,936,393	15,311,082	15,840,239
	Land Management and Planning	Z239	022	-	-	-	-	-	128,580	-	-	-	-
	Submerged Lands and Coastal Island Registry	Z241	014	-	-	843,325	541,783	727,513	499,841	901,390	666,075	782,361	620,400
	Capital Construction/Repairs/Improvements	Z246	018	9,954	-	108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Maine State Parks & Recreational Facilities Dev Fund	Z342	014	1,460,007	675,039	1,001,480	1,175,052	(0)	-	-	-	-	-
	Forest Recreation Resource Fund	Z354	014	74,214	71,533	72,300	79,578	0	-	-	-	-	-
	Maine State Parks Fund	Z746	014	381,684	347,795	417,239	387,362	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Bureau of Parks and Lands				33,830,483	29,648,569	26,868,295	30,027,606	36,919,230	34,838,151	40,510,245	59,409,503	54,883,419	65,034,559
Bureau of Resource Information and Land Use Planning													
	Coastal Program	Z150	013	1,053,401	1,442,873	(0)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Coastal Program	Z150	014	47,290	154,630	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Floodplain Management	Z151	010	55,475	53,875	54,385	57,474	0	-	-	-	-	-
	Floodplain Management	Z151	013	242,444	273,657	192,452	141,808	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Floodplain Management	Z151	014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Municipal Planning Assistance	Z161	010	148,814	145,344	155,764	163,320	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Municipal Planning Assistance	Z161	013	503,039	512,553	520,116	358,544	0	-	-	-	-	-
	Land for Maine's Future	Z162	010	236,932	170,040	163,990	180,165	150,859	175,916	178,320	183,860	219,409	224,713
	Land for Maine's Future	Z162	013	96,635	94,763	95,695	98,800	74,602	85,652	99,229	102,844	56,950	89,574
	Land for Maine's Future	Z162	014	2,144,306	3,481	7,886	5,466	5,863	1,398	134,949	49,918	-	-
	Land for Maine's Future	Z162	018	3,387,256	2,276,755	1,132,119	1,400,964	1,146,411	846,348	2,562,259	467,196	416,833	56,705
	Maine Land Use Planning Commission	Z236	010	1,751,458	1,772,935	1,830,342	1,818,604	1,821,404	1,923,114	1,975,221	1,892,784	2,401,400	2,712,976
	Maine Land Use Planning Commission	Z236	014	7,821	3,596	20,337	9,850	12,109	50,867	2,673	5,648	62,063	-
	Maine Land Use Planning Commission	Z236	022	-	-	-	-	-	165	-	-	-	-
	Maine Geological Survey	Z237	010	1,465,916	1,408,660	871,240	872,659	1,166,396	1,111,207	1,174,485	1,376,850	1,871,115	1,951,103
	Maine Geological Survey	Z237	013	161,746	200,376	305,708	333,669	831,833	799,695	898,831	787,229	1,044,399	956,337
	Maine Geological Survey	Z237	014	43,466	76,587	138,589	138,021	123,438	133,183	141,734	135,849	146,508	134,414
	Land for Maine's Future - Community Conservation Proje	Z307	010	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	98,933	114,644	186,857
	Land for Maine's Future - Community Conservation Proje	Z307	014	-	-	-	-	-	-	437,500	2,721,123	-	-
	Maine Working Farmland Access and Protection Fund	Z313	014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Land for Maine's Future Trust Fund	Z377	014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,948,913	6,111,255
	Conservation and Recreation Fund	Z378	014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Conservation Land Management Fund	Z379	014	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Natural Areas	Z821	010	126,094	125,000	130,493	134,964	228,519	233,072	177,704	192,677	339,984	545,543
	Natural Areas	Z821	013	226,731	215,384	186,768	152,735	237,812	199,505	185,110	198,728	125,536	230,779
	Natural Areas	Z821	014	409,504	424,593	364,472	474,496	296,711	356,331	501,258	442,798	372,546	308,947
	Natural Areas	Z821	022	-	-	-	-	-	6,606	-	-	-	-
Total Bureau of Resource Information and Land Use Planning				12,108,327	9,355,100	6,170,356	6,341,539	6,095,956	5,923,058	8,469,272	8,656,439	17,120,300	13,509,202
Total for Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry				112,734,223	103,645,093	98,297,622	104,171,883	105,913,992	104,365,148	117,446,873	154,504,127	152,193,782	172,023,902

3 MRS § 956(2)(G): Coordinated Efforts

Identification of those areas where an agency has coordinated its efforts with other state and federal agencies in achieving program objectives and other areas in which an agency could establish cooperative arrangements, including, but not limited to, cooperative arrangements to coordinate services and eliminate redundant requirements.

a. Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources

DACF and the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) work under a Memorandum of Agreement, which defines regulatory jurisdiction and outlines procedures to eliminate dual licensing and inspections wherever possible. By doing so, the two Departments have made a commitment to reduce duplication of effort, streamline state government, and minimize the impact of regulatory oversight on the businesses that must work with both agencies. This has reduced redundancy and resulted in more timely inspections for food processing and food service to protect public health.

The Maine Meat and Poultry Inspection employees report any positive laboratory findings regarding state-inspected products to DHHS, the Maine Center for Disease Control (CDC), and the Human Alert Network (HAN). This information may be useful in tracking any existing clusters of foodborne illness, both within the state and nationally.

The DEP's Bureau of Air Quality Control subcontracts with BAFRR for the qualitative analysis of air quality monitoring filters for the statewide Air Particulates Monitoring Program. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requires a mass calibration laboratory operating at the highest precision level with strictly controlled and monitored environmental conditions. The Maine Metrology Laboratory is the only government-operated laboratory in Maine that meets these conditions.

The Department of Defense (Portsmouth Naval Shipyard), DOT, DMR, DIFW, and National Guard rely on the Metrology Laboratory to provide traceable mass and volume measurements.

The Quality Assurance and Regulation Division works cooperatively with USDA and FDA on several food inspection and auditing programs to provide services to the Federal Government and the business constituents of Maine to assist with maintaining compliance with Federal regulations.

