

# Maine Sporting Camp Heritage Foundation

**“Sporting camps are a cultural and entrepreneurial resource distinctive to the state”**  
– Alice Arlen, Author & Sporting Camp Historian

**“There are serious challenges facing the sporting camp industry today”**  
– State of Maine Comprehensive Land Use Plan, 2007

**“Continued operation of sporting camps contributes not only to local and regional economies, but also benefits the tourism industry throughout the State”**  
– Resolution of Maine’s 112th Legislature

The Maine Sporting Camp Heritage Foundation’s mission is to preserve Maine’s Sporting Camps and the natural resources they rely upon so Sporting Camps may continue providing their special outdoor heritage and non-exclusivity in serving the public’s need for remote outdoor recreation experiences, while strengthening Maine’s rural economy. The Foundation:

- Educates the public about Maine’s sporting camp heritage and their surrounding natural resources;
- Builds coalitions to support conservation of the natural habitats and wildlife depended upon by sporting camps;
- Provides sporting camps with marketing and business assistance, grants, and “patient capital”, in order to restructure the economics of sporting camp operations.

The Maine Sporting Camp Heritage Foundation was incorporated in January 2007 as a State of Maine public benefit non profit corporation meeting the IRS 501(c)(3) definition. All donations are tax deductible.

## Contact Information

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# Maine Sporting Camp Heritage Foundation

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# 1. Maine Sporting Camp Heritage Foundation

Concept Plan – John Rust

## Introduction

The Maine Sporting Camp Heritage Foundation is a non-profit public charity founded to preserve Maine's sporting camp heritage and the natural resources they rely upon.

The Maine Sporting Camp Heritage Foundation plans to pursue a \$20 million capital campaign to support the Foundation's programs. In addition to individual and corporate contributions, historical and land conservation partnerships will be developed to provide additional funds to support the Foundation's mission.

## Mission

The Maine Sporting Camp Heritage Foundation's mission is to preserve Maine's sporting camps and the natural resources they rely upon so Sporting Camps may continue providing their special outdoor heritage and non-exclusivity in serving the public's need for remote outdoor recreation experiences while strengthening Maine's rural economy.

The Foundation achieve this through educating the public about Maine's sporting camp heritage and their surrounding natural resources; building coalitions to support conservation of the natural habitats and wildlife depended upon by sporting camps; and providing marketing and business assistance, grants, and "patient capital", in order to restructure the economics of Sporting Camp operations.

## Background – Problem & Issues

For over 150 years, Maine's sporting camps have served the outdoor public by offering non-exclusive lodging, meals and recreational access to some of the State's most beautiful and remote natural locations.

This heritage has been seriously threatened by changes in land ownership and land management policies, high land valuations and taxes, lack of long term land leases, business complexities and regulation, lack of affordable capital, encroaching development and lack of access to lands and waters where visitors may enjoy their favorite recreational activities.

Many of Maine's sporting camps have already been converted into exclusive-use private vacation properties by wealthy persons who are able to buy these typically waterfront properties at prices far higher than a commercial sporting camp business could support.

As commercial camps are lost, the industry comes

dangerously close to losing its critical mass and disappearing altogether along with the valuable public services they provide.

## Programs

The Foundation's programs and services include:

- Business & Marketing Assistance.
- Capital to upgrade facilities and make them more suitable for today's visitors.
- Capital to assist camp owners in buying underlying lands when landowners decide to sell.
- Capital to purchase underlying lands and then offer long term leases at feasible rates.
- Expertise to facilitate ownership transitions.
- Capital to provide buffer zones around the Sporting Camps by purchasing land titles or conservation easements on surrounding lands, shorelines and special wildlife habitats.
- Capital to purchase historical sporting camp properties that have already been converted into non-commercial private use, and to re-establish them as commercial sporting camps open to serve the public.
- Support in dealing with and reducing regulatory burdens that threaten sporting camps' existence.
- Support in creating a Working Waterfront classification for Maine's Sporting Camps in order to reduce unaffordable property taxes.

## Financial Support

The Maine Sporting Camp Heritage Foundation will be established with initial contributions of \$280,000. These will be used in establishing the organization, research, building marketing and conservation partnerships, and preparing for a capital campaign. Anticipated in-kind support is \$64,000, leaving \$216,000 as an initial support need.

