

# Call for Data Related to Review of Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument under EO 13792 (April 26, 2017)

## Background on Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument

Established by Presidential Proclamation 9476 on August 24, 2016, Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument (KAWW, Monument) consists of 87,500 acres in Penobscot County, Maine. KAWW is made up of 13 parcels donated by Elliotsville Plantation, Incorporated (EPI). KAWW provides awe-inspiring vistas: a mountain-studded landscape with awesome views of Mount Katahdin; free-flowing streams with rapids, falls, and quiet water; and dark night skies filled with stars, planets, and occasional displays of the aurora borealis. The Penobscot East Branch watershed has long been recognized as nationally significant and worthy of protection. The area has significant biodiversity, spanning three ecoregions, containing many forest types, and supporting a number of high-quality patch ecosystems of scientific significance, often in spots that are relatively remote or inaccessible. Since the end of the last Ice Age 12,000 years ago, KAWW has attracted people to its waterways and associated resources. The Penobscot Indian Nation consider the Penobscot River watershed a centerpiece of their culture and spiritual values. By the early 19th to the late 20th century, logging was a way of life in the area, a tradition that continues through today. The area has also attracted many recreationists, scientists, and artists throughout the decades, including notable legends Henry David Thoreau, Theodore Roosevelt, Percival P. Baxter, John James and Hudson River School artists.

## Initial Data Request

Below are responses to the initial (5/10) data request. See the sub-folders contained within the [Initial Data Request](#) folder for supporting documents, where appropriate.

**1. Documents Requested-** See the [Documents Requested](#) folder for documents linked below.

**a. Resource Management Plans/Land Use Plans**

KAWW does not yet have a management plan, as the Monument was established less than one year ago.

- Input received from community listening sessions will be used to draft a management plan that will guide the long-term direction for Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument.
- The National Park Service (NPS) has committed to completing a KAWW management plan in three years. Management plans for new monuments establish the overarching vision for the public lands and guide the direction for future work and activities. The plan will be undertaken with substantial public involvement and a draft management plan will be made available for formal public review and comment.
- A series of listening sessions were held in September 2016. The observations shared during those sessions will inform future management planning efforts. Additional notes on the Listening Sessions appear below (1c. Public Scoping Documents).

**b. Record of Decision**

- KAWW does not yet have a management plan, so there is no Record of Decision.

**c. Public Scoping Documents**

- The [Community Listening Sessions Report](#) provides a summary of community listening sessions held in Stacyville, Medway, Millinocket, and Orono during the fall of 2016. Over 550 interested citizens attended these sessions and numerous others shared written comments delivered by email, regular mail, and in-person to the NPS welcome desks in Millinocket and Patten. The Monument is organizing a number of follow-up workshops that will build upon topics and concerns raised during the listening sessions. The first follow-up workshop will take place early in the summer of 2017 and will focus on winter recreation. Other topical workshops will be scheduled throughout the summer and fall of 2017.

**d. Presidential Proclamation**

- August 24, 2016 - [Presidential Proclamation 9476](#) established the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument.

**2. Information on activities permitted at the Monument, including annual levels of activity from the date of designation to the present (Designation date for KAWW is August 24, 2016)**

**a. Recreation - annual visits to site**

- Visitor activities at the Monument include: hiking, skiing, snowshoeing, driving, hunting, camping, mountain biking, snowmobiling, and fishing. See [Monument maps](#) for details on allowable uses in a given area.
  - Quantitative visitor use data is limited, as the Monument did not open until August 24, 2016. Gathering accurate visitor use data for KAWW is a challenge; there are 7 roads leading into the Monument, as well as entrance by the East Branch of the Penobscot.
  - Below are estimations based on existing data:
    - The Katahdin Loop Road vehicle counter was the only counter the Monument had in place during 2016. This counter was in place before and after the Monument opened. From the date of designation (August 24, 2016) to the time the counter was pulled for the season (end of October 2016), the counter recorded a total of 1,215 vehicles (average of just over 18 vehicles per day). It is estimated that the 1,215 vehicles carried a total of approximately 2,500 visitors.
      - Note that this estimate only represents visitor use for a portion of the Monument; the Katahdin Loop Road vehicle counter does not collect information about visitor use on the other (non-loop road) areas of the Monument. Although there has not been quantitative visitor use data collected for other areas since designation, the north end of the Monument receives considerable visitation and the Seboeis section (approximately 11,000 acres) receives a lot of use by hunters and local residents.
    - The Monument did not have counters during the 2016- 2017 winter, but a

couple of the area's snowmobile trails (Interconnected Trail System) pass through 5 sections of the Monument. NPS staff spoke with one of the businesses that rents sleds and grooms the trails, and estimates that between 10,000 and 15,000 sleds came through the Monument during the winter of 2016- 2017.

- During the 2016- 2017 winter, the Monument received approximately 500 skiers and snowshoe visits from the North Gate. A new counter was installed in this area during early March 2017, so it missed much of the winter visitation, but will capture future visits.
- During the 2016- 2017 winter, 150 people stayed overnight in the Monument's two huts for the winter.
- For the summer of 2017, the following sites will collect visitor use data:
  - Katahdin Loop Road
  - North Gate
  - The Monument has one additional counter to install on the Seboeis section of road and will work on getting other counters for the other entrances installed during summer 2017.

**b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)**

- N/A - None

**c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site**

- N/A - None

**d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)**

- Approximately 80 cords of hardwood will be sold this year as the result of a road clearing project within the boundary of the Monument. At this time, KAWW is not aware of any additional projects that would result in timber harvest.

**e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)**

- N/A - None

**f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available**

- Subsistence activities are those that provide the bare essentials for living: food, water, and shelter. The Federal Subsistence Management Program provides opportunities for subsistence way of life in Alaska on federal public lands and waters. There are no formal subsistence programs outside of Alaska. There are no known true subsistence activities occurring on KAWW.
- Fishing is permitted (with a Maine state license) throughout Monument. NPS does not have quantitative fishing data for the Monument as the [Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife](#) records this information for the state.
- Hunting is permitted (with a Maine state license) in the "recreational" areas of the Monument. These are designated in dark green on the [KAWW map](#) and include the lands to the east of the East Branch of the Penobscot. Bear baiting, trapping and chase dogs are not permitted. NPS does not have quantitative hunting data for the Monument as the [Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife](#) records this

information for the state.

- Some fiddlehead gathering occurs on the Monument, but NPS does not have quantitative data.

**g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available**

- The cultural uses and values for KAWW have not changed since designation.
- Limited quantitative information about cultural resources is available due to the recent designation of KAWW.
- For some 11,000 years, Native peoples have inhabited the area, depending on its waterways and woods for sustenance. They traveled during the year from the upper reaches of the East Branch of the Penobscot River and its tributaries to coastal destinations like Frenchman and Penobscot Bays. Native peoples have traditionally used the rivers as a vast transportation network, seasonally searching for food, furs, medicines, and many other resources. Based on the results of archeological research performed in nearby areas, researchers believe that much of the archeological record of this long Native American presence in KAWW remains to be discovered, creating significant opportunity for scientific investigation. What is known is that the Wabanaki people, in particular the Penobscot Indian Nation, consider the Penobscot River (including the East Branch watershed) a centerpiece of their culture and spiritual values.
- A cultural resources assessment is scheduled for Lunksoos Camps, a site occupied for at least 150 years in conjunction with logging, timbering, and tourism (it was a sporting camp at one time). There is one remaining building at Lunksoos Camps, but the exact age is unknown. The buildings from 150 years ago are no longer present at the site, though there may still be foundations or other evidence of their existence.
- There is occasional hunting, fishing, and fiddlehead gathering done by tribal members of the Penobscot, Passamaquoddy, and Maliseet tribes, the same as any other resident of Maine.

**3. Information on activities occurring during the 5 years prior to designation**

**a. Recreation - annual visits to site**

- There is very limited visitor use data for the 5 years prior to designation. Prior to designation, the Monument was privately held by a single landowner.
- The counter on the Katahdin Loop Road was in place for approximately 3 years before Monument designation. The Katahdin Loop Road counter averaged about 5.5 vehicles per day in 2016 before the Monument was designated. For the period of record prior to designation, approximately 600 vehicles per year were counted on the Katahdin Loop Road.

**b. Energy - annual production of coal, oil, gas and renewables (if any) on site; amount of energy transmission infrastructure on site (if any)**

- N/A -None

**c. Minerals - annual mineral production on site**

- N/A - None

- d. Timber - annual timber production on site (in board-feet, CCF, or similar measure)**
- During the 5 years prior to designation, the land had one timber sale resulting from a project to enhance grouse habitat. 2245 cords were harvested and sold in 2013, with 733 cords being for biomass rather than pulp or lumber.
- e. Grazing - annual grazing on site (AUMs permitted and sold)**
- N/A - None
- f. Subsistence - participation rates for subsistence activities occurring on site (fishing, hunting, gathering); quantities harvested; other quantifiable information where available**
- Subsistence activities are those that provide the bare essentials for living: food, water, and shelter. The Federal Subsistence Management Program provides opportunities for subsistence way of life in Alaska on federal public lands and waters. There are no formal subsistence programs outside of Alaska. There were no known true subsistence activities occurring on KAWW during the 5 years prior to designation.
  - Hunting, fishing, and fiddlehead gathering occurred on the Monument lands prior to designation, but NPS does not have quantitative data on these activities.
- g. Cultural - list of cultural uses/values for site; number of sites; other quantifiable information where available**
- The cultural uses and values for KAWW have not changed since designation. As described in response to question 2g above:
    - Limited quantitative information about cultural resources is available due to the recent designation of KAWW.
    - For some 11,000 years, Native peoples have inhabited the area, depending on its waterways and woods for sustenance. They traveled during the year from the upper reaches of the East Branch of the Penobscot River and its tributaries to coastal destinations like Frenchman and Penobscot Bays. Native peoples have traditionally used the rivers as a vast transportation network, seasonally searching for food, furs, medicines, and many other resources. Based on the results of archeological research performed in nearby areas, researchers believe that much of the archeological record of this long Native American presence in KAWW remains to be discovered, creating significant opportunity for scientific investigation. What is known is that the Wabanaki people, in particular the Penobscot Indian Nation, consider the Penobscot River (including the East Branch watershed) a centerpiece of their culture and spiritual values.
    - A cultural resources assessment is scheduled for Lunksoos Camps, a site occupied for at least 150 years in conjunction with logging, timbering, and tourism (it was a sporting camp at one time). There is one remaining building at Lunksoos Camps, but the exact age is unknown. The buildings from 150 years ago are no longer present at the site, though there may still be foundations or other evidence of their existence.
    - Prior to designation, there was occasional hunting, fishing, and fiddlehead gathering done by tribal members of the Penobscot, Passamaquoddy, and Maliseet tribes, the same as any other resident of Maine.

**4. Information on activities that likely would have occurred annually from the date of designation to the present if the Monument had not been designated**

Under the above scenario, Monument lands would be under private land ownership. Within the very narrow time line described above – from the date of designation to the present – very little would have changed.

**5. Changes to boundaries - dates and changes in size**

There have been no changes to boundaries since designation.

**6. Public Outreach prior to Designation - outreach activities conducted and opportunities for public comment**

- Elliotsville Plantation, Incorporated (EPI) engaged in substantial public outreach.
- [August 18, 2011](#)- Secretary of Interior Ken Salazar and NPS Director Jon Jarvis moderated a public meeting on the “Maine Woods Proposal” in Millinocket, Maine.
- [May 16, 2016](#)- NPS Director Jonathan B. Jarvis joined U.S. Senator Angus King to meet with elected officials and local community members in the Millinocket area and to attend a public meeting at the University of Maine in Orono. Their joint appearances were scheduled so that Mainers could voice their opinions on a proposed donation of private lands in the Katahdin region that could result in a new unit of the national park system. Full-length video of the public meeting can be viewed [here](#).
- The press releases linked above are contained in the [Public Outreach](#) folder.

**7. Terms of Designation**

Terms of designation may be found in the KAWW deeds and pages 6-7 of Presidential Proclamation 9476 for full terms. These documents are contained in the [Terms of Designation](#) folder.

**Additional Data Requests**

Below are responses to questions in the 5/17 and 5/30 additional data requests. See the sub-folders contained within [Additional Data Requests](#) folder for supporting documents, where appropriate:

**a. Other Federal Legislative Activity**

The [Other Federal Legislative Activity](#) folder contains the following documents:

- May 2, 2017 - House Natural Resources Federal Lands Subcommittee Oversight Hearing testimony from Mr. Lucas St. Clair, President, Elliotsville Plantation, Inc.
- May 2, 2017 - House Natural Resources Federal Lands Subcommittee Oversight Hearing testimony from Governor Paul R. LePage, Maine.
- May 27, 2016 - House Committee on Natural Resources Hearing Memo, Oversight Hearing on “Elevating Local Voices and Promoting Transparency for a Potential Monument Designation in Maine”.
- June 1, 2016 - House Committee on Natural Resources Hearing Report, 114-46, Oversight Field Hearing on “Elevating Local Voices and Promoting Transparency for a Potential Monument Designation in Maine”.

**b. Alternative options available for protection of resources applicable at each monument, such as Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, Paleontological Resources Preservation Act, Archaeological Resources Protection Act, Historic Preservation Act and agency-specific laws and regulations.**

The following options could protect specific resources found on the Monument. Protection would likely occur on a site-by-site or resource-by-resource basis and also would take a significant amount of time to accomplish under these various laws. These laws may not provide a mechanism to protect all resources in the Monument. Many of the options below may not apply if the area were returned to private ownership:

- American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA)
- Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act (AHPA)
- Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA)
- Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA)
- Endangered Species Act (ESA) Note: if endangered species identified within monument
- Executive Order 13007 (Sacred Lands)
- Historic Sites Act of 1935
- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)
- Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)
- Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA)

**c. Designated wilderness areas (name, acreage), wilderness study areas (name if there is one, acreage, type), and/or areas managed to preserve wilderness or roadless characteristics but not formal study area. Please note if there are none in any given monument so there is no question.**

None.

**d. Outstanding RS-2477 claims within a monument – type of road claimed and history**

No outstanding RS-2477 claims are known to NPS. The Land Resource Program does not map RS-2477 claims. The Solicitor's Office that covers Maine should know who creates/holds RS-2477 data and what the rules are regarding release.

**e. Maps – details later, but please alert your map staff that requests will come**

Maps and GIS data for the monument are provided in the [Maps](#) folder.

**f. Cultural or historical resources, particularly Tribal, located near a monument but not within the boundary that might benefit from inclusion in the monument)**

Based on recent conversations with local tribes and understanding to the resource, NPS is not aware of any such lands at this time.

**g. Other Information**

KAWW land was donated to National Park Service by Elliotsville Plantation, Inc., a nonprofit foundation, through an endowment of \$20 million to supplement initial park operational needs and infrastructure. Another \$20 million was pledged for future philanthropic support.

The [Other Information](#) folder contains:

- [Activation Memorandum](#) from NPS Director Jonathan Jarvis to Regional Director, Northeast Region; and Associate Director, Park Planning, Facilities, and Lands.
- Letters of support and letters of opposition
- [2016 NPS Visitor Spending Effects report](#)- Trip-related spending by NPS visitors generates and supports a considerable amount of economic activity within park gateway communities. This economic effects analysis measures how NPS visitor spending cycles through local economies, generating business sales and supporting jobs and income. Results from the Visitor Spending Effects report series are available online via an interactive tool. Users can view year-by-year trend data and explore current year visitor spending, jobs, labor income, value added, and economic output effects by sector for national, state, and local economies. This interactive tool is available at <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/socialscience/vse.htm>.

**5/30 request: If you are aware of processing facilities that are very close to, but outside of, the boundary of a monument it would be helpful to have some information about the facility. For example, if it is a minerals processing facility, it would be helpful to have some information on: the extent to which activities on the monument (pre and post designation) affected the facility; the type of minerals processed; the permitting entity; and scale of activity.**

The nearest lumber processing mills are 50 miles or more from the monument -- one located in Ashland, ME and one located in Baileyville, ME.





National Park Service  
Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument  
**Community Listening Sessions**  
**Report of Input**

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Prepared by Leigh Tillman Facilitation  
September 15<sup>th</sup> - 29<sup>th</sup>, 2016  
Stacyville, East Millinocket/Medway, Millinocket, Orono/Bangor

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## Introduction

In September 2016 the National Park Service (NPS) held Community Listening Sessions to collect community input about the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument (KAWWNM). The Listening Sessions were designed to accomplish the following objectives:

- To engage the community in helping shape the planning process that will be used to develop the management plan for the new National Monument;
- To learn from one another and to hear what community members see as the opportunities and concerns for the new National Monument; and
- To emphasize the significance of community involvement going forward in this planning process and to convey ways to be involved and stay connected.

These Listening Sessions were the start of the conversation to hear from community members about their hopes, ideas, and questions for the future management of the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument.

The Listening Sessions were held in the locations and on the dates listed below:

- Stacyville – September 15<sup>th</sup>
- East Millinocket/Medway – September 20<sup>th</sup>
- Millinocket – September 22<sup>nd</sup>
- Orono/Bangor – September 29<sup>th</sup>

To ensure that the process was one where all views were heard and respected and where the time was used efficiently and effectively, the National Park Service brought in a neutral facilitator, Leigh Tillman, to help design, facilitate, and report on the Listening Sessions. Please see Appendix A for the Listening Session agenda.

This report includes all input recorded during breakout group discussions, comments shared in the full group “Our Hopes Going Forward” discussions, written statements brought by participants (see Appendix D), and comments from Input Forms received by October 15<sup>th</sup> (see Appendix D). Appendix E includes all other correspondence received during the time period of the Community Listening Sessions. Comments are captured in this report in the language in which they were written or shared.

The National Park Service will use the input from the Listening Sessions to help identify topics and discussion items that will inform the engagement process for the management plan going forward, which will include additional community discussions and group meetings. Simultaneously, the National Park Service will be conducting resource studies about the natural and cultural history of the lands to

supplement the work that has already been done around understanding what makes this place special. The National Park Service has committed to completing the management plan in three years.

## Question One – What Makes This Place Special to You and How Do You Use It?

To provide input on this question, participants placed dots on maps of the National Monument to identify places that are special to them (using yellow dots) and places they use (using red dots). Please see Appendix B to view the maps from all the Listening Sessions. The following comments were shared in response to this question.

### Stacyville – September 15<sup>th</sup>

- Its beauty and wildlife
- Animals and river
- Fishing
- Skiing
- Hiking
- Sightseeing
- Fiddleheading
- Drive through
- Leaf peeping
- Exploring
- Moose watching
- Berrying
- Kayaking and canoeing
- Stargazing
- Photography
- Camping
- Snowmobiling
- ATV
- Motorcycling
- Biking
- Pet inclusion
- Areas used often are red [and] yellow [dots] because they are also special, vice versa
- Katahdin Lake and connection between BSP and National Monument
- Shin Ponds (Lower and Upper)
- Grondin Road

- Kimball Pond
- All important (history of log cutting, connection to roads/bridges, built by local residents)
- Rivers themselves (paddling, etc.) – SUP, canoe, kayak
  - EB, Seboeis, Wassataquoik
- Grand Pitch, Big Seboeis, Lunksoos
- Orin Falls
- Hiking/skiing trails/huts
- IAT
- Deasey Mountain/fire tower
- Barnard Mountain
- Mt. Chase
- Patten
- Stacyville
- Sherman
- Medway
- Grindstone
- Millinocket
- Fishing spots (kept secret)
- Snowmobiling
- Biking
- Hunting
- Entire E. Branch Penobscot, Seboeis R.
- Canoeing, hiking, camping, hunting, snowmobiling, fishing
- LIVE THERE
- Peace and quiet
- Special
  - Woods and peace
  - No gates
- How do you use it?
  - Hunting
  - Fishing
  - Blueberry picking
  - Canoeing
  - Camping
- Memories with family – blueberry picking, berries/fiddleheads
- Exploration
- Accessible
- Hunting/fishing
- Swimming
- Worked in woods 45 years – fished river every year – Seboeis
  - Wants to see more areas open to public – Seboeis River
    - Picnic, tenting
- Used to visit when roads were open – handicapped

- Wants to see some roads made into dirt roads that are accessible – Orin Falls and Grand Pitch special (along E. Br. River Corridor)
- Now can only access by hiking – a lot of older people who won't be able to access except by road
- Like to go but leery of getting in vehicle and getting out by dark
- 7-mile walk to falls – long haul, rough road
- Would like to see areas opened up
- What is special to me is the history of the area of my family being able to hunt in the area in the past without restrictions
- Question asked about how Maine wardens would patrol
- ATV and snowmobiling special, hope to continue to ATV and snowmobile, maybe a corridor trail
- Hiking, used to fish in the area
- Hope to fish and picnic in the future
- Would like to see Loop Road opened to snowmobiling because views are outstanding
- Yellow dot [places that are special to participants]:
  - Matagamon Lake and Whetstone Falls, Lookout View, Bowlin
  - Entire east side and southern section (along Swift Brook Rd.), Grondin, Frenchville Road, Sherman Lumber Co. Road, American Thread Rd., Rte. 11, Stacyville Rd.
- Red dot [places participants use]:
  - Access to Shin Pond Rd. (roads listed above)
  - Bowlin Camps
  - ITS #83 + #85
- ?? ATV access – Hunt Farm Rd. state easement
  - Could ITS routes be used? Not sure because it's privately owned. Issue: street legal vehicles.
- We chose to live here
- Quiet
- Nature at peace
- Was free access for hunting and fishing
- Scenery
- Best view into Katahdin
- Wassataquoik Stream most pristine – fishing good
- Good skiing
- Good hiking
- Biking good
- Snow sledding good
- Use Baxter State Park
- My house area I use and is special
- Hiking, fishing, photography, bird hunting, canoeing, wildlife viewing, bird watching
- Job with Huber

- Boy Scouts down East Branch
- Matagamon High 40 years of troop trips
- Region is important Allagash Wilderness Waterway
- Brook trout
- Cottages on Lower Shin Pond, don't want anyone else there
- Paddling East Branch
- 20 years in Montana, and when homesick, it was the East Branch that I missed. Technical, beautiful. Looks like it did 20 years ago.
- Seboeis is amazing for paddling
- Snowshoeing adventures on Peaked Mt.
- Mushrooming
- Fiddlehead foraging
- Fly fishing on Wassataquoik
- Just the fact that it is being protected makes it special and more attractive to live in
- Friends like to hike IAT
- Whetstone. Wildlife and environment that is there.
  - Trees, water, landscape
- Traveler Pond
- Messer Pond
- The Lookout – very special to whole group
- Haskell Rock
- Beauty of the area
- Lunksoos – river and fiddlehead
- Whetstone Falls – camping – put in river
- Upper and Lower Shin Pond – canoeing, boating, swimming, snowmobiling
- Bowlin Camps – snow sledding, camping, fishing
- Sugarloaf Mt. – hiking, climbing
- Mt. Chase – climbing, waterfalls
- Matagamon – cross-country skiing
- Wassataquoik – fishing, camping
- Barnard Mt. – views, climbing, great trails
- We grew up near the Monument. The beach abuts some private property.
- We like to hunt and hike
- Patten is writing a comprehensive plan – to get more of a vision based upon the Monument
- I'm a kayaker, we like to hunt and fish
- The Park has always been like a private park and now change is coming
- Bear baiting business is lost. Worried about changes.
- Lumbering history is important, big river drives

## East Millinocket/Medway – September 20<sup>th</sup>

- Hiking trails Orin Falls
- Remoteness
- Access to Park (viewshed)
- Lunksoos (boat launch access and fiddlehead)
- Whetstone (beautiful)
- Snowmobile/4 wheeler
- Camping spots – Bowlin Camps, Grand Pitch, Ox Bow
- Appalachian Trail
- Wildlife along the trails – very important, remoteness
- Grindstone
- Important to access area to get people out if hurt
- Will roads be maintained on west?
- Canoeing with the Boy Scouts
- We worry about losing access to places like Bar Camp Meadow off ITS 85
- We will lose access to views that are inaccessible without a snowmobile
- Opportunities for hiking in remote areas
- An intact ecosystem
- Minimal development
- How will access influence the volume of people who visit?
- How can we take advantage of this opportunity to bring an economic boost to the local communities?
- Special
  - Whetstone
  - Katahdin Loop scenic view
  - East Branch Penobscot R.
  - Camp on National Monument land
- Use
  - Whetstone Falls
  - Moose BK Falls
  - East Branch Penobscot R.
  - Concerned about litter on river
  - Concerned about restricted use
  - Concerned about the assumption that river belongs to KAWWNM
  - Going to get worse
  - Maintain heritage of river
- This place is for everyone
- Girls in wilderness therapy
  - Monument – a soul-resting place
- Monument land is his backyard
- Everyone should have something to do with this Monument
- Fiddleheading, fishing, canoe trips, putting in Lunksoos or the Brackett Store on Grindstone Road



- Cutting wood, hauling wood on Kelloch Mountain
- Fly fishing at the “Hulk”. North Twin fishing, loves to fish and hunt.
- Snowmobiling out of Millinocket and access. Keep existing snowmobile trails open. Hiking Barnard Mountain.
- Hiking, driving Loop Road
- ATV
- Picnic, camping
- Wassataquoik Stream, East Branch, and Seboeis kayaking
- Timber harvest and good forest management
- Logging camps that are 100 years old at Scraggly Lake – limited access, hike, biking, fishing, kayaking, listen to loons. Hope Monument brings peace to others.
- Camped at parks and lakes campground. Fishing, Bowlin Camps, Matagamon all the way to Peaked Mt.
- How can you separate what’s special and what you use?
- Lost a close friend on Grand Pitch
- Reg. Maine Guide – take sports hunting, fishing, photo trips
- Want to pass on traditional uses
- It’s here – we need to make it successful
- Seboeis section very special. Been running for 20 years.
- Wanted to see what everyone thought
- Spent whole life in parcels on west side as kids
- Straggly
- Lookout, lots of biking
- Used to be you could only access some ponds by plane
- Keep northern portion wild

### Millinocket – September 22<sup>nd</sup>

- Lookout view out of Bowlin Camps
- Grand Pitch
- Hiking, snowmobiling, explore
- East Branch Penobscot entire corridor
- Wassataquoik Stream by Katahdin Brook (✓✓)
- Loop Road
  - Ride around
  - Picnic
  - Hike
    - IAT
- Ride the Loop Road
- Scenic overlook
- Picnic Sand Bank campsite
- Appreciate the scenic drive vistas

- Wild parts
- “Blank” spots
- Orin Falls
- Waterfalls
- 1-2 mile hikes
- User friendly trails
- Whetstone Falls – camping
- Orin Falls – very beautiful
- Access to river
  - Whetstone
- Loop Road
  - Short trails (access)
- Viewsheds
  - Provide more viewpoints
- Elderly accessibility (ADA +)
  - Transportation services?
- Small primitive campsites
  - Katahdin Brook → Wassataquoik Stream
- Better access to “Lookout view”
- Reestablish same old road systems
- Road access along Wassataquoik Stream
  - Older crossing?
  - Snowmobile trail
- Bike trails
- Horse trails (carriage roads)
- Paved roads (spectrum: primitive to urban)
- Whetstone boat launch – go down river
- Wassataquoik/East Branch – history and beauty
- Stacyville Road – hunting access
- Whole area for (heater) hunting and fishing – off road bikes
- Bowlin Camps – snowmobiling
- Orin Falls – to fish
- Whetstone Falls – sightseeing/picnicking/fly fishing/camping – lean-to
- Lunksoos – canoe – history of Donn Fendler
- Scenic overlook – artist’s view
- Lookout – x-country ski
- Wassataquoik Bridge – beauty
- Katahdin Lake – timeless quality
- Grand Lake Matagamon – beautiful
- Stair Falls – artists spot
- Upper East Branch rapids
- Old growth forests
- On way to Deasey – most beautiful old growth forest
- Peacefulness

- East Branch “my dad’s camp was there”
- Jack Robinson’s camp is there
- Cultural history
- Mill and logging history
- Picnicking, rafting, hiking along Park Loop Road
- Home
- Long history of experiences in area
- Wild and undeveloped (relatively)
- Wildness is what makes it unique
- Photography – Deasey Mountain, Wassataquoik Stream
- Canoeing East Branch, Matagamon, Whetstone
- River driving history
- Hunting and fishing along Sherman Lumber Company Road
- Potential the new Monument has for a new vision of the area
- Mountain biking along Loop Road and road to Orin Falls
- Backpacking, IAT access
- Used in the past – pick berries, fiddleheads, hunting
  - Continued traditional use of the area – general use
  - Specific – fiddleheads, berries area
  - Harvested fruit – keep that open
- Access to land within the Monument and without the Monument – boat launch at Lunksoos
- Difference between growing up (fiddleheads)
  - Harvesting – what can be gathered to be kept for personal use?
- Special quiet places – irony of opening up places that were special because they were little used
- Educational experiences – soul resting space
- Snowmobiling – where is there access – traditional in the east side – available in west side
  - North/south snowmobile corridor – guaranteed? Connectivity use to Patten? Matagamon? Millinocket? East? Shin Pond? Groomers?
- Mountain bike trails
- Hiking and camping
- Room for campers
- Fishing with boat and motor
- Special because generations of family have been there
- Don’t know what to expect/how use/access will change
- Access up Lake Road to Katahdin
- Fiddleheads and berry picking
- Whitewater rafting (commercial use authorization)
  - (Canoe)
- Limit on number of cars in Park at one time
- Priority on reservations for campground or first come first serve
- Wassataquoik – learned to whitewater canoe

- Bowlin Camps – 4-wheel in area – moose hunt
- Barnard Mountain
- History of old city – new city
- The view – vista
- Canoe trips on East Branch
- Lunksoos camp
- Fiddlehead picking
- Boy Scouts in area
- Sandbank Brook – brook trout fishing

### Orono/Bangor – September 29<sup>th</sup>

- East Branch whitewater paddling
  - Canoe camping
  - Multiday
  - Whitewater
- Skiing the Wassataquoik
- Whole west side of river
  - Haskell Hut
- Katahdin Loop – mountain biking
- Whole river – makes living
- Barnard Mt. Trail – vistas of undeveloped land and Katahdin
- Loop Road campsites
- International AT – bike trips
- Specifically Lunksoos – undeveloped
  - Mountain bike to beautiful vistas
- Remote hiking and camping WITH MY DOG!
- Fishing, hunting, hiking, ATV, snow-sled throughout
- Landscape of East Branch and geologic setting – undeveloped landscape
- Sea Fury Crash Site – historic interest
- \* HARD to pick out isolated locations which are special
- Big emphasis on river use
  - Canoeing, kayaking
  - Water recreational use generally
- Is there a business opportunity related to the river?
- Geologic features of river
- Native American history on river needs to be recognized
- Good complement to Baxter – water use, while Baxter is more mountains
- Good non-motorized multiuse area
- Cultural history is important
  - Timber history
  - Land holdings, timber companies
- Quiet place to get away

- Special because opportunity to develop new uses, like mountain biking
- “Blank slate”
- Scenic beauty
- Hiking
- Artist inspiration
- Night sky
- Rivers – canoeing, Haskell Rock
- Wassataquoik/Katahdin Brook
  - Fishing, fiddleheading
- Seboeis River Bridge
- Loop Road – Katahdin Brook scenery
- East Branch – Scouts canoeing
- Views
- Unique addition protected area network of U.S.
- Six sets of falls
- Wild nature of Grand Falls and lack of development
- Birds, wildlife, night stars, shorter hikes, not commercial and crowded
- Memories
- Wild brook trout, hope of salmon
  - An outstanding fishery
- Night sky (dark), IAT, no pavement
- Peaceful, tranquil, past skiing, looking forward to canoeing
- Wonderful place to camp, an astounding place to camp, somewhat secret, wonderful opportunity to share with others
- Haskell Rock geologically unique
- Uses – guide service uses roads for tours, would like scenic float trips on river
- Hikes into remote pond (special place)
- Special – East Branch for camping
- Wild watershed – Wassataquoik Stream very special
- Blank areas and wild areas very special once it’s re-wild
- Visited all over the property (left unmarked)
- E. Branch special – start of guiding, still guides, runs dogsled trips
- Visited the whole area
- Special for wildlife/wetland/endangered species habitat
- Wilderness makes it special
- Visited roads – hopes to stay wild
- Loves to snowmobile, visits E. Branch, wants to keep access for winter
- Lookout view is special (used to have snow-sled access)
- Hasn’t used it, but loves the idea of wilderness
- Great woods but wants to move management to National Forest
- Matagamon entrance, skiing use
- Haskell Hut – good place to rest for skiers
- Bowlin Camps – great food lodge

- Grand Pitch – road access area, good trapping and hunting and guiding, dog hunting
- Lunksoos Camps – kayaking area, East Branch falls
- Deasey Mountain Fire Lookout – great hiking area
  - Mile 7 and 8 Loop Road
- Recreation hiking/views
  - Barnard Mountain hiking
  - Wassataquoik Ford
  - Orin Falls (bike trails)
  - Lunksoos Mountain
- Land management concern due to use in and around Park area
- Whetstone Bridge great views and access
- Lookout Mt. – great views
- Continued access concerns
- Grand Pitch – good fishing, scenery
- Stair Falls – excellent whitewater
- Fiddleheading
- Idaho Pond – mountain biking with single track near Sandy Stream with all ability levels of riding, scenically beautiful
- BSP – special place
- Wassataquoik Stream – scenically beautiful
  - Exceptional Atlantic salmon habitat
  - Moose Pond – heritage brook trout pond
- Sandbank Stream – brook fishing
- Haskell Deadwater – brook fishing
- Destinations
  - Shin Pond Village
  - Bowlin Camps
- Matagamon Wilderness – food stops
- Special area because lack of red tape allows diverse access and use
- Really good view of Mt. Katahdin – scenic view spot painted
- Rivers – extraordinary
  - National scenic river system – significant
  - Canoe-ability – kayaks
- Trails – 1st 30 miles of IAT
  - Others
- East Branch – possibly best in eastern U.S.
  - Section with falls and portages is largely inaccessible – important
- Barnard Mt.
- Logging roads
- Encounter with lynx
- Cold water fish habitat – Atlantic salmon, brook trout
- Historical value – human involvement
- Orin Falls hiking

- E. Branch paddling kayak
- Barnard Mt. – climbing views
- Burnt Land Pond – cabin (cool)
- Sandy Stream – views, totally WILD
- “No Name” Pond (Idaho Pond) – remote mountain biking – 24 mile loop
- Little Spring and Big Spring Brooks – hiking, fishing
- Awesome stretch of whitewater – Upper East Branch
- Lower Shin Pond – small pond – abundance of camps, great boating, swimming, fishing
- Seboeis River (Philpott Bridge) – snowmobile corridor major
- Lower Wassataquoik whitewater (outdoor education for kids)
- Katahdin Lake – hiking/scenic
- Twin Ponds – hiking/scenic
- Seboeis, East Branch, Wassataquoik Rivers – boating and scenic

## Question Two – What Are the Opportunities/Ideas You See for Your Community and the Future of the New National Monument?