The PFAS Response Program and the PFAS Fund work collaboratively with additional state of Maine agencies to ensure timely and accurate information sharing, program development, and technical knowledge. Because of the complex nature of PFAS contamination and the parties that can be impacted, it is imperative that the various state agencies with programmatic responsibilities remain engaged and cooperative. DACF's PFAS program staff coordinate regularly with DEP, DHHS (specifically, the CDC and its Public Drinking Water Program), and DIFW to provide progress updates and share programmatic news and developments.

b. Bureau of Forestry

The Bureau coordinates efforts with other state and federal agencies to achieve program goals in the following areas:

- MFS works very closely with the USFS, the US Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Natural Resource Conservation Service, Farm Service Agency (FSA), and other federal agencies as appropriate to secure federal financial assistance to support forest management and protection efforts by landowners, loggers, and foresters. These programs are implemented in coordination with multiple organizations representing woodland owners, consulting foresters, and others. MFS convenes a Stewardship Coordinating Committee periodically to receive additional input regarding this program. MFS also partners with the University as well as private and NGO landowners in pursuing its educational objectives. MFS also represents DACF on MEMA's Homeland Security Advisory Council.
- MFS's Forest Resource Assessment Program staff are in regular discussions with other researchers from the USDA Forest Service, the University of Maine, and other academics and scientists regarding the wide range of issues and research questions that are of interest to policymakers, investors, and others.
- MFS has some staff members who have completed Urban Forest Strike Team training. The Urban Forest Strike Team is a formally trained professional response team of International Society of Arboriculture-certified arborists designed to assist communities with urban forestry issues following natural disasters. MFS staff participate actively in staff groups created by the Northeastern Area Association, Midwest State Foresters Alliance of State Foresters, and the National Association of State Foresters, and help guide the work of these groups regarding program direction and funding to benefit the people of Maine.
- MFS is routinely called to assist the Maine Warden Service and the Maine State Police in search and rescue and recovery missions and provides staffing and aviation assets as needed. MFS has adapted the Bell 407 and Huey helicopters to insert rangers into remote fire scenes or rescue injured people from mountain tops or other inaccessible areas.
- MFS, through its partnership with the Northeast Forest Fire Protection Commission, shares resources throughout the region for fire training, forest fire suppression, and forest health training and response activities.
- MFS, by agreement with the US Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), provides forest fire protection on Tribal lands within Maine. MFS and BIA update fire protection plans through the national Master Agreement and Operating Plan template.
- MFS established the Wildfire Training Academy to better serve the training needs of its Maine fire service cooperators. This project results in a robust call-when-needed firefighter program that boosts capacity for suppression resources locally, regionally, and nationally.
- MFS encourages pest detection collaboration with numerous local and state partners, as well as citizen scientists. Multistate regional survey and management projects are conducted through a Forest Health Working Team (New England/New York and eastern Canada jurisdictions under the Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Compact). These include monitoring for spruce budworm, red pine scale, white pine needle damage, beech leaf disease, and others.
- MFS is increasing its use of electronic communication tools to share information within and between agencies. MFS has developed, through a contractor, a new internet-based report and data management system that provides municipal fire departments with an electronic wildfire report that is fillable online, enabling more accurate data collection. In addition, the MFS unmanned aircraft system (e.g., drone) program and associated software have allowed for real-time mapping of the landscape during investigatory and proactive survey work, allowing for the efficiencies of activities and, as importantly, the transformation of this information into other electronic platforms.

c. Bureau of Parks and Lands

The Bureau coordinates efforts with other state and federal agencies to achieve program goals in the following areas:

- BPL coordinates with BAFRR regarding agricultural leases on Public Lands.
- BPL partners with the DOT to operate and manage the Penobscot Narrows Observatory and collaborate on traffic control and signage issues near State Parks. The Submerged Lands Program worked on the DOT's Shore and Harbor Investment Program (SHIP). The Off-Road Vehicles Program (ORV) collaborated on the Downeast Sunrise Trail, which converted 87 miles of rail beds to multi-use recreational trails.
- BPL collaborates with DEP on any issues involving permitting for projects in organized towns, as well as to monitor and curtail aquatic invasive species.
- BPL also works with DHHS on water testing and public health issues at Maine State Parks.
- BPL coordinates with DIFW on fisheries and wildlife habitat and management issues on State Parks and public reserved lands, and on educational outreach programs such as Hooked On Fishing and Take It Outside events, which provide children with fishing and other outdoor recreational opportunities at State Parks.
- BPL works with MFS to construct new radio towers and address enforcement issues regarding ORVs. Also coordinate on forest insect and disease compliance, emphasizing controlling firewood import to restrict the spread of invasive species.
- BPL collaborates with the Maine Office of Tourism on increasing the marketing of State Parks and Historic Sites as part of the tourism economy, participate in the Big E exhibit to promote Parks and Lands, and partner on the Maine State Parks Passport Program.
- BPL collaborates with DMR for shellfish harvesting at State Parks.
- BPL has a cooperative program with Maine Revenue Service to allow Maine taxpayers to purchase Maine State Parks season passes as a check-off option on their income taxes.
- BPL collaborates with MEMA on public safety issues at State Parks, such as hurricanes and other natural disasters.
- BPL works directly with the USFS to coordinate the Maine Forest Legacy Program.
- BPL also works directly with the USFWS regarding Moose Horn Wildlife Refuge management, which involves Cobscook Bay State Park.
- BPL collaborates with the National Park Service on issues involving the Allagash Wilderness Waterway, Maine's portion of the Appalachian Trail, and Land and Water Conservation Fund administration.
- BPL partners with DIFW, USFWS, and the Maine Audubon Society through a beach management agreement to protect endangered bird species, including piping plovers and least terns, in BPL beach parks.

d. Bureau of Resource Information and Land Use Planning

All six programs within BRILUP (MGS, MNAP, FMP, MPAP, LUPC, LMF) coordinate across their respective disciplines to perform scientific and pre-acquisition reviews on permits and land acquisitions. All programs also coordinate on the use and distribution of multiple mapping systems, database tools, and ecological inventories. Parallel coordination occurs across the four DACF Bureaus as they sponsor applications for the acquisition of agricultural, forest, and recreation land. Similarly, BRILUP supports BPL, MFS, and BAFRR with invasive species response, ecological monitoring, and management plan development.

All BRILUP programs coordinate with the Maine Coastal Program (moved from DMR to MOCA on September 24, 2025) to mitigate coastal hazards, inventory tidal marshes, and provide input on the Maine Blue Carbon network. Several federal grants within BRILUP, notably from the US Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), are administered in close collaboration with DMR, MDOT, and others to support municipalities and regional planning organizations with land use planning and climate resilience efforts. Working waterfront protection is also prioritized and funded through cooperative relationships with the MCP.

All or most of the BRILUP programs coordinate with DEP on flood loss reduction, water quality permit and grant program review, scientific review of coastal and groundwater development, and geologic interpretation of groundwater contamination threats. Most BRILUP programs interact with DIFW to coordinate input on mapping and technical resources for municipalities and unorganized areas of the state. DIFW is a sponsoring agency for land acquisition efforts completed within BRILUP.

The entire Bureau coordinates with MEMA on input to the state Climate Action Plan and the state Hazard Mitigation Plan. MGS is a leader in the interagency River Flow Advisory Committee, the Drought Task Force, and the Maine Cooperative Snow Survey. Associated with BRILUP's coordination with MEMA, MGS collaborates with USGS on projects related to geologic mapping, geologic map data, data preservation, critical mineral resources, geophysics, earthquakes, groundwater recharge, streamflow, groundwater levels, groundwater quality, and shallow wells.

Finally, MNAP, with support from the EPA, conducts ecological inventories, maps the occurrence of rare plants and natural communities, and monitors changes to the wetlands. The USFWS supports MNAP's long-term monitoring of the state's Federally Listed rare plant species.