In the long term, continued public contributions and operating lease income will support the Foundation's operations and programs. Special fundraising campaigns and coalitions will be created when conservation opportunities arise which exceed the Foundation's resources.

The Maine Sporting Camp Heritage Foundation is a State of Maine public benefit non profit corporation meeting the IRS 501(c)(3) definition. All donations are tax deductible.

## Community Support (Pending)

The following organizations have contributed their encouragement, knowledge, support or endorsement of the Foundation:

- Maine Sporting Camp Association
- Maine Professional Guides Association
- Sportsman's Alliance of Maine
- Forest Society of Maine
- The Nature Conservancy
- Mountain Counties Heritage, Inc.
- Maine Mountain Heritage Network
- Moosehead Region Chamber of Commerce
- Piscataquis County Economic Development Council (PCEDC)
- Greenville Historical Society
- Rangeley Lakes Land Trust
- Downeast lakes Land Trust

## Management

The Foundation's CEO is John Rust. John is a marketing and business consultant specializing in the outdoor recreation and lodging industry, primarily in the Moosehead and Katahdin regions.

John holds an engineering degree from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and a MBA with marketing specialty from UCLA's Anderson School of Management. John grew up in York, Maine, where tourism is vital, and where his family owned a restaurant, ocean-front motel, guest lodge, and summer cottage rentals.

A lifelong outdoorsman, John is a Registered Master Maine Guide and a Life Member of the Maine Professional Guides Association where he is serving his seventh term as Vice President. He chairs several of the Association's committees including that on the Allagash Waterway, and represents Maine Guides on the Maine Tourism Commission. John's guiding activities include canoe trip outfitting, brook trout fishing, hunting and wildlife watching.

## Board of Directors (Pending)

Members of the Board are currently being recruited. It is expected that the board will include representatives from industries such as these, among others:

- Sporting Camp Owners
- Realtors specializing in Sporting Camps
- Commercial Real Estate Lenders
- Legal Council
- Tourism Marketing Agencies
- Economic Development Agencies
- Industrial Landowners
- Private Woodland Landowners
- Forest Conservation Organizations

## Projects

Initial Projects requiring operating funds include:

1. Incorporate & file for 501(c)(3) Tax Status - \$4,300.
2. Board Development - \$8,800.
3. Create initial informational brochures - \$11,000.
4. Create website - \$13,700.
5. Develop a comprehensive listing of commercially active sporting camps (open to public) and determine their land ownership status - \$21,600.
6. Develop a comprehensive listing of non-commercial private sporting camps (not open to public) and determine ownership status - \$11,400.
7. Perform a Capitol Campaign Feasibility Study - \$25,300.
8. Develop a Sporting Camp marketing plan and identify initial marketing partnerships - \$7,900.
9. Develop a preliminary Deer Wintering Area and Special Habitat Database - \$5,700.

In addition to the initial organizing projects, programs to be implemented concurrently and thereafter include:

1. Implement a Marketing Partner Outreach program - \$14,800.
2. Implement a Conservation Partner Outreach program - \$26,800.
3. Provide business and marketing assistance to Sporting Camps - \$17,400.
4. Create and hold marketing seminars - \$16,800.
5. Land Use Policy Advocacy - \$19,200.
6. Working Waterfront Advocacy - \$11,200.