### Stacyville – September 15<sup>th</sup>

- Road system is not adequate, fix roads. Hot top roads. It will improve it.
- Real estate will improve
- Campground opportunities
- Looking for economic opportunities, federal jobs, guide service jobs, hunting, fishing, snowmobiling on east side of river. Cross-country skiing.
- Comprehensive plan to gain grants for businesses
- Increase in local business?
- New businesses moving in?
- Will there be good paying jobs moving in?
- Franchises allowed?
- “Big jobs” imported? Will local people be hired or will the larger paying jobs go to existing Park Service staff?
- More game wardens needed?
- Road construction and maintenance – local or imported?
- Will families be able to settle here year-round?
- How will the local economy be boosted?
  - Emergency response teams
  - Lodging/restaurants/RV Park/campground
- Promote Patten/Stacyville/Sherman/Shin Pond area

- What are restrictions in a Park or Monument?
- Biking, canoeing, horseback riding, hiking
- Local businesses may benefit
- More access for snowmobiles
  - Increase of economic activity
- Shin Pond area as great access through Lower Shin
- All access from southern strip through Loop up along river
- Connecting road from north end to south end – all access – improve road
- Do we have the right to go there?
  - Have access to land
- Look at NPS rules to get ATV access
- North and south travel of ATVs and snowmobiles
- Opportunities for new businesses
  - Area for young people to stay here
- \*Local employment\*
- Use property and enjoy it
- Hate to see it overrun with hotel/motel/tourist traps
- Don't want things to change
- Mills are gone – this is economic opportunity
- Want it to fit into the area
- Towns should look at their comprehensive plans
- Lost many of our children to southern area because we didn't have anything here for them
- To make life better for family and community
- Embrace the change, we're in this together, exciting
  - More places to get coffee and to shop
- Restore things in the area
- Share our history, already being done on a small scale
- Tourism maybe bring other opportunities
- Need diverse economy
- Question about the different areas of Monument – how will access work?
- The gateway to more areas
- Jobs
- Opportunities with the school systems
  - A collaboration/internships for jobs
  - And education (field trips...) and how to get funding for this
- Make section available to handicapped (paved roads, scenic picnic areas)
- Educational opportunities (i.e. big dreams – Schoodic Institute, small dreams too)
- Visit from further away than local area
- Employment (particularly for locals)
- Local small business employment
- Recreation including facilities/accommodations
- Young families brought to the area to stay



- Local advisory reps on board
- Inspire young people to come back and start businesses
- Law enforcement to cover area (response times)
- All voices heard, not just now but ongoing
  - Trying to bring together proponents/opponents
  - Addressing concerns even after designation
- Bring together all local communities – Matagamon to Millinocket Lake
- Broaden our vision and worldview as a result of those visiting/coming in
- Bring employment (much needed)
- Tourists and tourist services
- Increase tax base (increase number low taxes)
- Allow timber harvesting
- Celebrate history of area
- Educate public
- More business opportunities
- National Forest versus National Monument
- Increase property values
- Bring more money into the area
- More lodging and restaurants to the area
- Better paying jobs
- More support for schools
- More support services (medical/anything)
- Access for schools, outdoor education
- Maine Natural Areas Program
- Increase traffic to area, stopping in towns on the way
- Places to stay/eat are seeing more patrons
- Guiding
- Concern – want to avoid big box stores, chains, want to keep local stores, small town feel
- Quaint, remote experience in nearby towns is part of the experience of visiting the National Monument
- Want coordination with Maine town planning boards, Grow Smart Maine, for ordinance in place for smart, healthy downtown main streets. Local. Maine-made. Healthy growth, but keep small town feel.
- Keep local cultural heritage – lumber, Penobscot history
- Embrace quality professionals because quality of life is high
- Increase doctors, surgeons, etc. because want to balance work/life
- Deep love for Lumberman’s Museum, opportunity for support
- Support libraries – Millinocket Library struggle
- Build on recreation economy through increased tourists, visitors
- What does it take to provide guide services in the National Monument?
  - Concern is that NPS puts additional requirements on guides
  - Concern is visitors (especially traditional visitors) would need to hire a guide to access land, water

- If bird hunting, can hunt with dog? Off leash?
- Jobs
- Future infrastructure – serving people who visit
- School enrollment will increase
- Expanded tourism opportunities
- Influx of new residence
- Property value increase
- Local businesses and attractions (Lumberman’s Museum) get more business
- Opportunities for our kids (so they don’t have to move away)
- Increase in tax base
- Jobs
- Real estate
- Tourism
- River trips
- Guiding
- More opportunities for local business to grow
- More families with children in schools
- Might improve looks of town
- More activities for teens for recreation
- Increased aspirations of our youth
- More positive perspectives
- Economic stability
- More winter activity will boost tourism year-round
- Attract more diversity and new ideas
- New creativity
- Against it, so...
- Same opportunities as in the past
- Now that mills closed (and Monument is a fact), some people changing minds
- Monument may provide jobs, reasons for young people to stay
- Could have been gated if EPI hadn’t bought it
- Access won’t be free (always has been free)
- Visitors will come
- May help us appreciate this land more
- It is (was) privately owned
- Preservation of natural resources
- Economic growth for local communities
- Facilities to accommodate visitors
- Educational opportunities
- Enhanced access and trail systems
- Increased property value
- Multiuse concept

- Lodging, gas stations, stores, opportunities but outside the Park boundaries only
- Economic development such as hotels, restaurants
- Craft shops, souvenirs, galleries
- Visitor centers
- ATV access. Not losing the trails on the Grondin and American Thread Roads. Great views of Katahdin.
- Concerned resident who lives on Happy Corner Rd. about eminent domain
- Concerned about accessing local deadwater on lands for fishing – fiddleheading. Would there be an access fee in the future.
- Concerned about points where planning to invest significant funds in developing and improving huts. Being sure that all traditional uses stay as they've been.
- Fear of developing on the lands and them staying as they are. Barnard Mt. in particular being just the way it is now.
- ATV access on lands east of the river the way it is deeded for snowmobiles. We need to be able to capitalize on the growing ATV market.

### East Millinocket/Medway – September 20<sup>th</sup>

- It could be a good destination spot for hunting, bird hunting
- Active forest management a must
- Good roads to get into the Monument easily
- New business growth in the surrounding communities
- Maybe a theme park (a moose theme park)
- People want to see moose
- Might help to manage if the land were more connected
- Have a visitor station in Medway
- Medway has a nice boat launch, maybe have more
- Improve the signs on the roads
- Is it going to allow motorhomes and 5th wheels
- Concerns about how to get people here to grow the business
- Tourism – a strong economic driver
- Small Maine towns need diversity like small Maine farms
- A place to get away from the crowds
- Love the hiking
- Keep lower taxes, create jobs
- It's a chance to protect a wild area and protect the wilderness
- Balance commercialism with roadless area
- Increase economic opportunity
- Bring back the value of homes in the area

- Bring people into Medway, East Millinocket, Millinocket, Stacyville, and Patten
- A different kind of experience of the area than you do in Baxter SP
- Do we want to increase access for people who can't hike? Would a road from Matagamon down to the Whetstone ruin it?
- How much access for the handicapped?
- Access from Millinocket
- Tourism development
- Year-round attraction
- Environment education
- Restaurant/lodging
- Bus shuttles
- Visitor center
- Fishing tourism
- New industry
- Village theming
- Regional cooperation
- Guiding
- X-country skiing, biking, etc. (rental)
- Camping
- Wildlife
- Great opportunity for Medway
- NPS has offices in Patten and Millinocket but nothing in Medway. People need an information center near the major access roads.
- Love the church and view. Don't want to see exit look like all other exits. Keep town quiet.
- With influx of people there is opportunity. Need balance.
- Children had to leave. If there is a chance for kids to stay or return – we have to see as a positive. Generational difference.
- Young people move away every day. Opportunities to keep them.
- Opportunity for towns to work together for regional development instead of towns competing
- Educational center of excellence. Visitor center with interpretive history, culture.
- Increase in revenue with more people coming to area
- Create jobs and opportunity
- Good institution to preserve history
- Hire local people for work
- Local opportunity
- Seasonal jobs are still good jobs
- Need a kiosk in every town
- More people coming in can bring in money to allow business to maintain and possibly expand
- Where does...

- Opportunity for guides and lodging
- Local community to take advantage of tourist coming to KAWWNM
- You can have tourism and industry
- Opportunity for local guides

### Millinocket – September 22<sup>nd</sup>

- Opportunities for Boy Scouts/Girl Scouts
  - All outdoor recreation groups
- New business opportunities
- More opportunities for handicapped/elderly accessibility
- Job opportunities
- Development opportunities
- For Katahdin region to get back on its feet
- Partnership with investors – NP and others
- Millinocket needs to be a gateway community
- Work with communities around the Monument
- We need what people want and need
- Access roads
- Hotel with a brand name
- Jobs
- Tourism
- Existing service centers join as a destination
- Open to exploration from south
- Opportunity to expand activities that are in Baxter
- Blending of region
- Complement to Baxter – dogs/no dogs for example
- Part of an itinerary for visitors
- Bring industry – name brands (Cabela’s or outlet mall)
- Downtown looks like downtown
- Better place for kids – level of safety, education, professionalism
- Festivals – night sky – ranger from NPS
- Local companies have opportunities to bid on jobs within development of Monument; i.e. Katahdin Cedar Log Homes bidding on cedar fencing or log buildings.
- Provide training on how to bid on NPS work
- Incubate, expand, develop a new small business area
- Community contribution
- Further improve recreational opportunities/that consider preserving landscape and user experience
- Local people want a say in how the area is marketed – local ordinances will/may need to be adopted to manage growth and maintain character. Towns will need support for this.

- Town codes (building codes, etc.) need to be reviewed and updated sooner rather than later. Manage the development.
- Tell the story of forestry heritage
- Tell the story of the native people's heritage and include them in the management plan
- Winter recreation – x-country skiing, snowshoeing, backcountry camping, winter motorsports, fat biking, climbing
- School trips
- A “Friends of the Monument” group needs to be established
- Would like to see a southern entrance to the Monument, located close to Millinocket – important because hospital, airport, etc. are in Millinocket
- Interpretive center tells whole history of area and is high quality
- Connections and partnership with Lumberman's Museum
- Good for restaurants and businesses in the area
- Facelift for main thoroughfare into Park (what will community do to get ready for tourists)
- Town give tax incentives or programs for business owners to expand in response
- Where will entrance to Monument be? How will this affect communities?
- Want entrance through Millinocket
- Have more than one entrance
- Local landowners agree to access through private land?
- Personal histories and knowledge shared with audio recording
- Acadia 2+ million visitors (what is our opportunity?)
- Re-open public access (more than just walking)
- Educational opportunities for kids – environmental science
- Job opportunities/growth for area
- Job multipliers – recreation, other business – draw people and interests in
- Communication with Penobscot Nation and connection with land
- Symbiotic relationship between both Parks
- Proper management between boundary – BSP – KAWWNM
- Maintaining view sites
- Well-rounded vacation area – diversification
- Local business support with process and management (construction, amenities, etc.)
- Join Butler Foundation property with National Monument
- Long distance trails for x-country skiing
- Intentional/purpose-built recreational trail system (both human-powered and motorized)
- Small business that builds signs to get contracts with the Monument, seminars for government contracting
- Opportunity for NPS to facilitate comprehensive planning regionally – look at other “gateway” communities as models

- Loop Road developed/interpreted to be of interest, accessibility to all (including travelers who stay close to their cars – non-wilderness explorers)
- On hunting/fish areas, opportunity for NPS to enhance those traditional uses (to offset areas where not allowed)
- Free day use for Mainers
- Moab – a model for Katahdin region?
- Develop Seboeis River – improve portages
- Natural plus amenities
- Tourism/ecotourism – sustainable practices
- How to get people there but control impact
- Opportunity for Katahdin region to do regional planning, how to take advantage of economic and access development
- Revitalize communities – while maintain area and culture
- Expand snowmobile/ATV on east side
  - High quality/safe recreation i.e. parallel trails to support multiuse safely. Provide recreation and brings money to local communities.
- “Jewels” of Monument need to have access for people who might not be as mobile
- Carriage trail-type development – bring in rich old people (ha, ha)
- Look at other National Monuments. Take the best ideas and bring them to KAWW.
- Real estate – lots of infrastructure – adaptive reuse and redevelopment
- Opportunity to preserve culture (interpretive)
- Monument should give preference local
- Opportunity for infrastructure/amenities outside of Monument property
- Community service project to get kids involved
- Kids art about Monument
- Want something good for Millinocket/attract tourism
- All we have going
- Keep it for future generations
- Building out trails and other recreational infrastructure
- Will trailers/RVs be allowed in campground (want allowed)
- Horse access/ trail riding
- Bike trails of different types (like carriage trails and also mountain bike trails)
- Prioritizing local businesses and concessions

### Orono/Bangor – September 29<sup>th</sup>

- A lot of economic development due to snowmobiling
- Pitfalls is sharing with the world

- Combine with BSP – an extraordinary way to protect Wassataquoik Watershed
- Amazing story to tell
- Develop stories and histories of area
- Encryption Rock – in BSP
- Canoe trip – economic development and portages
  - Matagamon – Stair Falls – daytrip
- Guiding considerations
- Business inside the Monument
- “A little bit less wild than Baxter”
- Paved road – but only one
- Access for handicapped and those less likely to venture off the trail
- Scenic bus rides
- Develop campsites, portage trails, and other river infrastructure
- Mitigate user conflict
- Work with surrounding communities on smart development
- Utilize existing surrounding infrastructure
- Businesses to support Monument users
- X-country ski destination
- Mountain bike destination
- Hut-to-hut travel (warming huts)
- Continued access from north to south for snowmobiles. Through travel within the Park. Keep current access as is. Involve locals.
- Concern about balancing increased automotive use with current worries about accidents. Concern for increased people flow to the southern entrance.
- What will the employment opportunities be?
- What prevents overdevelopment?
- Will logging be able to continue as is in the area due to new regulations?
- Will there be a way to alter access to the Monuments for guiding, hunting, trapping?
- Continued through access with off-road vehicles, bicycles, hiking, kayaking. Keeping a diverse array of recreational opportunities.
- Educational opportunities in varied means of access and signage
- Mass transportation as compared to Zion National Park
- Hope it to stay wild – that’s what makes it great. X-country skiing.
- Millinocket people united with Park and keep community involved. Wants trails and camping.
- As much multiple-use to allow next generation to fall in love with woods
- Outdoor education
- Tourism – increased visitation surrounding communities
- Property value increases
- New people generate new ideas
- Accessibility to remote area



- Locals input to storytelling
  - History
  - Heritage
  - Culture
  - Peoples
- Foraging
- Artist programs
- Science/nature/environmental education
- Getting more children in the outdoors
- Scouting
- Focus – brings focus for economic opportunity
- Facilities development for visitors/users
- Staging area, increased hotel stays
- Have an area east of Mississippi to see stars – not even visible in Bangor
- Keeping the area without pavement
- Maintaining the IAT
- Science (what is there, what is changing)
  - Wildlife, history (including log drives)
  - Interpretation
  - Recreation
- Enjoy the silence
- Education
- Interpretation (human and natural history)
- Getting boys and girls out in nature
- Night sky
- Let each person access Monument as they wish (more accessible versus wilderness)
- Minimize (no) pavement – no paved roads near East Branch; manage like Allagash Waterway – limit visitors
- Understand Native American land ethic
- Build dialogue around how we treat land
- Learn about native land ethic
- Invite Wabanaki people to be involved
- A place for artists to use
- Understand how artists have seen and interpreted
- Jobs
- ...and diversity of jobs
- Opportunity for Katahdin region to refocus economic drivers
- Hope to see growth of creative economy...and more millennials
- Beer, specifically craft breweries
- Beautiful, sustainable single-track bike/hike/run trails
- Interpretive visitor center, which includes logging/timber history and Native history
- Hut-to-hut x-country ski trail

- Reforestation plan
- Guiding customers through Park; rafting float trip
- Maintained x-country ski trails
- Mature forests in state of Maine; park services in community, keep services out of Park
- Whole Katahdin region should use this for regional land use planning to steer development to town centers. Develop services outside Monument.
- Currently no services, but work inner towns to visitors. Keep visitors coming to Millinocket.
- Work with local guides and outfitters to create more business. Don't put up paperwork and regulations. Could lose 5% of business.
- Beaver habitat – unrestrained
  - Attracts and supports all wildlife
- Big opportunity for business nearby – food, novelties, RV, lodge
- Opportunity to develop along with other sites in Maine
  - Acadia
  - St. Croix
  - Baxter
- Wide range of activities possible
  - Paddling, hiking, picnicking, photography, biking, hunting, fishing, snowshoe, painting
- Dogs allowed
- Less restricted than Baxter
- Establish walking/hiking trails (old logging roads)
- Schools – natural history; ecology
- Park Service programs – interpretation, heritage tours – especially logging
- Campground – inside (NPS)/ outside (private)
- Native history – connection with Penobscot Nation
- Opportunity to have National Park/Monument that is less developed than Acadia, for example
- Monitoring climate change
- Shuttle service for canoe trips on E. Branch
- Support and protect and restore full range of native plants and animals
- Create a “Friends of” group
- FB page
- Access to north end
- People will come
- Folks may come up from Acadia
- Opportunity
  - Backcountry use
  - Windshield group
- Logging roads open up/cut/maintain for hikers, bikers making travel easier, quicker

- Additional protection for Baxter State Park
- Opportunity for jobs, educational opportunities (kids don't have to move to Ellsworth/Machias, etc.)
- Keep young people who are conservation-minded [HERE!!](#)
- Backcountry biking and camping
  - Single track biking opportunity
- Cross-country skiing system – backcountry
- Mountain bike rentals
- Obvious business opportunities such as restaurant, lodging, etc.
- Continuous ATV access from Millinocket “Swift Brook” parcel north on the east side of the Penobscot to Shin Pond and beyond
- Ordinances, help with community planning
- Develop educational programs on ecology/conservation
- Interaction between Park personnel and schools
- Junior Ranger program
- Backcountry camping
- Connectivity of roads
- New campsites

### **Question Three – What Topics/Issues Are You Concerned About or Have Questions About That You Would Like to See Explored Further as Part of the Management Plan Process?**

#### **Stacyville – September 15<sup>th</sup>**

- The original goal was for approximately 150,000 acres. What is the current maximum size of the Monument/Park? Would it require congressional approval to go up to the 150,000 acres?
- How will access be maintained on private roads (Sherman Lumber Co. Rd. and Whetstone Bridge, for example)?
- Where will the main access point be for Monument users coming from the Patten area?
- Will logging trucks and campers still be allowed to use the Sherman Lumber Co. Rd. and Swift Brook Rd.?
- Taking of land by eminent domain
- Safety of logging vehicles and citizens
- Increased traffic – speed
- Loss of woods workers' production due to more traffic
- Seasonal or year-round tourism?
- Commercialize our forests
- Can a Monument become a part of the State Park?

- What are the hunting/fishing restrictions?
- Will there be gate fees? Senior citizen fees? 70 and over free?
- Will there be tent sites? What will be the cost?
- Will the Monument management help us develop businesses surrounding the borders so we can benefit financially?
- We are not physically ready for an influx of people – no hotels, not enough restaurants, tourist supports yet in place
- Plots of land for recreation not equal on both sides of Park
- Will there be a benefit (reduced or no fee) for Maine residents?
- Shin Pond Bridge safety. Truck off road because someone was stopped on bridge.
- Road safety – multiusers, school buses
- Visibility, but what about light pollution? Night sky is a draw.
- How safety fits in? Police, ambulance, fire.
- Any plan on limit of visitors, use?
- Keep remote access on E. Branch? Want to keep remote experience in remote campsites. Have to balance with access via paved roads.
- Disabled accessibility. Don't want to impose on wilderness. Balance sightseers with rugged wilderness experience.
- Concern with nearby parking lot to Katahdin Lake. Currently takes work to get there.
- What about special interest groups dominating/changing the multiuse approach?
- Greeting center with log cabin type feel, fit in with what is Maine woods
- What is waste plan? Carry in – carry out?
- Concern with Park access on Lower Shin Pond, is a boat ramp redundant?
- Are NPS planes going to be landing in Lower Shin Pond?
- Concern with ATV use only in Hunt Farm, currently Patten ATV Club is precluded from historically-used area around American Thread Road
- How will Maine Warden Service be compensated (in general), and managed if more monitoring is needed in KAWW? Same concern with Maine Forest Service? Who does what before management plan is implemented?
- Fisheries management plan
- Landscape fragmentation is a concern. Maintain continuity. Climate change adaptation.
- How does a person know when he/she is on a parcel of the Monument or on bordering land, given the number of parcels and amount of borders?
  - Example – it would be easy for a bear hunter to cross onto Monument land without knowing
- How will access to Baxter be controlled through the Monument?
  - Katahdin Lake is an area much more easily accessed from the Monument

- Will Baxter visitors (with Baxter permits) be able to use the Monument to access Katahdin Lake area?
- What is the timing for changes in access during the transition to Monument land?
  - Example – ATV access on Grondin Road
- How will access over Whetstone Bridge work if the owner doesn't want the Monument using it? (Will eminent domain be used here?)
- The increase in area of parks/concern about more land being added i.e. loss of timber harvest opportunity
- Safety for logging operations dealing with the public
- Increase in cost for operations because of “slow downs” “work production”
- Lack of signs on Rte. 11 S. – concerns about Amish wagons
- Fire protection
- Community planning especially for nearby towns
- Support of museums, i.e. Lumberman's
- Matagamon Dam – future?
- Concern for number of entrances – stay like this? or reduce to one main?
- Handicapped accessibility for river and viewpoints
- Will new rules and regulations (esp. federal) come with Monument?
- Buffer zones for neighboring landowners?
- Access to Lower Shin for property owners
- Preserving Katahdin Lake area
- Concern for easement to Lower Shin Pond
- Composition of advisory board?
- Where main access is/visitor center?
- Road maintenance
- Eminent domain?
- Growth of Park?
- Use of American Thread Rd. – consider use – visitors would access through Patten
- ATV access
- Snow sled access
- Loss of current jobs (logging, outfitters, etc.)
- Will there be concessions in the Park?
- Will there be hotels?
- How developed?
- Traffic – too much?
- Access to Baxter?
- Conservative use of water – not too much boat activity
- Government rules and regulations beyond borders of Monument
- Access to Baxter needs control
- Invasive plants – rock snot
- Infrastructure – Patten not set up for large groups

- Watershed issues – will there be restrictions placed on farming activity within a certain geographical distance?
- Matagamon Dam – repairs going forward
- Would the NPS consider assistance with repairs and ongoing maintenance – financial?
- Concerns about harvesting wood – road building (outside Park boundary)
- Concerns about outside current boundaries expansion
- New residents restricting access
- The working relationship between the parcels of land
  - How will this affect visitors?
- How will logging be affected by the federal land?
- Property taxes
- Rescue services?? What's the plan?
- Communication between loggers and Park
  - (Roads?)
- ATV – loss of some roads
- Snowmobile – I-85 – if this is disconnected at Medway area, there are no more trails. This is the major connector north.
  - = Financial loss?
- Will other industries be able to be located in the general area?
- Park does not allow industry
- Illegal acquisition private property
- More openness and communication
- How the NPS will help shape our communities
- What will keep our visitors here?
- Year round employment
- Opportunities for the winter months
- Haskell Hut, Big Spring Brook continued growth
- Winter activities on the Loop Road
- Dog teams – any chance?
- Guided horse tours
- Focus on smaller M&P business
- Helping our schools
- Different/current curriculum
- Outreach to the school
- Internship program
- Job shadowing with park rangers, wardens, etc.
- Class trip for kids
- Potential acquisition of additional land
- How will this affect current lease owners if this exists?
- Safety of travellers on roads
- Addition of new wardens
- Will NPS work with LifeFlight and landing zones in Park?
- Flight regulations over NPS. Is this restricted air space?

- Access roads
- Historical sites in Monument – should be developed so people will know about them – i.e. Hunt Farm, Swift Brook Mill, Lunksoos Camp
- Telling the story right, for example the Byway is working on this (story boards) – what things were like historically
- Affect on Baxter Park – pressure
- How would fire protection work between federal and state – different management objectives?
- Whetstone Bridge – who owns the bridge? Can owner close the bridge to traffic? This is the only access (presently) to the southern end.
- Number of game wardens and forest rangers
  - How can they cover this?
  - Other areas might suffer, this area will require increased attention
- Promote Monument so it will help communities
- Create ATV and snowmobile corridor
- Difficulty with finding areas open to ATV and snowmobile. Landowner permission.
- Increased need for law enforcement
- Need signage to direct people so they don't get lost
- What's going to happen to our limited resources available? (infrastructure, accommodations)
- Our population is dwindling
- Because of deed restrictions, will they be able to restrict hunting? This needs clarification!
- Could private landowners close off access to this area?
- Are entry roads designated? Grindstone Rd.? Not decided yet!
- Main entrance/headquarters – Sherman exit would more greatly benefit this area
- Could there be a loop? Will there be a road connecting north and south entries?
- Who will maintain infrastructure in Monument/Park?
- Is there a fund for maintenance?
- Bad move – kicking camp operators out
- Bridge at Wassataquoik
- Access Park from Millinocket via Stacyville Rd.?
- Caution about possibly implementing new species such as wolf
- Concerns about traffic on Swift Brook Road, needing/wanting the road owned by the town of Stacyville to be improved/need to be paved
- ATV trails on east side of river
- Fire management plan
- Forest management plan
- Continuity with snowmobile trails connecting from south and north. Gaining/obtaining true multiuse trails for bikes, hikers, ATV, snowmobiles.

- Spruce budworm management
- Concerns about not introducing other invasive species that would threaten the forests
- Locations of visitor center and access spots
- Concern/hope re: Monument being good neighbors with private landowners and with BSP
- Property values
- Concern/hope that jobs do come and that they are filled by those in the local communities
- “Traditional uses”
- How far will Federal Government expand/reach/regulate?
- Logging and the effect on it (including shared road use)
- Maintain wilderness character in particular keep roads gravel not paved
- Handicapped accessibility
- Concern/hope that campgrounds are outside
- No gift shops in Monument
- Regulations camping/guide permits/etc.
- Trail maintenance
- Overuse of fragile environments
- Shut off access to Maine Public Reserve Land? BAD IDEA!
- Fire danger because fire roads have been destroyed!
- Worried about Park purchase
- Concern that we will lose hunting rights
- Concerns about border – limits for bear baiting – getting too close to Monument land
- Concerns about Shin Pond developments
- Concerns about Elliot Plantation’s 5 year plan
- We don’t want the Monument to turn into a Park
- Worried about camp being quiet on Shin Pond
- People can bring in economic opportunities, food service, real estate, boating, cross-country skiing, rentals
- National Forest opportunity
- Ambulance services. Transport.
- Game warden versus National Park Police
- Bear bait locations have been removed
- Hunting ground lost
- ATV use is needed to get to ponds in new Park area
- Overcrowding now that it is a National Monument?
- Lose small town feel
- Fees to access the land?
- Senior citizen access?
- What is the process of a Monument becoming a Forest and National Park?
- [Comments submitted in writing as part of notes from breakout group.]  
Respectfully submitted by David Rice, P.E. and Eva Rice, Teacher, 32-year



residents of Lower Shin Pond. (With input from Andy and Wendy Kaye, Shin Pond residents.)

1. Any management plan has to start with the number of projected visitors per year over the life of the plan. What are those projections and what timeframe is the plan designed to cover?
2. What are the deed restrictions and can they be modified should it be beneficial?
3. Are future land acquisitions planned by the NPS or gifts of land by Eliot Plantation?
4. Since Maine no longer has control or stewardship over these federal lands will Maine laws such as LURC development, shore land zoning etc. apply?
5. How will game management within the Monument be implemented?
6. Will Maine wildlife biologists and game wardens with already stretched resources, be asked to handle this area? If so will the state be reimbursed?
7. Will the Monument have its own resources for game management?
8. How will nuisance bear management be handled?
9. With additional visitors from out of state what precautions will be taken to prevent non-native species of animals, insects, and plant life from entering the Monument? Milfoil, destructive reptiles and fish, out of state firewood carrying insects as an example.
10. Will pets be allowed in the Monument and how will the policy, whatever it is, be enforced?
11. Will wolves and/or mountain lions be reintroduced?
12. While we are members of the friends of BSP, we disagree with the "Friends" Board in supporting the Monument as enhancement in protecting the "forever wild" philosophy of BSP on the east side. The Monument designation is inviting all Americans and foreign visitors to come and see. Many management decisions are now at the federal level. What protections from encroachment of OUR Park will assure its wilderness nature, native game, flora, and fauna are preserved?
13. What technology will be available to visitors within the Monument?
14. Will the Monument have its own infrastructure of monitoring and enforcing all game laws?
15. Since the State is no longer participating in the direct stewardship of the Monument lands, will the Monument have its own resources for search and rescue teams, accident investigations, fish and game violations, fire permits, and firefighting? (Many of the local firefighters nearby are only volunteers with limited res.) Will the state be supported finically in some way?
16. Will alcohol be allowed and how will the policy, whatever it is, be enforced?
17. Will firearms be allowed in the non-hunting areas and how will the policy, whatever it is, be enforced?
18. Will ATV's be allowed, how will the policy, whatever it is, be enforced?

19. Will snowmobiling be allowed, how will the policy, whatever it is, be enforced?
20. Will off-road mountain biking be allowed and how will the policy, whatever it is, be enforced?
21. Will fireworks be allowed? How will the policy, whatever it is, be enforced?
22. How will the NPS control access to the Monument as it is wide open currently?
23. How will BSP/Monument boarder access be controlled?
24. Will written permission be requested for modification or expansion of right of ways on private lands BEFORE extending beyond current borders?
25. Specifically, the Whetstone Bridge was worked on for improved safety, was a Maine-license Professional Engineering review of the structure done before the structural modifications? If so, what is the current weight limit? Was written permission given by the owner? Is it safe?
26. How many locals are currently working for the Monument full-time? Based on the projected visitors, how many full-time employees are needed?
27. Will any larger campgrounds be constructed allowing car access or RV access?
28. Besides camping sites, will overnight lodging facilities and food be offered or constructed?
29. Is a visitor center location or construction site being established?
30. Since Elliot Plantation has development rights for the next three years, what influence will they have on the management plan? Can they overrule local management plan recommendations and development?
31. Are there any provisions or constraints imposed on the utilization of the 40-million dollar endowment?
32. What are the "certain reservations of rights for Elliot Ville Plantation, Inc. in specified parcels"?
33. What priority will be afforded local business for any construction and maintenance within the KAWW Monument?
34. Since the Federal Government did not respect or listen to the documented majority views of opposition to the Monument, both on the local, state, and federal governmental levels, what assurances do we have that the Federal Government will listen to our input for the management plan now?
35. The Monument lands have water frontage on Lower Shin Pond, the largest lake abutting the Monument, what are the current plans for this water frontage?
36. Is it possible that Lower Shin Pond could have similar restrictions as in some other federally controlled bodies of water such as float plane access, motorized boat access, jet skis access, etc .... ?

37. Will motorized water access be allowed on the East Branch of the Penobscot?
38. Will fiddleheading still be allowed on Monument lands? How will the policy, whatever it is, be enforced?
39. What are the Federal Government's plans for forestry management?
40. Will sustainable wood harvesting be allowed? Has it been restricted by deed?
41. Yellowstone has had some major fires, often blamed on the Federal Government's forestry management techniques. Could a similar situation occur here causing forest fires to spread to Baxter State Park and other lands abutting the Monument?
42. Will eminent domain ever be used in the future as a method for accessions of local private property owner's lands as well as state lands in and around the Monument?
43. Will the Federal Government continue to accept water management systems and methods utilized currently at Grand Lake Matagamom for the East Branch of the Penobscot water flows?
44. Several remote camping areas are located off Monument lands but appear on the Monument map, who will monitor these campgrounds?
45. Many National Parks have contracts with large corporate service providers for many services needed by the Parks. Will that be the case in this Monument?
46. What environmental air and water quality guidelines will be used in the Monument? State? Federal?
47. Will overflights of the Monument lands by aircraft be restricted?
48. Given the very narrow dirt roads servicing the access to the Monument and also within the Monument, traffic both within the Monument and road sharing into the Monument could be a significant issue as well as a safety concern. How will the NPS address this issue?
49. Will boat and/or canoe rentals be offered?
50. Although not very feasible given historic water levels, will whitewater rafting be allowed?
51. Will float tubing and/or swimming be allowed on the East Branch as has been done for many years?
52. Will snowshoeing and x-country skiing be allowed on all Monument trails?
53. What part will our local Native Americans play in the development of this management plan?
54. Will a local advisory board be formed for developing the Monument management plan and monitoring and directing future activities? If so, will local, Native American and state representation be part of this board?

## East Millinocket/Medway – September 20<sup>th</sup>

- Concerned with access
- Land we used all our lives could be taken. How are we going to use it like we used to?
- Access point into the Monument
- How do you hold people in our little towns on a rainy day? We need places for visitors on a rainy day.
- Is the Monument...?
- Winter use activities
  - Skiing/dogsleds/snow machines
- Support the schools
- Are we ready for the influx of people?
- How do we prevent sprawl?
- How can we plan for ATV use?
- How can we budget for police, fire, wardens, rescue, etc.?
- How much responsibility will the Federal Government take for funding services?
- How much logging will we see on old growth trees?
- Will the Loop Road continue to be managed through tree cutting efforts to keep a viewpoint open?
- How can we prevent collisions with working logging trucks?
- How much will it cost to get in?
- \*Do we want one entrance or several?
- How can we ensure that this will be a multiuse park?
- We don't want to build another service center – keep sprawl minimal, use existing infrastructure
- How can we plan, build infrastructure, and accommodate the influx of canoers, hikers, and people in cars?
- \*How can we foster more connections with schools and educational programs?
  - Natural history, ecology, hydrology
- Has the ship sailed to have this become a national forest, like WMNF and GMNF?
- Can we replicate the Loop Road of Denali National Park? Fewer individual, private vehicles...
- How can we keep the economic development from ATVs?
- How will the NP/NM staff affect the portages and group campsites?
- Is foraging for personal consumption allowed?
- How is future industry affected?
- What regulation to use water?
- How will new business/activity effect locals?
- Water quality
- Snowmobile restrictions

- Always have trail north-south
- Can boundary change?
- Will KAWWNM affect forest industry?
- Concern about the possibility for roads
- Addition access to points of interest
- Access to the points by different user groups
- How to accommodate user groups without compromising the integrity of the land
- View deeds [online](#)
- Inadequate lodging and dining for people in towns
- Balance of accommodations for different levels of economic ladder. Both inside and outside boundary and in towns.
- We want to see small businesses succeed before big corporations
- Manages largest cedar log home and fencing. Like to see NM use local companies for infrastructure.
- What infrastructure exists in the towns? Urban renewal in the towns. Opportunity for entrepreneurs. Towns not prepared.
- Towns not prepared
- Towns need development. Little businesses depend on snowmobiles and ATVs. Balance activities for businesses that rely on different activities.
- Get a manager to come in and coordinate economic development
- Keep a handle on responsible development
- Rather see small businesses than large corporations
- Don't just allow certain types of activities
- Sustainable growth managed in a way that it doesn't hurt communities
- We need infrastructure in these towns
- Federal land management access development grant
- Small towns can't write grants, develop large scale
- PILT money should come to local towns
- Keep development at existing service centers. Keep out of the private land along East Branch.
- Keep snowmobiles on east side (and hunting)
- Be nice if NPS advertising coordinated with local towns
- Need a coordinator/economic development manager
- Private lands in acquisition boundary more vulnerable
- Need to capture the history, Native history, Thoreau, forestry
- Access roads affect fishing stock
- Keep east side from more change
- Grandchildren should be able to enjoy wilderness and nature
- Balance between wilderness and motorized. Accommodate everyone.
- NPS – use local talent – guides, etc.
- Want to have a balance between the development and the natural beauty of the area
- Concerns about Park Service funds available/debt

- Concerns about if motorized vehicle access issues
- Capability for forest management
- Access to scenic views
- Free access
- Free access to veterans
- Impact on local and state tax base
- Will the Park Service be able to spread the resources it has to support the new Monument?
- What is going to be available for winter use?
- Depletion of natural resource (fish/wildlife)
- Regulation beyond deeds
- National Park versus Forest
- Cleanliness
- Assistance with development/improvement/public infrastructure (municipal)
- Traffic (Rte. 11)
- Development along Grindstone Rd. (Rte. 11)
- Water/air pollution
- Quality of Life (+/-)
- Local advisory committee – opportunity
- Impact on Baxter State Park
- Future use of adjacent state land
- Property evaluation
- How do we know our voices heard?