3 MRS § 956(2)(H): Constituencies Served

	Agriculture Food & Rural Resources	Forestry	Parks & Lands	Resource Information & Land Use Planning
Landowners				
Commercial	X	X	X	X
Investor	X	X	X	X
Family	X	X	X	X
Public	X	X	X	X
Nonprofits	X	X	X	X
Residents/General Public/Homeowners	X		X	X
Legislators/legislative staff	X	X	X	X
Laborers	X	X	X	
Processors/manufacturers/mills	X	X	X	X
Transporters/truckers	X	X	X	
Retailers	X	X		
Consumers	X			
Commodity/industry organizations	X	X	X	X
Exploration/extraction industry contractors				X
Professional/trade organizations and individuals: farmers, licensed foresters, logging contractors, licensed arborists, etc.	X	X	X	X
Educational and cooperative extension institutions, teachers, students	X	X	X	X
Land trusts	X	X	X	X
Environmental and conservation groups	X	X	X	X
Economic development organizations	X	X	X	X
Tribal Nations	X	X	X	X
Municipalities	X	X	X	X
Unorganized municipalities, plantations, townships			X	X
Counties			X	X
Quasi-governmental organizations, Water Districts/Utilities			X	X
Regional planning organizations/ municipal planners				X
Outdoor recreationists		X	X	X

3 MRS § 956(2)(I): Alternative Delivery Systems

The Department has actively engaged in ways to effectively modernize and deliver its services and key information to its various constituencies, as outlined below:

DACF has modernized its usage of GIS in many of its programs. GIS data enables analysis, visualization, and understanding of spatial information, which helps inform decision-making and resource management. In particular:

- DACF has adopted the Esri ArcGIS, including ArcGIS Portal, ArcGIS Online, and ArcGIS Pro, as the primary tool for collecting spatial data and sharing it with both internal and external users. Esri tools are widely accepted and used by both state and federal partners, allowing us to collaborate more efficiently. Multiple programs across the department use Esri ArcGIS web applications, including surveys and interactive applications, to provide information to internal and external users, to solicit input, and for permitting and reporting processes. Esri mobile applications are deployed on field devices to document the conditions of resources and assets, frequently in collaboration with other departments in the state and at the federal level.
- Where possible, DACF uses software and web-based tools to streamline workflows. To standardize and improve the DACF onboarding process for new staff, an onboarding app was developed. The new process, implemented in November 2023, is significantly more efficient and provides clear instructions for end users.

The general public commonly expects many services and transactions to be available online, thereby reducing the need or desire to make reservations or conduct certain transactions over the phone or in person. Given these demands, DACF has updated certain services, including:

- Several electronic payment capabilities are available through the development of PayMaine, which was adopted by the Maine State Treasurer's office for statewide use. These include automated clearing house (ACH) and credit card payments for invoices and direct payments to 10 different programs.
- Campground reservations can be made online through the BPL website. While potential campers still have the option to call the Reservation Office directly, they can now also go online to see available sites for each State Park, view images of potential campsites at many of the parks, and initiate credit card payment. The Department's web-based camping reservation system is, as of June 2025, now used by 91.64% of people making reservations for camping at State Parks.

Similarly, conducting business with DACF or engaging in regulatory activities such as applying for and receiving a license or a permit now demands online capabilities; however, we also work to ensure that those without access to technology can access needed services. With that said, in order to meet consumer demand, streamline efficiencies, reduce wait times, and improve recordkeeping, DACF has achieved the following from a technology standpoint:

- DACF is currently working to modernize our Quality Assurance programs to allow individuals and businesses to electronically apply for and receive a license or registration to sell various consumer goods to the public. With over 7,500 licensed businesses in the state, a modern, streamlined, and interactive tool to manage licensing will greatly benefit both the regulated community and department staff. This effort will be complemented by Quality Assurance's new Feed, Seed and Fertilizer database tool, which is planned to go live in Spring 2026. Further, in July 2024, DACF began utilizing a new database platform to

comply with state law requiring the Department to develop and implement a dog licensing database. Dog licenses issued for 2025 were the first to populate this database.

- In 2017, the BPC launched the Maine Pesticide Enforcement, Registration, and Licensing System (MePERLS). BPC staff use the system to review and approve continuing education credit meetings, input credits for license holders, issue licenses, perform compliance inspections, register pesticides, query data, and create data reports. External users utilize an online portal to apply for and renew licenses, sign up for exams, submit credits, submit pesticide products for registration, upload reports, and make payments. MePERLS is a robust, efficient, and evolving database that houses essential information for BPC and the regulated community.
- In 2022, BPC contracted with the Metro Institute to allow individuals seeking commercial pesticide applicator licensure to take certification exams at computer testing centers throughout the state. This move has streamlined the exam process by reducing the number of in-person paper exams given by BPC staff in Augusta and made it easier for individuals to prepare for and take exams at their own pace.
- In 2021, Forest Online Resource Tool (FOResT) was deployed as an online tool for landowners and designated agents to submit Forest Operations Notifications (FON) and associated annual Landowner Reports.
- MFS has been engaged in a multi-year process to update the online burn permit system, which is hosted by InforME, and expects most updates to be completed by December 2025. The system issues more than 150,000 permits per year at no cost to the user or participating towns. The online system makes it easier for towns and the public to use and eases the burden on staff who manage the permits.
- DACF's efforts to assist farmers impacted by PFAS include robust sampling and monitoring of environmental media such as soil, water, manure, plant tissue, vegetative tissue, muscle tissue, and more. The collection and review of this data have led to the ongoing development of a custom database that tracks DACF and additional agencies' PFAS-related sampling activities and will allow for organized and efficient program and data management.
- DACF is home to several state and federally funded grant programs that assist agricultural, forestry, recreational, and conservation-related parties. These grant programs require significant staff resources to administer, track, and monitor effectively, and they would benefit greatly from technological tools to streamline these processes. DACF is currently in the planning stages with DAFS to release an RFP for a grant management system. This will streamline many grant programs into an electronic process for managing grants.

The COVID-19 pandemic required a rapid shift of the state workforce to online and remote meeting platforms. DACF successfully transitioned to a cloud-based collaboration product, which facilitated remote work schedules, meetings, and information sharing. Further, in accordance with DACF remote work policies, some staff are allowed to work in a hybrid model, performing work in their official state office location on certain days of the week and then working from home the remaining days, or in some cases, as fully remote positions. Overall, DACF believes that remote work has been successful and, in many ways, has improved efficiencies, particularly the greater opportunity for staff in multiple locations to still meet online and by allowing staff to live in or near dispersed communities served by the department's many programs. Further, online meetings allow constituents (and DACF staff) to avoid traditional travel costs to on-site rulemaking events, meetings, and hearings while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions consistent with the Maine

Climate Action Plan. This has also been helpful to various quasi-governmental boards, such as the BPC, the LUPC, the Agricultural Water Resource Management Board, and more.