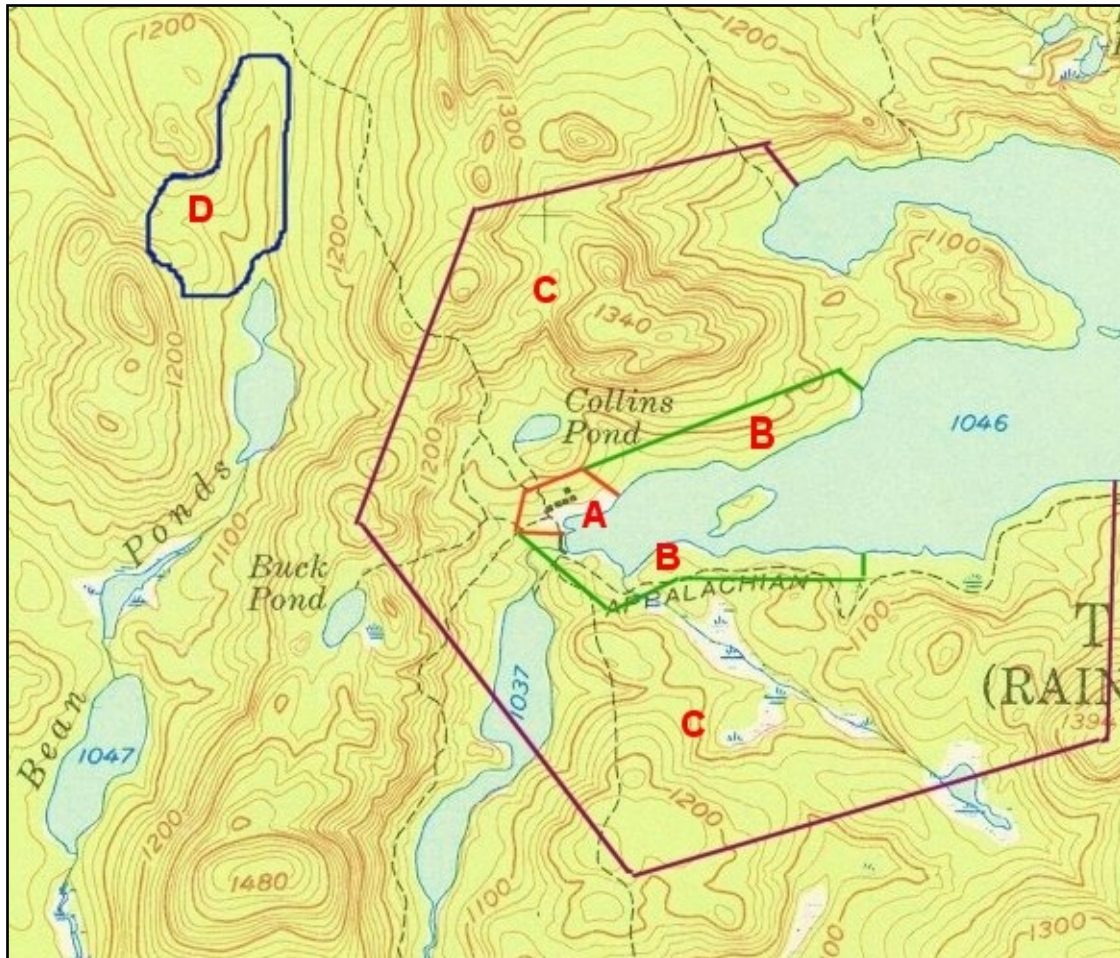
A third round of funding activity is anticipated beyond those initial projects. As opportunities begin to develop for preserving at-risk properties, future financial needs will include:

1. Operating funds & continuing programs - \$50,000.
2. Implementing a capital fundraising campaign including supporting materials - \$100,000.

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## 2. Typical Land Pattern



### Land Designations:

- **Camp Lot (A - Red Zone)** – Land directly under and around sporting camp. 20 to 100 acres typical. Private property with no open public access. Assures sporting camp's future right to remain in place. Property would be purchased by foundation and leased to camp owner with appropriate terms and conditions. Ownership or a long term lease is critical to encourage maintenance and reinvestment in the camp's facilities. Value ~ \$500,000 to \$1,000,000.
- **Shoreland Easement Zone (B - Green Zone)** – Buffer area along adjacent shorelines. 2,000 to 5,000 feet of shoreline typical. Land to be either purchased or put under no-development conservation easement. Public access restrictions might be applicable. Provides sporting camp with privacy and remote feel. Value ~ \$1,500,000.
- **Conservation Easement Zone (C - Purple Zone)** – Greater resource buffer. 3,000 to 10,000 acres typical. Land typically under conservation easement with development restrictions. Public access would typically be provided, though not necessarily by road or vehicle access. Protects sporting camp from encroaching development, and provides forest for recreation. Value ~ \$500,000 to \$2,000,000.
- **Deer Wintering Area / Special Habitat Area (D - Blue Zone)** – Land identified by Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife as deer wintering habitat or other sensitive habitats. 1,000 to 2,000 acres typical. Possible acquisition or easement limiting development and forestry activity. Value ~ \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000.