### Millinocket – September 22<sup>nd</sup>

- Mountain biking – designated trails, encouragement as place to ride
- Signage needed, especially in areas where NPS property intersects with private property
- Interaction with logging trucks. How do we manage safety? Inform travelers?
- Will there be limits to access the Monument?
- People are coming now. Communities need help in how to handle the influx of people starting now. (Concerns over next summer season in particular.)
- BSP concerns need to be considered in the MBPL East Turner Lot
- NPS management plan
- What about the road and harvest plan?
- In the rush towards economic development, we need to remember the resource – preserving the resource
- 4 Seasons!
- Budget concern (\$20/ \$20 mil)

- Senators, representatives support
  - Help!
- Access through Park from Millinocket
  - Supporting infrastructure
  - Repair
- Presence of Millinocket
- Rte. 11 – Hay Brook (development concern)
- Municipal planning – a major priority
  - Prepare!
  - Infrastructure
  - Town roles (East Millinocket, Medway, Millinocket)
- Multi-generational support
  - Transportation
  - Carrying capacity of land
- Listening/education sessions statewide!
  - Progress going forward
- Marketing area to change with Park
  - \*Future citizens
- Reassessment of policy in trail management – BSP
- Responsive to public comments
  - Follow through
- Public relations for whole region – Millinocket to Patten – all towns
- Keep primitive, forever wild
- Balance between visitation and preservation
- Development inside Monument lands is a concern
- Concerned about getting the entire community involved and excited about this
- Signs need to come down (No Park)
- Will there be a local (Katahdin region) stakeholders committee?
- How can we get our younger people involved?
- Eminent domain issue?
- Expansion?
- Relationship with Baxter and Monument
  1. Establish good relationship with communities in the region
  2. Establish good positive relationship with BSP
- Access roads? Location.
- Asphalt
- How much development?
  - Accessibility versus leaving primitive spaces
  - Balance – not overdeveloped
- Make people feel at home
- Manage forest
- NPS listening to people of Maine when developing plan
  - Take local input from Listening Sessions

- Values and concerns expressed are really used
- More land being added to National Monument
- Fees in the future
- Fees reduced or waived for educational use
- Towns working together
- Breakdown of the adjoining landowners
- Multiple access points
  - Comprehensive planning process? Update town plans? Separate from NPS. How will NPS will involved?
    - Congestion?
    - Visitation numbers
  - Gateway communities?
- Access from Millinocket too?
- Loop Road – interpretive – guided areas
  - Birding
  - Biking
  - Geology
- Lose ability for hunting? Fishing?
- Opportunity for habitat enhancement
- Fees? Free day use for Mainers?
- Fire suppression?
- Safety – well marked trails
  - Easy navigation
  - Not prepared
  - Logging trucks
- Good accessibility
- Aging Mainers
- Will NPS help maintain IAT
- Easy to find signage
- Keep wild parts wild
- Create multiuse trails
- Safety for multiuse
- Carbon footprint in the Monument
  - Concessioner
- Electric jeep tours
- Thoughtful regional planning
- Elitist access
- Loss of culture – can we preserve it?
- Preference to locals
  - Jobs, concessions
- Less development in Monument lands – do it outside
- Financially responsible? For lost hikers, etc.
- Signage!!!
- Funneling people to accessible roads



- Develop a rescue team/communication
  - Partnerships with other teams, wardens, etc.
- Post latitude/longitude on signs
- Conversations/communication within community about access roads – how do we control access while maintaining usage, without Stacyville, Sherman, Patten?
- Advisory board
  - Groups in board – Millinocket, East Millinocket, Medway – for/against
  - NPS
- Access from Millinocket
- What’s the management and rules and regulations until plan is finished?
- Fees? Will it be affordable – resident discount or seasonal fee for whole season?
- What is the National Park Service commitment to staffing resources? How much is allocated?
- Hire local or hire from outside? Or even internationally.
- Prefer local hires
- Community college training program for parks and recreation
- Can the Park Service train locals for existing jobs?
- Outreach for employment opportunities and education on USAjobs.gov
- What is allowed amount of people at once?
  - Overuse – pollution
- What are access points
- Amount of traffic on state roads?
- Who will be responsible for roads?
- Who gives permission?
- Will there be eminent domain to acquire roads?
- Too many roads? Too much access?
- Loss of remoteness and nature of area
- Regulations on fishing are a concern – hunting, too
- Worried about overfishing
- Will roads go too close to Katahdin Lake?
- Will trails connect between Monument and BSP?
- How will management work between NPS and BSP?
- How to keep East Branch clean and unspoiled
- Will unacquired land be eventually added on?
- Should we leave – when logs are inaccessible will land be sold?
- (Access points)

## Orono/Bangor – September 29<sup>th</sup>

- Access to rivers and commercial use on rivers for rafting, canoeing

- Older forests near water, but with new growth in land – wants management to strive for old growth as fast as possible
- Concerned about over development. Wants existing logging roads “put to bed”
- Needs important relationship with communities and BSP (large boundary). Wants “special seat” for local community and BSP. Wants Katahdin Loop Rd. moved away from BSP boundary. People come for wild experience – give it to them.
- Admission fees
  - What is the plan?
- Good balance with road infrastructure
  - (Not compromise habitat)
- Accessibility to Bangor
- Want flexibility in management plan over time
  - Respond to changes in user desires
- Process for Maine guides to get permit
  - Needs to be clear and not cost prohibitive
- Keep river in traditional use – as a river trail
- Adjacent incompatible development
- Wildlife harassment
- Information around hunting clearly identified and available
- Need improved infrastructure including modern facilities:
  - Roads
  - Access
  - Parking
  - Toilets
  - Trails
  - Boat ramps
  - Portages
- Consideration of emergency services, evacuation, ambulance access (EMT)
  - Call boxes (esp. near gates)
- L/T community partnership “plan”
- Access to trails – for snowmobiles
  - Concern for restricted access
- Approachability to change things after establishment. Will all stipulations be set in stone or flexible?
- Overuse concern with light pollution as far as seeing the night sky. Along with tourism outside the Park that could influence that.
- Loss of traditional use of land
  - Impact on local residents hunting, fishing, guiding, trapping
- More groomed ski trails apart from snowmobile trails
- Multi-day ski loop or trail
- Access road

- Development along access road
- Unauthorized access to Baxter
- Katahdin Loop Rd. needs development – not paving
- Concern that must maintain traditional Maine woods wilderness character
- Need to consider people movement (group transportation)
- Public transportation to area from population centers (Bangor, Portland)
- Consider more hunting, trapping in any NEW areas added
- East side of river unprotected (camp roads, for example)
- Light pollution – protect area for stargazing
- Too many roads – enough now
- How many people will this attract?
  - BSP manages use beautifully
  - Acadia has too many users, trails beat down
- If it's easy to drive in, you'll see more use
- New road development – not here like we did in Yellowstone
  - No new roads between Wassataquoik and East Branch
  - No new roads in southwest part near Katahdin Lake and Sandy Stream
- Woods roads – how do you educate public about safety of driving on woods roads. How does Park get word out about this? Will local Fire/EMS be able to handle situations? How will they cope?
- Western side
- Research opportunities – fisheries, educational
- Guiding considerations – fishing, recreation, and hunting
  - How will it be regulated?
  - No dogs on dark green units? Bear or birds?
  - Difference between guiding on one side of the river and the other
- Thoughts about the future of Monument (i.e. wilderness, park, forest)
- National Forest tailors to ability to management – satisfy a lot of forestry wants
- Maintain (high) water quality
- Trails for 4-wheelers
- Concern – about campsites
  - Currently small, low use, competition will increase
- Concern – access roads
- A regional plan is needed for outside Monument
- Concern – communities understanding “dark sky lighting”
- Concern – don't want pavement
- Emphasize connectivity between Allagash and East Branch
- Don't understand management planning process
- Limit total number of visitors at one time – relate to carrying capacity
- Traffic plan – maximize mass transit
- Minimize private driving vehicles

- Be clear about where sensitive environments are – manage well
- Heating, lighting (environmentally sensitive)
- Good signage (interpretive)
- Keep wild as possible, minimize infrastructure
- Baxter SP should have a seat at table
- Pieces of public lands managed by changing state administrations
- Campgrounds need improvement but sensitively
- Not enough money or manpower to make it happen
- Want them to come in a managed way
- Signage and education
- \$20 million endowment but no money
- Facilities near towns more economic impact to town than those deeper in woods
- Difficulty in getting from south to north end of Monument via road
- Explore snowmobiling future, include it in the plan
- Process does not guarantee public input and access
- Move toward cooperative management plan like at Torngat Mts. NP (Newfoundland) – 7 member committee
- Open for kinds of recreation for everyone. Not overregulated. Allow local guides and outfitters to continue.
- Wants quiet areas – peaceful
- How can we make this move over to USDA Forest Service?
- Contact senators and tell them to do it.
- Keep NM facilities well away from BSP resources
- Connections/issue with BSP proximity
- Equal opportunity for ATV businesses (like snowmobile) east side of the Penobscot
- Interactions with other agencies and organizations – information sharing
  - Research and study continued
- NPS not historically with forest management – disagreement
  - (Fires?) (Insects) border management, buffer zones?
  - Not unanimous
- Winter usage – skiing access/groomed
- Will the Park lay claim to the river and will access be charged (legal)
- Filtering on the border by Katahdin Lake
- Community involvement in set up of services, access points
- Accessibility points
- Fees, owning the river, entering Park via non-Park owned methods
- 1 side river Park, other not – pressures on east side
- Liaison with guides
- Maintain free access
- Overdevelopment at east side
- No dams
- Who controls water levels?

- FERC licenses
- Relationship between 2 Parks (Baxter)
- Directing traffic east leaving west more pristine
- Keep less restrictive
- Clarify restrictions in deeds
- Current camps and trails remain
  - Access to Wassataquoik parking area and river access
- Future town involvement
- Will there be reforestation plan?
- How will the management plan balance preservation of land and use of land?
- Balance access to sensitive wilderness areas with vehicular access
- Wildlife education...keep wildlife wild
- Will the management plan be malleable to...changes in use, changes in environment, climate?
- Concern over additional restrictions and imposing federal restrictions on our area

## Our Hopes Going Forward

After concluding breakout group discussions, participants returned to the main hall for a final all-group comment period. Participants were asked, “What is your one greatest hope going forward?” The following comments were shared.

### Stacyville – September 15<sup>th</sup>

- Hope it will be a good value for all towns involved...it might take a while...
- My hope would be that it is a very positive result for all the towns involved...
- Park Service should do something to partner with local schools for economic opportunity...starting at youngest age
- I would hope that all the various interests would be dealt with an openness
- I would say from a logging perspective...celebrate the value of timber harvesting
- I would like to see the National Monument become a National Forest...not a National Park
- I would certainly hope NPS would evaluate rule regarding ATVs – already having a negative effect...cutting off north/south...has isolated businesses

## East Millinocket/Medway – September 20<sup>th</sup>

- To preserve a balance, multiuse including retaining roads that provide access and keeping ecosystems intact while revitalizing service centers
- For the Katahdin region to survive, diversify, and prosper
- To create something for future generations so that all towns grow while protecting scenic beauty everywhere. The Listening Sessions/planning process offer a unique opportunity to have voices heard. Excited for the opportunity and seeking balance for whole region.
- It's nice to have wild remote areas, but it needs to be possible to access them by ATV, snowmobile, and truck to see wildlife
- Have spent time looking at the east side with Lucas and wish to use good forest management to provide exemplary wildlife habitat
- All towns work cooperatively to develop a regional economic development plan rather than town by town
- Hope for great relationships with surrounding schools and business community so the kids have access for education and to opportunities
- To avoid overregulation so that all the land is kept open for all outdoor recreation possible
- It's wonderful to be able to voice opinions. Hope for a committee of citizens to work through the NPS/Monument planning process to keep open lines of communication
- Snowmobiling brings \$350 million to the state annually – concern for emissions standards and the future in the area if snowmobiling is reduced

## Millinocket – September 22<sup>nd</sup>

- Hope that this will bring more people together. It has been a very tough process.
- Hoping for jobs for Millinocket
- Katahdin region will take this opportunity to give a thoughtful approach to regional planning and eco-development – do something thinking about the region and its economic future
- Monument and BSP will complement one another and work together to help each other achieve their respective missions
- Sign at entrance go through Millinocket
- For a long time we were expected to leave the National Monument out of the conversation. It's nice to be able to include it in the conversation now.
- See our legislators, federal and state, and representatives get on board with the funding for the NPS and the National Monument so communities can benefit from the whole aspect of generating a great economy for the region – we need it
- Hope the region can use this opportunity to diversify what's here. To build other industries, activities, whatever, and not put the Monument as all our

eggs in one basket but rather use this as a stepping stone to bring other things here and use it as one piece of the pie

- 50 years from now – hearing conversations of people in the region “wow we did it – we restored the region to its natural and cultural heritage”
- Been to National Parks where you can’t pick berries and such...would like to see this land remain open to activities like picking berries like we used to use it

### Orono/Bangor – September 29<sup>th</sup>

- Communities around the Monument recognize the value and importance of the dark night sky the area currently has, promote it, and ensure any new development is “dark sky” compliant
- The voice of the Wabanaki people is actively sought and listened to throughout the planning of the Monument and their land ethics and sacred spaces are recognized and honored as the Monument is established now and in the future
- Mass transit is integral to the Monument and provides visitors and residents easy access to the Monument without their cars to reduce the number of cars on the roads in the Monument
- The tradition of Maine guides is integrated into the permitted uses of the Monument to provide jobs and economic development for the local people and an authentic ‘Maine experience’ for the visitors
- Traditional uses of the woods and waters are allowed on all the Monument lands – hunting, fishing, trapping, bearing, guiding. A number of people live by these traditions and it is a way of life for camp owners and guides. The one little area that currently allows these uses is a joke.
- Katahdin Monument becomes another conservation jewel in Maine, joining Acadia National Park, the Bigelows, Appalachian Trail, International Appalachian Trail, the Allagash and Baxter State Park.
- The Monument lands serve as a break from human impact and the wilderness is allowed to heal itself from human impact
- Development is limited and visitation is managed so the Monument does not become like Acadia (too busy and crowded). Don’t kill with overdevelopment; limit visitation and use like Baxter and the Allagash.
- Ecotourism is integrated into the Monument providing business opportunities for local people and revenues stay in the community instead of national corporations profiting from the tourism generated by the Monument; i.e. have local B&Bs and not national chains; similar model as Costa Rica and places in Maine.
- Management of Katahdin Woods and Waters is transferred to the US Forest Service so that it can be managed for multiple and traditional uses instead of being limited by NPS regulations

- The rivers flow free and clean and access is provided to the clean rivers. Human impact should be minimal.
- Maine elected officials and members of Congress work to adequately fund the National Park Service so that NPS resources are available to successfully establish the Monument now and into the future



# Appendices

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## Appendix A: Community Listening Sessions Agenda

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# National Park Service Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument Community Listening Sessions Agenda

### Objectives

This Community Listening Session is designed for the National Park Service and the community to accomplish the following objectives:

- To engage the community in helping shape the planning process that will be used to develop the management plan for the new National Monument
- To learn from one another and to hear what community members see as the opportunities and concerns for the new National Monument
- To emphasize the significance of community involvement going forward in this planning process and convey ways to be involved and stay connected

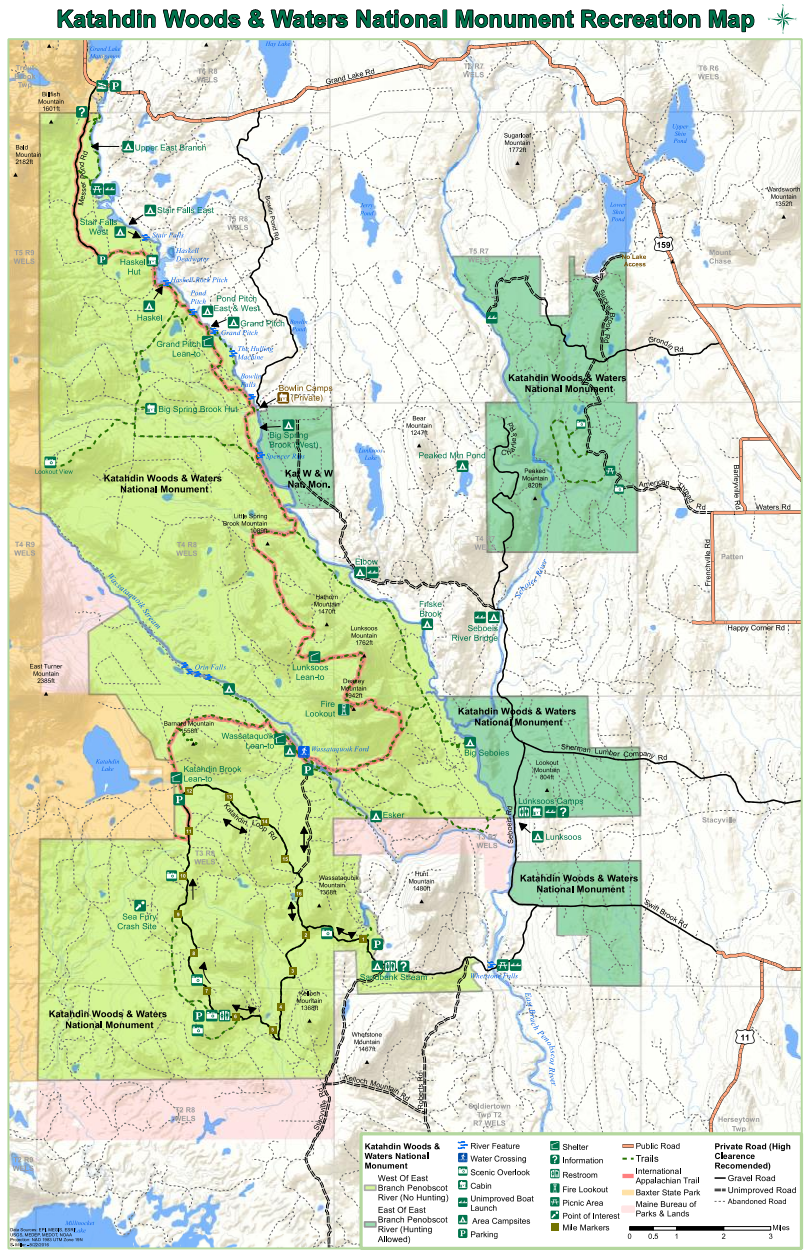
### Agenda

- 6:30      **Welcoming Remarks**  
Christina Marts, Community Planner, National Park Service, will begin the Listening Session with welcoming remarks.
- 6:35      **About the Listening Session**  
Facilitator, Leigh Tillman, will review the ground rules and agenda for the Listening Session.
- 6:45      **Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument Presentation**  
Tim Hudson, Katahdin Woods and Waters Lead, National Park Service, and Christina Marts will provide background on the National Monument and the process to date and will explain how today's Listening Session fits into the planning process going forward. There will be time for clarifying questions.

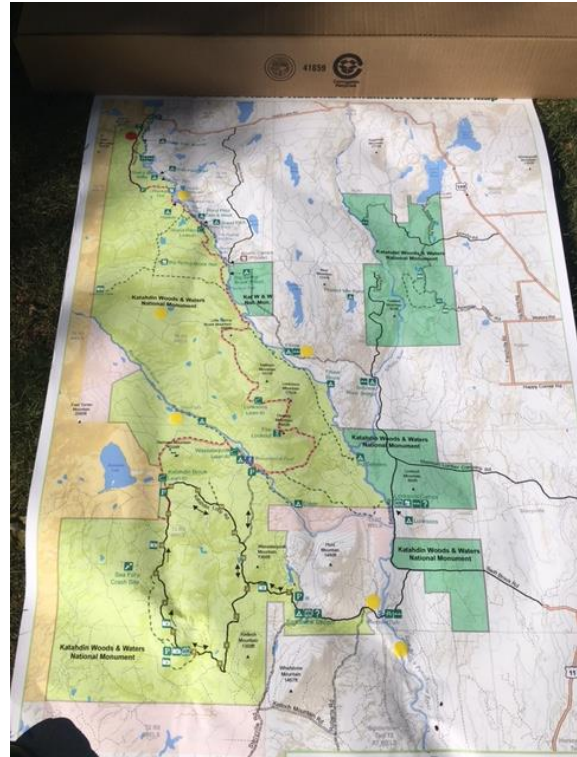
- 7:05           **Community Input Breakout Groups**  
We will move into small groups to provide input on what we see as the major opportunities, questions, and concerns for the new National Monument.
- Questions for Breakout Group Discussions
1. What makes this place special to you and how do you use it?
  2. What are the opportunities/ideas you see for your community and the future of the new National Monument?
  3. What topics/issues are you concerned about or have questions about that you would like to see explored further as part of the management plan process?
- 8:00           **Group Debrief – Our Hopes Going Forward**  
We will come back together as a whole group and take a moment to reflect on our conversations and share our hopes in moving forward.
- 8:15           **Next Steps Revisited and Closing Remarks**  
We will review next steps in the process and hear final remarks from Tim Hudson and Christina Marts.
- 8:25           **Individual Input Forms**  
We will end with another opportunity to provide input individually.
- 8:30           **Adjourn**

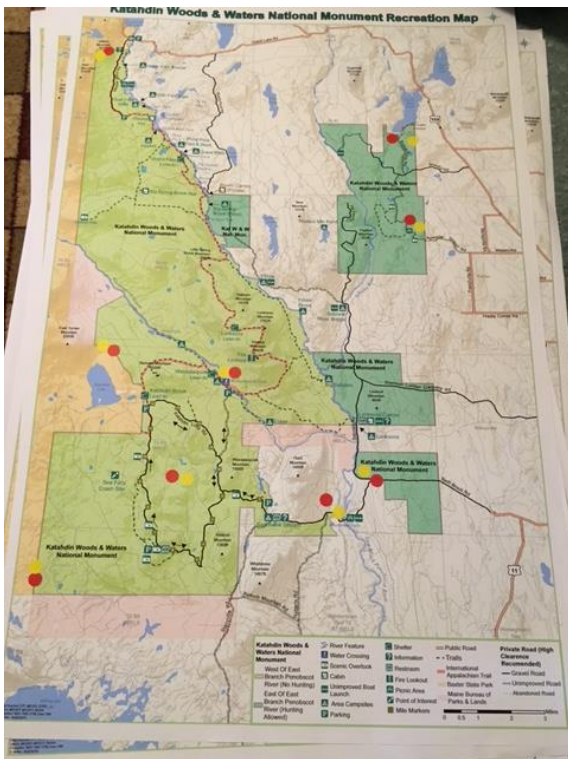
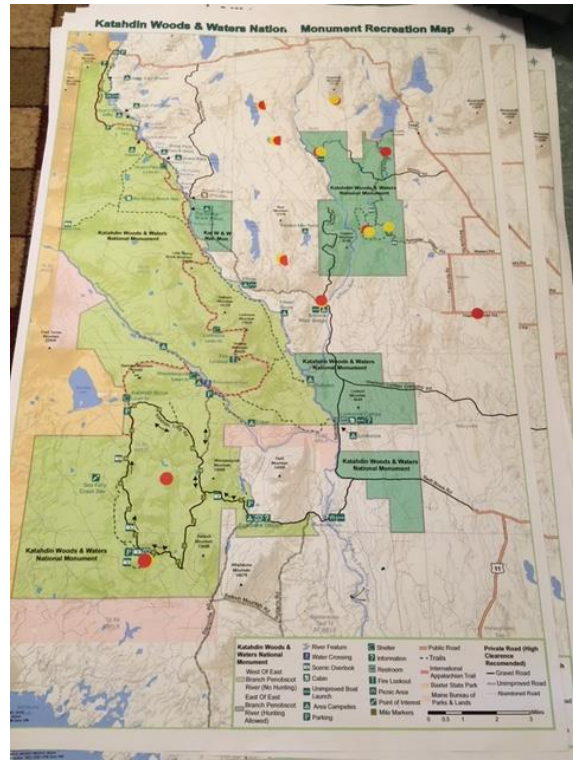
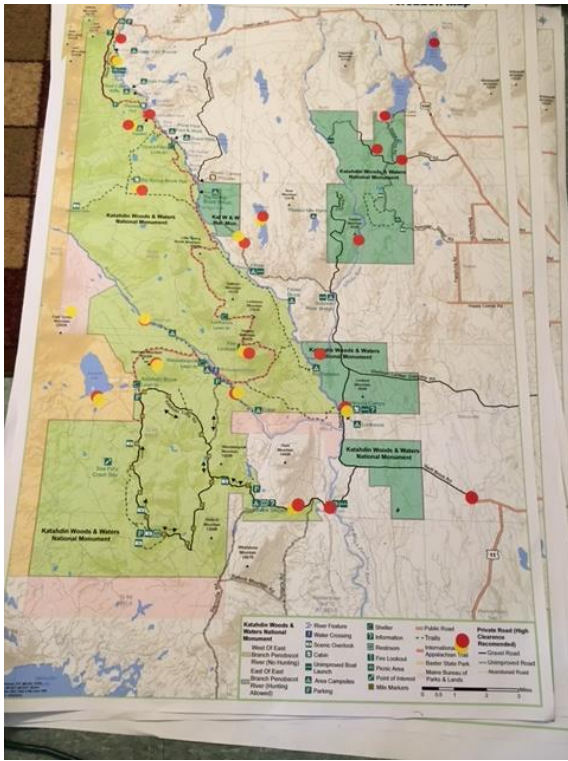
## Appendix B: Breakout Group Maps

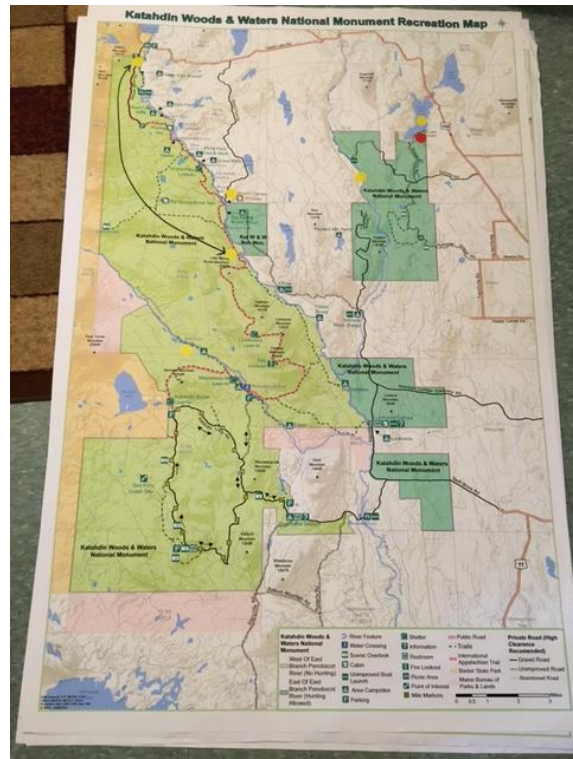
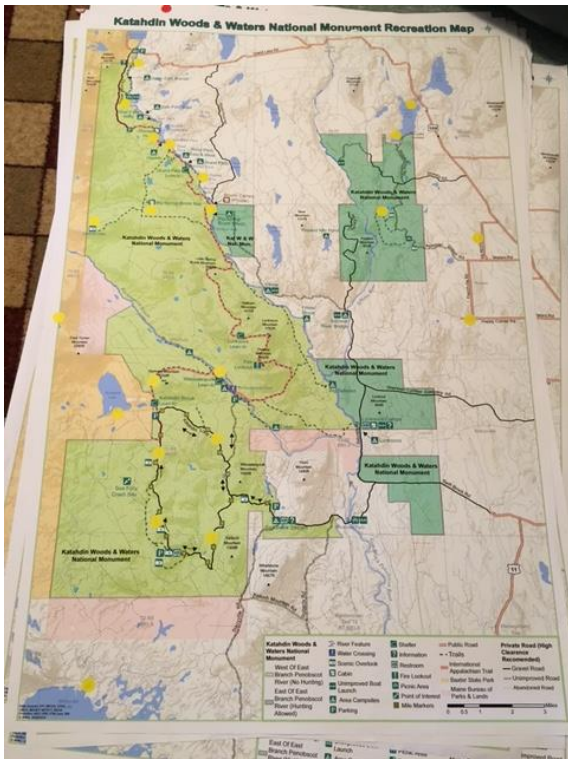
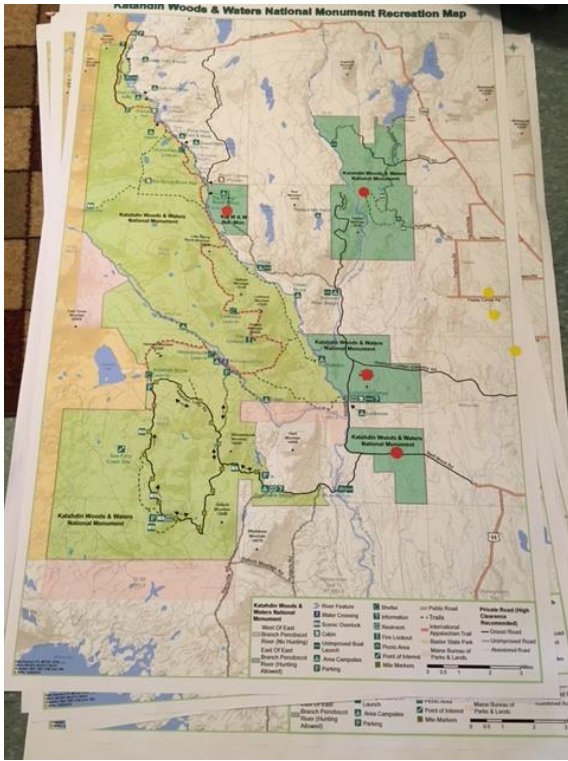
During breakout group discussions of Question One, “What makes this place special to you and how do you use it?” groups used dots to mark places on maps. Yellow dots were used to mark places that are special to participants and red dots were used to mark places participants use. Below is a map of the region for reference followed by the maps marked by all breakout groups:



# Stacyville

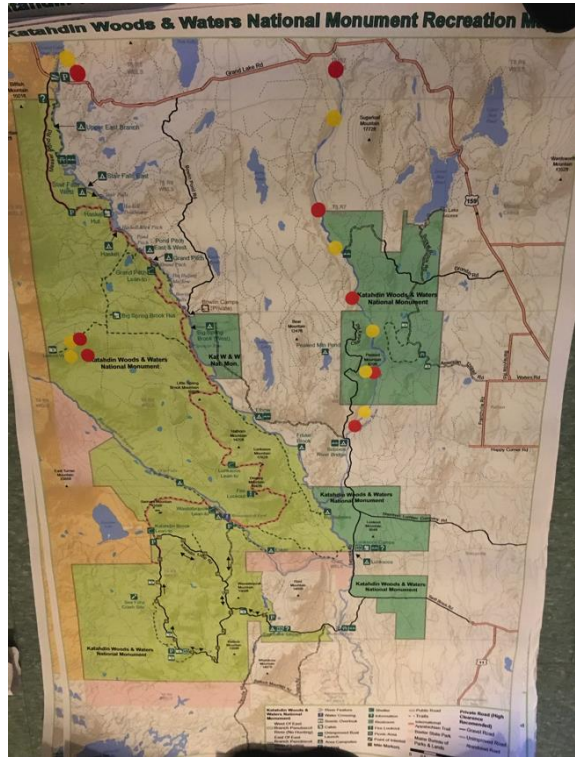




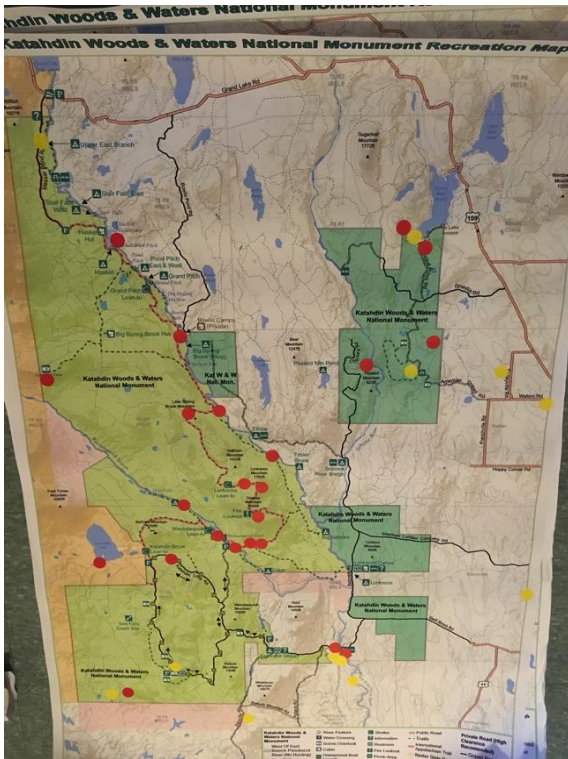
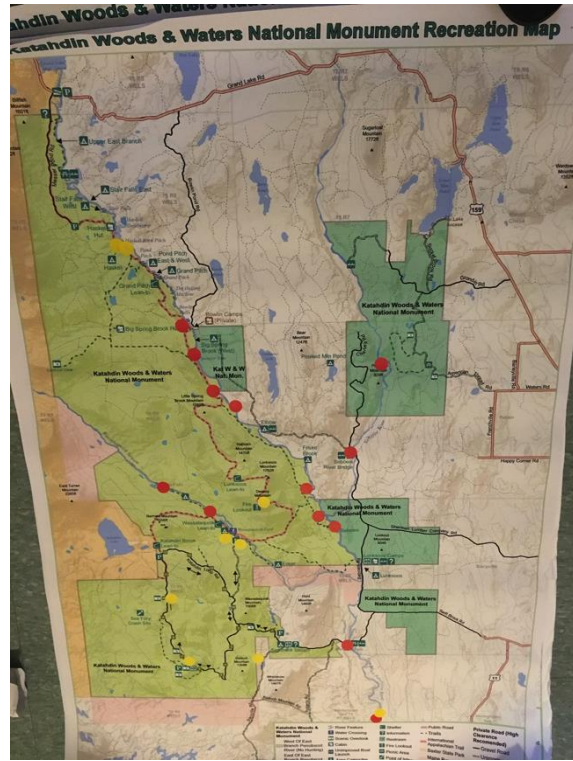




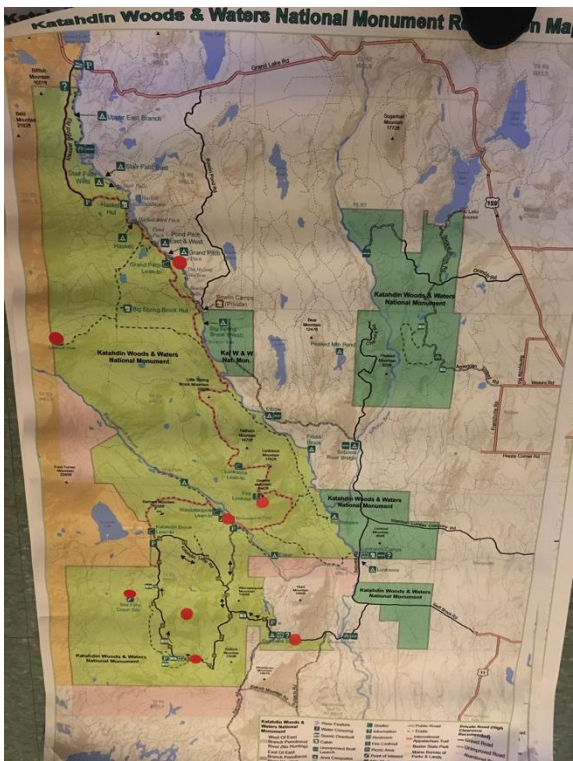
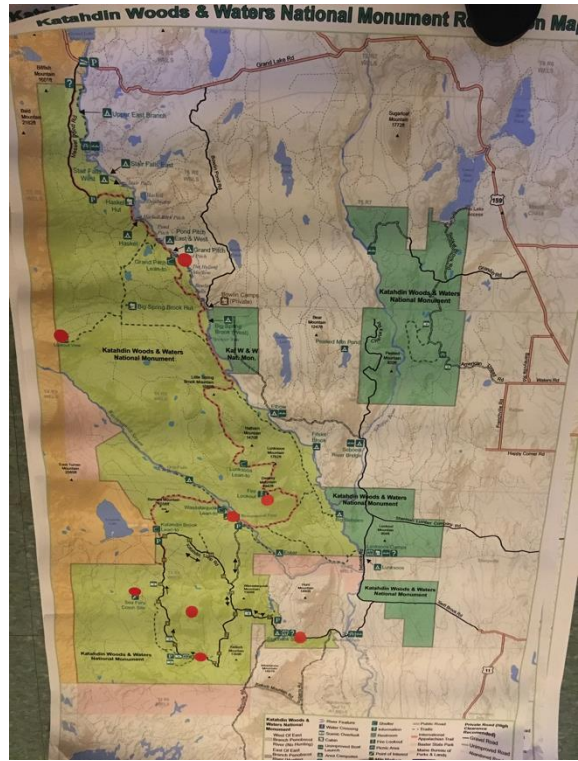
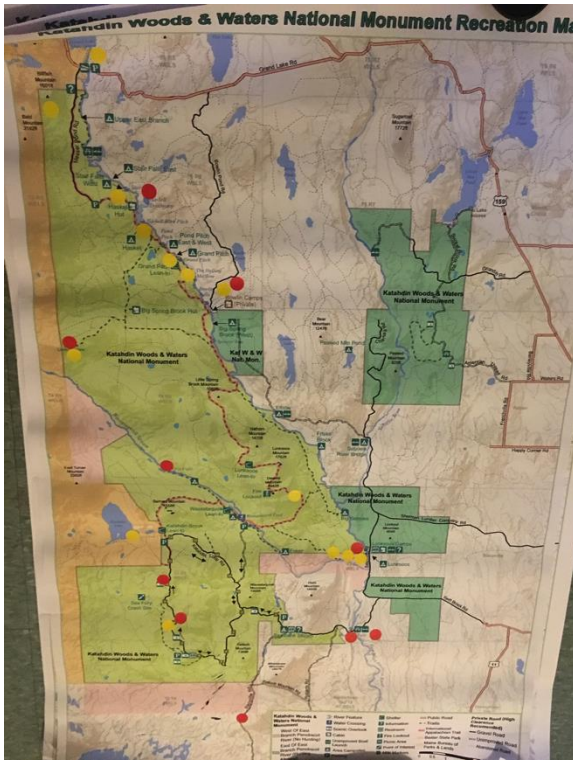
East Millinocket/Medway