Other digital tools have streamlined administrative functions such as contract review and approval, or other types of spending approvals that require multiple users to review the same materials until final authorization by the Commissioner. State of Maine agencies, including DACF, now utilize secure electronic tools to more efficiently and thoroughly review requests for monetary spending and other necessary approvals. This process not only eliminates the need for cumbersome interoffice mail but streamlines paperwork handling and recordkeeping.

In an effort to improve record management, the LUPC digitized 50 years of enforcement case files and advisory ruling files over an 18-month effort. LUPC staff have also been working with MaineIT and others to store electronic records in an electronic file management system that allows documents to be stored securely, organized efficiently, and retrieved quickly. MaineIT has loaded over 3900 scanned advisory ruling files into this new system and is working on loading over 5000 scanned enforcement case files. A future use of the system will archive electronic copies of permit applications and enforcement case files with specific indexing that will allow for extensive search capabilities.

Technology has significantly transformed how employees conduct field work, allowing for real-time data collection, communication, and reporting due to improvements in hardware, connectivity, software, and cloud integration. Relevant staff are equipped with smartphones, tablets, and/or specialized field devices (e.g., barcode scanners, GPS units) that enable them to upload documentation, information, photos, etc., while in the field or later when connected to Wi-Fi or cellular service. Technology has also enhanced employee safety to include Garmin InReach devices with satellite capabilities for hard-to-reach areas. MNAP has FCC-licensed staff who use drones to aid fire detection, assessment, and easement monitoring, allowing staff to view areas that may be otherwise difficult or impossible to reach.

DACF utilizes a range of tools for its communications efforts to inform and engage the public, stakeholders, and partners across Maine and beyond. These include:

- **GovDelivery:** DACF emails targeted newsletters and alerts to more than 141,000 subscribers, segmented by areas of self-selected interest. These communications include media-focused press releases, alerts and advisories, and updates from DACF's bureaus. They also feature time-sensitive "courtesy news distribution" from key partners such as the USDA, University of Maine, Maine Woodlot Owners, Maine Audubon, Maine Association of Planners, and others.
- **Text Notification:** Through GovDelivery, DACF maintains an opt-in SMS alert system to deliver time-sensitive updates. This can include State Park alerts (e.g., parking at capacity, weather-related closures), invasive forest pest notifications (e.g., emerald ash borer), workshop announcements, and emerging threats to forest health.
- **Social Media Platforms:** Facebook and Instagram are key platforms for public outreach, event promotion, and visual storytelling. These accounts highlight program success stories, events and seasonal alerts, and educational content. LinkedIn is used to share professional updates, job opportunities, and agency accomplishments with a workforce and partner-oriented audience.

- In recent years, DACF has significantly improved internal communication and collaboration through the expansion of the DACF Intranet (internal website). This centralized resource hub includes:
 - Department-wide news and updates
 - Quick links to forms, templates, and policies
 - Training resources

3 MRS § 956(2)(J): Emerging Issues

a. Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources:

BAFRR's work is highly dynamic and responsive. We see our many emerging issues clustering in these categories:

The economics of food and farming: Farming is capital-intensive. Development pressure throughout the state is pushing land prices out of reach for many farmers, especially new and beginning farmers. Market prices—especially for commodity foods such as milk and unprocessed wild blueberries—often don't cover the costs to produce the product, leaving our farmers with an ever-shrinking percentage of the food dollar. Many of BAFRR's programs, including our financial assistance programs, promotional work, working lands conservation efforts, the Maine Dairy Stabilization Program, and others, are necessitated by these challenging, underlying economic conditions. We intend to continue developing and deploying tools that support food producers and that cultivate an appreciation of food, farming, and rural communities among all people who live in and visit Maine. Ongoing tracking and reporting on the impacts of BAFRR's grant and loan investments are also crucial to convey to the legislature and the public to spur continued and increased funding in our heritage industries.

Land Access and Farmland Conservation: Even as the State has set a goal of having 30% of the food consumed by Maine people coming from Maine by 2030, Maine is losing farmland. Moreover, Maine lags behind other New England states in the amount of farmland conserved and the public resources dedicated to conserving it. LMF, the state's preeminent tool for conservation, has conserved just 903 acres of farmland since 2020. Farmland projects totaling 4,550 are in the LMF pipeline, so the trend may be heading in the right direction. Additionally, two new tools are coming into existence: the Working Farmland Protection Program will add conservation capacity for projects that are not a good fit for LMF, and DACF's mandate to license and collect compensation for solar developments on high-value agricultural land may add resources to the state's conservation efforts.

Unpredictable growing seasons and increasing pressure from diseases and pests: A changing climate and the emergence of new diseases and pests may necessitate adjustments to existing production and management systems. This is showing up in many ways, including the need for investment in irrigation and sustainable water source development, uncertainty about the reliability of our pest-fighting tool kits, and additional testing and precautions required by things like Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza. BAFRR staff in Animal Health, Plant Health, PFAS Response, the BPC, Agriculture Resource Development, and elsewhere are striving to ensure that Maine farmers and food producers have the tools and know-how they need to continue producing high-quality, nutritious food, while building resilience and reducing risk factors for producers as they face the impacts of climate change.

Demographic shifts among producers and the changing nature of Maine communities: Maine's farming population is aging. Increasingly, people living near farms have a limited connection to agriculture, which can lead to misunderstandings and community conflict. There is generally less understanding of what humane treatment of animals entails and what good farming practices actually look (and sound and smell) like. BAFRR seeks to support farm business transitions in ways that appropriately reward farmers for a lifetime of work and stewardship, while keeping land in

farming. Additionally, it works to cultivate farm-friendly communities throughout Maine and promotes agrotourism opportunities and events that highlight the importance of agriculture and connect people to farms in our state.

National and Federal partnerships: BAFRR collaborates with many national associations and organizations on everything from rapid response in the face of new and emerging issues (e.g., Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza, swine flu) to federal policy development on a range of cross-cutting and complex issues. These partnerships and professional affiliations are key to staying informed and sharing best practices and new learnings with colleagues across the country and beyond.

BAFRR's work has been deeply intertwined with that of our federal partners. This is broadly true and is especially so in the realms of pesticide control, animal and plant health, food safety, and food security. The federal government is reducing its investments and staff in all of these areas, and looking to states to fill needs without additional funding resources. Overall, more than 20,000 positions appeared to have been eliminated within the USDA as of Fall 2025; further agency reorganization plans may result in more attrition. The loss of both programmatic assistance and technical staff support from USDA will undoubtedly increase demand on state government programs and resources.

b. Bureau of Forestry:

Maintaining a working forest land base to support local economies: This is a universal situation, with implications across the land base, from large ownerships in northern Maine to individual woodlots in southern Maine, which still cover >60% of the southernmost counties. Forest conversion to developed uses, parcelization, fragmentation, and generational transfer are primary factors in the challenge to "keep forests as forests." Other ownership transfers, including for larger ownerships, raise the concern that the new owners will not continue managing their land for forest products due to differing objectives.