### 3. Legislative Resolution

Legislative Record  
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH LEGISLATURE  
SECOND REGULAR SESSION  
11th Legislative Day  
Tuesday, February 5, 2002

**JOINT RESOLUTION RECOGNIZING SPORTING CAMPS,  
THEIR HISTORICAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF MAINE  
AND THEIR IMPORTANCE TO LOCAL AND REGIONAL ECONOMIES**

WHEREAS, sporting camps have operated in Maine for over 115 years, offering unique experiences in the Maine woods; and

WHEREAS, the Maine woods and the tradition of outdoor recreation are a strong part of Maine's cultural heritage and identity; and

WHEREAS, in these times of change and hectic lifestyles, opportunities to relax and commune with nature are scarce and the need to renew one's spirit is vital; and

WHEREAS, sporting camps continue to provide respite to thousands of people each year; and

WHEREAS, sporting camp owners and employees, in offering hospitality and providing stewardship of Maine's natural resources, have introduced sportsmen, families and outdoor enthusiasts to Maine over several generations; and

WHEREAS, the continued operation of sporting camps contributes not only to local and regional economies, but also benefits the tourism industry throughout the State; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED: That We, the Members of the One Hundred and Twentieth Legislature now assembled in the Second Regular Session, take this occasion to recognize sporting camps as an integral part of Maine's cultural heritage, to commend the sporting camp owners of Maine for their contribution to our State and to extend our sincere hopes that the owners of land on which sporting camps are located or abutting lands continue to respect the tradition of sporting camps and that the sporting camps in existence today thrive throughout the 21st century; and be it further

RESOLVED: That a suitable copy of this resolution, duly authenticated by the Secretary of State, be transmitted to the Maine Sporting Camp Association on behalf of the people of the State of Maine.

#### 4. Introduction to In the Maine Woods: An Insider's Guide to Traditional Maine Sporting Camps

by Alice Arlen

<http://www.mainepublicradio.org/homestom/woods.html>

In addition to my own thoughts, the following incorporates information from Gary Cobb's *The History of Pierce Pond Camps* and Stephen Cole's manuscript *Maine Sporting Camps*.

There is a grand tradition that has become an integral part of Maine's heritage: Unique to the state, and over 140 years old, it is called the Maine sporting camp. Some people think of these camps as "hunting and fishing lodges."

They are that, but they are also much more. Nearly all sporting camps are on a lake or river, generally in a remote area of forested land. Most have buildings made of peeled and chinked logs with porches looking over the water. The guest sleeping cabins are clustered near the shore around a central dining lodge. Plumbing was (and often still is) "out back." Primitive, and in harmony with their surroundings, sporting camps have the appearance of having grown out of the ground.

New Hampshire and Vermont have private hunting and fishing clubs and game preserves. New York, in the Adirondacks, has private camps and rustic estates. But Maine sporting camps are open to paying customers and are a cultural and entrepreneurial resource distinctive to the state.

Several factors came together to produce the Maine sporting camps. The post-Civil War transition into the Victorian era saw tremendous industrial and economic expansion and the development of technologies such as the internal-combustion engine and electricity. The iron and steel industries flourished, and the railroads entered their golden age. The high economic growth rate in the Victorian era created a substantial upper-middle class.

At the same time, intellectuals and writers such as Henry David Thoreau decried what they saw as society's growing alienation from nature and expressed general uneasiness about the direction of American culture. Life in polluted eastern cities during the Industrial Revolution was felt to be "undermining character, taste, morality, and the health and welfare of individuals and family."

As a result, those who could sought escape from the questionable influences and pollution of the cities, as well as from the summer heat. (Ironically, many who "took the airs" were the families of magnates and managers whose factories were causing the pollution they were escaping.)

Recreational sailing and canoeing are lasting legacies of the Victorian era. Hunting, fishing, and hiking took on a certain cachet as sporting pursuits instead of merely functional activities. Not only did people have motives for escape (aesthetics, expendable income, leisure time, status, health concerns), they also had the means.