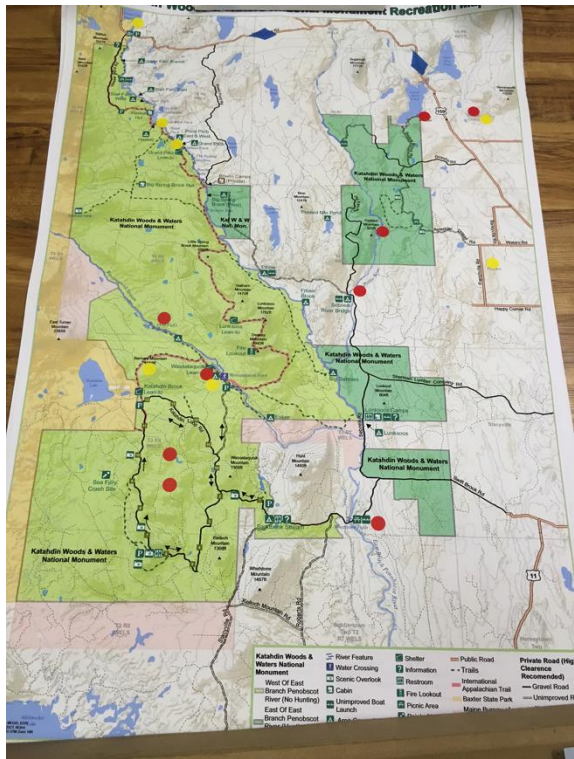
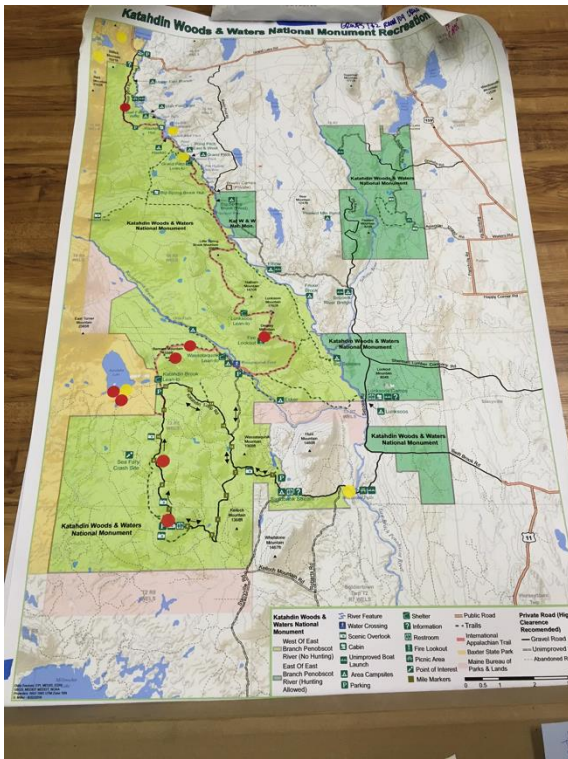


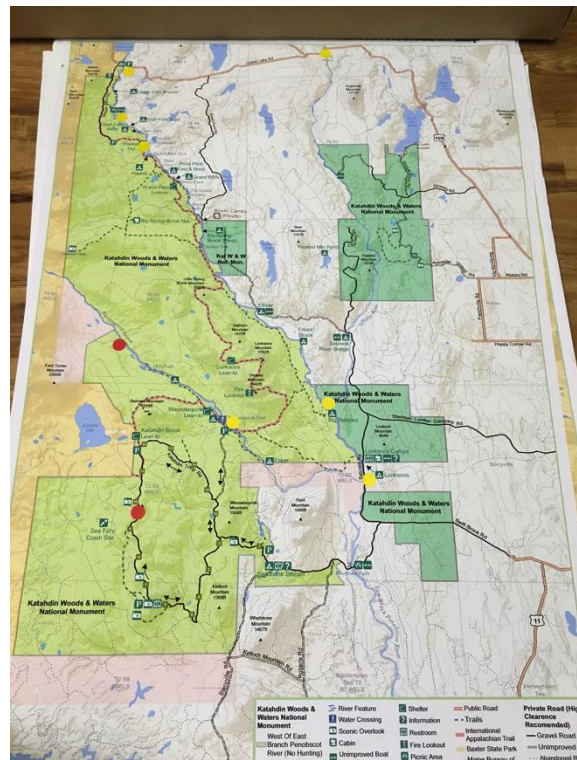
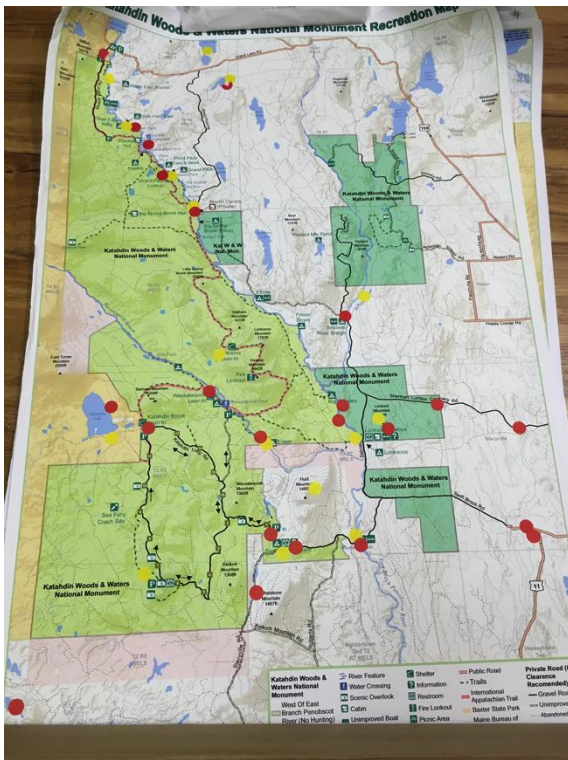
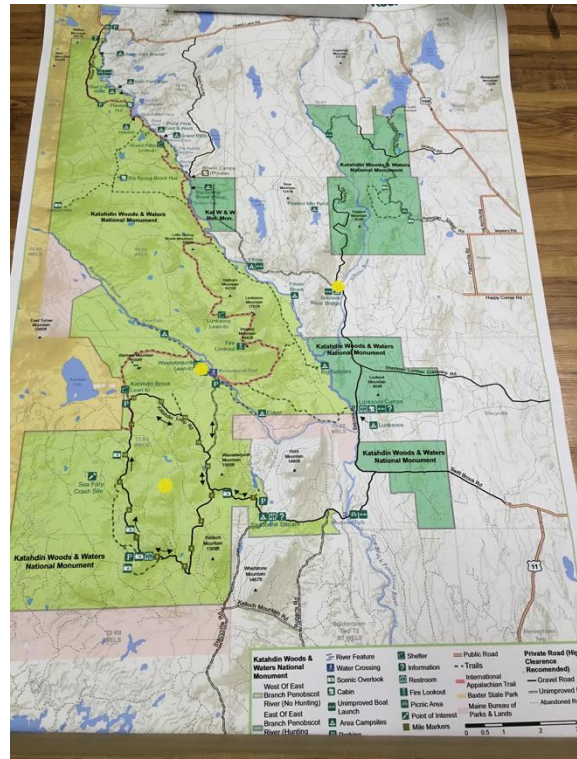
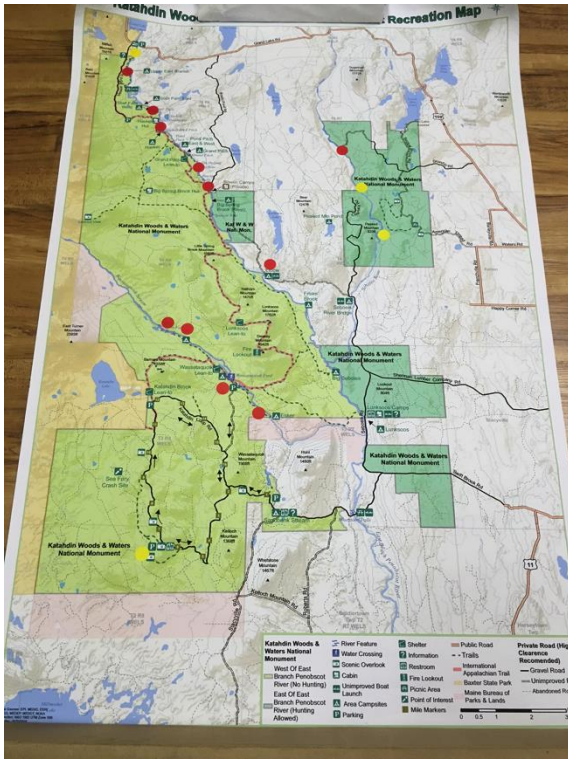
# Millinocket

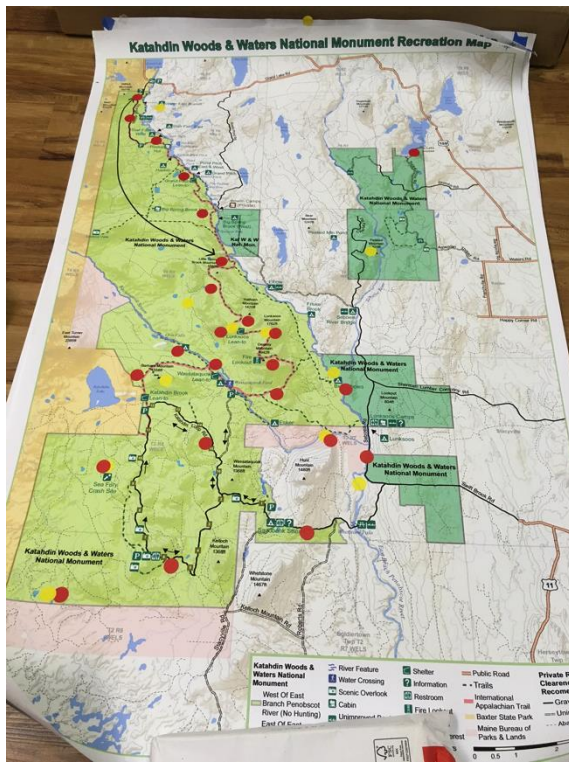
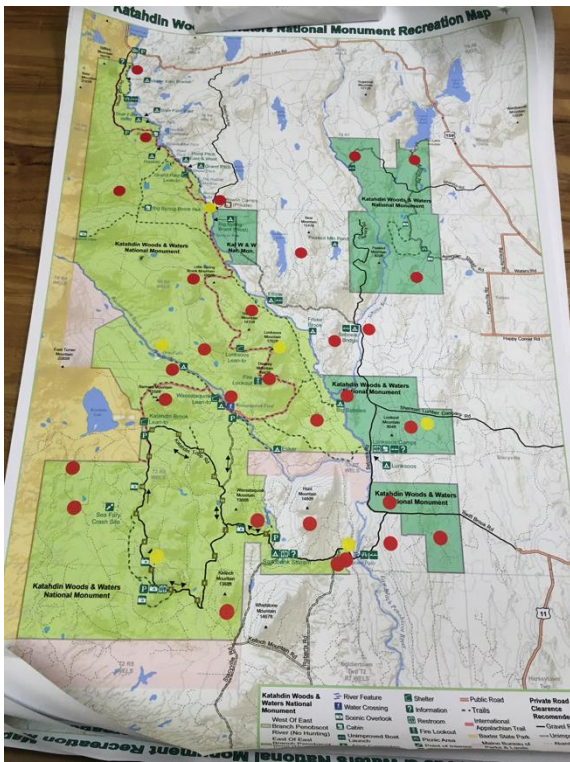
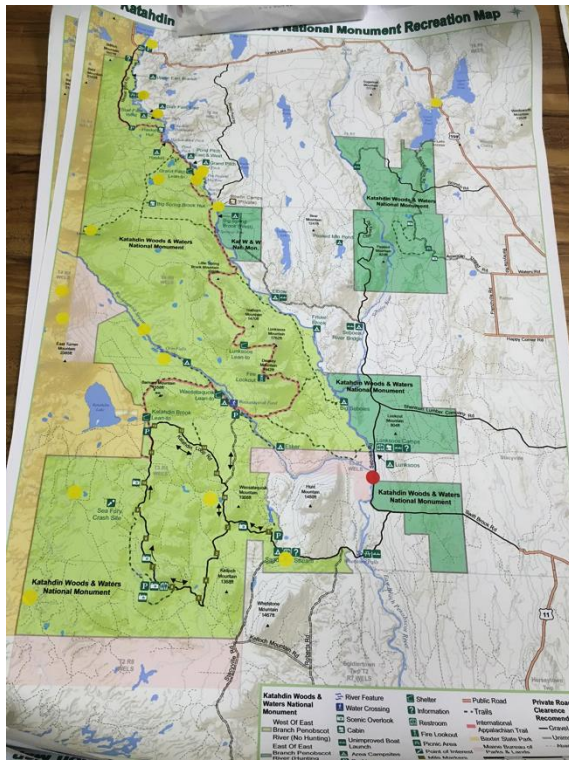
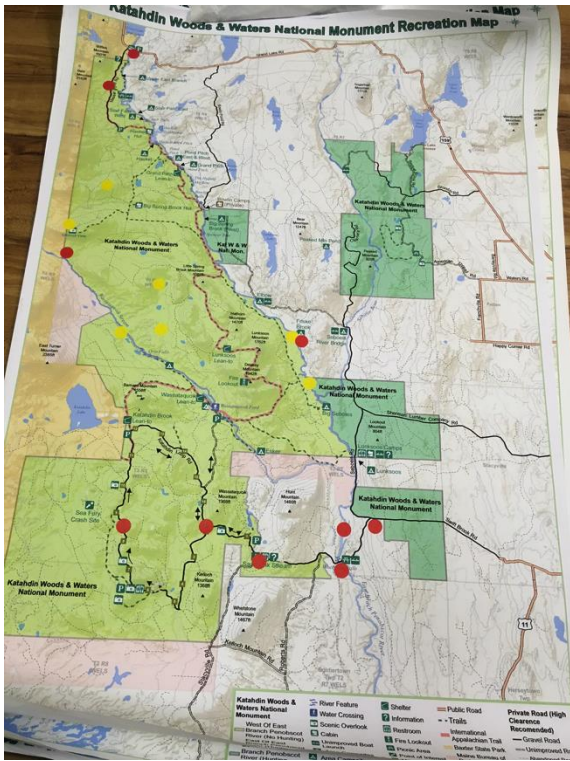


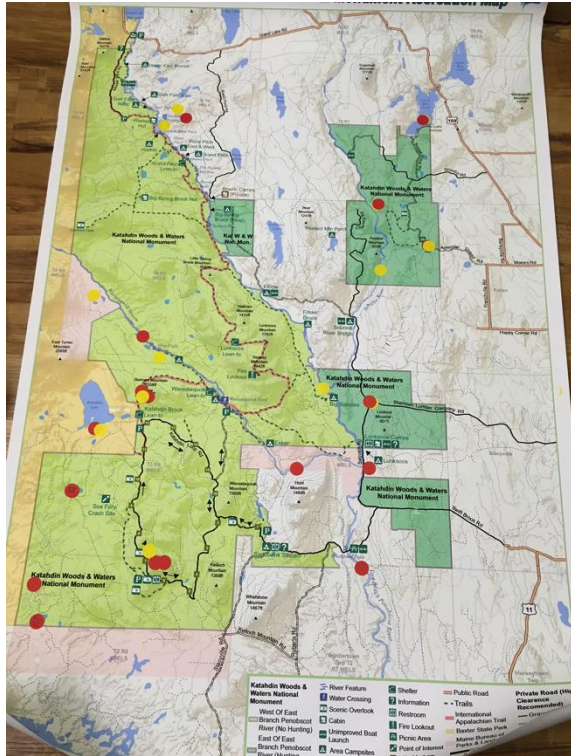
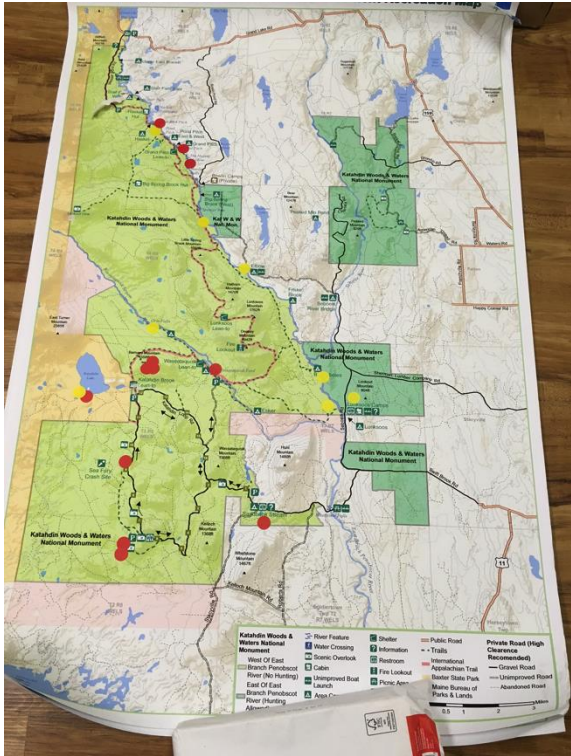


**Orono/Bangor**









## Appendix C: Community Listening Sessions Input Form

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# National Park Service Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument Community Listening Sessions Input Form

Thank you for being a part of today's Community Listening Session. We appreciate your input. This form is another way for you to share your thoughts with us.

Feel free to fill out this form and return it to us this evening. Or you can drop it off at one of our Welcome Desks in Millinocket (200 Penobscot Avenue) or Patten (at the Lumberman's Museum). You can also mail it to us at P.O. Box 446, Patten, Maine 04765.

### Questions from Breakout Group Discussions

1. What makes this place special to you and how do you use it?
2. What are the opportunities/ideas you see for your community and the future of the new National Monument?
3. What topics/issues are you concerned about or have questions about that you would like to see explored further as part of the management plan process?

### Additional Question

4. These Listening Sessions are the first step in hearing directly from citizens about their ideas for the future of the new National Monument. As we go forward we will be holding additional discussions and meeting with community groups. How would you like to stay involved and informed about the management plan process?

**Please feel free to share additional thoughts on the questions from the breakouts groups, responses to the additional question, and other comments:**

## Appendix D: Comments from Input Forms and Written Comments from Participants

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The following comments were submitted by participants through Input Forms (see Appendix C) and written statements received at the Listening Sessions or Input Forms received by the National Park Service by October 15<sup>th</sup>, 2016.

**Name:** none provided

**Town, City:** none provided

- Will you develop the local area along the “ecotourism” lines? This will benefit local people and not big corporations.

**Name:** none provided

**Town, City:** none provided

- In case it wasn’t noted, it seemed that our group session was in agreement about maintaining free access, as has been traditional, and in contrast to Baxter SP’s overly restrictive policies

**Name:** none provided

**Town, City:** none provided

- Motor vehicle access should remain limited – there are currently few roads and none that are paved
- The greater part of the Park should require users to hike/bike/ski (human powered) to gain access and enjoy
- The IAT is currently the crown jewel trail of this area. There is an active and respectful mountain biker community that wishes this trail and other trails be kept open to mountain bike use. Those groups are interested, energized, and trained people that want to/wish to help/support the development of more snowmobile trails.

**Name:** none provided

**Town, City:** none provided

- Move management to National Forest Service to allow conservation and multiple use



- There is already 200,000+ well-preserved land for wilderness, solitude, etc. Let this land be multiple use for future generations who love the woods but use it in more high impact ways. Thanks for your time!

**Name:** none provided

**Town, City:** none provided

- Is there a timeline for the Park to respond to input from the public?
- Who is in charge of this (to respond)?
- How will NPS interface with public, will there be specific employees for this ?
- We don't want them to say it's our way or no way
- Liaison team/committee

**Name:** Richard Hesslein

**Town, City:** Brownfield

One biggest hope going forward – wilderness character will be protected and allowed to heal itself without more human impacts. It is amazing to me how some of the “locals” are so adamant about losing any ground to conservation. It is hard to understand their desire to keep the “status quo” that is so obviously degrading the wilderness and ecology of the region!

**Name:** none provided

**Town, City:** none provided

Very well organized and run – very timely. Everyone in our group was able to give input.

**Name:** none provided

**Town, City:** none provided

Thank you for this outreach to the public for suggestions and comments. More traffic is expected therefore my concern is: the Happy Corner Road, Frenchville Road, and Waters Road in Patten are in sad need of repaving/paving. Will the Federal Government assist Patten in repaving these roads?

**Name, Title:** Ron Blum, MD, Board of Patten Lumberman's Museum, ME High Adventure Program/Scout Leader, Public health official, hiker/camper  
**Organization:** Patten Lumberman's Museum, Katahdin Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America  
**Town, City:** Patten

- Listening Session worked well to collect a range of ideas and comments. How do you now prioritize into a (progressive) plan and reconcile differences?
- I would volunteer to serve on advisory or other committee

**Name:** none provided  
**Town, City:** none provided

- Please work with Baxter State Park to assure the special gift of the Park is not intruded upon by the joined boundary. Two different management styles can co-exist with work.

**Name:** none provided  
**Town, City:** none provided

- Why not have a welcome station in Sherman – entrance
  - (New building at bottom of hill for sale on Rte. 11)
- Have a welcome station at Medway rest stop with maps for all three entrance sites. Mention scenic view if you get off the interstate in Benedicta and travel north to Patten. Most scenic views of the mountain.

**Name, Title:** Barry Burgason, Certified Wildlife Biologist  
**Organization:** Huber Resources Corporation  
**Town, City:** Old Town

My name is Barry Burgason and I work for Huber Resources Corporation, which is a Maine-based forest management company. Lands we manage are neighbors to the Monument both to the north and south. Indeed, from soon after you pass Crommett Field until you are past Hay Lake on the Grand Lake Road, we are responsible for management on both sides of the road. The Grand Lake Road is a public road but it is important to us since virtually every truck load of logs we harvest travels over this road.

During the debate leading up to the designation of the National Monument, people in the forest products industry expressed concern about the safety of thousands of Park visitors travelling the roads with logging trucks. Now that we are faced with the new reality, it is time to talk about the nitty gritty details.

There are two points of particular concern to me: Shin Pond Bridge and Seboeis River Bridge. Being bridges, both are at the bottom of hills, have curves on both approaches, and they are narrow. Logging trucks approaching these pinch points communicate with each other via CB radios so they can adjust their speed and avoid “close encounters” around the bridges. Tourists do not communicate with radios and, frankly, many of them are ignorant of the hills, curves, and bridges and what might be approaching from the other direction. Some of them think that, being alone in the wilderness of Maine, they can stop and enjoy the scenery just about anywhere. Indeed, just a few years ago, one of our contractors had an empty low-bed truck coming out the Grand Lake Road. When he reached the bottom of the hill at Seboeis Bridge he narrowly avoided hitting a vehicle parked on the bridge looking at the river gorge. The truck ended up off the road and stuck in a ditch on the far side of the bridge.

Once as I was coming down Shin Pond Hill toward Patten, I came around the corner to find two vehicles stopped side by side on Shin Pond Bridge, one with Maine plates, one with Connecticut plates, watching a floatplane take off. I was able to stop without incident but a 100,000-pound logging truck might not have been so lucky.

With the increase in tourist traffic travelling the Grand Lake Road to access the Monument, the potential for accidents will only increase. In addition, I understand that the Butler Foundation has plans to significantly upgrade the hiking trail through the Seboeis Gorge so that more people can hike and ski through the area. More vehicles entering and exiting the existing parking area adjacent to the bridge will add to the possibility for accidents.

I strongly suggest NPS and ME DOT look at the entire length of the Grand Lake Road and specifically at these two bridges. You would be well advised to consult with some of the truckers who regularly drive this route.

On the southeast corner of the Monument, west of the river, we manage T2 R7 WELS and share several miles of boundary with the NPS. Your map shows two private logging roads on our land, Kelloch Mountain Road and Roberts Road. People looking at the map might conclude that these roads could be used to access the Monument from the Millinocket area. While the road network is connected and all of our lands have been open for public use, we do not want to see these roads used to access the Monument. For the time being, I would request that you take the names of these private roads off your map to discourage people from using them. At some point in the near future, NPS should reach out to neighboring landowners and sort out access rights and which roads will need to be blocked to direct and control visitors without interfering with existing forestry operations.

**Name:** none provided

**Town, City:** none provided

Question Two:

- Collaboration and cooperation with Baxter State Park
- Opportunities for school and community groups to experience the natural areas
- KAWW will draw people north who would otherwise have never come
  - Likely to have many daytrips up for people visiting Acadia as their primary destination
  - Should have loop road or something worthwhile/easily accessible for these day trippers (series of trails for quick and longer hikes)
- Opportunity for extensive wildlife and ecological research – should have several biologist and ecologist positions
  - Collaborate with IFW (IFU?)!

Question Three:

- Continuation of ongoing, nearby wildlife research in cooperation with IFW
  - Black bear, moose, lynx, furbearer research, monitoring, and management
  - NPS biologists must be present and must collaborate with IFW biologists
- How will this affect game wardens in the area?
- When/what timeline will biologist positions be filled?

**Name:** none provided

**Town, City:** none provided

- I am a long-time user/supporter of Baxter State Park and I am thrilled to have the KAWW National Monument on the eastern boundary. Here are my concerns.
- I know Katahdin Woods and Waters is not set up to be a "wilderness" park, but I hope it will be possible to protect the fragile environment around Katahdin Lake and the Wassataquoik Valley
- I'm concerned about traffic
- I'm concerned about light pollution in a pristine night sky
- I was happy to see dogs must be leashed. It's hard to enjoy bird/wildlife watching if all the critters are hiding from dogs.
- Baxter wildlife encounters are numerous because there is no harassment

## Appendix E: Additional Correspondence

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The following correspondence was received during the period of the Community Listening Sessions via mail and email.

**Name:** Ashley Lodato

**Title/Organization:** none given

**City, State:** former resident of Greenville, ME

As a former Maine resident and frequent visitor to the area in the new Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument, I was delighted to learn of the region's appointment to the National Monument roster in August. The area is a unique and beautiful part of Maine's North Woods; conserving it will ensure continued recreational opportunities for residents and visitors and will, I believe, prove to be of economic benefit to the entire state, as visitors travel from afar to explore the new monument.

I understand that you are allowing comments from the public regarding the new monument's management plan and I'd like to weigh in. Increased tourism will have an immediate positive economic impact, but balancing increased recreational access with conservation goals will be challenging. Below are some of my thoughts regarding the management plan.

### 1) Visitor management--locate services in gateway communities

- a. Situate the visitor centers in the Millinocket/Medway area and the Patten/Sherman area, not within the monument itself.
- b. Rely on local communities surrounding the monument to provide visitor services such as food, lodging, and equipment rental, rather than establishing such facilities within the monument itself.
- c. Within the monument, provide only adequate but simple facilities such as picnic tables, restrooms, interpretative signs, etc. Upon entry to the monument, visitors can collect maps etc. at gate houses on the outskirts of the monument.

### 2) Roads--reduce and naturalize

- a. Many logging roads exist within the monument. Other than the Loop Road and the Messer Pond Road (north of Haskell Gate), determine which roads should be maintained as bike paths and discontinue use of the rest of the roads and naturalize them.
- b. Protect the wilderness character of Katahdin Lake and Wassataquoik Stream by keeping vehicle traffic at least one mile (preferably more) away from these areas.
- c. Limit vehicle use west of the East Branch to the Loop Road and the Messer Pond Road.
- d. Consider the eventual exclusive use of shuttle buses to minimize traffic and parking needs within the monument, as has been done in many other national parks and monuments with great success.

### 3) Ecological concerns--conservation before recreation

a. All new facilities, roads, and trails should be constructed with ecological concerns paramount. Protection of habitat, native wildlife, native plants, and ecological systems should govern decisions.

b. Visitors should be educated in Leave No Trace philosophy and practices, particularly regarding staying on trails and proper human waste disposal.

### 4) Summer trails--non-motorized use

a. Create appealing loop trails for day use and overnight use.

b. Move existing trails off gravel roads and into the woods.

c. Determine which roads should be maintained as bike paths and discontinue use of the rest of the roads and naturalize them (see Roads section).

d. Take "historic motorized use" arguments with a grain of salt. The landowner of part of the Loop Road has NEVER allowed ATV use on his land. All "historic motorized use" on the Loop Road to this point has been illegal.

### 5) Winter trails--non-motorized use

a. Open the Katahdin Loop Road to cross country day skiers.

b. Severely limit or prohibit snowmobile use. There are dozens of places in Maine that heartily welcome snowmobile traffic; consolidate use in those areas and allow the backcountry character of the new monument to be experienced at leisure through the quiet, sweet-smelling forest.

### 6) River designation--aim for wilderness designation

a. Admit the East Branch of the Penobscot, Seboeis Stream, and Wassataquoik Stream into the National Wild and Scenic River program, putting them on par with the Allagash River.

### 7) River use--non-motorized use, consolidate impact

a. Prioritize non-motorized use on the East Branch of the Penobscot

b. Improve campsites on the East Branch by constructing outhouses, fire rings, and picnic tables to consolidate impact. Limit group size to 12 people.

c. Limit drive-in access to the East Branch and construct a hand-carry boat launch south of Bowlin Camps on the east side of the river.

d. Consolidate impact in places such as portage routes and interesting features (Stair Falls, etc.) by increasing signage.

Finally, I hope that you will seriously consider designating most of the land encompassed by the new monument into several wilderness areas over the ten years allowed for this process. Although many Mainers have long had an aversion to the word "wilderness," and although there will undoubtedly be a vocal minority opposing any wilderness efforts every step of the way, I believe that most Mainers understand the benefits of wilderness designation--not just the immediate economic benefits but, more importantly, the concept of a significant legacy for future generations. As you know, Maine has only a tiny fraction of congressionally-designated wilderness land, which is both curious and a bit disgraceful in a state that boasts so much forested, undeveloped land. The Katahdin Woods and Waters

National Monument offers an opportunity to designate small and medium-sized parcels of land into wilderness areas that Mainers can embrace and be proud of and which visitors can appreciate and admire.

Congratulations on the designation of the new monument and good luck with the management plan. Thank you for your consideration of my comments.

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**Name:** Aaron Megquier

**Title/Organization:** Executive Director, Friends of Baxter State Park

**City, State:** Belfast, ME

On behalf of our Board of Directors, staff, and more than 1,000 members around the world, welcome to the Katahdin region! We look forward to working with you and your staff over the coming years as the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument (KWWNM) takes shape.

Friends of Baxter State Park (FBSP) has been carefully following conservation efforts on the KWWNM lands for more than 12 years. In late 2004, our Board recognized that permanent conservation of these lands could

provide an important ecological buffer for Baxter State Park (BSP). In 2011, FBSP was the first conservation organization in Maine to expressly support a feasibility study for a national park on the EPI lands. In 2014, FBSP sent letters to the Maine congressional delegation reaffirming our support for conservation of these lands, and in 2016 we expressly supported the creation of a national monument.

As you begin the management planning process, we would like to share some ideas and issues that are important to our organization. We provide these as a starting point for discussion and to identify areas that need detailed consideration during the management planning process. FBSP requests the opportunity to serve on the advisory committee for the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument.

### **Wildlife**

The border between BSP and KWWNM is a human construct - there is no border from an ecological perspective. Many species of wildlife move freely across the border and will continue to do so. We encourage KWWNM to protect wildlife from the impacts of visitor use, consistent with protections in the sanctuary areas of BSP whenever possible. Taken together, BSP and KWWNM contain nearly 300,000 acres, and could offer a vast amount of forest interior for species that depend upon large, unfragmented blocks of habitat. Road density, vehicle speed limits, pets, and visitor rules related to wildlife harassment are all relevant management issues from a wildlife perspective.

### **Invasive Species**

We encourage KWWNM to use the best available scientific data to identify and manage species that should be considered invasive and establish policies to limit the ecological threat posed by invasive species. In particular, we support policies that:

- Prohibit the introduction of invasive plants and animals onto KWWNM.
- Prohibit fishing with live bait on water bodies in KWWNM where native fish species would benefit from such protection.

- Prohibit the transportation of all firewood, or firewood from outside Maine, into KWWNM to limit the spread of invasive insects.
- Remove populations of invasive organisms where possible and manage others to limit their spread on KWWNM and adjacent lands.

## **Roads**

Roads on KWWNM will have a strong impact on the visitor experience and may have significant impacts on wildlife and viewsheds. We encourage KWWNM to consider the following actions related to roads:

- Move the Katahdin Loop Road to a location farther away from Katahdin Lake and adjacent wilderness areas in BSP. The section of greatest concern to us is between mile posts #10 and #13. NPS should ensure that lands surrounding Katahdin Lake are adequately buffered from inappropriate public access and noise from roads and trails on KWWNM. We suggest that the Loop Road be located at least 3 miles from Katahdin Lake to protect the exceptional wilderness character of this area.
- Discontinue the current parking area near Katahdin Brook , just before mile marker 12.
- Consider a shuttle bus system , similar to the one used successfully in Acadia National Park, to provide visitor transportation on the monument.
- Keep the overall road density on the monument to a minimum .

## **Trails**

Trails are one of the most important recreational features of a protected area for visitors. Baxter State Park has a 225-mile trail system spread over 209,644 acres, or approximately 1 mile of trail for every thousand acres. Baxter State Park also maintains a number of large, trail-free zones. We recognize that potential trail connections between KWWNM and BSP will be a topic of discussion over the long term. During the initial management planning process, however, we encourage KWWNM to avoid constructing trails, trailheads, or parking areas that would encourage hikers to cross the BSP boundary, particularly near Katahdin Lake and in areas where BSP maintains trail-free zones. We also urge you to consider relocating the International Appalachian Trail and the trail to Barnard Mountain to a route off the road and farther from the BSP boundary.

## **Climate Change**

We encourage KWWNM to coordinate with BSP on climate change monitoring, adaptation, and mitigation when appropriate. FBSP is preparing to launch a major, two-year study of climate change in BSP and Maine's western mountains. We would welcome the participation of KWWNM in this effort, and invite the National Park Service to join as a partner in this study.