Age and size-class distribution of the forest: Ownerships where timber harvesting is not the primary ownership objective are more common in southern Maine, resulting in a shift to middle-aged forests that require thinning and similar silvicultural interventions to maintain productivity and enhance timber quality and species composition. At the same time, timber harvesting continues to occur throughout this region, though not always with a long-term stewardship objective. This creates challenges for traditional wood procurement systems and threatens the viability of the local, forest-based economy. MFS continues to articulate the benefits of active forest management to these landowners and ensure the infrastructure is available to help them meet their objectives.

Markets: Although markets for high-quality logs remain strong, the reduced market for pulp-grade wood severely limits forest management opportunities and has diminished the economic health of Maine's wood harvesting/trucking businesses. MFS continues to get inquiries from potential industrial investors who are attracted to Maine's well-documented sustainable wood supply and positive forest growth rates. However, no new major markets for pulp-grade wood have been established, and other innovations in wood use have been challenging to bring to scale. MFS continues to work with the forest industry, DECD, the Maine Technology Institute, the federal government, and academia to address these and related economic development issues.

Workforce retention and development: An extended decline in the forest products markets is similarly challenging the forest management, timber harvesting, trucking, and wood processing professions and trades. Employers are becoming increasingly creative in establishing incentives to retain and acquire workers. The University of Maine, other agencies, forest products, and trade associations have been developing programs to engage, train, and mentor new employees throughout the industry.

Real-time forest inventory analysis: The Bureau develops information about forest conditions based heavily on its Forest Inventory and Analysis project, conducted in partnership with the USDA Forest Service program of the same name. MFS also responds periodically to requests for spatially-specific information regarding forest extent and condition to enable timely, informed management decisions by private landowners and industry. These analyses provide information used to evaluate the potential for expanding existing facilities and attracting new wood-using industries to Maine. These data points are of critical importance in generating periodic reports assessing the current levels and trends of Maine's forest resources, which are used to provide a sound basis for policy discussions and a foundation for modeling potential future forest conditions. Maintaining and expanding robust data acquisition capacities, including new technologies such as LiDAR, is critical to the entire state's forest community.

Improved analytical and predictive capability: The current state of flux in timber markets, coupled with changes in areas such as growth rates, forest structure, species abundance, wood availability, and threats from historical and new forest pests, has made many previous predictions of future forest conditions, wood supplies, and regulatory costs obsolete. MFS's Forest Resource Assessment Program strives to provide insights into these conditions to provide a base level of information for economic and policy decisions. MFS continues to work with the University of Maine and the forest industry to enhance its use of analytical tools, modeling capacity, and projections.

Forest health, climate impacts, exotic and native pests: Forest health impacts for many species and forest types are compounded by erratic weather, shifting seasons, and the continued emergence of new insect and disease threats. Together, these threats are profoundly altering Maine's forest communities. Exotics such as the emerald ash borer, hemlock woolly adelgid, and beech leaf disease are causing real impacts now and represent the current wave in an ongoing invasion of novel threats. Native species, especially spruce budworm, but also forest tent caterpillar, among others, are poised to cause significant damage to Maine's forests, though promising interventions have been initiated. Invasive plant species similarly threaten the regeneration of native trees and other flora and are expanding their range. Along with other impacts, agents that cause significant mortality of trees also increase wildfire risk due to higher fuel loads. MFS' ability to detect and combat such pests must be improved, and resources must be available for land managers to respond in order to realize any opportunity to keep damage in check and foster more resilient forests.

Wildfire response capacity: MFS and local fire service in Maine continue to see declining capacity for suppression response. With a declining volunteer force comes challenges with effective initial attack operations. There are recruitment efforts ongoing, but they may not result in meeting the full need, resulting in the use of outside resources from a regional or national effort. The continued need for updated equipment and aircraft has an impact on budgets across Maine, all the while we are seeing more aggressive trends of fire weather and behavior. It will be important in the coming years to continue fostering important collaboration between agencies while supporting key

infrastructure improvements to ensure an effective response for Maine. Currently, due to the investments over the past several years in aviation and wildland fire equipment and resources, Maine maintains the lowest average acreage per wildland fire in the country. This is also a testament to quick detection and response and the work of dedicated staff.

Fire control facilities: Continued investment in MFS facilities is necessary as aging facilities are becoming a reality. Most facilities are now between 50 and 75 years old. A combination of sales, acquisitions, and construction will be needed to develop the most cost-effective and functional organization possible.

Regulatory streamlining: Opportunities remain to ease the burden of regulations. Some requirements continue to rely on paper-based reporting, and the Bureau is currently evaluating ways to automate the harvest notification system to reduce costs and improve customer service.

Outcome-Based Forestry (OBF): The Bureau has entered into OBF agreements with several landowners. Efforts will continue in 2025 and beyond. OBF has presented an effective opportunity for collaboration and streamlining regulatory constraints on forest management. Maintaining or enhancing non-timber resources and their effectiveness is an important ongoing need.

Landowner/customer relations: These relations are carried out by several departments, agencies, and partners. Greater efforts must be made to consolidate and coordinate resources and services to meet the shifting demographics of key audiences.

c. Bureau of Parks and Lands:

Staffing Levels, Recruitment, and Retention: The additional challenges and duties generated by increased public visitation of Maine State Parks and Public Lands require BPL to continue to seek a level of staffing sufficient to keep the public safe and these spaces well-maintained. BPL must determine how to address recent staff shortages by better recruiting new staff and retaining the quality staff already employed by the Bureau.

Deferred maintenance and infrastructure, particularly Maine State Historic Sites: While the \$50M investment of ARPA funds in Maine State Parks was substantial, given current inflationary conditions, it did not stretch as far as we would have liked. Further, the funding was not eligible to support Maine's 16 Historic Sites. These culturally significant locations are estimated to require at least \$32 million in maintenance and historic preservation needs and remain a priority for BPL.

Increased Recreational Pressures: An ongoing challenge for BPL is balancing public recreation and enjoyment of Parks and Lands with the protection and maintenance of these spaces. Particular focus is needed on issues such as the increasing size of ATVs and the use of e-bikes.

Climate-Related Impacts to Natural Lands and Infrastructure: The challenges posed by climate change to our Public Lands include determining when and how to invest in preserving existing land and infrastructure, while properly adapting future projects to changing weather conditions. These climate-related changes will also require BPL to educate the public on resultant changes in wildlife patterns and land conditions, with an emphasis on their continued safety and responsible recreation.

Economic Trends: BPL must continue to navigate changes in past revenue sources, such as timber harvesting, and identify additional means of funding, to ensure the long-term financial stability of the Bureau and its programs – particularly Maine Public Lands, which rely almost exclusively on timber revenue.

Land acquisition: Maine has set a goal of conserving 30% of the state by 2030; currently 22.5% of Maine is permanently conserved. Maine will need a significant infusion of funds to achieve the 30% goal. In particular, farmland conservation is lagging behind forestland conservation.

Land stewardship: In the face of increasing recreational use, storm intensity, and invasive species, staff are challenged with keeping up with basic land stewardship, including recreation management (road, trail, and campsite maintenance), wildlife management, and monitoring property boundaries, timber harvesting, and encroachments.