**"Maine sporting camps are a cultural and entrepreneurial resource distinctive to the state."**

**"We need what sporting camps have to offer, now more than ever."**

**"There are precious few places where we can feel the fundamental connections with nature and with one another."**

It is no coincidence that the heyday of fishing and hunting in Maine was also the golden age of lumbering and railroading. The very rail lines that were bringing trainloads of Maine timber to fuel factory burners also carried trainloads of vacationers fleeing back to the source of all that smog! With the growth of a national rail transportation network, an extended family vacation at one of the much-publicized public sporting camps in the Maine wilderness became possible and desirable.

The Bangor, the Aroostook, and the Central Maine Railroads all offered direct service to Brownville in 1881, to Presque Isle in 1882, to Katahdin Iron

Works in 1883, and reached Moosehead Lake in 1884. The Somerset Railroad came to Bingham in 1890; the narrow-gauge trains got to Rangeley and Carrabassett by 1895; and the Katahdin, Allagash, and Fish River areas were opened by 1900.

Before Henry Ford put his first automobile on the road, place – names such as Sysladobsis, Oquossoc, Nesowadnehunk, and Munsungan were part of the vocabulary of hunters, anglers, and vacationers from Boston to Philadelphia.

In 1904 there were at least 300 sporting camps in operation in Maine. In 1997, there were few more than the 78 herein recorded. After World War II, Americans could no longer spend the time or money on a month-long vacation at a Maine sporting camp. The railroads were in decline and automobiles and "motor coaches" were on the increase. The road system in Maine was poor and people stayed close to the tarmac, where motels and motor-coach campgrounds were now the rage.

And finally, air transportation took travelers out of New England altogether. Over the years, many camps burned, some became resorts, some sold as condominiums or individual cottages, and others simply rotted away to become part of the forest.

But good things die hard. In spite of these changes and setbacks, tucked away here and there stand sporting camps whose owners proudly struggle to maintain a tradition that may very well be the only stabilizing factor in the Maine woods.

Fortunately, these few hardy souls have held on long enough to witness a renewed interest in Maine sporting camps. We have come full circle. We need what sporting camps have to offer, now more than ever. There are precious few places where we can feel the fundamental connections with nature and with one another.

Sporting camps still provide solace for urban refugees (meaning most of us), and a wilderness playground for those who love the outdoors. Most of all, they still provide a much-needed "port in the storm," far from the fractured, mobile, frenetic, and alienating forces that impose on our humanity.

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## 5. Carry Road and Lakewood Camps area near Middle Dam - Upton (1860)

Year listed: 2004

<http://www.maine Preservation.org/Endangered/lakewoodcamps.shtml>

**Saved!** Maine Preservation learned in October of 2004, that Union Water Power Company has dropped its plan to develop a nine-lot cluster development at Middle Dam near the Carry Road. The decision was the result of discussions with Friends of Richardson over the course of several months prior.

In recognition of Union Water Power Company's decision to forego development of the nine-lot cluster, Friends of Richardson have agreed to not oppose Union's development of three lots on the south shore of Richardson Lake (away from the historic Lakewood Camps). In addition to the above, the area will greatly benefit from Union's conveyance of over 12 miles of shorefront along the Rapid River and Pond in the River to Rangeley Lakes Heritage Trust and \$1,500,000 earmarked for further conservation and stewardship.

**BACKGROUND:** Near the New Hampshire border, the Carry Road and surrounding Middle Dam/Rapid River area located at Lower Richardson Lake represents the importance of preserving pristine areas of Maine.

Built circa 1860, the Carry Road was an important link between Lower Richardson Lake and Umbagog Lake. Roughly five miles in length, it runs alongside the Rapid River, the swiftest river east of the Rockies, providing transportation to Middle Dam (built in 1877 by Union Power Company for water storage, to power the textile mills in Lewiston, Maine during the summer months). Logging companies and countless sportsmen who came to fish at Middle Dam and Rapid River used the Carry Road. This road led to Middle Dam Camps, also built in 1860 and originally known as "Angler's Retreat." Today, they are known as Lakewood Camps and are one of Maine's oldest, continually running, privately-owned sporting camps. The area is considered to be a significant cultural landscape.