## **Water Management**

The dam on the East Branch of the Penobscot, located at the outlet of Grand Lake Matagamon , impacts the hydrology of a large section of the East Branch of the Penobscot, including large areas in BSP and KWWNM. We recognize that this dam is privately owned , and is not under the control of either BSP or KWWNM. The management of this dam is very important to both, however, as well as to the Penobscot Nation. We encourage KWWNM to carefully consider the ownership, maintenance, and long-term management of this dam, and its role in the recreational and ecological values of the East Branch watershed.



### **Scenic and Viewshed Impacts**

Maintaining scenic quality and viewsheds is critical to both BSP and KWWNM. With a long, shared boundary, and a substantial elevation gradient, visitors to both BSP and KWWNM will spend a great deal of time looking across the border onto neighboring lands. We recognize that KWWNM visitors want beautiful views of Katahdin, and that hikers on Katahdin want beautiful views of surrounding wilderness. We encourage KWWNM to avoid constructing buildings, roads, parking areas, and other infrastructure that would adversely impact views from BSP, especially from Katahdin and other 'mountain summits. We also encourage KWWNM to avoid night lighting that would diminish the exceptional dark skies in the region.

### **Fire**

BSP has a detailed Fire Management Plan that views fire as an integral part of the Park's forested ecosystems. We encourage KWWNM to review this fire plan, and to carefully consider its implications for your management planning. BSP currently employs a wildland fire suppression management strategy on about 59% of the Park, and a wildland fire use strategy on about 41 % of the Park. We encourage KWWNM to establish working partnerships with both BSP and the Maine Forest Service, and to coordinate fire management whenever possible.

### **Infrastructure**

We encourage KWWNM to focus new infrastructure development – including buildings such as visitor centers - in local communities, rather than on the monument itself. We believe this approach will have considerable ecological and economic benefits.

### **Regional Land Use Planning**

We encourage KWWNM to support regional land use planning efforts by gateway communities, and to carefully consider the impact that roads and other infrastructure will have on patterns of human activity outside the monument boundary. We believe a thoughtful approach will help to ensure that the benefits of economic development are optimized to preserve the quality of life and rural character of the Katahdin region.

### **Cooperation and Planning**

We encourage ongoing communication and cooperation between Baxter State Park, the National Park Service, and Friends of Baxter State Park. A trusting, positive working relationship will be beneficial to all parties. Katahdin is part of the name of the monument, and part of the identity of the region. The success of the monument will hinge largely on the quality of its relationships with surrounding communities, and its relationship with Baxter State Park. FBSP is committed to playing a constructive role in the development of positive relationships and in the management planning process over the long term.

Thank you for the opportunity to submit written comments. We look forward very much to working with you over the coming years. In the meantime, please feel free to contact me with any questions.

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**Name:** Sierra Club Maine Executive Committee

**Title/Organization:** Sierra Club Maine

## City, State: Portland ME

Sierra Club Maine enthusiastically welcomes the creation of the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument. Our group has worked to create large-scale conservation areas in northern Maine for over 25 years and we see the creation of the monument as a tremendous accomplishment that will benefit wildlife, recreation, and the economy of Maine. Our members have studied, traveled, and recreated on these lands for decades and are deeply committed to strong ecological stewardship.

These comments will specifically address proposed management options regarding: the management of the river corridors, facility planning, road development, trails, relationships with surrounding lands, and other uses of the monument. However, the key management issue for the Sierra Club is the establishment and maintenance of a large, contiguous wild area in the heart of the new monument. Unlike Acadia National Park, we believe that Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument should remain mostly undeveloped and managed for a remote and undeveloped recreational experience and for ecological connectivity. Although not technically designated wilderness, Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument offers a remote wilderness-like experience that should be fostered and celebrated. Specifically, we would like to see the area of the monument North of Wassataquoik Stream on the west side of the East Branch and the corridor surrounding the East Branch of the Penobscot River and the Seboeis River to remain as undeveloped as possible. This means:

- No new roads should be constructed in these parts of the monument
- No new bridges should be built across the East Branch of the Penobscot River, the Seboeis River, or Wassataquoik Stream
- No new snowmobile trails or other motorized trails should be built in these areas
- Existing logging roads should be closed and ultimately restored in these areas
- The Messer Pond Road should not be extended or upgraded but can remain.
- No roads should be constructed or reopened that approach within ¼ mile of the East Branch of the Penobscot south of the Grand Lake Road and north of Lunksoos Camps
- ATV's should not be permitted on any roads, trails or other lands of the monument.

Maintaining the ecological integrity and sense of remoteness on the western part of the monument through conscious management choices will protect the values for which the monument was established. This is the Sierra Club's bottom-line goal. The following are specific aspects of our management recommendation.

### Management of the river corridors

As President Obama proclaimed "Among the defining natural features of Katahdin Woods and Waters is the East Branch of the Penobscot River system, including its major tributaries, the Seboeis River and the Wassataquoik Stream, and many smaller tributaries. Known as one of the least developed watersheds in the northeastern United States, the Penobscot East Branch River system has a stunning concentration of hydrological features in addition to its significant geology and ecology." (Presidential Proclamation -- Establishment of the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument August 24, 2016) Simply put, the East Branch of the Penobscot River is a gem. Challenging rapids and significant portages have limited the number of canoeists who travel the length of the river, but it is truly one of the best remote canoeing trips in the Eastern United States. The Department of the Interior determined that the East Branch of the Penobscot River, including the Wassataquoik Stream, qualified for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System based on its outstandingly remarkable values. (1977) Protecting those outstandingly remarkable

values, including the remote feel of the river, through a protected corridor is essential to preserving this experience. In particular the stretch of river from above Stair Falls, through Haskell Rock Pitch, Pond Pitch, Grand Pitch, the Hulling Machine, down to Bowlin Falls should remain accessible only by foot or personal watercraft.

The beautiful silver maple floodplain forest below the Friske Brook campsite is also extraordinary and although the natural topography makes development less of a threat, there should be a wide protective corridor here as well. Although the river corridor can be shared with the International Appalachian Trail and potentially other foot traffic, it should not be accessible by vehicles of any type except at Grand Lake Road in the north and the Swift Brook Road in the south. This would require closing vehicular access at the Elbow. At this point, the NPS should monitor watercraft use on the river to determine an appropriate carrying capacity but should not set quotas or other use restrictions. Campsites should be minimally improved by the installation of outhouses and other safety features but should not be developed further. Portage trails should be effectively signed.

The Seboeis River and Wassataquoik Stream do not offer the same world-class canoe tripping opportunities, but they are ecologically, historically, and scenically outstanding resources that should be managed to protect those features. Similar to the East Branch there should be a protective corridor on both streams and no new crossings or vehicular access should be created. Orin Falls on the Wassataquoik should remain only accessible by foot.

#### Facility planning

Most visitor facilities should be developed close to neighboring communities or even outside of the monument itself. The towns of Patten, Sherman Mills, and Staceyville could provide sufficient lodging and dining facilities so that food and lodging concessions are not needed within the monument itself. The NPS should encourage private campgrounds like Matagammon Wilderness Campgrounds at the north entrance to the monument to provide camping and lodging opportunities for visitors. This would reduce the amount of development in the park and also provide economic opportunities for neighboring towns. Gas stations and other retail establishments should not be developed inside of the monument. Use of existing facilities and institutions such as the Patten Lumber Museum for interpretive programming would save money and utilize an incredible local resource.

Sierra Club believes that development of park service facilities should be minimal. Any necessary development should be on the east side of the East Branch or in the very south of the monument where the Katahdin Loop Road presently exists. It would be much preferable to develop any campgrounds within the monument on the East side close to Staceyville or Patten. A campsite in the northeast area off of the Grodin or Waters Roads just outside of Patten would be convenient, ecologically preferable, easier to maintain, and better for the neighboring towns. Similarly, a NPS campground if absolutely necessary in the southern part of the monument, would be better adjacent to the Swift Brook Road before it descends into the valley. The monument visitor center and headquarters could be located in Patten, Staceyville, or Sherman Mills.

#### Road development

Ever since the days of Stephen Mather, the Park Service has used roads as the default method of enabling visitors to enjoy national parks and monuments. From Acadia to Yosemite, Zion and Smokey Mountains, the Park Service has begun to see the folly of that approach. Although the Sierra Club does not see an obviously feasible way for Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument to use mass transit or public transport in its initial

management plan, that should remain an option for the future and management actions now should prepare for that opportunity, not undermine it. Reestablishment of rail along the old Bangor and Aroostook line could make it possible to access this area from Bangor. In the meantime, the Park Service should not construct miles of roads inside the monument. Upgrading the existing Katahdin Loop road and some key existing access roads into the monument would suffice for most visitor needs.

The default for the Park Service should be to abandon any existing logging road or to make it into a hiking trail, not to turn it into a permanent road. Existing “town roads”, such as the Sherman Lumber Company Road, should be evaluated for their impact on wildlife and visitor experience before making any improvements to the roads. No new roads should be built within the river corridors as noted above or within the core ecological area north of the Wassataquoik on the western side of the East Branch. To the extent possible, roads should be moved out of shoreland zones and other sensitive habitats. At the end of 10 years there should be considerably fewer roads in the national monument than there are at present and very few permanent roads.

### Trails

Both multi-day and day-use hiking trails should be a major feature of the new monument. The existing International Appalachian Trail, the Keep Path, and several more recent trails should be maintained. Existing logging roads should be evaluated to assess their suitability for further trail or cross-country ski trail development. Trail access to Haskell Rock Pitch, Pond Pitch, Grand Pitch, and the Hulling Machine should be limited to overnight backpacking excursions and not short day hikes in order to preserve the sense of remoteness and relative solitude that so distinguishes that part of the river. Trails should be developed in the southwestern and northeastern segments of the park, to encourage dispersed visitor use and to take pressure off of the East Branch and Wassataquoik corridors.

### Relationships with surrounding lands

It is problematic that the Park Service only holds fee title to lands on the west side of the East Branch of the Penobscot River for most of its length (with the exceptions of the areas near Lunksoos camp and by Big Spring Brook). This will make management of the river corridor along the East Branch difficult at best and potentially disastrous as the east side lands will be very attractive for amenity development. Although State of Maine Shoreland zoning provides some protection, to realistically manage this central resource in the monument will require some control over the full corridor west and east. The NPS should endeavor ASAP to purchase or obtain easements on the east side of the East Branch and along the Seboeis as soon as possible. Similarly, the block of land south of Lunksoos Camps on the east side of the East Branch should be put under a conservation easement as well.

The Park Service should manage the monument lands adjacent to Baxter State park to complement Baxter’s “forever wild” and trail-free management goals. Ultimately, those could become shared goals as the Park Service seeks to manage the western part of the monument for a similar remote experience that emphasizes ecological connectivity over recreational use. The State of Maine Public Reserve lands along the Wassataquoik might provide a different challenge. Although those lands are of exceptional ecological value, the State of Maine has not always been a good steward and the Park Service should use all

means at its disposal to encourage thoughtful and ecologically sound harvesting if it is to take place on these lands.

Lastly, the Park Service needs to work closely with surrounding towns to try to guide development along the boundaries of the park. Sierra Club has worked diligently across the nation to try to protect national parks from inappropriate development just outside their boundaries. Although the Park Service has no legal authority outside of the monument boundaries, they can offer technical assistance and other support to neighboring towns who would like that kind of support. One of the great resource assets of the monument is its strikingly dark skies. The absence of light pollution provides an unobscured view of the heavens rare in the Eastern United States. Of course all monument facilities should be "dark sky friendly", but through collaboration and outreach, surrounding facilities on private land should seek to maintain the dark sky resource as well.

#### Other uses of the monument

Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument has an opportunity to be a different kind of park than others in the east – it truly can be wild and remote. Potential uses such as ATV's or other motorized uses will destroy that unique aspect of this park. Hunting and snowmobiling are permitted in the eastern segments of the monument so there is room for those uses, but the western part of the monument should remain free of any uses that will impair visitors' experiences and the ecological integrity of the areas. Minimal development with carefully planned and incrementally established facilities is the way to proceed. We are confident that the Park Service will take the time to fully understand the landscape before any alterations are undertaken. This is a special place and we have the money and time to do it right, we owe future generation that obligation. In the words of Secretary Jewell, you are in the "forever business." This is the first big step into that forever, let's start it off in the right direction.

If you have any questions about these comments or would like additional information, the Sierra Club Maine would be happy to meet with you or your staff.

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**Name:** Allen Wicken

**City, State:** none given

**Title/Organization:** Correspondent, Rangeley Highlander

#### Personally Checking Out the Maine Property That All of Us Now Own

I am, of course, talking about the new "Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument (KWWNM)" as designated by President Obama in late August, the day before the 100-year anniversary of the National Park Service. Last week I and a friend explored the monument lands to see its features firsthand !

Regular readers of this column will recall my North by NorthEast essay in late May of this year, recounting my bus trip from the headquarters of the Maine Audubon Society in Falmouth to the University of Maine campus in Orono along with hundreds of other like-minded supporters from all around the state. The goal was to show support, and in some cases, provide testimony before, the Director of the National Park Service, Jonathan Jarvis,

who traveled to Maine at the invitation of Senator Angus King to hear Maine citizens, both for and against the monument designation.

I provided supportive testimony, and forwarded followup written copies of my statement of support, to both Senator King and Director Jarvis. A key part of my testimony was to make the point that creation of the KWWNP would not only be beneficial for the economy of the Katahdin/Millinocket region, but also for all inland Maine tourism destination areas...i.e. the Rangeley Lakes Region, for example.

So, last week I, and my good friend since the late '70s when we both lived in Cape Elizabeth, Steve Hill, decided that a joint exploration of these lands was in order, so off we went for a 36-hour visit to those many acres that are now the property of all of us Americans...

I have been a strong advocate for a national park in that area ever since it was first proposed in the early '90s. That wasn't to be, especially because a park would require congressional approval which would have been hard to accomplish, even if the lands, and the money to develop and maintain the lands properly were offered free of charge by Roxanne Quimby and her family. We all know that a national park designation would be impossible for the foreseeable future, given the fractured congress we now have to rely on for anything constructive. A presidential national monument designation was possible, however, and it came to pass last month.

Steve has also supported the idea, however a bit more cautiously than me. Before our trip, he was still in a "wait and see" mode, insofar as whether or not these lands east of Baxter State Park and Mount Katahdin were worthy enough to attract New Englanders and others from around the country, to come to appreciate what upcountry Maine has to offer. The only way we could truly render an honest assessment of the new national monument was to go there. So, last week we did.

Finding both the northern and southern entrances makes one recall old "Bert and I" Maine humor phrase; "You can't get there from here". Well, you can get there from wherever you are, but you need a bit of local guidance in addition to the newly created NPS map of the area.

We entered the northern section in the early of afternoon of Monday the 12th, parked about 10 miles in and subsequently took an extended hike along the East Branch of the Penobscot River...with side hikes to Staircase Falls, the wide spot in the river called the Haskell Deadwater, and the the downstream Haskell Pitch and a very interesting volcanic formation known as Haskell Rock. It was a great, and very interesting, 6-mile hike overall, on the first of two beautiful September days.

After a fine evening communal dinner with other guests at the Mount Chase Lodge on Upper Shin Pond about 15 miles from that northern entrance, and a good, and justly earned, night's sleep....Steve and I got up early and were on the road before 6 a.m. in order that we might capture some early morning sun reflecting off the eastern faces of Mount Katahdin from the "Katahdin Loop Road" in the southern part of the monument.

It is a bit slow going on the slightly improved pavement and mostly gravel logging roads one needs to traverse to get to the southern entrance, hence, the early start. After finally getting there, and crossing the East Branch of the Penobscot on a very scenic single lane bridge, one

reaches the southern entrance, and the most informative sign in the monument (see photo). I trust that many more directional signs are on the NPS's "to-do list" for the coming year.

The Loop Road was spectacular in its viewpoints of the great mountain of Maine...Katahdin (see second photo). We agreed that those viewpoints were worthy enough for a northern Maine woods and waters (and mountain) showcase. We also agreed that there were ample streams, ponds, and small mountaintops for further remote and pristine camping and hiking services. We also agreed that it will take a few years to take full advantage of the monument's potential....just like it took years for the rest of the National Park Services' park and monument jewels to come into their own...these jewels of what has been called "America's Greatest Idea" for 100 years.

On our way out, late on Tuesday morning, we again crossed that one-lane access bridge over the Penobscot's East Branch. As we crossed, we noticed a cluster of about 30 lifejacket-clad middle school-age youngsters and a dozen or more canoes crowded into a "put-in" area on the riverbank to the right. As we completed our bridge crossing, we called out to some guides and/or teachers, and the school bus driver, as the last of the canoes were being unloaded. We shouted out a few questions from Steve's truck cab: Where you from? "Millinocket" was the answer. High school students? "Nope, 8th-graders" was the answer.

For me, that said it all. Here were teachers and school children from one of the paper mill towns in the area that have been hit hard in recent years by mill closings, yet the residents still hanging on, opposed to the establishment and significant economic potential of a change to a tourism economy focused on these abundant natural assets. The parents of many of these kids were probably among those who had significant reservations regarding the establishment of the monument.

This Millinocket middle school's faculty and administration (and hopefully the parents) have clearly been giving the area's future a lot of thought...and it rests with the proper fostering of an appreciation of the natural environment on its own terms through the educational experiences of the region's next generations.

The subsequent ride back home for me was filled with many great images, the greatest of which was the image of those kids eagerly awaiting the first strokes of their paddles as they headed downriver. The forward-thinkers have prevailed on many levels, and it seems they have all rolled up their sleeves and are already working to help make their positive visions for the area's future come to pass.

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**Name:** John W. Gale; Robert R. Bryan

**Title/Organization:** Conservation Director, Backcountry Hunters and Anglers; Co-Chair Backcountry Hunters & Anglers New England Chapter

**City, State:** Missoula, MT; Harpswell, ME 04079

Dear Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument Planning Team:

Backcountry Hunters & Anglers (BHA) is a rapidly growing national organization of sportsmen and women that advocates for our wild public lands, waters, and wildlife. As an organization founded on access to and sound management of public lands for hunting and

fishing, BHA remains invested in the future of KWWNM and intends to engage in the planning process that will determine how this monument will be managed so that Maine traditions and our outdoor heritage will be considered as a priority. With the recent transfer of the lands that make up the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument (KWWNM) to the public domain and establishment of the Monument, the New England Chapter of BHA and BHA's national office recognize the KWWNM planning process as an important opportunity to speak up on behalf of fish and wildlife habitat and management of hunting and fishing opportunities.

Our comments focus on:

- Conservation of native and wild brook trout and other wild salmonid populations and associated concerns regarding increased access and associated fishing pressure.
- Creation of backcountry hunting opportunities to the west of the East Branch of the Penobscot.
- Establishment of significant backcountry areas throughout KWWNM.

### **1. Conservation of Native and Wild Brook Trout and Other Wild Salmonids:**

As defined by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife (MDIFW), the forested regions of northern Maine include populations of "native" (never stocked) and "wild" (some prior stocking but now self-reproducing) brook trout. The Wassataquoik River and a number of other streams and ponds in the KWWNM have nationally significant populations of native and/or wild brook trout, and the East Branch of the Penobscot is a noted fishery resource. As noted by MDIFW, preservation of native and wild brook trout will require minimizing additional loss of habitat, restoring degraded habitat, protecting water quality, preventing the introduction of competing fish species, and protecting native and wild populations from overharvest. BHA is confident that the NPS will address habitat loss, habitat restoration, and protection of water quality. However, to address introduction of competing fish species and protect native and wild populations from overharvest, NPS will need to carefully consider its fishing regulations and recreation infrastructure.

Introduction of competing fish species. This can be addressed by regulations that require artificial lures only, by enforcement, and by not expanding access to waters that are currently remote.

Overharvest of wild populations. Various strategies can be used to address this concern, including reducing bag limits, increasing minimum sizes and/or establishing slot limits for fish, requiring catch and release only, and not significantly expanding access to remote ponds, streams, and rivers.

Given BHA's concerns regarding introduced fish species and potential overharvesting described above, what steps will NPS take to ensure that populations of native and wild brook trout and other wild salmonids are maintained?

### **2. Creation of Backcountry Hunting Opportunities to the West of the East Branch of the Penobscot:**

From the end of the last ice age until just a few years ago the entire area was open to hunting. As noted in the Presidential Proclamation, the area has attracted non-native hunters, anglers, and hikers since the 1800s. While hunting with certain restrictions is permitted by deed on monument lands located to the east of the East Branch of the



Penobscot River, the KWWNM map shows that hunting is not allowed in the area west of the river: approximately 54,000 acres, or 62 percent of the national monument. This is surprising because the Proclamation states that the monument was established to conserve the "natural, historical, and cultural heritage" of the area, yet a significant historical and cultural heritage--hunting--is prohibited on almost two-thirds of the Monument. Due to the size of this area, BHA believes that significant backcountry hunting opportunities can be created to the west of the river without creating conflicts with non-hunting visitors.

Given BHA's concerns about the loss of traditional hunting areas described above, what steps will NPS take to restore hunting in backcountry areas west of the East Branch of the Penobscot River?

### **3. Establishment of Backcountry Areas:**

Development of the KWWNM is likely to involve some improvement of vehicular access and could threaten the backcountry values of the area. As part of the overall plan and prior to developing roads and other infrastructure, the NPS should designate backcountry areas of significant size to provide wilderness experiences for hunters, anglers, and other recreationists. Backcountry areas of particular concern to BHA include the areas surrounding the Wassataquoik River, other river corridors, the large blocks of forest between the current road network and Baxter State Park, areas within one to two miles of remote ponds, and other forest areas not divided by roads.

Given BHA's concerns about infrastructure development and interest in backcountry described above, what steps will NPS take to establish and/or restore significant backcountry areas throughout the KWWNM?

Thank you for considering our comments and integrating BHA into the management planning process for Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument. With millions of acres of public lands managed by the Department of Interior providing incredible habitat for fish and wildlife, our members know how extremely important they are to hunters and anglers. We appreciate your dedication to retaining important recreational opportunities like hunting and fishing on America's public lands and look forward to our continued work together to ensure that this unique legacy remains uncompromised for the hunters and anglers that follow us and inherit our example of thoughtful stewardship. Please don't hesitate to include us in future planning processes or contact BHA if you would like to discuss our comments in greater detail.

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**Name:** James C. Tassé, PhD

**Title/Organization:** Assistant Director, Bicycle Coalition of Maine

**City, State:** none given

The Bicycle Coalition of Maine is the statewide organization that works to make Maine better for bicycling and walking. We support and provide assistance to all projects and community efforts to create environments that are safe and welcoming for those traveling or recreating on foot or bicycle.

We are writing to provide comments for consideration as the management plan is created for the newly formed "Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument."

1. We urge that the management plan of the Monument take into consideration the needs of persons walking or riding bicycles in all on-road transportation-related decisions. Good shoulders provide a safer place for walkers and bike riders on the road, and narrower travel lanes are recognized by FHWA to improve speed limit compliance by motorists and increase space for other users. Paved roadways in the Monument should be designed to include 5 foot shoulders and travel lanes of 10.5 feet or less. All visitor areas should include bike racks and good sidewalk systems.

2. We assume that the Monument will include backcountry hiking trails, but we want to encourage the inclusion of backcountry biking trails in the plans for the land. Off-road trail riding opportunities are a proven economic driver. Vermont's Northeast Kingdom Trails are the best New England example of how a great trail system can stimulate millions of dollars in economic activity, but Maine's Carrabassett Region is an in-state example of how "if you build trails, they will come." The Eliot Plantation lands are already a known but under-utilized backcountry bicycling area in Maine. The KAWW National Monument affords a unique opportunity to use the burgeoning interest in off-road riding to immediately draw visitors and stimulate the local economy by appealing to a market of users that is low impact, environmentally friendly, and healthy. The management plan should take advantage of the opportunity to create a monument that appeals to all, but that offers special value to off-road riders seeking backcountry riding opportunities in the 10-100 mile range.

3. The Bicycle Coalition of Maine is happy to join any discussions regarding on or off transportation and recreation planning in the new National Monument.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

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**Name:** Jym St. Pierre

**Title/Organization:** RESTORE: The North Woods

**City, State:** Hallowell, ME

RESTORE: The North Woods is submitting the following preliminary comments concerning the National Park Service (NPS) Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument (KWWNM) management planning process. Because our organization has been involved with this project from its inspiration, we intend to follow it closely and to have further comments as the planning process continues.

1. Guiding principles. The lands and waters within KWWNM traditionally have been considered part of the Maine wildlands. The management plan should emphasize:

- restoring and maintaining wilderness character
- providing low-impact recreational activities
- achieving a balance to meet ecological, recreational and economic needs

2. Conform to the deeds, proclamation and NPS policy. The deeds transferring the land to the Department of Interior, the presidential proclamation creating the Monument, and National Park Service policy allow and limit particular activities. Monument lands west of the Penobscot River East Branch generally should be managed as a National Park. The lands east of the Penobscot River East Branch generally should be managed as a National Preserve.

2.1. Allowed uses. The lands and waters within the Monument traditionally have been used for low-impact, remote recreational activities. The plan should emphasize continuation of these uses, including sightseeing, picnicking, day hiking, backpacking, tent/shelter camping, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, nature study and photography, landscape painting, wildlife watching, and paddling the Penobscot River East Branch and Seboeis River. If congestion becomes a concern at popular sites, Baxter State Park provides a good model for dispersing recreational use through a reservation system for campsites and huts and by controlling parking in particular areas.

2.2. Prohibited uses. There should be no commercial forestry, mining or other resource extraction, no commercial and industrial development, and no use of drones on Monument lands (except possibly for NPS approved resource management studies).

2.3. Wildlife. Management of wildlife on Monument lands should be consistent with NPS law and policy. That generally means restoring and protecting the full diversity of native animal and plant species and managing their habitats according to sound ecological principles. In conjunction with Baxter State Park, The Nature Conservancy, and others with conservation properties in the vicinity, the Monument offers an extraordinary opportunity to manage habitat in the Maine Woods especially for species that require or thrive in large forest interiors. Non-native animals and plants, especially invasive species, should be prohibited. If dogs are allowed, they should be required to be under leash control at all times.

2.4. Paddling. Canoeing is a traditional activity on the Penobscot River East Branch, the Seboeis River, and on rare occasions on Wassataquoik Stream. NPS should work with the private sector to provide canoe shuttle service and professional guides for users paddling the Penobscot East Branch and Seboeis River. NPS should also anticipate other recreational water uses, including rafting.

2.5. Fishing. In accordance with NPS policy, fishing can be allowed on Monument lands subject to state regulation. Use of live bait should be prohibited in waters that are at risk from invasive species.

2.6. Hunting. In accordance with NPS law and policy, hunting should not be allowed on Monument lands west of the Penobscot River East Branch. In accordance with the proclamation and deeds, hunting can be allowed on Monument lands east of the Penobscot River East Branch subject to applicable law. Hunting may be restricted in designated zones and during designated periods for reasons of public safety, administration, or resource protection. Hunting of bears with bait or dogs is prohibited on Monument lands.

2.7. Trapping. In accordance with the deeds, trapping is not allowed on Monument lands except as part of an NPS species or ecological management plan.

2.8. Snowmobiling. In accordance with the proclamation, snowmobiling should be allowed only on designated trails on Monument lands east of the Penobscot River East Branch and on one small area west of the river.

2.9. Mountain biking. Mountain biking can be allowed on appropriate trails on Monument lands.

3. Wilderness Areas. The plan should identify areas that qualify for formal Wilderness designation. The central core of the western part of the Monument, for example, between Haskell Gate in the north and the Loop Road in the south, may qualify as Wilderness. The plan should also identify other portions of the Monument that may not be designated as Wilderness Areas but that can be managed to maintain their remote backcountry character.

4. Wild & Scenic Rivers. As the proclamation notes, "a 1977 Department of the Interior study determined that the East Branch of the Penobscot River, including Wassataquoik Stream, qualifies for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System based on its outstandingly remarkable values, and a 1982 Federal-State study of rivers in Maine determined that the Penobscot East Branch River System, including both the Wassataquoik Stream and the Seboeis River, ranks in the highest category of natural and recreational rivers and possesses nationally significant resource values." The Penobscot River East Branch, Wassataquoik Stream, and the Seboeis River should be designated as Wild Rivers within the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

5. Viewsheds. Scenic views are one of the most treasured assets of the Monument, especially to and from adjoining Baxter State Park. NPS should site all buildings, roads, and other constructions to avoid adverse scenic impacts. One of the greatest assets of the Monument is being located in an area of the U.S. that still has minimal intrusion from artificial light. NPS should maintain the dark skies as a priority natural resource.

6. Climate change. Accelerating climate disruption is one of the biggest issues facing all parks. In cooperation with other federal agencies, state agencies, the University of Maine, and nonprofit organizations working to address climate change, NPS should set up a system to monitor, and where feasible mitigate, the impacts of climate change in the Monument.

7. Advisory Committee. As is done at other National Parks, NPS should form an Advisory Committee to provide ongoing input to NPS management of the Monument. Membership should include a wide range of stakeholders, including representatives of area communities, Monument users, conservation and recreation organizations, and interested citizens qualified by their professional expertise and/or experience to provide valuable input. RESTORE requests a seat on the Advisory Committee.

8. A good neighbor to BSP. The Monument is adjacent to the most important wilderness park in New England, Baxter State Park (BSP). The plan should protect the wilderness character of Baxter State Park, including, as mentioned elsewhere in these comments, by protecting views from BSP to KWWNM and discouraging illegal entry into BSP from KWWNM lands. Also, BSP may serve as a good model of management for wilderness and backcountry values.

9. A good neighbor to private landowners. NPS should cooperate with public and private landowners, to provide effective signage to the Monument, to ensure safe travel on roads leading to the Monument, and to provide efficient flow of wood from surrounding commercial forestlands.

10. A good neighbor to area communities. As is done at other National Parks, NPS should work with towns in the region to provide effective signage to the Monument, to encourage smart growth policies, to support land use planning by gateway communities to preserve their quality of life and rural character, and to ensure a sustainable environmental and economic future for the Katahdin region.

11. Friends group. As is done at many other parks, an independent organization could be set up to monitor and, where appropriate, support activities by NPS in the Monument. Although this is not the responsibility of NPS, a Friends group can provide vital service in supporting the mission of the NPS and to add strength, capacity and a measure of excellence to NPS operations.

12. Infrastructure. Where appropriate, it makes sense to continue the use of existing campsites, huts, roads and trails and other infrastructure in the Monument.

12.1. Campsites and campgrounds. The plan should consider the number and location of campsites (with privy, picnic table and fire ring) and, where appropriate, continue the use of existing campsites. Camping in the area west of the Penobscot River East Branch should be limited to tent and shelter use and not involve use of RVs and other motorized camping facilities. Campgrounds should be sized and located in a manner that does not detract from the natural resources and scenic values of the area, and should not include electrical or water hookups. NPS should work closely with surrounding communities and the private sector to provide RV camping facilities in Millinocket, Shin Pond, Patten, and/or other appropriate nearby areas. To minimize the chance of introducing invasive insects, firewood from outside the state should be prohibited.

12.2. Huts. The plan should consider the number and location of huts or cabins and, where appropriate, continue the use of existing cabins. Electricity, water, sewage and other utilities should be limited to maintain the primitive nature of these facilities.

12.3. Trails. The plan should consider the location and condition of trails and, where appropriate, continue the use of existing trails. Changes to the International Appalachian Trail should be made to restrict inappropriate access to Baxter State Park from the Monument. All trails should be well built to sustain significant use; Baxter State Park offers a good model. Special attention should be given to protecting wildlife habitat and wilderness and scenic character.

12.4. Roads. There are numerous logging roads in the Monument from earlier forestry operations. The plan should identify which of these woods roads should be converted to trails and which should be actively or passively restored to natural forest conditions. The northernmost part of the Loop Road should be relocated further from the Baxter State Park boundary to ensure that the wild character of lands around Katahdin Lake is protected from inappropriate access from and activities occurring in the Monument. A shuttle bus system, as is successfully used in other national parks, should be considered to reduce vehicular use in the Monument.

12.5. Discovery center. A high quality discovery center with interpretive displays would enhance the visitor experience of KWWNM. The plan should identify an appropriate location, inside or outside the Monument, for a discovery center and a timeline for developing the facility. In designing and siting any visitor or discovery centers, special attention should be given to protecting wildlife habitat and wilderness and scenic character. It may be important not to fix the location of any visitor center(s) in or near the Monument until the primary road access is finalized.

12.6. Headquarters. As with Baxter State Park, the Monument headquarters would be best located in one of the gateway communities, such as Millinocket.

12.7 Dams. The private Matagamon Dam at the outlet of Grand Lake Matagamon, which has a major impact on flows in the Penobscot River East Branch, is in need of significance maintenance. NPS should consider alternative futures, including if the dam is repaired or removed.

13. Programming. Among the services NPS provides especially well are interpretive talks, walks and other programs for visitors. The plan should outline appropriate programs for visitors featuring the natural and human history of the Monument and the region. NPS should also work with area schools to provide interpretive programs inside and outside the Monument for students, and NPS should consider establishing an artist-in-residence program.

14. Information. NPS should work with Eastern National Parks and Monuments Association, the NPS Harpers Ferry Center, and/or other service providers to produce books, brochures, maps, videos, computer apps and other materials to aid interpretation of the Monument.

15. Ecological integrity. KWWNM is comprised of fragmented parcels. To ensure ecological integrity, the Monument should be expanded by adding lands through donations and acquisitions from willing sellers.

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**Name:** Kevin Slater; Polly Mahoney

**Title/Organization:** Founding Board Member of Maine Wilderness Guides Organization;  
Co-owners Mahoosuc Guide Service

**City, State:** Newry, ME

## Recommendations for the Process of Developing the Management Plan for Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument

These recommendations for the proposed National Monument are made with the following goals in mind:

- Protection and conservation of the areas unique natural features
- Insuring economic benefits to the affected regions economy
- Addressing locals concerns about loss of control and traditional uses

### 1. Moving Toward a Co-operative Management Plan

The listening sessions are a good start to gather public input. There is however a real concern that when policies and regulations are developed, it will be behind closed doors without public input or involvement.

Parks Canada has developed a different model of management for it's newest National Park - Torngat Mountains. The main feature of this model is the co-operative management board that recognizes area residents and the general public as full partners in developing the management plan. The board is composed of area stakeholders and others who have special expertise and knowledge of the area.

While some aspects of the Parks Canada model may not apply to Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument (i.e. Inuit Land Claims) much of it does and I believe would go a long way to address local concerns about the management of the monument. For more info go to: Parks Canada Torngat Mountains/Park Management. (<http://www.pc.gc.ca/eng/pn-np/nl/torngats/plan.aspx>).

KWW National Monument could have a 7 member co-operative management board appointed to meet regularly with the Superintendent to develop Park policies and regulations. This would go a long way in increasing local support for the monument and in the end result in better decisions being made. For example the board could include:

- Baxter State Park staff member (Jensen Bissell or Baxter State Park Chief Ranger)
- Maine Department of Inland Fisheries & Wildlife member
- 2 Local member at large - (for example an adjacent large landowner and a local town selectman)
- Local Registered Maine guide who is knowledgeable of the area
- Eliotsville Plantation representative

- Member of the Penobscot Nation (for example John Banks, Butch Phillips or James Francis)

## 2. Monument Impact and Benefit Agreement:

This would essentially outline how the monument agrees to work with local communities to have a positive economic impact. It would address topics such as:

- Local hire preference
- Guides & outfitter assurances that they can continue to operate without excessive fees & paperwork
- Contracted work - local hire preference
- Local goods procurement preference
- Others to insure the local economy receives as much benefit as possible from the creation of the monument
- Grandfathered clauses for sporting camps, guides, outfitters, etc.

## 3. Management of the River Corridor

The most outstanding natural feature of the proposed National Monument area is the East Branch of the Penobscot River. The National Monument contains most of the western shore of the river, but a conservation river corridor needs to be included for the eastern shoreline. There is currently a state conservation easement that prohibits any further shoreline development. I would encourage KWW to work towards the protection, conservation, and eventual inclusion of the eastern shoreline of the river corridor. To achieve this it may take anything from leasing campsites to fee acquisition from willing sellers.