Recreational access to private lands: Maine’s long tradition of private land access is threatened in some cases, as landowners express concerns about larger ATVs and other recreational uses. In the fall of 2025, DACF and DIFW are convening a stakeholder group to explore these challenges.

d. Bureau of Resource Information and Land Use Planning:

Climate vulnerability and coastal zone management: In response to significant increases in the frequency and severity of coastal storms, MGS works to ensure Maine communities strike the appropriate balance between development and natural processes in hazardous coastal sand dune and bluff environments, with regulations that are based on sound science.

Geologic hazards: MGS provides expertise to landowners and partner agencies to identify and communicate those hazards that are posing increasing risks to life and property from landslides, floods, droughts, coastal storms, and earthquakes and help make existing and future development more resilient to hazards.

Water resource protection: As development is proposed, MGA will strike the appropriate balance between water resource protection and resource development for both surface and ground waters. Staff continue to develop robust databases of groundwater quantity and quality that can guide usage and identify and characterize emerging threats to groundwater.

Mineral resource protection: Given the interest in critical minerals to support an economy and energy sector that is more reliant on them, MGS will promote environmentally sound approaches to mineral resource exploration and extraction, and the development of critical mineral resources.

Climate vulnerability: As sea levels rise, coastal storms intensify, and a changing climate results in more insect pests and summer droughts, MNAP will continue to identify monitoring gaps or assessment efforts to better understand climate vulnerability and the impacts of climate change on rare plants and natural communities.

Long-term ecological monitoring: Related to MNAP’s task to identify monitoring gaps and understand the impacts of climate change, a persistent challenge is to identify sustainable funding for the long-term monitoring of Maine’s Ecological Reserves and Saltmarsh Sentinel Sites that

provide critical data on ecological change resulting from rising seas, rising temperatures, and the increasing presence of invasive plants.

Environmental review and data sharing: To improve the efficiency of environmental review, data management, natural resource inventory and management that is more responsive to landowners, MNAP and DIFW need to coordinate as they perform many of the same functions for landowners.

Invasive plants: Invasives are increasingly threatening the state's agricultural, forestry and marine economy. MNAP is a critical partner in the effort to finalize and implement a statewide strategic plan for addressing invasive plants.

Comprehensive Land Use Plan update: LUPC has initiated a multi-year effort to update the Comprehensive Land Use Plan (CLUP), encompassing numerous policy topics, including forest resources, recreation, economic development, housing, climate change, the provision of services, resource protection for lakes and habitat, and the location of development. The CLUP was last updated in 2010, and most of its policy direction is implemented. This current effort responds to significant changes in forest land ownership, climate-related hazards, and recreational demands, among other issues. It will involve stakeholders throughout Maine and the UT and will set the direction for Commission's 10,000,000-acre service area for the next decade.

Implementing the state Climate Action Plan: Landowners in the Commission's service area are facing increasing hazards from drought, wildfire risk, sea level rise, and intense storm events. The Commission seeks to implement the Climate Plan through educational materials and by providing mapping tools to help coastal islands assess the risk of flooding. In collaboration with BAFRR, LUPC is streamlining permitting for agricultural water withdrawal and adopting design standards for renewable energy and energy storage projects (e.g., solar and battery storage).

Federal uncertainty and loss of access to flood insurance: The LUPC is responsible for the enrollment of the entire LUPC service area in the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). The NFIP was not reauthorized in September 2025, resulting in the loss of access to federal flood insurance for new mortgage applicants in Special Flood Hazard Areas. This will disrupt property transactions and increase the risk of flooding, given frequent extreme weather events and coastal flooding. FEMA has also experienced a significant loss of staff, and its fate as a standalone agency is uncertain.

Public access: When funding Conservation and Recreation and Waterfront Access projects, the Board has some discretion on the requirement to guarantee public access. The Board takes public access very seriously and will carefully assess funding for such acquisitions.

Conserved lands reporting: This type of reporting has been uneven and incomplete in past years. By integrating the required reports into a user-friendly GIS system, LMF will work with other state agencies and cooperating entities to generate a consistent tally of protected acres.

Underrepresented areas: The LMF Board seeks to support more conservation in areas of Maine where LMF-sponsored conservation has not occurred, often due to a lack of organizational and financial capacity. LMF staff will join the land trust community in hosting initiatives to increase capacity and support grassroots engagement in such areas.

3 MRS § 956(2)(K): Other Information Requested

None.

3 MRS § 956(2)(L): Comparison of Federal and State Laws

Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources

The BPC implements provisions of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) under delegated authority from the EPA.

The Maine Meat and Poultry Inspection Program implements federal food safety law under several cooperative agreements with the USDA.

The Quality Assurance and Regulation Division implements food safety provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act.

Bureau of Forestry

MFS authorities for water resource protections are delegated by DEP and DACF's LUPC, which in turn derive their authority from Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. Section 404 prohibits the discharge of dredged or fill materials into the waters of the United States unless exempted or covered by a permit from the US Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE).

MFS receives multiple federal grants from the USDA Forest Service and other agencies for its own programs and as a pass-through to other entities. Such grants may create a federal nexus that could require MFS or its clients to consult with and/or adhere to provisions of the federal Endangered Species Act.

Bureau of Parks and Lands

None.

Bureau of Resource Information and Land Use Planning

MGS Related federal laws and regulations: None

MNAP Related federal laws and regulations: None

LUPC Related federal Laws and regulations

FEMA administers the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) pursuant to 44 CFR Section 60. LUPC maintains development standards for flood-prone areas meeting NFIP minimum standards and adopts FEMA flood hazard maps delineating flood-prone areas.

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act prohibits the discharge of dredged or fill materials into the waters of the United States unless exempted or covered by a permit from the ACOE. The LUPC has permit-granting authority, under Maine's Natural Resources Protection Act, for activities within its service area potentially impacting wetlands, waterbodies, and other protected natural resources.

Under Part I of the Federal Power Act, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is responsible for authorizing the construction and operation of hydropower projects. LUPC reviews construction activities and structural alteration projects under the Maine Waterway Development and Conservation Act (MWDCA), but not normal maintenance or repair.

Communication towers must comply with the Federal Communication Commission rules, the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as well as other federal laws such as the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) and the Endangered Species Act (ESA). The state law governing LUPC provides authority for the Commission to regulate the installation of communication towers as well.

LMF Related federal laws and regulations: None

MPAP Related federal laws and regulations

Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA), which is codified at 16 U.S.C. §§1451-66, as well as the state coastal management policies established in 38 MRS §1801.

MFMP Related federal laws and regulations

CZMA, codified at 16 U.S.C. §§1451-66, as well as the state coastal management policies established in 38 MRS §1801.

3 MRS § 956(2)(M): Information Management Policies

The Department's website is hosted on Maine.gov. which has a privacy policy regarding the collection and management of information that can be accessed at <http://www.maine.gov/portal/policies/privacy.html>. The Department does not collect information via the Internet that is not covered by the Maine.gov policy. Unless specifically protected under federal or state law, any information provided may be inspected by the public or disclosed.