The current use of the road remains unchanged linking the two lakes and providing Rapid River access to fishing enthusiasts and day hikers. It was threatened by Union Water Power's proposal to re-zone a six-acre parcel of land at Middle Dam adjacent to Lakewood Camps. The re-zoning would allow for the construction of a condominium-like development of nine clustered camps located between the Carry Road and Rapid River, only 1,000 feet away from Lakewood Camps, visible from both the Camps and the Carry Road. The



Friends of Richardson, a grassroots organization "dedicated to the preservation and conservation of the Richardson Lakes, Rapid River and surrounding areas," fear that this new development will "have a negative impact and cause irreparable damage to the unique and historic character of the Carry Road and the entire area surrounding it." They also believe that the development would damage the dirt road itself with increased traffic as well as harming the surrounding natural environment.

The Friends of Richardson has gained support from organizations and individuals across Maine and New England. Their goal is to protect the cultural heritage and scenic beauty of the area, and (at the time of the nomination in spring 2004) were hopeful that through negotiations with Union Water Power Company that an alternative may be developed that will protect this historic area for future generations. For more information, contact Betsy Ham, Friends of Richardson Executive Committee member, at (207) 666-3376 (evenings) or at [wham@gwi.net](mailto:wham@gwi.net). The "Friends" mailing address is P.O. Box 71, Andover, ME, 04216.

## 6. Outlet and Lookout cabins (1902) of Daicey Pond Camp in Baxter State Park

<http://www.maine Preservation.org/Endangered/04.shtml>

**Gone.** Nestled on the shore of Daicey Pond in Baxter State Park, with Mt. Katahdin as a backdrop, the Outlet and Lookout cabins of Daicey Pond Camp represent a historic connection between the built and natural environments in Maine. The two log cabins preceded Governor Percival Baxter's personal gift of the land--that was to be "forever wild"--to the people of Maine. The cabins were are an integral component of the park's lasting identity.

They were part of the larger Daicey Pond sporting camp built in 1902 by Maurice York. For 67 years the York family played host to fisherman, hunters and outdoor enthusiasts before selling their camps to the Baxter State Park Authority in 1969. From that point on the cabins have been rented to the public by the Park Authority, and have become part of the beloved, inspirational cultural landscape of Maine.

The Park Authority demolished the famous cabins in September of 2004. The cabins were deteriorating due to use, age and neglect but were still structurally sound and historically significant. A new six-person cabin is proposed to be constructed further from the pond. Reasons cited for their demolition are deterioration, supposed detrimental environmental effects caused by the campers (although no environmental assessment had been conducted to affirm this) and inadequate size.

This is not the first proposed demolition at Daicey Pond. In 2003 the Park Authority removed the old "Guides Camp," the original guides' cabin built by Maurice York in 1902, without any public disclosure of the proposed plan. The Park Authority's aversion to preserving these historic structures is evidenced by the demolition of the old guides' camp combined with their refusal to allow this and the adjacent historic camp on Kidney Pond to be formally listed in the National Register of Historic Properties. The nomination was proposed in 1993 by a group of four hundred citizens; however, consent by the Park Authority was not given to allow the nomination to proceed. Listing in the National Register does not necessarily insure preservation or protection.

George Kerivan, an authority on the history of Daicey Pond and part-time resident of Maine, mounted an effort to save Outlet and Lookout cabins. He points out "very few people know about

this policy - no doubt all the other camps at Daicey and Kidney Pond are vulnerable now with this precedent setting decision."

More information on Baxter State Park and its management policies can also be found at [www.baxterstateparkauthority.com](http://www.baxterstateparkauthority.com), by phoning (207) 723-9500 or contacting Irwin "Buzz" Caverly, Director of Baxter State Park, Baxter State Park Authority, 64 Balsam Drive, Millinocket, ME, 04462.

Photos: Lookout Cabin & Outlet Cabin at Daicey Pond Camp



## 7. Sporting Camps

**Source:** LURC 2007 CLUP Draft – Recreation Section

Sporting camps are a traditional feature of Maine's wildlands which function primarily as destinations for primitive recreation and some motorized activities such as boating and snowmobiling.

By the Commission's definition, sporting camps are distinguished from other recreational facilities in that they are destinations, rather than transient lodging facilities or bases of operations for activities in another location. Sporting camps must also have a resident on-site attendant available full-time to meet the needs of guests and must not exceed 10,000 square feet of total floor area for all principal buildings associated with the facility.