Topics that need to be addressed under this area include:

- Permitting of river guides
- Development of campsites along the river; especially those on the east shore on private land (i.e. the Oxbow, Grand Pitch)
- Protection of the eastern shoreline not included in the monument (campsites, historic carry trails, non motorized buffer)
- Safety - how to insure that canoeists attempting the East Branch have the experience necessary to do it safely
- Management of campsite use

Thanks for taking the time to read and consider the above comments.

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**Name:** Ken Spalding

**Title/Organization:** none given

**City, State:** Wayne, ME

## Katahdin Woods & Waters National Monument Management Planning Suggestions

- Management needs to be within the parameters set by the Presidential Proclamation, the deeds that transferred the property to the U.S., and National Park Service policy.
- Maintain the essential wild character of the Maine Woods, with low impact, dispersed recreation



- Manage the lands west of the East Branch of the Penobscot River as national parks are generally managed. With the exception that, according to the deeds, snowmobiling is allowed in the southern parcel in T3R7 WELS.
- Manage the lands east of the East Branch of the Penobscot River (East Branch) as national preserves are generally managed.
- Maximize wilderness management, especially west of the East Branch.
- Ensure that all access roads are safe, especially regarding truck traffic related to private logging operations, and that such truck traffic is not impeded by Monument traffic. This may require separate roads for the two uses.
- Enhance the wilderness character of Baxter State Park (BSP) by managing lands near the BSP border, such as within 3 miles, as wilderness. Avoid management that brings Monument users close to BSP, especially vehicles. Ensure that no Monument facilities promote unmanaged access to BSP.
  - If the Loop Road is maintained generally in its current location, move the road a significant distance away from BSP and Katahdin Lake
  - The IAT is an exception, but vehicle access points to the IAT should be at least 3 miles from the BSP boundary.
  - Future cooperative management with BSP that allows for interconnected hiking trails should not be ruled out.
- Determine the basic infrastructure needs and ideal locations for infrastructure based on the resources and natural assets of the Monument and the external road systems. After the basic ideal infrastructure is outlined, consider the existing structure to determine what existing structure should be used and what should be newly created. Also consider the possibility that the two parcels named in the proclamation that remain in private ownership, could be acquired.
- Locate a visitors center in the most convenient location for all visitors, regardless of visitors' point of entry to the monument. After determining the best general location, site the center in a desirable natural setting. This may be on the Monument, but may very well be closer to Route 11.
- Co-locate an education center with the visitor center. Take advantage of the natural and cultural history for a vibrant educational program.
- Recognizing that the Monument is a national resource, be especially considerate of Maine and local area needs and concerns. To the extent legally possible, use Maine and local providers for materials and services. Provide assistance to area communities to be able to plan for making good advantage of the Monument while avoiding undesirable outcomes. This should include assistance with municipal land use planning.
- Dispersed camping, such as currently exists should be the preferred type of camping in the Monument. If a campground is deemed needed to accommodate the number of visitors, providing that facility should be considered as a private facility outside the Monument, but a campground within the Monument should also be considered on the east side of the East Branch. RV camping should be provided privately outside of the Monument.

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**Name:** Jensen Bissell  
**Title/Organization:** Director, Baxter State Park  
**City, State:** Millinocket, ME

We welcome an opportunity to work with our new neighbor, Katahdin Woods & Waters National Monument (KWWNM), and provide some background on Baxter State Park as well as articulate some concerns we hope you will consider as you develop your management plans for KWWNM.

Baxter State Park is best considered as a large public trust. The Park was assembled by former Maine Governor Percival P. Baxter. During his tenure as a state legislator and later as Governor, Baxter worked to promote the establishment of the area around Maine's highest mountain, Katahdin, as a State Park. His efforts were unsuccessful, so after leaving public service in 1925, Baxter quietly began work to establish the park on his own. His first purchase of 5,960 acres in 1931 included Baxter Peak and Katahdin. After establishing ownership, Baxter gifted the parcel to the Maine legislature in trust accompanied by communications to guide the management of the land in a "Forever Wild" condition. This first gift was followed by 27 others, completed by a final gift in 1962, bringing the Park to 201,018 acres. The 28 parcels, accepted in trust by the People of Maine, are bound together as a single trust known as Baxter State Park.

The Baxter Deeds of Trust and Formal Communications provide the foundational guidance for the Park's mission and management, including the placement of the protection of the Park's resources ahead of the provision of recreational opportunities.

"This area is to be maintained primarily as a Wilderness and recreational purposes are to be regarded as of secondary importance and shall not encroach upon the main objective of this area which is to be "Forever Wild."

As the visitation to the Park increased in the 70s and 80s, the Authority instituted policies limiting the number of people with daily access to Katahdin trails and Baxter Peak in order to control and stabilize the impact of hikers on trails and the alpine zone of Katahdin. This limited use model is one of the defining features of management in the Park and is intended to preserve natural systems and provide a wilderness experience "for those willing to walk and make an effort to get close to nature".

In addition to the land, Baxter included two other critical components to ensure the durability and independence of the Park. In 1939, legislation was enacted to form the Baxter State Park Authority. The Authority, consisting of the Director of the Maine Forest Service, the Commissioner of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife and the Maine Attorney General, act as the Trustees for the Park. This body has administered the management of the Park in accordance with the Trust provisions for more than 75 years. Lastly, with his death in 1969, Baxter provided an endowment for the management of the Park. The endowment is managed for generational sustainability and has provided 60% of the annual operating revenue for the Park for almost 50 years. The remaining 40% of the Park's revenue is captured from user fees and the sale of forest products from the Park's Scientific Forest Management Area. The Park receives no appropriations from the Maine Legislature, and due to its trust nature is defined as a "quasi-State agency".

Since 1969, the Baxter State Park Authority has acquired additional lands appropriate to protect the Park's boundaries or to complete Baxter's vision for the Park. These acquisitions bring the current size of the Park to approximately 209,643 acres. The Park manages

approximately 100 miles of boundary with more than a half dozen public, corporate and private landowners, conservation easements and recreational leases.

Baxter State Park has been managed in accordance with the Deeds of Trust since 1931. During the summer season, the Park employs more than 60 people as well as 20 or more additional personnel working under contracted services, making the Park one of the largest employers in the region. The annual budget for the Park is just under \$4 million and the annual visitation is around 75,000 people. Although the majority of our visitation is during the summer season, the Park hosts a significant number of winter users. The Park is managed in accordance with a Management Plan, most recently approved in 2012 by the Baxter State Park Authority. An Economic Impact Study conducted in 2007 indicates that Baxter State Park drives approximately \$7,000,000 in revenue to the Katahdin region each year. The Park Management Plan, the Economic Impact Study and other detailed information about Baxter State Park can be found on the Park's website [www.Baxterstateparkauthority.org](http://www.Baxterstateparkauthority.org).

I hope that you find this brief background helpful as we work toward building a relationship as neighbors and as you begin a challenging planning effort in defining the scope, structure and management guidance for the Katahdin Woods & Waters National Monument. Recently, we have taken some time to consider potential issues regarding resource protection and visitor experience that may arise regarding our shared boundary due to differences in our core missions and use expectations of our respective organizations.

#### **Access – Roads**

For a significant distance westward of our shared boundary, the majority of the Baxter Park landscape is free of roads or trails available for motorized access. The nearest Park road to the KWWNM is the Roaring Brook Road. The Roaring Brook Road approaches to approximately 4 miles from the KWWNM at the Park's Avalanche Field Trailhead. North of Katahdin Lake our shared boundary borders some of the most pristine wilderness areas in the Park, including North Turner Mountain, the Wassataquoik Basin and the Traveler Range. The landscape of the KWWNM has a long history of human use. Various human activities have left an in-situ footprint of roads, buildings and trails that you will have to consider in your planning of the design and application of access and facilities for the KWWNM. Numerous roads suitable for motorized access on the KWWNM approach very near to the Park's eastern boundary in many locations. Historically, these roads have been utilized for forest management and wood products transportation. Recreational access has been sporadic and limited. Improved access routes and/or the encouragement of more motorized access by the public up to or near the Park's boundary would be a serious concern for the preservation of the pristine and un-crowded nature of the Katahdin Lake, Wassataquoik Valley, North Turner, and the Traveler areas along the Park's eastern side. Russell Pond is considered to be the most remote place in the state, as defined by the distance from roads. We are proud of this remoteness and hope you will work with us to preserve it.

#### **Access – Trails**

Many of the same concerns expressed above for motorized trail access also exist for hiking trail access to or near the Park boundary. Currently, the Park has one hiking trail that travels briefly across KWWNM lands. This trail provides day-use hiking access to Twin Ponds from Katahdin Lake and Katahdin Lake trails. Access was authorized through a Memorandum of Agreement between Baxter State Park and

Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. The Park has not installed an authorized campsite at Twin Ponds and hiking access to this area is day-use only, typically backcountry campers staying at the Park's North Katahdin Lake Lean-to (-4 miles from the Avalanche Field Trailhead on the Roaring Brook Road), or from Katahdin Lake Wilderness Camps, by visitors who canoe to the north end of the lake and access the Twin Ponds Trail there. The access to Twin Ponds has been purposely limited to protect the pristine nature of the Twin Ponds area. Access to this area by large numbers of people would threaten to damage the intrinsic qualities that are consistent with Park objectives in the management of this area.

The Park also currently maintains a one mile trail from Katahdin Lake Wilderness Camps to the former Rocky Pond Road on KWWNM land. The trailhead also currently serves as the southern terminus of the International Appalachian Trail.

Other options exist for this terminus of the IAT. The establishment of motorized or easy hiking access to this trailhead by significant or substantial numbers of people would jeopardize the pristine nature of Katahdin Lake Wilderness Camps. These historic camps have a long history in the Park, including a visit by Theodore Roosevelt in 1879 and a subsequent visit by Percival Baxter in 1920. The aura and nature of the camps are predicated and defined by a long history of back country access and limited use. The potential for significant increases in the number of people accessing this area from KWWNM is a serious concern for our continued management of this facility.

In the Park's 2012 Management Plan, the Baxter State Park Authority approved the establishment of several Trail-Free Zones within the Park.

4.4.2.6.3 Action Establish four Trail-Free Zones within the Park totaling 64,463 acres, in which new trail construction will be prohibited for the following reasons: To protect the Park's most wild and pristine areas from the impacts that direct trail access will bring. To protect the Park from assuming trail maintenance responsibilities outside its staffing or financial capability to support. Resolved: The proposal for the establishment of four Trail Free Zones in the Park was included in the proposed management plan. The approval of the plan on March 9, 2012 established the Trail-Free Zones within the Park as defined in the map included in sec. 10.2

The original design left a corridor along Wassataquoik Stream from the eastern Park boundary to the south branch of Wassataquoik Stream. After consideration, the Baxter State Park Authority removed this corridor, combining two Trail Free Zones by the inclusion of Wassataquoik Stream into the Trail-Free Zone by unanimous vote during an October 10, 2014 public meeting.

The Trail-Free Zone delineation applies to at least 50% of our shared boundary. The remaining boundary is around the Katahdin Lake acquisition. As discussed above, the protection and preservation of the pristine nature of these historic camps and the limited backcountry campsites and hiking trails installed after the acquisition is a very important concern to the Park. We are concerned about the potential for motorized and non-motorized access by large numbers of people with the establishment of the KWWNM, and we urge you to consider methods that would buffer or mitigate visitor use impacts and complement the Park's wilderness management west of the KWWNM property line.

## **Viewshed**

Existing road infrastructure in the Kelloch Mountain area of the KWWNM includes areas providing unobstructed views of the southeast areas of the Park including the Keep Ridge, the North Basin of Katahdin, the Knife Edge and Pamola and Baxter Peaks. As these areas are clearly visible from these road-access viewing areas, Park hikers and campers in various locations can also see these higher areas to the east. We strongly suggest that the planning process for the facility and access structure of the KWWNM include the consideration of visual impacts to Park visitors on Katahdin and other mountains and ridges in the southeast corner of the Park. We are particularly concerned with the addition of significant structures that may be visible from areas on Katahdin, and from the impact of night lighting in the currently very night-sky-friendly area east of the Park. We would be very interested in participating in your infrastructure planning as it relates to view corridors.

### **Invasives**

Invasive plants and animals are a continuing concern for Park management, and we expect that the planning of KWWNM will include management options for the protection of the KWWNM landscape from the introduction and impact of invasive plants, insects and animals. Baxter State Park has prohibited the transport of firewood into the Park by visitors as a protective measure against the import of a number of serious exotic insects. We regularly monitor the Park for invasive plants and cooperate with the Maine Forest Service and others on monitoring for invasive insects. We have been active in removing or containing found populations of purple loosestrife. We encourage the management of KWWNM to incorporate similar measures into their management and we look forward to cooperating with you on this important landscape management issue.

### **Fire Management**

The Maine Forest Service provides statewide fire suppression authority for the forestland of the State of Maine. While there is a long history of anthropogenic fire in Maine, there is also a long natural history of fire on the Maine landscape, including extensive stand-replacement events. In cooperation with the Maine Forest Service, we have developed a comprehensive Fire Management Plan for Baxter State Park . This plan considers fire management in the wilderness context of Baxter State Park.

The prevailing winds in Maine are from the northwest; consequently we hope to work with you on fire management and suppression related planning.

In closing, we would like to once again welcome you to the Katahdin Region. We recognize the significant differences in our organizational structures, visitor volume, and foundational management guidance, but we believe we can build a trusting and effective working relationship as neighbors in this important region. Thank you for your consideration of these issues; we look forward to continuing our discussion as you settle into your work at the Katahdin Woods & Waters National Monument.

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**Name:** Lois Winter

**Title/Organization:** none given

**City, State:** Portland, ME

My background: I recently retired from a professional career in conservation - - mostly with the Dept. of the Interior. While I have worked all over the country (including ten grand and glorious national parks), I spent 28 years of my career in Maine. My National Park Service career (including ten years at Acadia) included seasonal jobs in six parks, mostly as a park naturalist/interpreter and permanent jobs in four parks as Public Information Specialist, Asst. Chief and/or Chief of Interpretation. At Acadia, I helped found Friends of Acadia. My U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service career in Maine focused primarily on coordinating partnerships to permanently protect coastal Maine lands, to restore important fish and wildlife habitat, and to conduct outreach work. After retiring from the Dept. of the Interior, I worked as Executive Director of a downeast Maine land trust, focusing on land protection initiatives and partnerships. I have Bachelors degrees in Biology and Geography and a Masters Degree in Conservation Biology. I have a lifetime interests in the philosophy of National Park management, environmental history and the interface between natural/cultural resource studies, park interpretation and public policy.

I have supported the establishment of a "National Anything" - - Park, Preserve, National Recreation Area, National Monument - - in Maine's North Woods for decades. I'm excited and delighted to know that Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument is off and running, and I wish you well in your ongoing work to establish a solid management plan for KWWNM. Feel free to contact me if you need to bounce ideas around or if you need volunteer support.

Here are my recommendations for KWWNM:

1. First, offer listening sessions in central and southern Maine where KWWNM has many fans and supporters.
2. Manage KWWNM to achieve ecological/cultural, recreational and community economic objectives (in that order).
3. Remember Frederick Law Olmsted's advice in developing natural (and cultural) area infrastructure. To paraphrase, "Those facilities that enhance the link between the visitor and the resources the park is intended to protect are generally appropriate. Those facilities that create a barrier between the park and the resources the park is intended to protect are generally inappropriate." For example, tennis is a fine game that is wonderful to play, but a tennis court has no reason to be installed at KWWNM. A classical music concert is a wonderful thing to experience, but because classical music has no connection to the rationale for establishing KWWNM, concerts should be held elsewhere. This "guiding light" from Olmsted is important, in my opinion, for all Park managers to keep in mind when making decisions on permitted infrastructure and activities.
4. In proportion to the entire 10 million acres of the LUPC jurisdiction in Northern Maine, KWWNM is fundamentally a pretty small piece of land. Moreover, KWWNM lands are significantly fragmented, especially east of the East Branch of the Penobscot. Clearly, the boundaries are purely political constructs, based on what EPI could purchase over the last

decade or so. The boundaries bear no resemblance to watershed/ecological boundaries. The small size creates two major challenges, with opportunities to remedy over time:

- **Ecological needs:** KWWNM is simply nowhere near large enough to maintain the full complement of flora and fauna that makes the North Woods whole, especially with intensive logging and/or development around NM boundaries and as climate change impacts everything. Solutions:
  - Start making the case, when appropriate, for large-scale land acquisition to better meet ecological needs of KWWNM. Acquisition could be directly through NPS or through NGOs focused on land protection initiatives (fee or easement) in Maine's North Woods. Currently, land trusts focused on Maine's North Woods in the region of KWWNM are few and far between, and focus primarily on protecting timber resources. This speaks to the need to build partnerships with existing statewide land trusts (i.e. Maine Coast Heritage Trust, Conservation Fund, The Nature Conservancy) and/or through a to-be-established KWWNM Friends organization that identifies land acquisition through willing sellers as one of its primary objectives.
  - Develop a strong professional resource management capacity at KWWNM to attract research dollars, document resource threats and identify/implement remedies when feasible.
  - Whenever feasible, build infrastructure such as Visitor Center and RV campgrounds outside of the current KWWNM boundaries.
  - Ensure that the KWWNM properties are managed in perpetuity as EPI has designated - - West of the East Branch, operate the lands as a National Park that would not permit snowmobiling and hunting. East of the East Branch, manage the lands as a National Recreation Area that would permit snowmobiling and hunting. No bear baiting, no bear hunting with dogs and no trapping will be permitted anywhere in KWWNM (except for NPS-approved research). No commercial forestry, mining or other resource extraction, no commercial and industrial development, no hotels, restaurants, gift shops within KWWNM.
  - Designate portions of KWWNM that will be designated as Wilderness Areas.
  - Designate the Wassataquoit, East Branch of the Penobscot and Sebois as National and Scenic Rivers.
- **Recreational needs:** Although KWWNM is significantly larger than Acadia, KWWNM by its very nature, does not offer the "recreational resources on steroids" that Acadia offers.
  - Start making the case, when appropriate, for large-scale land acquisition to better meet recreational needs. "Traditional" recreation in Maine means different things to different people. Within the scale of our current lifestyles, many in northern Maine think of snowmobiling as "traditional." From an even slightly longer perspective, snowmobiling is a recent intrusion and long-distance canoe travel and camping would be considered "traditional." It would take a significantly larger KWWNM to encourage traditional long-distance canoe travel - - an option I'd enthusiastically support.
  - Develop a strong and diverse interpretive program to dazzle visitors on their first trip - - and encourage repeat visitation. Through understanding, appreciation and through appreciation, long-term protection. High quality and diverse interpretive programming holds a key to encouraging repeat visitation and cultivating a loyal constituency committed to long-term protection of the Monument. The NPS should place strong emphasis on

developing a model program of interpretive offerings for visitors, featuring the captivating natural and human history of the Monument and area. NPS should also reach out to nearby communities to provide interpretive programs inside and outside of the Monument that focus on the needs and interests of area residents, including school children and adults.

- Permit and encourage low-impact recreational uses such as hiking, biking, tent camping, paddling. Human-powered, non-motorized uses effectively expand the perceived size of any recreation area by slowing down the speed of travel and eliminating the motorized noises of one user that can negatively impact the wildlands experience for many others.
- Consider carefully how to manage logging roads used by visitors and fast-moving lumber trucks. It's not an easy match.
- Build trails that meet the needs of diverse users - - walkers, hikers, backcountry users and bikers - - using the best available information on constructing well engineered trails that highlight the experience of the users. Well-built trails minimize long-term maintenance repair work and trails built with the experience of the users in mind highlight features that "sell" the area and create strong allies - - another long-term plus for KWWNM managers. (Don't default to using existing woods roads, just because they are there.
- Consider carefully whether or not the small KWWNM can accommodate backcountry camping outside the IAT corridor. Consult with Acadia National Park and other NP staffs about the pros and cons of permitting backcountry camping.
- Build a relatively small, aesthetically pleasing tent camping area in the Park. Of course, don't place it in an area that you will later regret due to overuse of an ecologically sensitive area.
- Work closely with local community of Maine guides to establish a canoe shuttle services and high quality canoe guiding services along the East Branch and the Sebois. I know that the East Branch, even under low flow conditions, can be treacherous for modest-skilled paddlers. Guides will help minimize accidents and if properly trained, can be a great interpretive asset for KWWNM. However, commercial guiding services require effective training and oversight by NPS to make their services a benefit for KWWNM.
- **Prioritize community relations.**
  - Build the Headquarters facility in proximity to community members and local business - - not in the Park. Being in Millinocket means that staff will be in town, where informal opportunities to meet community members along the street, in stores and local breakfast hangouts, will go a long ways towards building and maintaining local understanding and trust.
  - Offer a strong interpretive program with focused objectives for KWWNM that also focuses on needs/interests of adults and schoolchildren in the nearby community. Expand, as feasible, to attract schoolchildren from further afield in Maine.
  - From the "get-go," establish an Advisory Board, well-balanced with those who understand local community interests and with those who understand and support the mission of the NPS. By working together, all on the Advisory Board can learn from and honor the perspectives of others and provide effective counsel to the KWWNM staff.



- Support the immediate establishment of Friends organization. Philanthropic "Friends" organizations have demonstrated, time after time, their ability to provide vital service in supporting the mission of the NPS and to add strength, capacity and a "measure of excellence" to NPS operations. The Monument will be well served by the establishment of a Friends organization that can "hit the ground running," with political capacity, outreach skill and significant funding from its inception.
- Work in close coordination with Baxter State Park and honor their commitment to manage their Park as a wilderness. Ensure that KWWNM visitors enter Baxter State Park by routes approved by the Park. The biggest concern currently is that visitors to KWWNM may enter Baxter State Park from the new "loop road" that runs close to Katahdin Lake.
- Make the NPS a strong supporter of the local communities
- While the NPS cannot control what goes on outside its borders, take seriously the need to prevent the gateway communities from turning into ugly strips of commercial development. What happens in the nearby towns will be a critical component of visitors' experience in visiting KWWNM. KWWNM, the Advisory Board and Friends organization should make it a priority to work together to provide strong technical support in Smart Growth principles. Don't default into simply saying that "It's up to the towns to be what they want. That's a cop-out. I think that the NPS has the responsibility to help prevent gateway communities from losing their heart and soul through conversion to the excesses of Gatlinburgs or Ellsworth-Trenton sprawl. Don't let the Monument turn into the environmental conscience of the entire community. Don't be fooled by developers with deep pockets who will shortchange the distinctive identity and historic/cultural pride of local communities and replace it with short-term economic gain and cruddy-looking towns with little appeal. Instead, develop thoughtfully for the longer-term economic gain of the community - - and for building an attractive and distinctive community that honors its roots, a community that locals want to continue to live in and visitors will enjoy visiting.
- Encourage a Dark Skies Initiative inside and outside KWWNM boundaries. Visitors want to see dazzling stars, Northern Lights, etc.
- Building facilities outside the Monument boundaries, i.e. RV park, can encourage local entrepreneurship. Still, NPS should work with those entrepreneurs to build facilities that visitors will enjoy - - not simply facilities that will haul in cash for the owner. Ugly RV facilities, even outside the Monument, will negatively impact visitors' impression of KWWNM and will negatively impact repeat visitation and economic growth in the gateway communities.
- Same idea as the statement above applies to other tourism infrastructure developments in the local community. Restaurants with good food, comfortable overnight accommodations, gift shops and other infrastructure that tastefully honors the cultural traditions of the region will encourage repeat visitation and appropriate economic growth. Local communities can't wait for NPS to become the economic savior for the communities; the communities have the challenge and opportunity to do their part too.
- For a sympathetic historical view on land protection, tourism and local community impacts, I strongly recommend that you read Chapter 12:

Building a Tourist Landscape in a Fragile Ecosystem: Cape Cod in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Century (by John T. Cumbler) in A Landscape History of New England, edited by Blaake Harrison and Richard Judd. While this history comes from Cape Cod, it is surely relevant and informative in our noble efforts to inject a new National Monument and tourism economy in communities that have long prided themselves, for better and for worse, on an economy that had been based on natural resource extraction.

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**Name:** Ole Amundsen III

**Title/Organization:** Executive Director, Maine Audubon

**City, State:** Falmouth, ME

On behalf of Maine Audubon and our 30,000 members and supporters, I am providing written comments in regard to the management of the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument.

The Monument's lands contain a vast array of highly valuable natural resources. A top management priority should be to maintain and enhance the Monument's ecological values, which include:

- **Large Undeveloped/Unroaded Landscape** which is a limited and important resource for wildlife. The forest is primarily spruce-northern hardwoods, with beech-birch maple and spruce fir-broom moss as well.
- **Beginning with Habitat Focus Areas** are part of the acreage. These include the Baxter Region and East Branch Penobscot-Seboeis River-Wassataquoik Stream Focus Areas of Statewide Ecological Significance which were identified by federal, state and private entities. These are landscape scale areas that contain exceptionally rich concentrations of at-risk species and natural communities and high quality common natural communities, significant wildlife habitats, and their intersection with large blocks of undeveloped habitat. See attached factsheets for details about the resources in each Focus Area.
- **Extensive Wetlands** - including over Inland Wading Bird and Waterfowl Significant Wildlife Habitat wetlands.
- **Riparian Habitat** along more than 30 miles of rivers and streams including:
  - 25 miles of the East Branch of the Penobscot River
  - Lower reaches of the Wassataquoik Stream
  - Lower reaches of the Sebois River
  - At least 7 ponds
- **Critical Habitat** for the federally endangered Canada lynx.
- **Critical and Important Fish Habitat**. Including critical habitat for the federally endangered Atlantic salmon and important habitat for the nationally significant wild eastern brook trout.
- **Nine Rare Natural Communities** including silver maple floodplain forest, spruce-heath barren, bluejoint meadow, and maple-basswood-ash forest.
- **75 Species of Birds** have been identified on the property including spruce grouse and 14 types of warblers.
- **Forest Birds**. Over time, this area will provide prime breeding habitat for many of our boreal and migratory forest birds of high conservation concern that require

more mature forest structure and unfragmented interior forest - an increasingly uncommon forest age class across most of the northern forest landscape.

- **Additional Potential Sensitive Species** that occur in the surrounding area may also be present at this site, including state Special Concern wood turtle, Roaring Brook mayfly, spring salamander, rusty blackbird, pygmy snaketail, yellow lamp mussel, tidewater mucket, brook floater, and creeper. Many of these species require clean clear water.
- **Important Conservation Role in Landscape** by connecting to other public and private conservation lands, including Baxter State Park, the Appalachian Trail, the Debsconeag Wilderness, the 100-Mile Wilderness, and the Allagash Wilderness Waterway, and to lands protected from development by conservation easements south and west of Baxter State Park.
- **Climate Change Refugia** will be provided due to the elevation gradient, with its diversity of landforms and land cover types (forests, wetlands, streams etc.) that will allow species to migrate to higher elevations or further north as needed.

### **Roads**

Increased traffic, roads and development in some areas of the monument has the potential to put some species at risk from human disturbance, road mortality, and habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation. Particular species of concern include the Canada lynx, Atlantic salmon, Wood turtle, and Rusty blackbird.

It is especially important to minimize the extent of roads and development and to locate roads and development away from high value habitat including aquatic resources. Given the large extent of existing logging roads, many should be put to bed. It also may be helpful to restrict traffic seasonally in some areas, create wildlife road crossings, and design and place road-stream crossings according to Stream Smart principles (see attached) and practices to minimize these potential impacts.

### **Forest Management**

Forest management that encourages the growth of a structurally complex, multi-aged and multi-layered forest will benefit many of our forest birds, including those that depend on the northern forest as their primary breeding habitat and those that are suffering long-term population declines. Within the Monument itself, this could mean simply letting the forest grow old on its own, but in the Recreation Area, any active forest management should be conducted in a way that enhances habitat for birds that depend on interior and structurally complex forests over the majority of the property. Smaller areas could be managed to benefit early successional species important to hunters such as woodcock and ruffed grouse.

### **Climate Change**

With our changing climate, conserved lands, particularly with higher elevations and cold streams and ponds, can play an important role in supporting fish, wildlife and fish and wildlife habitat. As climate changes, wildlife moves on the landscape. The NPS should maintain and enhance terrestrial and aquatic wildlife corridors and maintain cold water refugia for cold water fish.

### **Smart Growth**

The Monument can provide the region much needed economic growth. It also has the potential to instigate sprawl and strip development. It's our hope that the region's economic

development occurs in a way that is consistent with the local communities' vision and maintains and enhances the local character. We urge the NPS to locate as many of the visitor services as possible in existing town centers.

Thank you for your consideration.

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**Name:** Philip Keyes

**Title/Organization:** Executive Director, New England Mountain Bike Association

**City, State:** Acton, MA

Dear Park Service Planners,

Thank you for allowing the New England Mountain Bike Association (NEMBA) and its five active chapters in Maine to submit comment as part of the Public Participation and Planning of this new National Monument. NEMBA has 26 chapters and over 5600 members throughout the New England states, and our mission is to promote and protect opportunities for responsible mountain bicycling.

We urge the National Park Service to incorporate a robust network of trails suitable to mountain biking and other nonmotorized forms of trail recreation in the Katahdin Woods. Developing trail-based recreation in the newly designated monument would serve to attract our nation's citizens to this otherwise remote park in an environmentally sustainable manner. Mountain biking has been proven to be a strong economic engine for other regions that have developed opportunities for riders.

There is a need among the hiking and mountain biking communities for more remote, backcountry experiences and trail systems. The development of a singletrack trails system is consonant with the core principles of National Monument to preserve the historic, cultural, and ecologically significant landscape. Creating a singletrack trail system at Katahdin Woods would allow public access and recreation, yet protect the resource from environmental damage.

Mountain bicycling is a legitimate form of recreation in National Monuments, and we hope the National Park Service will incorporate this activity into its recreational mix.

Sincerely,  
Philip Keyes  
Executive Director  
New England Mountain Bike Association  
Acton MA

Aaron Brasslett  
President  
Penobscot Region NEMBA  
Bangor ME

Brian Danz  
President  
Greater Portland NEMBA

Portland ME

Chris Riley  
President  
Central Maine NEMBA  
Fayette ME

John Anders  
President  
Midcoast Maine NEMBA  
Rockport ME

Peter Smith  
President  
Carrabassett Region NEMBA  
Carrabassett ME

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**Name:** Catherine B. Johnson  
**Title/Organization:** Senior Staff Attorney and Forests and Wildlife Project Director,  
Natural Resources Council of Maine  
**City, State:** Augusta, Maine

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on topics to be considered during the development of the management plan for the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument.

The Natural Resources Council of Maine is a conservation organization with over 16,000 members and supporters. We spent five years listening to and talking with residents from the Katahdin region and across Maine about the proposed Katahdin Woods and Waters national park unit. We were thrilled when President Obama signed the Proclamation establishing the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument on Aug. 24, 2016. We believe this Monument will conserve a beautiful part of Maine's North Woods, provide wonderful outdoor recreation opportunities for visitors, and provide opportunities for economic benefits in the communities around the Monument and in the entire state, as visitors travel to the new Monument.

Increased tourism in the region can have both positive and negative impacts on the Monument land itself and on the surrounding landscapes and communities. Balancing conservation with recreational access will be an ongoing challenge. We look forward to working with both the National Park Service and with residents of surrounding communities to maximize the positive impacts and minimize the negative impacts.

Below are our initial thoughts about issues to be addressed in the management planning process:

1. Habitat, Wildlife and Ecological Protection
  - a. Protection and restoration of habitat, native wildlife, and ecological systems should be paramount. The construction, restoration, rerouting, or closing of any

roads, trails or visitor facilities should be consistent with maximum habitat, wildlife, and ecological protection.

b. Educational programs and materials (both paper and digital) should emphasize proper outdoor behavior including leave no trace, stay on trails (particularly around small ponds), use outhouses or other proper human waste disposal methods, no collecting, keep sound to minimum (no radios), etc.

c. Management should take into account climate change, avoid measures leading to further climate change, and allow the environment to adapt to climate change.

d. Management should avoid the introduction of invasive species and work to eradicate any existing invasives.

## 2. Roads:

a. As the level of visitation increases, we encourage the eventual exclusive use of shuttle buses (preferably electric) on the Loop Road and the Messer Pond Road with parking lots for personal vehicles located east of the East Branch where possible. Limit vehicle use west of the East Branch to those two roads.

b. Consider rerouting the northern leg of the Loop Road so that it heads east roughly east of the southeast corner of the Baxter State Park (BSP) Katahdin Lake parcel (approximately mile 11) in order to protect the remote and wilderness character of Katahdin Lake, and rejoins the existing Katahdin Loop at approximately mile 14. Keep all roads at least three miles from Katahdin Lake.

c. Consider rerouting the Seboeis Road (and the existing snowmobile trail) between the Swift Brook Road and Lunksoos camps away from the river bank.

d. Keep all vehicle use at least one mile away from Wassataquoik Stream.

e. The land is has many existing logging roads. Other than the Loop Road and the Messer Pond Road north of Haskell Gate, over time, determine which roads are attractive bike paths, and reclaim and revegetate all other roads.

## 3. Trails:

a. Create loop hiking trails for both day and multi-day use. (e.g. create a loop trail connecting Deasey and Lunksoos Mountains with the Wassataquoik.)

b. Move existing hiking trails (IAT) off of gravel roads (e.g. create a loop trail through the woods that connects with the existing Barnard Mountain trail.)

c. Create a short walking trail off the Overlook.

d. Evaluate all existing logging roads, determine which ones are suitable biking trails, create connections for biking trail loops where needed and close other areas to off trail/road biking.

e. Consider the advisability of creating hiking trails that connect with BSP's Traveler Mountain trail, the Fowler Ponds trails, the Russell Pond area and the North Katahdin Lake/Twin Ponds trail.

f. Consider ways to make the Katahdin Loop Road accessible to cross country day skiers.

g. Consider adding two or more bunkhouses south of the Big Spring Brook Hut, connected by cross country ski trails and connecting with Katahdin Lake Camps, to allow multi-day cross country ski trips from north to south across the monument and, potentially, into BSP.

h. Improve trails leading to river features (i.e. Haskell Rock Pitch) to prevent erosion from heavy use.

## 4. Visitor Services

- a. Most visitor services, including food, lodging, supplies, canoe and bike rentals, etc. should be provided by local businesses in nearby communities, not on the National Monument itself.
- b. Visitor services on the land should be limited to such things as picnic tables, outhouse/bathroom facilities, tent sites, lean-tos, remote cabins, signs, maps, etc.
- c. Consider having the major "visitor center(s)" (with displays, movies, book sales, meeting rooms, administrative offices, etc.) in Millinocket/East Millinocket/Medway area and Patten/Sherman/Stacyville/Mt.Chase area and limit any this type of facility on the land to simple gate houses where people can get maps and get oriented.

#### 5. River Recreation

- a. Construct a hand-carry boat launch south of Bowlin Camps on the east side of the river to facilitate non-motorized water recreation on the East Branch of the Penobscot.
- b. Increase signage on the East Branch of the Penobscot indicating portage routes and river features (e.g. Stair Falls, Haskell Rock Pitch).
- c. Improve campsites on the East Branch of the Penobscot to include outhouses, fire rings and picnic tables. Limit river camping group size to no more than 12 people.

Thank you for your consideration of these comments and for all your work to date getting the National Monument open for visitor use. We have heard only positive things from those who have visited. Do not hesitate to let us know if there is anything we can do to assist.

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**Name:** Paul Johnson  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** Oakland, Maine

The Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument represents an example of Maine's North Woods; undeveloped forested lands rich in geological, biological, historical, and cultural resources. As such it has been recognized as worthy of portrayal on a national scale by the National Park Service. It should be managed to conserve and interpret all of the resources present there to benefit current and future generations. Management should emphasize science, education, and recreation.