Permit and grant applications, notice forms, and certification requests are submitted either in hard copy form or electronically, often as a PDF to an e-mail attachment (although online portals are now becoming a more prevalent means of submittal). Information such as the applicant's name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, and tax map plan and lot number may be collected from these filings and entered into electronic databases that are accessible to DACF staff and may be shared within the state government for project reviews. Other public and private entities do not have direct access to these databases.

The Department may publish reports, decisions, permits, and licenses that include the applicant's name and location, and other relevant personal information. Publication of this information is in accordance with the public notice provisions of the Department's rules, where applicable. The Department continues to update its forms and applications to protect privacy.

Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources

BAFRR collects information from businesses we license. These include commercial kitchens, meat slaughter and processing facilities, retail food establishments, nurseries, and greenhouses. BAFRR also collects information from businesses seeking to license products for sale in the state. These include manufacturers of pesticides, pet foods, seeds, and fertilizers.

BAFRR licenses professional arborists and pesticide applicators. People keeping bees at any scale must register their hives. To prevent the spread of rabies, dogs must be registered in Maine, and proof of rabies vaccination is required to obtain a dog license.

Farm and food businesses seeking support from BAFRR's financial and technical assistance programs, including grants and loans, are asked to provide some business information. By statute, information given voluntarily by applicants may be affirmatively claimed as confidential business information (CBI), thus protecting it from public disclosure. Broadly speaking, however, most information collected by BAFRR is public.

A notable exception pertains to information gathered in the course of animal welfare investigations. This information may be claimed as confidential pursuant to the criteria set forth in the Intelligence and Investigative Record Information Act (Title 16, Chapter 9) until investigations are complete and any resulting charges are fully adjudicated.

Bureau of Forestry

The Bureau collects names, contact information, forest planning information, spatial property data, and (in the case of grantees) personally identifiable information for many of its clients. MFS statutes include multiple provisions that protect as confidential certain types of information that

are considered personal and/or proprietary. MFS staff are trained in preventing such information from being released to unauthorized parties.

MFS Forest Rangers are sworn Law Enforcement Officers and therefore subject to laws governing their conduct, the release of investigative materials, and rules of evidence.

Bureau of Parks and Lands

BPL collects names, contact information, property information, and occasionally payment information. This occurs most frequently through the Campground Reservation Call Center, which collects names, billing and mailing addresses, and payment information. An abbreviated form of payment information is retained in a secure system and is accessed by Bureau staff if customers request a refund. Additionally, Bureau staff utilize property and lease records and collect contact information, especially as it relates to camp lot leases.

Bureau of Resource Information and Land Use Planning

MGS collects several different types of reports from businesses and members of the public, including mineral exploration permits and claims, and water well completion reports on domestic drinking water wells. Personal information includes the names and addresses of well owners. All records collected by these programs are considered public information.

MGS also collects information required for processing sales of geologic maps and reports, including name, mailing address, and credit card information of the customer. Names and addresses are stored in an internal database that is not made public, and credit card information is destroyed and not stored after a sale is made.

LUPC collects names, contact information, and other project-specific information from property owners if they apply for a permit or are implicated in an enforcement action. This information is contained within the Commission's Geographically Oriented Action Tracker database and is not readily accessible to the public except through a request under the Freedom of Information Act. Before applications or other project materials are posted on the LUPC website, personally identifying information is removed.

3 MRS § 956(2)(N): Reports Filed by the Public

Bureau of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources

The Agricultural Land Interest Act (Title 7, Chapter 2) requires corporations or partnerships that acquire or transfer any interest in agricultural land to submit an annual report to DACF no later than 90 days after January 1st or the date of that acquisition or transfer, whichever is earlier. Notably, the Act also allows for this reporting requirement to be satisfied by reporting to USDA's Maine FSA offices pursuant to the federal Agricultural Foreign Investment Disclosure Act (AFIDA). DACF has received approximately one filing annually (likely because reporting is directly made to FSA) and expects to receive a similar number going forward.

Bureau of Parks and Lands

None.

Bureau of Resource Information and Land Use Planning

Form	Statutory citation	Date statute last amended	When required	Why required	# of filings received annually	# of filings anticipated
Water well completion report	12 MRS §550-B. 3.	2013	When a drinking water well is completed by a licensed well driller	To maintain a database of wells for scientific, well construction, and ownership purposes	Approx. 3,500	Approx. 3,500
Mining exploration permit and mining claims	12 MRS §549-B through 550	2021	When a claim or permit is requested for exploration and mining on state lands	To ensure awareness and review of mining activities on state land	Less than one	minimal
Mining activity report	12 MRS §549-B	2009	Annual report each year a claim is maintained	To collect geologic and economic data on ongoing mining activities	Never to date	minimal
Report on # of parcels, acreage, and tax status of lands conserved during the previous year	33 MRS §479-C	2025	March 30 of each year (by all landowners of conserved land)	To maintain the Conservation Lands Registry	Approx. 80	Approx. 80

Permit applications and other land use determinations	12 MRS §685-B. 1	2009	When a structure or part of a structure is erected, changed, converted or wholly or partly altered or enlarged	Informs the LUPC and the landowner of standards that apply to an activity or a development	Approx. 600	Approx. 600
General notification to conduct or construct an activity or structure	12 MRS §685-B. 1-B	1999	When a building or activity is below various thresholds of intensity	Informs the LUPC and the landowner of standards that apply	Approx. 200	Approx. 200
Notice of intent to develop a development project subject to the Site Location of Development Act	12 MRS §685-B. 1-A. G.1.	2025	Any project meeting the threshold for requiring a permit pursuant to the Site Location of Development Act	Certifies to DEP that the proposed development is allowed in the district where proposed and meets LUPC land use standards not considered by DEP	Approx. 3	Approx. 3
Notice of intent to develop a metallic minerals development	12 MRS §685-B. 1-A. G.2.	2025	Before submitting application to DEP under Metallic Mineral Mining Act	Certifies to DEP that the proposed development is allowed in the district where proposed and meets LUPC land use standards not considered by DEP	Less than one	minimal
Notice of intent to develop or modify a waste disposal site	12 MRS §685-B. 1-A. G.3.	2025	Before submitting application to DEP under the Maine Hazardous Waste, Septage and Solid Waste	Certifies to DEP that the proposed development is allowed in the district where proposed and meets LUPC land use standards not	Less than one	Minimal

			Management Act.	considered by DEP		
Notice of intent to develop an offshore wind energy project	12 MRS §685-B. 1-A. D	2025	Filed concurrently with submission of an application to DEP.	Clarifies the division of responsibilities between LUPC	Less than one	minimal
Notice of intent to enter an agreement to acquire property for redevelopment	30-A MRS §5158. 5-A.	2025	When proposing to enter an agreement with private entities	Provides assurance to the Maine Redevelopment Land Bank that private entities agree to the acquisition	Less than one	minimal