There are serious challenges facing the sporting camp industry today. As a result of increased road access to more remote areas, the quality of hunting and fishing has declined. Also, the younger population appears to have a declining interest in hunting and fishing, and thus sporting camps are seeing a drop in hunting and fishing guests. Spiraling land values in many parts of the jurisdiction make financing sporting camp operations very difficult.

To address some of these challenges, sporting camps are now trying to focus more on nature-based activities, such as canoeing, hiking, and bird-watching, to fill off-season times and to offset the decline in hunting and fishing guests. Sporting camp owners are finding that amenities sought by guests who participate in nature-based activities are different than those of the past, and are trying to adapt to new expectations.

Sporting camp owners are very dependent on the natural resource and remoteness values in their immediate vicinity. Maintenance of relatively pristine surroundings is essential to most of the camps in attracting and maintaining clientele. Thus, one of the greatest challenges facing sporting camps is the instability brought on by changes to land ownership.

Such changes raise questions as to whether the features upon which sporting camps depend – a remote landscape, high-value natural resources, and the tradition of open access to private lands – will continue.

As a result of these and other factors, the number of operating sporting camps within the jurisdiction has

dwindled over the past 50 years to the point today where fewer than 40 traditional camps operate.

Considering their cultural value and compatibility with remote recreational settings, a basic question is whether the Commission's policies and regulations are adequately supportive and protective of these facilities.

The Commission has at its disposal a number of mechanisms that can help protect sporting camps.

Recognizing a sporting camp's dependence on its remote setting and the sensitivity of many sporting camps to intrusions from other intensive uses, the Commission maintains that isolated patterns of development in remote locations, such as sporting camps, should not be used as the basis for rezoning adjacent lands for development.

Likewise, the Commission will evaluate not just rezoning petitions but any development proposals within the immediate vicinity of any existing sporting camps with particular care in order to ensure that the recreational and cultural

values that sporting camps offer are protected from incompatible land uses.

Given the small number of sporting camps and large number of people for whom they provide recreation, the Commission also gives special consideration to sporting camps in its development standards. Such

consideration includes allowing in-place reconstruction of nonconforming sporting camps and permitting guest cottages associated with new sporting camps to meet the dimensional requirements of private residences rather than commercial structures.

Although the Commission's approach to sporting camps is generally sound, one significant issue remains. Sporting camps in existence prior to 1971 have been zoned General Development (D-GN). As the

challenges facing sporting camp operations increase, so does the potential for conversion or expansion of sporting camps to facilities or uses that are more intensive or less compatible with remote values (such as condominiums, family compounds or large-scale resorts). Although new sporting camps are today allowed in most Development and Management Subdistricts, as well as by special exception in many Protection Subdistricts, the appropriateness of the present General Development (D-GN) zoning of sporting camp facilities, particularly those in more remote settings, must be seriously reexamined.

**“There are serious challenges facing the sporting camp industry today ... Spiraling land values in many parts of the jurisdiction make financing sporting camp operations very difficult.”**

**“One of the greatest challenges facing sporting camps is the instability brought on by changes to land ownership.”**

## 8. Summary - Program Budgets & Funding Sources

### Maine Sporting Camp Foundation

Revised October 10, 2008

<b>Funding Sources:</b>	<b>In-Kind Support</b>	<b>Grants &amp; Donations</b>
<b>Total Initial Projects (one time):</b>	<b>\$41,070</b>	<b>\$109,762</b>
<b>Major Programs (1<sup>st</sup> full year annual):</b>	<b>\$23,300</b>	<b>\$106,060</b>

#### Summary:

<b>Project / Program</b>	<b>Initial Budget</b>
<b>Total Initial Project Expenses</b>	<b>\$150,832</b>
<b>Cash Support</b>	<b>\$109,762</b>
<b>In kind Support</b>	<b>\$41,070</b>
<b>Total Annual Program Expenses</b>	<b>\$129,360</b>
<b>Cash Support</b>	<b>\$106,060</b>
<b>In kind Support</b>	<b>\$23,300</b>
<b>Combined Initial &amp; 1st Full Year Annual Programs</b>	<b>\$280,192</b>
<b>Cash Support</b>	<b>\$215,822</b>
<b>In kind Support</b>	<b>\$64,370</b>

## 9. Contact Information

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