Some considerations in developing the Monument's management plan:

- ASAP - Establish a USGS stream gaging station on the lower reaches of Wassataquoik Stream to measure discharge (in cubic feet per second), air temperature, and water temperature. Other measurements of water quality (e.g. acidity, conductivity) should be measured periodically throughout the year at this site. Consider other smaller drainages within the monument for similar monitoring. (Flow information is currently available for Telos Dam and Matagamon Dam, and at USGS gaging sites currently operational on the Seboeis River at Route 159 and on the East Branch at Grindstone.)
- The State of Maine (Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife), in collaboration with the National Park Service, should to continue managing the fisheries and wildlife resources in the Monument. Engage the regional fisheries and wildlife personnel in the planning process

- For road crossings over all perennial streams use bridges or half culverts that maintain the natural substrate and slope of the stream bed.
- Maintain the entire length of the Old Telos Tote Road along the west side of the East Branch as a historic trail for non-motorized recreational traffic. Restore sections that are washed out or inundated by beaver flowages.
- Recognize the historical significance of the Little Spring Brook Hatchery, especially in maintaining Atlantic salmon runs in the Penobscot River in the early 1900's.
- Recognize the connection between the Monument and the Allagash Wilderness Waterway, a wild river in the National Wild and Scenic River system managed by the State of Maine. This will require collaboration among the NPS, Maine's Bureau of Parks and Lands, Baxter State Park, and the Penobscot Nation.
- Forest management objectives for Monument land east of the East Branch should include enhancing wildlife habitats, using timber harvesting as a strategy where appropriate.

Some concerns over the future use and development in and around the Monument:

- Maintain a sense of the Maine woods on the principal access routes to the Monument. Prevent sprawling
- and inappropriate development along the access roads. To accomplish this prepare a regional plan to identify the most appropriate locations and most appropriate types of development. The NPS should collaborate with the gateway communities, land owners, and the State of Maine (LUPC) in developing a regional plan.
- Campsites! Currently there are 14 small campsites along the East Branch from the north boundary of T5R8 downstream to Whetstone Falls. Seven of these are found in the Monument on the west side of the river; none accessible by vehicle at the present time. Over the past several years all 7 have been outfitted with picnic tables and fire rings. Seven campsites are located on the east side of the river, 2 accessible by vehicle, and all on private land outside of the Monument. To the best of my knowledge there has been no organized management of these sites. Under current low use, "Leave No Trace" principles have been adequate to maintain all 14 of these sites. However, use of the river will undoubtedly increase in the future, and that will require more intensive management. The NPS will be responsible for maintaining the 7 sites on the west side of the East Branch. The NPS will have to collaborate with landowners/land managers on the east side of the river to determine the future of these 7 sites.
- Perhaps beyond the scope of the management plan, but for me a great concern, is the fate of lands east of the East Branch that is not included in the Monument. There is a potential for uses on these lands that could be incompatible with those planned for the west side of the river in the Monument. All six waterfalls on the upper 10 miles of the East Branch are located in T5R8, and only the west side of the East Branch in T5R8 is included in the Monument. Although a conservation easement prevents development and subdivision within 500 feet of the east side of the East Branch in T5R8, land use activities beyond 500 feet from the river could affect the Monument. Protection of the East Branch within 250 feet of the river in T4R8, and T4R7, is limited to Maine Land Use Planning Commission provisions. Again, land use activities beyond 250 feet could affect the Monument. While I recognize the sensitivity of this issue among those opposed to the NPS presence here, there should be a plan to, over time when there are willing sellers, include more land east of the East Branch within the Monument, at least within a mile of the river. That land



would be included in the area open to hunting, snowmobiling, and forest management.

(I am a retired Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife fishery biologist with 35 years of experience managing waters in Maine's Moosehead Lake Region. Therefore I am familiar with the Maine Woods, its natural resources, and their traditional uses. Throughout my career I worked cooperatively with both public and private land owners and land managers. Since 2008, I have been involved in volunteer work on campsites and portage trails on EPI land along the East Branch, which has provided me firsthand experience in the Monument. Since 1995, my wife and I have visited 27 National Parks from Maine to Florida to California, along with National Monuments, National Lakeshores, National Seashores, and National Battlefields. Thus I am very familiar with and an avid supporter of the mission and efforts of the National Park Service.)

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**Name:** Richard A. Hesslein Jr.

**Title/Organization:** none given

**City, State:** Brownfield, ME

Here is a copy of my letter in support of the idea of preservation of, and formation of the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument. I hope you can take a moment to peruse my plea and look at some of the links that illustrate some of these concerns

I believe there is a great opportunity to make beaver an important focus for visitor enjoyment, education, and most importantly, to demonstrate the value and restorative effects from beaver activity that will enhance all wildlife and ecology of the Preserve and beyond! While neighboring Baxter State Park is supposed to be (largely, but not totally) a wildlife SANCTUARY, there is perhaps less riparian areas suitable for beaver in this primarily alpine Park. Also, in the areas where beaver would be prevalent there have been conflicts with infrastructure and trails that have caused beaver removals. This is why and how the Katahdin Woods and Waters N.M. could differ in planning and design, plus greatly benefit from the sanctioned influence from beaver as described below.....:

I would like to express my strong support for the preservation of these lands and the designation as a National Monument with certain reservations. My concern arises primarily from any conflicts that might detract from the wilderness character of the proposed Monument arising from development and infrastructure. My understanding is that there will be sections of the Monument that will have different allowed uses and, I would assume, different levels of Park construction and infrastructure that may become a source for concern with associated impacts on the wilderness character and ecology.

In particular I have seen such impacts on wetland and riparian areas of Public and Private and Municipal Lands, and Parks, both State and Federal, in such places as Baxter State Park and Acadia National Park where conflicts in and around wetlands have been resolved with routine ruthlessness when it comes to beaver activity. This is a much bigger concern than seems to be known by Park managers. Beaver activity in our Northern wetlands are key to our Regional biodiversity and ecology for both plants and animals and are key to hydrology and fisheries including cold water species. It is emphatically not about whether beavers are present, but whether their full scope of activity is allowed. Their evolved uses of wetland and riparian areas represent true ecological restoration for plants, animals, and fisheries by

the creation of basic food chains and a web of life that percolate all through the whole ecology of our region. From the storage and breakdown of pollutants and sediments and the clarification of downstream waters, to the creation of habitat for myriad creatures great and small, for the mitigating effects for climate and catastrophic flood damage reduction, and the balancing of our ecology through the creation of such biodiversity that it can be compared to such known examples as the world's Tropical Rainforests and Coral Reefs; these creatures deserve much higher consideration!

I am not aware of a single case where either Baxter or Acadia have installed a single modern and effective "beaver baffler" system to resolve conflicts. These modern constructed devices are cost effective and low maintenance to maintenance free, and long lived (10 to 20 years plus). While there are well documented and reliable installers available ( [www.beaversolutions.com](http://www.beaversolutions.com), [www.beaverdeceivers.com](http://www.beaverdeceivers.com), [www.beaverbros-ecohumanesystems.com](http://www.beaverbros-ecohumanesystems.com) ), and these devices can resolve most conflicts while preserving some part of the beneficial ecological effects as described above, still the emphasis should be to allow the space or create designs for needed infrastructure that accommodate this important cyclic wetland activity; again this is truly key to actually restoring the ecology of these and other places!

So to try and back up and give credibility to my story I would like to give you this quote from award winning Naturalist and Author: David M Carroll (Warner, New Hampshire), from his book; "Swampwalker's Journal, A Wetlands Year":

"There is a human tendency, arising from genuine concern and a taste for being proactive, to rush in and expend money and effort on heavily managed programs designed to save the last of the big cats in Africa, {or} the remnants of an isolated box turtle colony in the northeastern United States. It is hard to criticize the concern. But it arises from misguided sentiments and leads to unwise policy."

"Somehow the solution is never allowed to be a pulling back to a respectful distance from the natural landscape, finding a proper human proportion within it. We are unwilling to step back from the marsh and allow its rightful margins to stand, to let its complexity and biodiversity, its very destiny, play out along ancient and ongoing pathways. Our overwhelming anthropocentrism does not allow the solution to take the correct form, of limiting our own numbers and presence to create a balance in the biosphere. Instead, people encroach everywhere, in ever-greater numbers with ever-greater demands. We line the wetland with houses, then ask what we can do to help the turtles."

"We are the problem, and under the terms of the day, we cannot be the solution. It is beyond ironic that we can all but never say no to the housing project, shopping mall, hotel, highway, golf course, or expansion of agriculture, but that after the habitat has been fragmented, funds, agencies and groups can be drummed up to cage the final nests, relocate buckets of eggs, fast-forward hatchling turtles in aquariums, and dump them into encircled habitat remnants."

"The most direct, simple, and viable solution, to simply leave the place alone, has no place in the debate. It is rarely a matter of whether or not a project is to go forward but how it is to go forward, with various token, ecologically meaningless compromises and mitigations, together with management plans for the lost landscape. We look to feel good when we

should feel ashamed. "Wildlife management" is a sorry contradiction in terms. There already is a management plan. It has been unfolding since life's appearance on earth." David M. Carroll; "Swampwalker's Journal, A Wetlands Year", pg. 105

There are many other sources and documentaries that support the key values of beaver activity. Many of the links to some of these can be found through sites such as: [www.BeaversWW.org](http://www.BeaversWW.org), [www.martinezbeavers.org](http://www.martinezbeavers.org), also PBS - <http://www.pbs.org/wnet/nature...>, NATURE, [www.thebeaverbelievers.com](http://www.thebeaverbelievers.com), and recent and ongoing studies from various Universities are and will be available.

Thank you for any consideration

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**Name:** Roy Hunter

**Title/Organization:** none given

**City, State:** Greenville, Maine

I welcome you, and the other KW&WNM staff, to Maine. You, your staff, and the Monument are just what I've been waiting for. No kidding.

I am 60 years old; my Grandfather was from Bradford, Maine, and I grew up hearing his tall tales of the Maine North Woods. He worked in the woods, hunted, and guided before there was a summer road north of Rockwood. In those days, there was big timber to be cut, but the cutting was all pretty close to the rivers; vast landlocked areas were true wilderness. Logging roads and paper mills, of course, changed all that. There are now roads, or gone-by roads, just about everywhere.

I write today, in order to provide input as you develop the management plan for the Monument.

I suspect, unlike many of those who are providing management plan input, I only want one thing from you. I want the vast majority of the western unit of the Monument to be designated as a Wilderness Study Area. In fact, everything other than a corridor along the Loop Road should go into one, or more, Study Areas.

The state of Maine is the most heavily forested state...but, we have very very few acres in Congressionally-designated Wilderness. While I do not have a list of Maine Wilderness Areas in from of me, I imagine the area I am suggesting will be the largest in the state.

I see from your bio, you have mostly been stationed out west...the land of multi-million acre Wilderness Areas. Being a career NPS guy, however, I know you are aware that since 1975, eastern Wilderness Areas can be of KW&WNM scale.

In 1975, Congress found:

"In the more populous eastern half of the United States there is an urgent need to identify, study, designate, and preserve areas for addition to the National Wilderness Preservation System...

In recognition of this urgent need, additional areas of wilderness in the more populous eastern half of the United States are increasingly threatened by the pressure of a growing and more mobile population, large scale industrial and economic growth, and development and uses inconsistent with the protection, maintenance, and enhancement of the areas' wilderness character.

Therefore, the Congress finds and declares that it is in the national interest that...areas in the eastern half of the United States be promptly designated as wilderness with the National Wilderness Preservation System, in order to preserve such areas as an enduring resource of wilderness which shall be managed to promote and perpetuate the wilderness character of the land and its specific values of solitude, physical and mental challenge, scientific study, inspiration, and primitive recreation for the benefit of all the American people of present and future generations."

That has KW&WNM written all over it.

You will also find that there is no "Pristine Test" for new eastern Wilderness Areas. Many of our eastern Wilderness Areas were designated as Wilderness even though they included old logging roads, dilapidated logging dams, abandoned trapper's cabins, and such.

Now, I know what you are thinking... The locals who didn't want any monument at all will hit the roof when they hear "Wilderness." How true. But, as you know, you have time on your side...designate the study area now, right now, and let demographics take their toll over the next decade. When it comes time to actually bring the Wilderness proposal to Congress, Maine will be a different place.

I am hoping you will take this opportunity to protect traditional pre-motorized uses of Maine's wild areas, ensure non-mechanized public access to these lands, and protect the aesthetic values of the East Branch region.

Good luck!

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**Name:** Scot Miller

**Title/Organization:** none given

**City, State:** Dallas, TX

Thank you for the opportunity to offer ideas and input about Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument. You have a jewel in the rough with tremendous upside potential. I hope you find these comments useful. Feel free to contact me if you have questions or need additional information.

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INTERPRETIVE

Millinocket was created by the Great Northern Paper Company to house its workers in 1901 and for much of the 20th Century it was a bustling boomtown. Those days are long gone. Millinocket has gone through some

rough times, but Millinocket's, and the lumber industry's, impact on the area are undeniable and should be an important part of the interpretive, historical story the NPS tells about the Maine Woods

I hope the new park will find ways to tell the overall story about the history, etc. as it relates to the greater Maine Woods, not just the specific NM parklands only.

A good starting point for stories to tell and interpret is the book *Penobscot East Branch Lands: A Journey Through Time* by David Little, John W. Neff and Howard R. Whitcomb.

I would like to see the NPS engage and create opportunities with the Penobscot Nation. Their history and stories go back not just hundreds of years, but millennia. I have spent a great deal of time at the Penobscot Nation Museum on Indian Island over the years, learning and cultivating relationships. There are great, and important, stories to be told. Examples... [https://youtu.be/H\\_L97yEAV8o](https://youtu.be/H_L97yEAV8o) and <https://youtu.be/Ccnv6o5pqk>

My most recent collaboration with Harvard resulted in two exhibitions: "Thoreau's Maine Woods: A Journey in Photographs with Scot Miller" at the Harvard Museum of Natural History, and "The Legacy of Penobscot Canoes: A View from the River" at the Peabody Museum of Archeology & Ethnology at Harvard University. The Penobscot canoes exhibition ([www.peabody.harvard.edu/node/938](http://www.peabody.harvard.edu/node/938)) is still on display. I would like to see creative, informative, inspirational collaborations between the NPS and the Penobscot Nation.

I would like to see the NPS embrace and encourage Arts & Literature, both from historical and contemporary aspects. Today, KW&W can serve as a wonderful place to inspire painters, photographers, writers, poets, etc. and creative ways should be considered to market to and entice artists, writers & other creative types, from all over the country and world, to go to KW&W.

I would like to see the NPS encourage and embrace the history and stories of the early pioneers in the Maine Woods as well as encouraging/facilitating "living history." In Yosemite, Lee Stetson is John Muir (<https://youtu.be/VdgXJ9W4ydY>). At Walden Pond, Richard Smith is Henry David Thoreau. Wouldn't it be nice to have actors portraying the likes of Teddy Roosevelt, Henry David Thoreau and Penobscot guide Joe Polis at KW&W?

I would like to see the long-term history of the forests of northern Maine told. What were they like 1,000 years ago? 200 years ago? How have they changed and why? How do you see the lands of KW&W progressing in future years? The rest of northern Maine?

#### TOWNS & INFRASTRUCTURE

Millinocket thrived for much of the 20th Century, resulting in the construction of a great downtown area. While many of the downtown buildings have been neglected in recent years, by and large, they that have great "bones" and character.

Something to consider... Millinocket makes sense, at least in the early years as visitation is building, as the location for the primary visitors center for Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument, with smaller satellite centers closer to the parklands. There are substantial buildings to be had in the downtown area for a relatively small cost. Although

remodeling costs would need to be invested, it would cost far less than the expense of building a new center from the ground up in a more remote location with (currently) minimal hospitality infrastructure in place. With time, this might change.

There is far more infrastructure in place today in Millinocket, including food & lodging, than anywhere else in the immediate region. Note - the quality of the food and lodging services on whole have great room for improvement. Hopefully, that will come with time, along with more visitors.

Other key towns in the area are –

Stacyville - immediate access to the Loop Road, Lunksoos

Sherman - access to both Loop Road/Lunksoos and Matagamon areas

Patten - more immediate access to Matagamon area

Matagamon immediate access to upper Penobscot East Branch lands on the west side of the river (and potential KW&W camping?).

#### CONSERVATION

Keep buildings on the west side of the Penobscot East Branch rustic and to an absolute minimum. Put a premium on wilderness and wilderness experiences. Do not expand roads much, if at all, on the west side beyond the current access and loop roads. Old logging roads can be used as hiking trails (and for emergency access?), but keep motorized vehicles out of wilderness areas. Visitors should be able to hike a half-mile or mile off the roads and be able to experience quiet and solitude. Promote the quintessential American nature experience.

In the upper Penobscot East Branch area, keep a few strategic roads open that feed into hiking opportunities. Add strategically located, primitive parking areas at key trail heads, i.e. access to the Penobscot East Branch at Haskell Deadwater, Haskell Pitch & Haskell Rock... it's a 1+ mile hike into Haskell Deadwater from the locked gate at the road now.

Keep it that way. It's a nice, easy hike with big payoffs.

#### FORM A FRIENDS GROUP

KW&W should have a friends of the park group.

Marilyn and I have worked with Yosemite Conservancy for over 20 years and Friends of Lyndon B. Johnson National Historical Park ([www.friendsoflbjnationalpark.org/](http://www.friendsoflbjnationalpark.org/)) for nine years and have seen how valuable they are to their respective parks. Yosemite Conservancy ([www.yosemiteconservancy.org](http://www.yosemiteconservancy.org)) has raised more than \$100 million and Friends of LBJ NHP has raised over \$1 million to fund important projects in their parks. The LBJ friends group is more appropriate, sizewise, when talking about a friends group for KW&W. The LBJ park is in small towns (like KW&W in Maine) and also has an original benefactor family, the Johnsons. Lucy Baines Johnson is actively & effectively involved with the friends group (like hopefully Roxanne Quimby, Lucas St. Clair, etc. can be in Maine). We talked to Russ Whitlock, Superintendent of LBJNHP (until retirement in January), and he would be happy to share his friends group and other experiences to help the new KW&W if there is interest on your part.

The "Ways to Give - Support Yosemite" page ([www.yosemiteconservancy.org/supportyosemite](http://www.yosemiteconservancy.org/supportyosemite)) on Yosemite Conservancy's website shows the variety of ways individuals, foundations and businesses can contribute. While not all may be applicable to KW&W, many could be. It's not just about donating every year, but including the park in estate planning, etc.

Seek involvement locally, regionally and nationally, by both individuals and businesses.

Think Big. While locals have, and should, play a key role in the future of KW&W, it would be wise to reach out to other parts of Maine (Bangor, Portland, etc.), and beyond, to engage and bring individuals, foundations and businesses into the process... Offer them an opportunity to be involved from the ground up. Create as wide a base of supporters as possible, geographically and otherwise.

Yosemite Conservancy has a Corporate Protectors group and holds special events in the park at least twice each year. KW&W should consider this.

#### ENGAGE & EXPLORE OPPORTUNITIES WITH RELATED NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

Three organizations come to mind and are listed here as examples. We have close working relationships with the first two.

Reach out to the Thoreau Society [www.thoreausociety.org](http://www.thoreausociety.org)

Formed in 1941 by a mixed group of academics and enthusiasts, the Thoreau Society is today the oldest and largest single author society in the United States. The organization's members have devoted themselves to the exploration and preservation of knowledge of the Thoreauvian landscape through the active collection of documentation.

Promote the organizing of field trips to KW&W, research studies, etc.

Reach out to The Walden Woods Project [www.walden.org](http://www.walden.org)

The Walden Woods Project preserves the land, literature and legacy of Henry David Thoreau to foster an ethic of environmental stewardship and social responsibility. The Project achieves this mission through the integration of conservation, education, research and advocacy.

Part of the WWP's mission is preserving and protecting the landscapes of Walden Woods and Thoreau Country in recognition of their worldwide literary, historical and environmental significance.

Another aspect of the WWP's mission is providing innovative programs built on the philosophy of Henry David Thoreau and grounded in the land and historic resources of Walden Woods and Thoreau Country's programs that foster environmental literacy and social responsibility among students, educators and lifelong learners in the United States and around the world.

The Walden Woods Project offers a wide range of educational programs, inspired by the life of Henry David Thoreau, for local and global audiences of all ages. Their programs foster an

ethic of environmental stewardship and social responsibility, both cornerstones of Thoreau's philosophy. Most programs are offered at no cost to participants.

The WWP works both online and onsite at the Thoreau Institute at Walden Woods. They welcome opportunities to work with others to adapt their existing programs and to come up with new programs to meet specific needs. Fostering links with school kids of all ages in Maine could be a great thing and maybe the WWP would be willing to collaborate on educational programs.

Reach out to the Theodore Roosevelt Association [www.theodoreroosevelt.org](http://www.theodoreroosevelt.org)

One of their missions is to partner with national historic sites and the TRA has been instrumental in preserving sites of importance to Roosevelt's life and legacy.

#### MISCELLANEOUS

Partner and coordinate with Baxter State Park to establish a limited number of wilderness hiking/overnighting trails, i.e. from the Penobscot East Branch, up Wassataquoik Stream to, Katahdin Lake & out through Baxter.

Much of the land that Roxanne Quimby purchased and donated to the park was clearcut before being sold to her. Take a negative and make a positive out of it. An opportunity exists to document and study the regrowth of the forest over a period of many years. Partner with Maine colleges, etc. to study and help the forest grow back healthier than ever. The results and lessons learned from this longterm, multigenerational project could prove useful in the future to other areas looking to undergo similar transformations.

Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument is a blank canvas. Let's create a masterpiece!

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**Name:** Todd Devenish

**Title/Organization:** none given

**City, State:** none given

I sent the following letter through the Monument's website last week, but thought I should sent it to this address as well. Thank you for listening, and I hope this adds to the discussion.

This past week I backpacked 60+ miles that looped through Baxter State Park and Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument. My trip started at South Branch Campground in Baxter and ended at Matagamon Wilderness Camps and Store on the Grand Lake Road.

I chose this route for several reasons, but primarily to see if a "loop" backpacking trip of extended mileage could be accomplished in Maine. Although Maine does offer many opportunities for backpacking trips (100 Mile Wilderness for example), they are mostly linear in nature, and require long shuttles or the time consuming practice of spotting a vehicle at the trails terminus

The trip left me with many impressions of the new Monument that I would like to share during KWWNM's initial information gathering and planning phase.



- Established a network of trails that allowed for a 3- 4 day backcountry experience. The knowledgeable backpacker can combine these trails with existing trails in Baxter for an extended stay in the Maine woods. With careful consideration and trail planning this type of trip is possible, and I feel that it could become a future classic among backcountry enthusiasts.
- The IAT currently utilizes a combination of highly engineered logging roads, historic tote roads and newly established trails. The most interesting part of the IAT in KWWNM is the section between the ford of Wassataquoik Stream and the Lunksoos Lean-to. Although the logging roads make for some easy, fast hiking and dry footing they do become monotonous. I suggest rerouting much of the existing IAT along a route that incorporates the Monument's interesting natural features including Ripley Ridge in the south and the ponds in the north.
- Even though on the map the IAT appears to travel along the East Branch of the Penobscot it is not close enough to river's edge for a hiker to be within sight and sound of it. I suggest establishing a trail along the river where visitors to the Monument can enjoy a more intimate experience of the river.
- Re-establishing both the Wassataquoik Tote Road and the Keep Path as hiking paths would provide visitors the opportunity to actually relive history both physically and as an intellectual endeavor.
- Prohibit ATV use on Monument lands between Baxter State Park and the East Branch of the Penobscot. ATV use is incompatible with a National Monument, and more importantly invites potential incursion of motorized access into Baxter S.P.
- Do not establish a North-South road through the Monument. I urge you to keep Wassataquoik Valley as pristine as possible. The current Loop Road and northern access off the Grand Lake road are adequate.
- Avoid paving park roads
- I understand that there is an enormous amount of pressure being applied to establish a North-South Snowmobile trail thru the Monument. I suggest restricting this type of motorized use to a single existing road.
- Establish campsite/lean-to at site of Fire Warden's Cabin on Deasey Mtn
- Lastly, but most importantly protect Baxter State Park. I believe the current foot access to and from Katahdin Lake is adequate.

After hiking through the Monument, reading articles and pouring over maps before my trip, I feel that KWWNM has the potential to suffer from an "identity crisis". If the focus remains primarily on Katahdin then the Monument becomes little more than a scenic overlook. And focusing on the East branch can be problematic when only one side of the river is fully protected by the Monument. I think one of the defining or distinguishing characteristics of the Monument is the regenerative power of Nature in New England, as exemplified by the resurgent Wassataquoik Valley. Focusing more on the Wassataquoik, the only large natural feature predominantly within the boundaries of the Monument, may help give the Monument its own identity.

I hope my impressions and suggestions offer something positive to those involved with creating the future management plan and infrastructure of KWWNM. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to have a voice in the planning of this great resource. Please feel free to contact me at anytime for questions or comments.

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**Name:** Eric Hendrickson

**Title/Organization:** none given

**City, State:** none given

Ideas for Katahdin Woods And Waters National Monument, these are in no particular order. Please understand this is written as we are driving so please forgive errors. Some things could take place now, some in the future and others not at all. These are ideas we have come up with as we drive across the country visiting both national parks and national monuments. One thing we noticed today as we visit Mont St Helens National Volcanic Monument was the number of non American tourists in the visitor center. Some of these things could be done from peoples homes while others could be done by local chamber groups. As we have travelled we have downloaded park news paper to plan our adventures. Having the information on hand makes life so much easier. As an example here is a web pdf for KWWNM.

<https://www1.maine.gov/dacf/mgs/explore/bedrock/sites/oct05.pdf>

#### SUGGESTIONS

A. Ranger/volunteer led programs for the general public to include the following:

1. nature programs for children, tree, flowers, animal tracks and signs, geology of the area, birds
2. family hiking, biking, canoeing, kayaking trips, snowshoeing, cross country skiing
3. Donn Fender's Lost on a Mountain in Maine with a hike on part of the area around Lunksoos
4. importance of Fire Towers in Maine, hike to Deasey Fire Tower
5. The history of logging, hike to Deasey Dam, look at artifacts there
6. Camping trips for children, learning how to build a fire, learning what food to bring, clothes to wear
7. Fishing day for kids' providing rods and instruction with IF&W
8. Have a scavenger hunt for parents and children to do when touring the loop road, Junior Ranger type activity. Or photo contest.

B. Create a trail less area for places for people to explore, from north of the Wassataquoik to the park boundary, east of the IAT and Big Spring Brook road, excluding the Lookout Ledges

C. Create, mark, and maintain five biker/hiker loops – Oxbow Loop, Barnard Mountain Loop including Orin Falls, Loop past Big Spring Hut to include Lookout Ledges, a loop to Grand Pitch -KComp?, one in Southwest section using existing roads (Burntland Pond)

D. Hiking trails: Extend Orin Falls trail along Wasstaquiok past Robar Dam to the Black Spruce forest.

E. Create several nature trail hikes with written guides, to include trees, rocks, animal signs, etc.

F. A list of projects at the Visitor Centers for volunteers, volunteers are the lifeblood of any park or monument and have to be safe and happy workers to continue

G. Trail cleaning training to include PPE perhaps in conjunction with Baxter. Require people working on trails to take the training, use PPE (helmet, safety glasses, etc. available through the park), Require specialized training for motorized equipment using PPE to include chainsaw use, brush saw use, motorboat and snowmobile use, Strongly discourage the use of chainsaws by trail crews.

Not allow the use of ATVs by trail crews

H. Create a trip guide from Sandbank Campground around loop road explaining growth of trees, old road names, points of interest to stop, Create one also for Matagammon Road and area along the East Branch

I. Georeferenced maps of both the area and the monument should be online for folks to download into their phones and tablets

J. All guides, flyers and maps should be posted as PDFs so folks can download them into phones and tablets

K. The website should inform folks that cellphone service and WiFi coverage does not work in the area. This should also include a warning about the use of automobile gps unit to find and follow the roads.

L. Create a trip permit system for the river use. Make it free and the party leader can obtain it before or during the trip. This will keep track of numbers and usage and allow for future planning.

M. There are a number of access points to the lands. Each should have a point of self registration allowing the tracking of individual.

N. Mark trails in a consistent manner for better understanding by guests.

O. Create a permit system for all overnight stays in both winter and summer to include parking permits.

P. Create a list of river outfitters, guides and accommodations in the areas for folks to reference.

Q. Create a list of rental for canoes and other outdoor equipment.

R. Hold special weekend events such as Carnival of Colors (fall foliage) weekend, Sky and Star Party weekend, Family Camping Weekend, Music on the Mountain Weekend, or Paint the Mountain Artist Weekend.

S. Offer guide bus tours of the loop road on request.

T. Move the Haskell Gate about a half mile further in at the gravel pit for better parking.

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**Name:** Caroline Shirley Woodward

**Title/Organization:** President, Rogers Camp Community

**City, State:** Winchester, MA

Congratulations to you on your new position as the superintendent of the new Katahdin Woods and Waters national monument. I know this is an exciting new project with many possibilities. My family and I are enthusiastic supporters of your mission to preserve the wild nature of this area of Maine.

I wanted to reach out and introduce myself, I am the current President of the Rogers Camp Community of the south end of Lower Shin Pond. We are a 100+ member family organization who own quite a few of the lots on the south end, including some that abut your waterfront property. I believe you may have already met some of our members, such as my cousin Frank Rogers at The Lumberman's Museum and my brother John Shirley who is your direct abutter. We have been there continuously since the late 1800's when my great great grandfather, Luther B. Rogers (father of Lore Rogers, founder of the museum) bought waterfront lots from Greenleaf Hunter Davis. To this day we live off the grid at Shin Pond. It connects us to the natural environment and helps preserve our strong family traditions and solidify family bonds when we spend time there together every summer.

The Rogers Camp Community, not to mention many other home and camp owners on Lower Shin Pond, have expressed concern about media reports that a boat landing, with boathouses, docks and the attendant visitors, may be developed on the southern end of the lake.

Shin Pond is a relatively small lake, where everyone knows everyone else to one degree or another. It is a community that is tolerant of various uses of the lake and lakefront. We watch out for each other and leave our camps unattended for 10-11 months out of the year with the knowledge that our neighbors will watch out for us as much as we watch out for them. Every once in a while some visitors will arrive on a party boat they have launched at the north end, and hang out in their boat blasting music, drinking beer and whooping the rebel yell. These isolated incidents are so unusual and disruptive that we still talk about them with disbelief years later. Access to this remote area by large numbers of non-resident visitors will threaten to damage not only the intrinsic peace and tranquility of the lake, but also the sense of community and security that has evolved there.

We assume the mission of EPI and Katahdin Woods and Waters is to preserve the wild woods, waters, along with the culture and history already in place. Therefore it is our sincere hope that as you work to develop the area and bring in a lot more traffic, you will bear in mind our concerns.

Installing a public boat launch, docks or swimming area at your waterfront locations at the south end of the lake would attract numerous visitors to this remote location, presumably many miles from monument staff who could monitor safety and security. These visitors would seek to enjoy the recreation of the outdoors in a beautiful waterfront setting. But they would not bring with them the sense of community, and some would not have the proper respect for the land or residents, both human and animal, of the area. We camp owners would have an abrupt and significant increase in noise and exposure, and the camps would be much more vulnerable to trespassers and vandalism during the many months we are not there. If you do plan to develop these waterfront locations, does the plan include having staff in place to oversee the activity that takes place and ensure that our properties are not damaged.

There is no doubt a swimming area with canoes and kayaks would work at the north end of the lake near the paved Shin Pond road. This would act as an attraction to visitors, bring extra traffic to the businesses that are in place along the shin pond road, and would limit the exposure to the current residents of Shin Pond, human and animal alike.

We are not in favor of a public access motorized boat launch in any location on the lake, as we feel it would greatly increase water pollution, introduction of invasive plants, noise, disturbance of the peace, trespassing and vandalism on the lake.

Thank you for taking our concerns into account. We appreciate the inclusiveness and openness with which you conducted the campaign leading up to the proclamation, especially since the time you took over as point person. Furthermore, in that same spirit of openness, we hope you will include us in the conversation as you decide on the disposition of the shorefront areas at the southern end of Lower Shin Pond.

Along those same lines, let me extend an open invitation to come and meet our family and visit the camps, some of which have stood by the shore of the lake for nearly 100 years. We would love to share with you some of our family lore and traditions while enjoying the warmth of a campfire.

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**Name:** Janice Kasper  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** Swanville, Maine

I was not able to attend any of the public comment sessions held on the management of the new Katahdin Woods & Waters National Monument, therefore I would like to do so with this letter.

It is important that the Monument is adjacent to Baxter State Park. Baxter is an area I visit frequently and I am a great admirer on how the park has been set up and managed. I hope that the Monument will measure up to the same standards so that there is a continuous large track of land managed in a similar fashion.

What is important to me for both areas is-

- No Hunting or Trapping or Baiting of wildlife
- Limited road access
- Remote wilderness camping sites
- No ATVs or large recreational vehicles allowed
- (Although Baxter allows this) No snowmobiles

The Quimby family has set up a management plan of this area that I can agree with- I hope that the family's wishes on how this land is managed are honored. It is a tremendous gift to the people of Maine and to the Nation.

I am looking forward to visiting often.

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**Name:** Eric Hendrickson  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** Presque Isle, ME

Just returned from climbing Mount Rainier to Camp Muir and have some thoughts to give you. Between the park planner to talked with and my daughter, she is works for the USFS in district 6 writing cave management plans I have some thoughts about the near future. Mount Rainier is proud of the fact that everything in the park was planed before it was built.

People want to start thing as soon as possible but there appears to be a better way. Take time to take stock of everything that is currently there and decide what is best and what is not, work to improve the best using volunteers to bring it to NP standards, signage, trail markers, etc. (I saw a photo of the bridge decking which is a good example of something that needed to be improved for safety) Allow no new projects until the plan is complete. In the mean times work with locals to get their opinions letting them know that nothing will be done until everyone has had their say, perhaps a two to three year process. That way more folks will come around to the process of a new owner, NPS. Once you have a complete plan for the future in order of most important to least follow the plan, something everyone will agree with while other items folks have varied opinions on what should be done. Make changes in either small steps or at the beginning of a new season, early spring after a long winter where folks forget.

Couple of suggestions:  
Allow only certified weed-free feed for animals

Start a log of volunteer work and maintain a sign of volunteer hours in both offices.  
Volunteer hour should include both on the land/office and outside work.

Make kiosks for every possible entry point to track visitors, I am sure the NPS has some formula for determining #of visitor vs number registered.

Somewhere in the offices should be visitor days, once again the numbers from a counter are generally low due to number of counters and locations.

Well another two cents worth, so we are off again to the parks in BC and some biking. When we return we will plan to do some fall volunteering at what ever needs to be done. Enjoy the leaves here there is only yellow on the trees and red on the brush.

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**Name:** Derek and Jeannette Lovitch

**Title/Organization:** none given

**City, State:** Freeport, Maine

We are pleased to see the creation of the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument, and fully support its designation. This will be a valuable addition to the publicly managed lands of Maine's Northern woods. As birders who own a retail store dedicated to bird and wildlife watching, and birding tour guides, we would like to make a few suggestions regarding the wildlife watching aspect of the monument. Non-consumptive wildlife "users" seem to have gotten the short stick in the pre-monument debate, as "traditional" hunting rights were frequently discussed.

However, the 2011 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Other Wildlife-Associated Recreation report cited that 72 million people in the United States enjoy some form of wildlife watching. More specifically, 47 million are considered birdwatchers. 30% of the nation's population is no small figure, and the National Park Service has a responsibility to provide opportunities for these recreationists, as they will travel to experience what our area has to offer. Moose and Common Loons of course stand out as attention grabbers, but birders come to Maine to see a variety of species that can be hard to see elsewhere, such as Spruce Grouse, American Three-toed and Black-backed Woodpeckers, Pine Grosbeak, and several species of warblers.

We would like to see NPS effectively manage habitat preservation and human access in order to put the best interests of our wildlife first. This would mean planning roads, campgrounds, buildings, and even hiking trails around, not through, sensitive habitat. And, this is no place for off-road vehicles – there are plenty of other areas in the vicinity for that. Even mountain bikes are detrimental to wildlife if they become too numerous. With so much privately owned land surrounding the monument that is logged, or otherwise compromised, Katahdin Woods & Waters could really be a safe haven for many species, especially those that depend on minimal disturbance and an eventual return to old growth forest.