Bureau of Forestry

Form	Statutory citation	Date statute last amended	When required	Why required	# of filings received annually	# of filings anticipated
Forest Operations Notification	12 M.R.S. §8883-B	2013	Any commercial timber harvest	Informs the bureau of timber harvesting for educational, regulatory, and reporting purposes	Approx. 3,100	Approx. 3,200
Landowner report of timber harvest	12 M.R.S. §8885	2013	Annually (if notification filed)	Informs the Bureau how many acres are harvested by various methods, stumpage prices for calculating Tree Growth Tax Law valuations	Approx. 7,000	Approx. 7,000
Clearcutting report	12 M.R.S. §8885	2013	Annually (if notification filed)	Informs the Bureau about clearcutting activities by landowners owning > 100,000 acres	Approx. 40	Approx. 40
Precommercial silvicultural activities report	12 M.R.S. §8885	2013	Annually (if notification filed)	Informs the Bureau about investments in silviculture (thinning, planting, etc.)	Combined with the landowner report of timber harvest, approx. 40	Combined with /landowner report of timber harvest, approx. 40
Wood processor report	12 M.R.S. §8884	2013	Annually	Informs the Bureau how much timber is processed by Maine's forest products industry	Approx. 500	Approx. 500
Import and export report	12 M.R.S. §8884	2013	Annually	Allows the Bureau to track wood flows	Approx. 400	Approx. 400
Outdoor Burning Permit	12 M.R.S. §9324-9326	1979	Any outdoor burning	Allows the Bureau to manage fire use	Approximately 100,000+	Approximately 100,000+

Prescribed fire burn plans	12 M.R.S. §9321	2003	Any prescribed burning	Allows the Bureau to allocate fire suppression resources	Approximately 50	Approximately 50
Fire report and payroll	12 M.R.S. §9206	1979	After a fire (town wardens)	Allows the Bureau to determine fire costs	Approximately 500	Approximately 500
Outcome-Based Forestry Plans	12 M.R.S. §8869	2013	Annually (landowner enrolled under Forest Protection Act)	Allows the Bureau to monitor forest management activities	4	4
Railroad fire report	12 M.R.S. §9402	1979	Whenever fire occurs in railroad right of way	Allows the Bureau to suppress fire and investigate the cause	24	Approx. 24
Tree Growth Tax Law roster	36 M.R.S. §581-G	2013	Annually (by towns)	Allows the Bureau and Maine Revenue Services to track Tree Growth enrollments	486	486

3 MRS § 956(2)(O): Legislative Reports

Bureau	Legislative Committee(s)	Report Name	Frequency
BRILUP	ACF	LMF Biennial Report	Biennial odd yrs
BRILUP	ENR, L&H, Tax	Service Center Analysis	Every 5 yrs
BRILUP	ENR, L&H, Tax	MPAP Growth Management Act Evaluation	Every 4 yrs
MFS	ACF	State of the Forests	Every 5 yrs
CO	ACF & Maine Indian Tribal State Commission	Tribal-State Collaboration Law Report	Biennial odd years
BRILUP	ACF, TAX	LUPC Annual Report on Funding	Annual
BRILUP	ENR	LUPC Annual Water Certification	Annual
BRILUP	ACF	LUPC Rulemaking Report	Annual
BRILUP	ACF	LUPC Annual Performance Report	Annual
BPL	ACF	Public Lands Budget	Biennial Odd years
MFS	ACF	District /Field Forester Report	Biennial odd years
BAFRR	ACF	Pesticides Program Fund Report	Annual
BAFRR	ACF, AFA, VLA	Maine Harness Racing Commission Annual Report	Annual
BAFRR	ACF, AFA, Leg. Council	MSHRC Budget	Annual
MFS	ACF	Outcome Based Forestry Report	Annual
BAFRR	ACF, TAX	Animal Welfare Program Report	Annual
BPL	ACF	Bur. Of Parks and Lands Annual Report	Annual
BPL	ACF	Allagash Wilderness Waterway Report	Annual
BAFRR	ACF	ARD Annual Report / Agricultural Marketing Loan Fund & Dairy Improvement Fund	Annual
BAFRR	ACF	Farms for the Future	Annual
CO	ACF, ENR, HHS	PFAS FUND DACF & Adv Comm per LD 2013/LD 1733	Annual
BAFRR	ACF	Hemp Annual Report	Annual
BAFRR	ACF	Integrated Pest Management Council	Annual

3 MRS § 956(2)(P): DACF Organizational Units

	Program	Program Name
1	0188	Milk Commission
2	0287	Pesticides Control - Board of
3	0320	Harness Racing Commission
4	0393	Bureau of Agriculture
5	0394	Animal Health & Industry*
6	0401	DACF Administration
7	0459	Potato Quality Control - reducing Inspection Costs*
8	0787	Certified Seed Fund
9	0816	Food Assistance Program*
10	0831	Plant Industry*
11	0833	Agricultural Resource Development*
12	0894	Rural Rehabilitation*
13	0925	Maine Farms for the Future Program
14	0946	Animal Welfare Program
15	0971	Beverage Container Enforcement Fund
16	Z149	Maine Conservation Corps
17	Z150	Maine Coastal Program
18	Z151	Floodplain Management
19	Z161	Municipal Planning Assistance
20	Z162	Land for Maine's Future
21	Z180	Mosquito Management Fund*
22	Z221	Parks General Operations
23	Z223	Administration - Forestry*
24	Z224	Off-Road Recreational Vehicle Program
25	Z226	Boating Facilities Fund*
26	Z232	Division of Forest Protection
27	Z233	Forest Resource Management
28	Z236	Maine Land Use Planning Commission
29	Z237	Geology and Resource Information
30	Z239	Land Management and Planning
31	Z240	Forest Policy & Management*
32	Z241	Submerged Lands and Island Registry
33	Z246	Capital Construction Repairs/Improvements*
34	Z288	Statewide Hunger Relief Program
35	Z300	Forest Fire Control - Municipal Assistance Grants*
36	Z307	Land for Maine's Future-Community Conservation Projects
37	Z313	Maine Working Farmland Access and Protection Program
38	Z327	Maine Forestry Operations Cleanup and Response Program
39	Z328	Maine Healthy Soils Program
40	Z329	Fund to Address Food Insecurity/Provide Nutrition Incentives
41	Z332	Emergency Food Assistance Program

42	Z342	Maine State Parks Development Fund*
43	Z354	Forestry Recreation Resource Fund*
44	Z364	Farmers Drought Relief Grant Program
45	Z377	Land for Maine's Future Trust Fund
46	Z378	Conservation and Recreation Fund*
47	Z379	Conservation Land Management Fund*
48	Z384	Maine Agriculture, Food and Forest Products Investment Fund
49	Z746	Maine State Parks Program*
50	Z821	Natural Areas Program

** notes programs that have been consolidated and are no longer in use*

3 MRS § 956(2)(Q): Legislative Review Required

Legislative Review of Authorizing Statutes

The Department continually reviews its authorizing statutes to determine whether legislative changes are necessary to align the statutes with federal law, other state law, or decisions of the United States Supreme Court. Currently, the Department is in compliance with state and federal law.