One other element we would like to address is one that has not likely been discussed. While we love this opportunity for birders to experience the Northwoods birdlife of Maine, we also know that the use of "tape playback" in order to get the perfect look at a bird could become a concern. Unfortunately, this happens much too often. Birders play a species' song or call through a speaker or smartphone to get a bird to come out to where it is more visible. Numerous studies have shown that this causes undue stress by raising levels of the hormone, corticosterone, especially during the breeding season - although the linkage to detrimental effects remains unproven. The repeated use of playback can cause an individual bird to fail at its nesting attempt. But at the very least, it also impacts the birders' experience as countless sensitive breeding species have been "taped out" (no longer found, or no longer responding in a particular area) by overzealous birders and unskilled guides. The NPS bans the use of audio playback in National Parks, and we hope that the NPS extends this ban in the monument.

Maine already has Acadia National Park that is stunning, but managed heavily for visitors. We feel that Katahdin Woods & Waters could fill the niche of providing a place for people to experience the serenity and wildlife of the Maine Woods in its natural state if it is done right. We appreciate this opportunity to comment as the plan moves forward, and we offer our assistance in any way.

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**Name:** Andrew Hubert  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** Londonderry NH

Consideration of Bikepacking Opportunities in the Park: I will be unable to attend the upcoming Public Participation and Planning sessions in Northern Maine. However, I would ask that the decision makers please consider enhancing "Bikepacking" opportunities (backpacking with a bike) within the park. Compared to the rest of the nation, the Northeast lacks bikepacking networks. With it's existing network of logging roads and double track, KWW should support multiple day trips with designated camping and/or lean to areas. Thanks in advance for your consideration.

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**Name:** Marianne Sacknoff  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** none given

Thanks for sending me these emails. I am unable to attend these meetings and would like to put my 2Cents in about what I would like to see in the park:  
Cabins, dry, nothing but screens, accessible by car for elder and minimally abled citizens, near a toilet. Each with picnic table and a fire ring.

Thanks for listening.

---

**Name:** Jon Way  
**Title/Organization:**  
**City, State:** Osterville, MA

Hello, I am very excited about the new National Monument (hopefully soon National Park) in Maine... I was just at Baxter State Park and very close to the NM and plan to go there next summer at the latest. I wanted to voice my opinion of the NM that you make sure to keep it as a National Park with no hunting in the majority or all of the region. I see that you can hunt east of the main river in the park... I'd advise you to tread lightly on that and have demands with hunting such as gently forcing the state of Maine to donate their state owned lands between Baxter and KAWW in order to allow hunting in those lands East of the river. I know that when I come to the park next year and in future years I am only going to spend time with my family in areas treated like a national park. I can't wait to get there and I hope you can add some land within the next few years to make the park even bigger. Thank you.

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**Name:** Tonya Troiani  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** Meddybemps ME

Please, please DO NOT ALLOW ATVS. A national park should be a sacred place. A place where one goes to GET AWAY from the noise, pollution, and dust created by ATV's. In this time of concern for climate change, air quality, light and noise pollution, can't we have a few places to escape from all that? At there not enough roads cut through th firsts of ME already?! Seriously!!! No ATV's in this new park!! Let there be people hiking, walking, jogging. Let there be clean air (or as clean as you can get it these days). Let there be healthy life styles encouraged. ATV's have no place in any of this. They have their hundreds of miles of trails/roads now. Enough!!! Keep them out. I can stay here and listen to all that noise. Why would I want to travel to a park to "enjoy" noise, pollution and all that goes w/ATV's. Don't think the wildlife enjoy them either!!!

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**Name:** Gregory Wallace, Ph.D.  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** Somerville MA

Katahdin Woods and Waters management plan: I am writing to share my opinion on management of the new Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument. I am an avid outdoors recreationalist and have spent many wonderful days in the woods of northern Maine. I would very much like to have the wild areas of the Monument reserved for human-powered recreation, including the use of mountain bicycles, kayaks, canoes, and skis. Motorized vehicles should be restricted to existing roads, including snowmobiles. My reasoning for this is that motorized vehicles can cover enormous distances relative to human powered means of locomotion, making it difficult for non-motorized users to avoid the noise and disruption of motorized vehicles.

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**Name:** Ignacio Pessoa  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** Mount Desert, ME

I believe that a priority should be to establish sufficient in-park services and amenities to attract a broad range of visitors. I do not believe that the Katahdin region needs another park which, like Baxter, primarily appeals to back-country aficionados.

Thus I would consider including a concessionaire to operate an appropriately themed lodging and restaurant facility at a suitable location within the park. The Ahwahnee Lodge, Old Faithful Inn and Skyland Lodge come to mind, particularly since the region is not well served by such facilities.

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**Name:** Jon Way  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** Osterville MA

Hello, I recently shared my comments for the new national monument via the form from your website but I want to stress that this is a unique area and part of the national park service. I stress that you don't allow hunting in the majority of the unit. I plan to visit next summer at the latest (possibly this fall). I come to seek nature in a national park setting and this includes areas free from human interference so wildlife live undisturbed. I recognize that areas East of the main river will allow hunting but I stress that that be conditional and include a few things, like the state of Maine donating their properties near Baxter park to the park in exchange for allowing things like hunting on the eastern parts of KAWW.

I want to stress that allowing hunting in those areas, makes the area effectively no different than the rest of Maine. Those are areas I doubt I will visit as I seek unique areas similar to the majority of Baxter State Park.

I hope to see KAWW grow over time to include areas to the south and maybe even North and West... Maybe one day it will become the envisioned Maine Woods National Park....

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**Name:** Bob Weston

**Title/Organization:** none given

**City, State:** Salt Lake City UT

PUBLIC SESSIONS: Unable to attend  
Below is my input for the KAWW NM.

Background: New England Native; Hometown: Nashua, NH; Vietnam Era Veteran; Lives in Salt Lake City; Retired; Nordic Skier; Extensive Long-distance hiking experience; WM 4,000 Footers, Colorado 14er's etc.

Input for new monument:

- Enhance Winter recreational opportunities for visitors and business opportunities for local hospitality industry.
- Establish a nordic ski trail complex on existing old logging roads.
- Nordic ski trail system should minimize snowshoe impact.
- Snowshoe trails should be separate shorter trails with some joint use area.
  - Rationale: Significant speed and distance advantage for skiers, snowshoe use depredates ski tracks.
- May need (2) major trail bridges over a significant stream/river crossing.
- No snowmobiles, please!

In reviewing the available maps. It seems to be excellent terrain for nordic backcountry skiing, with multi-day ski touring possibilities.

A major selling point is minimal avalanche terrain, as compared to the Western US.

Local government and the State of Maine might consider exploring the opportunity to host an FIS World Cup Nordic ski competition by creating a seasonal course on one of the many large lakes in the area.

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**Name:** anonymous

**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** none given

Hopes: I cannot attend the listening sessions. But I would like to express my hope that some of the Baxter State Park trails be extended into the area of KWWNM with lean-tos or campsites. Especially the Wassataquoik Stream trail which follows the old tote road route to the east. Can't wait to hike in this wonderful area.

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**Name:** Anthony Hubert  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** none given

Input on Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument - Bikepacking: Although I will not be able to attend the upcoming listening sessions, I would like to provide input.

There are very few areas in the Northeast in which to participate in an activity known as "bikepacking". Bikepacking can be thought of as "backpacking with a bicycle" or off-road bicycle touring. Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument offers a unique wilderness experience for this activity in that it has a myriad of service roads and places to camp. I would envision participants having multi-day journeys within the park enjoying all it has to offer. Additionally, people sometimes take advantage of fishing access that might not normally see typical foot traffic.

With the exception of developing some primitive camping spots, I don't see any expensive cash outlays for this activity. Most of the infrastructure required (dirt roads) is in place. Perhaps suggested "circuits" could be proposed depending upon the length of stay? Also, this activity is not to be confused with mountain biking. Although each sport shares many of the same characteristics, bikepackers tend to contribute much less erosion to the trail systems.

At any rate, thanks for the opportunity to express an idea.

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**Name:** David Govatski  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** Jefferson NH

I regret that I cannot attend one of the public listening sessions but I did want to express my comments.

I am in full support of the new KAWW National Monument. I have currently visited 366 National Park units across our beautiful country. I am also very familiar with Baxter State Park and the Allagash Wilderness Waterway and the region that the new national monument will be in. I believe the new unit will have strong economic benefits for the local community and that the natural features inside the monument will become an attraction for many visitors.

I hope that Little Wilson Falls Gorge and Big Wilson Cliffs in Elliottsville Plantation are part of the KAWW. If not they should be added because of their unique geological and scenic value. I also hope that the National Park Service will be able to add additional lands and to

swap some lands with state agencies where that makes sense for the resource and needs of each agency. I also hope that the NPS can work with local planning agencies and the tourist industry to prepare for the onslaught of visitors.

I look forward to visiting KAWW and making it my 367 national park unit. This is a great addition to the national park system of the United States and I am so pleased that Roxanne Quimby and family was able to be such a generous benefactor.---

**Name:** Alan Pooley, Ph.D.  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** Brookline ME

I hope that firearms will be discouraged or forbidden, that hunting will be minimal, late in season, short duration but plenty of opportunity to remove excess herbivores (to encourage forest growth), that laws will be enforced, that impact on nature will be as small as possible, that ATVs and snowmobiles will be banned or reduced to minimum (snow mobiles for hunting herbivores in season) that as many peoples possible can enjoy the park but on a limited number of roads and parking areas and that most use will be observational and low impact camping and hiking.

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**Name:** Jane Frost  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** Millinocket ME

Just a quick note to say thank you. My husband Bill has attended three of your informational sessions and has found them very helpful and inviting. We live in Millinocket, Maine and own 216 acres in Sherman Maine. We have wetlands, many vernal pools, fields and woodlots. We love the land and the animals that dwell there. We grow vegetables and herbs using organic and sustainable farming practices. One of our aims is to protect the land and the animals from stress. We have walking and bicycling trails on our property and we invite folks to cross-country ski, bicycle, and walk on the trails. We do not allow motorized vehicles access to our property, except at one area in one of our back fields where the snow mobile trail system passes through. We have worked with the local snow mobile club and we have allowed access and they have been for the most part respectful of our wishes for staying on the marked trail and not leaving rubbish behind. We are so thrilled with the Monument. We have visited and hiked multiple days, and we intend to spend much time there enjoying the peace and serenity of quiet place. We will be attending the informational session in Orono. I would like to see a few more sites for tenting. Also I wondered about trails that allow for more views along the streams. Anyway, I can't wait to see what is next.

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**Name:** Geri Vistein  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** none given

I'm happy that you are seeking our suggestions regarding our new Monument in Maine. Thank you!

Here is my contribution ~

I am a citizen of Maine and a wildlife biologist. I, like so many other Mainers, have loved our Baxter State Park because of the way it is run. WILDLIFE is the first priority there, but at the same time Governor Baxter wanted all of us who spend time in that beautiful place to have a TRUE experience in nature.

I would like to see that same thing happen in Maine's new Monument, especially because it is adjacent to Baxter. It would be wonderful to have them both share that same "tone."

As a younger biologist, I did research in Yellowstone National Park, and all I can say is that I was appalled by the masses of people who overwhelmed that place and who had NO respect for the wildlife. I know that our national parks are experiencing some very troubling behavior toward our wildlife. THEY DON'T EVEN HAVE A REFUGE IN OUR NATIONAL PARKS.,

Let us make this park the beginning of a new Vision for our National Parks, and let it be inspired by Governor Baxter's desire to protect our wild places in northern Maine.

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**Name:** Chris Johansen  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** none given

I would like you to reconsider the monument and designate it a National Forest.

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**Name:** Richard Ray  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** none given

Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument Input: I would like to offer some input about how the could Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument can be managed. I have been going up to the Matagamon area since I was 13 years old. I will be 61 next week. Through the years I have passed on the experience of this wonderful area to my children, their spouses and now to my five grandchildren. It is the highlight for us every year to be able to go as a family and spend time up in this region. My youngest son, Nathaniel, was born with inoperable lymphatic tumors in his chest cavity which has limited his physical activity. What is now the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument, was a great place to experience nature in all of its fullness. We could drive down the old logging road from Matagamon to gain access to the Messer ponds, the trail to Traveler Pond, and the trail to the Overlook. Now because of the gates that have been placed on the road to block access, the only way to experience the wonders of this part of the woods is to be healthy enough to be able to hike in and back for miles. The gates were installed with the intent of "protecting" the area, but one of the consequences has been that the area is now restricted to use by only "healthy" people. Because of my sons disability the gates have made this area no longer assessable to him. He can hike some distance, and enjoys it tremendously, but the installation of the gates has made the distances needed to be traveled beyond his capabilities.

Would you consider the removal of those gates so that people with physical limitations would be able to have access again to this wonderful area? To find himself suddenly "barred" from being able to participate because of this disability, has been difficult for him. My son is now married and has a two-year-old son himself. He hoped to be able to pass on to his son, the next generation, the experiences he had growing up exploring this region.

I would love to have further discussion with whoever about possible solutions to this issue.

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**Name:** Carol Agnes  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** none given

This new national monument is currently up to this point very much a wilderness area thanks to the foresight of its "keepers/donor". Please keep it that way. Look to the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness in Minnesota for a successful management plan, especially its entry point management system. The only way to keep our wilderness areas lovely is to put the well-being of the land, waters, flora and fauna at highest priority. Limited access for those unable to navigate rugged landscape is necessary and beneficial for all visitors but making vehicular access easily available to interior areas only invites masses of people ill prepared or unwilling to follow a "leave no trace" visiting policy. The hoards of people on Mt Washington every year is a good insight into what destruction is likely without effective recreational visitor and commercial use control.

Thanks for allowing this wilderness hiker/paddler of over 60 years to provide input for the future. We in the USA are SO fortunate to be beneficiaries of the unbelievable wisdom, courage, foresight and life long struggles of our forefathers to save these very special places for us to experience in very near their original state. May we now pick up the baton and carry it forward into the future

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**Name:** Jon Lund  
**Title/Organization:**  
**City, State:** Hallowell ME

My hope is that the new monument will afford people an opportunity to leave the noise and clutter of civilization behind and see and experience the outdoors in as near natural settings as possible.

All recreation groups will be aggressively seeking their place in the sun, snowmobilers, ATVers mountain bikers and hikers, canoers and kayakers, even RV fans.

I hope the Monument will judiciously plan to allow for those users in a way that will minimally adversely affect the enjoyment by those who seek to enjoy the Monument with minimal equipment and noise.

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**Name:** Anonymous  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** none given

I think it is awesome to have this National Monument in Maine. I hope the Park Service will partner with the Univ. of Maine and devote a section of the park to an educational and research oriented working forest. A place where the public can be educated on the history

of working the woods in the Northeast and the progression to sustainable forestry practices. Can't wait to visit!

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**Name:** Edward Morgan  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** Stowe MA

The management plan must:

- Emphasize wilderness and remote backcountry, with low-impact recreational development.
- Stress wilderness recovery and conversion of woods roads to trails.
- Call for the Monument to be a good neighbor, including to:
  - cooperate with private landowners to ensure safe roads and efficient flow of wood;
  - protect Baxter State Park's wilderness and discourage illegal entry to the park.
- Manage the lands west of the Penobscot River East Branch as a national park is managed and the lands east of the river as a National Recreation Area is managed, which will conform to the proclamation and deeds that created the Monument, and conform to National Park Service policy:
  - prohibit logging, mining, other resource extraction, commercial and industrial development.

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**Name:** Abi Morrison  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** Rockland ME

Public comments on monument use: I am writing about the management plan being developed for the new monument as an avid skijorer and future musher. I have enjoyed my pair of retired sled dogs for a number of years and would like to see more places where they may be without running risks of snowmobile encounters. It is difficult to skijor with out a packed trail as the dog(s) have a hard time getting the purchase they need to pull. Yet using regular skidoo trails can be quite dangerous given the speeds that they are traveled even wearing reflective gear. I think I speak for many mushers who find it a challenge to find places where they can safely train without fear of being run over. Too many parks restrict dogs unfairly. As a long time cross country skier I assert that dogs do not significantly interfere with trail conditions. I think a dog team would be a great way to groom trails if the monument ever wanted to do that. In addition they are a traditional mode of travel in the north country. I hope you will consider my request to allow dogs in the Western part of the new monument. I understand that they can be a problem with wildlife and that they should be under control at all times the year round. Thank you for your ears. Yours, Abi Morrison

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**Name:** Dennis G. Wingle  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** none given

I am writing you to submit my suggestions for the management of the newly created Katahdin Woods And Waters National Monument in northern Maine. I would like to first say

that I believe that the lands in the monument west of the East Branch of the Penobscot River should be managed as a national park and wilderness area with no hunting or trapping allowed. There should also be no snowmobile or other off-road vehicle use allowed in this part of the monument. I also believe that the lands in Baxter State (west of the national monument) should be protected and maintained as wilderness with no illegal entry to the park allowed. As to the lands east of the East Branch of the Penobscot River, I would suggest that those lands be managed as a national recreation area with hunting allowed for those animals which are opened to hunting with the exception of Black Bears. As with the lands west of the East Branch of the Penobscot River, I believe that trapping should be forbidden in this section of the monument. I do believe that snowmobiles should be allowed on designated roads on the lands east of the East Branch of the Penobscot River portion of the national monument. I believe that logging, mining, oil and gas exploration and development, and fracking should be prohibited on the entire national monument—on lands both west and east of the East Branch of the Penobscot River. I also believe that former logging roads should be allowed to be transitioned to trails and only low-impact recreation be allowed on the entire national monument. I also believe that wilderness recovery should be allowed on the entire national monument. Also, I believe that fishing should be allowed throughout the entire national monument.

The content in the preceding paragraph are my own personal suggestions as to how I believe the new Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument should be managed. Thank you for taking the time to read my suggestions for the future management of the new Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument and for your consideration of my views.

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**Name:** Diane D'Arcy  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** Corea ME

As a land owner in Maine I fully support the addition of these lands to the existing parklands.

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**Name:** Jamie Gaudion  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** none given

Please understand that many of us who live in central Maine heartily support the idea of wilderness remaining wilderness as much as possible. Hikers need access to trails and wilderness camping opportunities, free of campers with generators and ATV trails. We believe there must be a place for both non-mechanized and mechanized activity--but the two cannot coexist together.

Many thanks for your work on behalf of all of us.

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**Name:** William Turner  
**Title/Organization:** Air Diagnostics & Engineering Inc.  
**City, State:** none given

Hello, I am not able to attend your meetings, however I have some thoughts.



1) Get some type of a ring road developed early, and places for tourist to stay so the area can start reaping economic benefits and the locals will get on-board with the benefit of the wonderful decision to preserve the areas. I

2) Do some cultural education so the folks of Maine have some understanding of the out of country folks who will likely find their way to the monument and report back to their country.

3) Help the tour groups figure out how to have their clients visit both Acadia and Katahdin Woods and Waters to spread the wealth around.

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**Name:** Matt Wickenheiser  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** Portland ME

My name is Matt Wickenheiser - I'm a native of Madawaska, Maine, and I live in Portland. I also run a Scout troop - Troop 1 in Portland. One thing I'd ask you to consider as you plan out usage: Think about a way to have a few group camping sites that are interior to the park -- i.e., - sites that hold 15 or 20 people (tents) - with an outhouse and fire rings that you have to hike into - say several miles. Maybe start with a parking lot; a 3 - 5 mile hike into one site; maybe another 2-3 mile hike to another group site and then a 3- mile hike or so back to the parking lot - sort of a loop. The opportunity for group camping (a troop, etc.) that is not 'car camping' is fairly limited, overall, currently. It would be great to take advantage of the land expanse to put in something innovative. The sites would have to have access to water; maybe there's a stream or some other feature that could be followed .... Happy to discuss further - and I wish you the very best of luck and success!! I'm taking my two sons up to Baxter this weekend, and we're hoping for good Mountain weather!!! Best - Matt Wick

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**Name:** Ryan Hews  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** none given

Although unable to attend one of the four listening sessions provided by the Park Service, I wanted to share some feedback and ideas regarding Katahdin Woods and Waters. Having visited the monument lands twice, it's clear that this beautiful landscape is well deserving of its protected status alongside other national treasures. I am hoping that the future can bring enhanced visitor services that will include:

One or more visitor centers with cultural, historical, and natural science displays for education purposes. The history of native peoples, the logging industry, Henry David Thoreau, and Theodore Roosevelt would be appropriate and valuable. Access to the park from Millinocket north to the new loop road would be beneficial as would a road allowing access from the loop road to the northern features in the park. More hiking trails and camp sites that allow both day and overnight visits to the park. Creating a carriage-roads like experience using some of the old tote roads in the park would help with access for biking, skiing, and walking.

Partnership with outfitters that provide canoe and kayak tours (as is the case with the Snake River in Grand Teton National Park) could increase visitation and take advantage of the beautiful rivers that flow through the park lands.  
Information kiosks at Acadia National Park and in Bangor and Portland would certainly encourage visitors to the area.

Thanks for working to make this park a reality. There are many in Maine who love and support this region and we are hopeful that the park will, in the years and decades ahead, come to be seen as much a treasure as Acadia.

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**Name:** Paula Burton  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** Sandy Hook CT

I am a frequent visitor to Maine and to National Parks. I am also an avid mountain biker . This is an ideal place for single track opportunities for a great form of recreation. I also believe that well balanced recreation and conservation leads to more appreciation for the beautiful lands in this country.

I urge the National Park Service to incorporate a robust network of trails suitable to mountain biking and other non- motorized forms of trail recreation in the Katahdin Woods. Developing trail-based recreation in the newly designated monument would serve to attract our nation's citizens to this otherwise remote park in an environmentally sustainable manner.

Mountain biking has been proven to be a strong economic engine for other regions that have developed opportunities for riders.

There is a need among the hiking and mountain biking communities for more remote, backcountry experiences and trail systems. The development of a singletrack trails system is consonant with the core principles of National Monument to preserve the historic, cultural, and ecologically significant landscape. Creating a singletrack trail system at Katahdin Woodswould allow public access and recreation, yet protect the resource from environmental damage.

Mountain bicycling is a legitimate form of recreation in National Monuments, and I hope the National Park Service will incorporate this activity into its recreational mix.

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**Name:** Pierre Rougny  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** Stetson ME

I fully support the new Katahdin Woods Monument. I would like you to consider the future development of trails that would attract mountain bikers(non motorized) as well as hikers. Mountain bikers in New England could be part of an economic driver to this somewhat remote region in Maine. Thanks, and I intend to explore this month. Pierre H Rougny, Stetson Maine.

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**Name:** Dave Harding  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** Cumberland ME

I wanted to reach out with my support that mountain bike trails be allowed in this new monument. We have seen first hand what creation and maintenance of nice trails has done to other regions - mainly Northeast Kingdom in Vermont and more recently with Carrabassett Valley in Maine. This attracts visitors during a season that didnt otherwise have them and is lifting the economy along with it.

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**Name:** Carolyn Hardin Engelhardt  
**Title/Organization:**  
**City, State:** Hamden CT

Suggestion for parking and hiking Barnard Mt: On Sept. 29 we were there and took the loop road and parked where the road is blocked to walk up Barnard Mt. I STRONGLY suggest that you allow cars to drive farther and park near the trailhead to Barnard Mt. There is NO VALUE in walking on that long gravel road for that far when one could park and then hike. The trail is NOT BLAZED up Barnard Mt. and at points is challenging to see what you think the trail is. We hiked all this with my sister who uses oxygen for her lungs. There was just NO value and NO view in walking that far on the gravel road. We thoroughly enjoyed all the nice lookouts toward the mountains before we parked to do this hike. Thanks for considering our suggestion and best wishes for KWWNM!!!. Carolyn

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**Name:** Andrew Magoun  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** none given

I appreciate the opportunity to provide input on the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument. I fully support the creation of a robust trail system for mountain biking. Mountain bikers are great stewards of the environment and, as an ever growing sport, will bring much needed money to the region.

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**Name:** David Shouse  
**Title/Organization:** Natural Resources Administrator, Raleigh PRCR  
**City, State:** Cary NC

Planning participation from outside Maine: I have been blessed to visit BSP on several occasions since 1978, in particular during 1982-1983 while a FT employee of Maine High Adventure BSA. I returned in 2014 with my son for the full Allagash Waterway experience followed by the Mt. Katahdin climb. I have signed up through NPS for public participation updates, and hope input from outside the state is given full and serious consideration. I have 10 yrs exp. in park operations with Wake County (NC) Parks, Rec and Open Space and 20 yrs experience in professional park planning with Raleigh (NC) Parks, Rec and Cultural Resources. Thanks for your efforts, and I wish for you a robust, low conflict process that reaches consensus.

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**Name:** David Vandiver  
**Title/Organization:** Island Heritage Trust  
**City, State:** Deer Isle ME

To address the twin issues of local distrust of the federal government and loss of local control, why not consider some form of monitoring by local conservation groups. This could range all the way from placing a Conservation Easement on all or on portions of the KAWW to non-binding monitoring and reporting by independent local groups who have demonstrated a commitment to conservation without political bias.

The reports resulting from this monitoring activity could then be brought to bear on future public discussion/debate, establishing an independent record and enabling local citizens to have another source of information on the track record of management and conservation other than federal officials. A local land trust (or two) with a good reputation might serve well here. This kind of public/private partnership should serve as a relationship builder over time between your staff and KAWW area groups and citizens. It also provides your office with a feedback mechanism, as you can contrast your management reports with the independent monitoring reports on a regular basis and get a read on potentially differing perceptions of your work and practices/policies.

As you likely know, this practice, in reverse, is already in place. Acadia N.P. holds CEs on parcels near their borders and monitors them regularly. My organization on Deer Isle also holds a CE on a State owned conservation property. Our presence on that property leads many local people to think of it as locally owned, even though it's clearly not so.

I'd be happy to receive a reply for further discussion if you find it desirable.

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**Name:** James Ferreira  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** Portland ME

Given the opportunity, humans will complain about anything and everything. Sadly, that is our nature. Ms. Quimby has donated (that means FREE) this massive area of land and waterways to the United States, and in particular, to the people of Maine. The feds have made it a national monument. Yes, this means endless bureaucracy, but it also means guaranteed access and protection, both. It also means that much-needed revenue will soon start flowing into a battered Maine economy, no thanks to Gov. LePage and his cronies. The area in question is screaming for jobs. What part of this "win-win" is not understood? Why is there even controversy around this? Answer: because humans will complain about anything and everything, and put up road blocks where there is no need for them.

So this is my input: its a no-brainer. Make it happen !

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**Name:** Bob Brooks  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** none given

I want to express my profound appreciation for this incredibly generous gift by the Quimby family and to Prrsident Obama for accepting it. I would like to see the park managed as a forever wild wilderness area with minimal human impact. Not to at all suggest that people be restricted from visiting but the ethic of respecting the land and all of its creatures and elements be instilled. This could be an excellent laboratory for humans to regain contact with our wonderful natural world. I realize that hunting and other such uses will be part of this equation but only in the area promised by the QF in perpetuity. Thank you and best of luck. Your job will be difficult at first but I am sure things will settle down.

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**Name:** Anonymous  
**Title/Organization:** not given  
**City, State:** not given

Lower Shin Pond: A large number of land and camp owners on Lower Shin Pond have a real concern about invasive species introduction with plans for a dock area on the Monument Lands....specifically milfoil . Would please comment on this concern

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**Name:** Lois Winter  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** Portland ME

I received notice of the listening sessions currently scheduled --and wonder if you plan to offer listening sessions in southern Maine too. If so, I'll wait for listening sessions closer to my home.

I'm also interested in knowing your process for selecting individuals to participate in the Advisory Council. I'm also interested in understanding the responsibilities and expectations for Advisory Council members. As I'm sure you appreciate, a diversity of voices is important -- including local economic interests as well as those with a clear understanding of the NPS history, mission, opportunities & challenges -- in and outside of the monument boundaries.

As a retired environmental educator & conservation biologist, with a lifetime of work experience in 10 National Parks, the US Fish & Wildlife Service (in Maine) & as executive director of a coastal Maine land trust, I've been a strong supporter of a national park/preserve/recreation area/monument in Maine's North Woods since the idea was first proposed by RESTORE: The North Woods a couple decades ago -- and am delighted with the milestone achievement of the new national monument.

I wish you all the best in your new endeavors to get Katahdin Woods & Waters National Monument off to a great start.

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**Name:** Rick Hesslein  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** Brownfield ME

I would like to add a further comment stemming from what I am hearing from a few folks at the hearings.....I strongly disagree with the idea that TRAPPING of any animals for

"recreation" "tradition" should occur in any National Park, Monument, or Preserve. Nor should there be any "recreational" hunting beyond the tenants of the deed agreements.

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**Name:** Ryan Linn

**Title/Organization:** none given

**City, State:** Portland ME

I stopped in at the Millinocket office and met Christina a few weeks ago, but didn't get a chance to attend the community listening sessions and haven't gotten around to sending an email until now. I'm sure most of what I have to say has already been said, but I just wanted to add my voice to the list of those who are glad to have you at the new National Monument.

I've been into the KWW land twice over the past two winters on short xc ski trips, so I have a limited view of what is there so far. I hope to visit a few more times next year. I live in Portland, and have lived in Maine my entire life, growing up across Penobscot Bay from Acadia. My career is tied closely to the Appalachian and Pacific Crest Trails, I work seasonally in summers for NOLS in the Rocky Mountains, and I've worked for the Appalachian and Green Mountain Clubs in the past, so between all my life experiences I have a deep appreciation for public lands, and that in itself is reason enough for me to value the addition of KWW to my home state. I've also become much more familiar with Baxter State Park over the past few years, and have a strong appreciation for the strict regulations that the Park has put into effect to protect the environment and wilderness character. While I love Acadia just as much, finding solitude in the wilderness of Acadia is far more difficult than doing the same in Baxter.

The new National Monument seems to me like a good opportunity to introduce more people to the subtler joys of the North Woods-- while Baxter limits the number of visitors in order to preserve the wilderness of the Park, even if KWW also limits entrance, it still means more people can visit the combined area. And while Baxter has Katahdin and other high peaks, the boulder-filled streams and rapid rivers in the Park, which the Monument also has, are just as impressive as far as I'm concerned. And, of course, the longevity of a National Park or Monument means that the forest in there will be able to grow old just as Baxter State Park has done-- Governor LePage's remarks about the KWW land being worthless because it has been clear cut miss the point that Baxter State Park was also pretty thoroughly cleared before another governor with more foresight purchased it and allowed it to grow back. It won't be old growth in my lifetime, but I know it will get there.

As for plans for the management of the Monument, I'm sure you are thinking along the same lines I am, but I'd love to see the Monument take a page from BSP's book in keeping things low-key and local-- low-key meaning keeping use from getting out of hand like at Acadia's most popular places and allowing visitors to the wilderness to still find solitude and quiet, local meaning finding a way to favor Maine Guides and other local groups when contracts for guiding and such are being considered.

Well, I meant for this to be a short email, but I let myself ramble a little. Thanks for listening, and for doing the work that you're doing in setting up the Monument.

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**Name:** Tom Tremblay  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** Concord MA

Grouse Hunting in KAW&WNM: I want to provide a few comments that I hope will be considered when drawing up the management plan for KAW&WNM.

First of all I am THRILLED that this land acquisition, donation, and designation has taken place. As the traditional patterns of land use in rural, wooded Maine has changed as the paper and wood products industry shrinks, the danger of further land ownership fragmentation is an increasing threat. With this acquisition, we can reverse the trend towards fragmentation and concentrate on maximizing the recreational and conservation value of these lands.

Second, let's not choke the forest product industry for the sake of doing so. We need this industry to be viable and to thrive in northern Maine for economic reasons.

Third, as a fisherman, ruffed grouse hunter, canoeist, kayaker, and hiker who regularly enjoys the Maine woods experience, I fully understand the issue of competing interests. I hope the management plan takes an even hand and wisely prioritizes these interests in a way that maximizes a given attribute/quality for each parcel within the KAW&WNM. For example, providing a liberal no-cut zone along streams and lakes to minimize soil erosion (to maintain water quality for fish) and to provide an unbroken view shed (important for canoeists). By the same token, we need to designate some lands as suitable for timber harvesting as well, which is also good for the grouse hunting. Limiting some activities and providing less than full access to some lands may not please everyone but this will make the key activities more rewarding.

Thanks for the opportunity to make these comments.

### **Post-Publication Comments, through November 30, 2016**

**Name:** Roger Merchant  
**Title/Organization:** none given  
**City, State:** Glenburn, ME

Dear Christina,

You and I talked briefly at the planning meeting in Millinocket. I gave you my card for my place-based photography business. I mentioned to you that I have had considerable experience within the KWWNM since 1967 as a forester, remote recreationist, and photographer. The landscape east of Lunksoos across Deasey Mtn. and up the Wassataquoik has been an area of exploration and interest for me over the past 50 years.

Starting in 1967, I managed forestry operations for Baskahegan Co in T3R7 (now MBPL). This included setting aside a significant 10-acre old growth stand of white pine on the north side of Hunt Mtn. Bend. Four years ago I took MBPL and MNAP staff into this unique stand to assure it's continued protection. I have been photo- documenting forested landscapes across central Maine for over 40 years now.

Although the T3R7 parcel is not within the bounds of KWWNM, it is part of that larger wild tapestry that exists within the reach and width of the Wassataquoik Valley all the way up to BSP. Indeed, I remain concerned about the road and visual impact from the proposed MBPL timber harvest on the East Turner Parcel.

I have spent many a night hiking and encamped on the summit of Deasey Mountain, patiently and quietly waiting to capture the magic light of sunset or sunrise on the Katahdin massif. In my own visual estimation there is no greater view of Katahdin than from Deasey. Enclosed is a paper copy of a high quality capture that I made in the fall of 2015. I paddled upriver four miles, packed in and camped at the MFS camp, and summited next morning to snowline in order to make this photograph.

When I first started making photographs from Deasey, save for the old road up the southwest side of the Wassataquoik, there were no roads visible across this landscape all the way to the east boundary of BSP. Indeed, logging operations in more recent times have visibly altered the visual integrity of this wild landscape. I have this change, visually on record.

I remain concerned about how the public-serving National Monument will be developed for a possible 30,000 visitors. Roads, parking areas, nighttime auto travel, lights and public facilities are a part of the infrastructure that I have seen at many national monuments. Where and how will this occur and impact the KWWNM landscape, and particularly up the Wassataquoik Valley? I would find it most disconcerting and a significant detraction if new roads for visitors were developed within the reach and width of the greater Wassataquoik Valley.

Indeed there is much more to say and talk about concerning how demand will be managed and directed, and in a variety of travel-impact modes within the KWWNM landscape. Having read the range of viewpoints expressed to NPS by BSP Director Jensen Bissell, I find that I too share his concerns. The two adjacent entities, within the same formative macro-landscape, are not one in the same when it comes to public use, demand and impact management.

I have some final comments about the thematic possibilities that the KWWNM might become. While there is much to rave about concerning wild nature and the extensive forest ecosystem in the monument; forests, forestry and logging remains one of the larger, interesting untold stories about this area. I would hope this might be considered in the key interpretive possibilities for the KWWNM.

The last ten years of my thirty-year career with UMaine Cooperative Extension, focused on community approaches to nature-based and cultural heritage tourism in Penobscot and Piscataquis Counties. My forestry colleagues would grouse at my declarations about integrating tourism into the rural economy. "Tourism, blah, blah", they'd say, "it's all about pulp and paper, fool."

I've often spoken to the point that Maine's largest and mostly untold natural and cultural heritage story, is about its forests, forestry and lumbering heritage. I pushed the envelope by publicly calling this opportunity, Forest Heritage Tourism. The KWWNM has a multiplicity of historic logging footprints within its bounds. Will this become a interpretive opportunity? It clearly connects with local communities.



In closing, I hope my comments and concerns are considered in the KWWNM development process. I'd be glad to talk and confer further, if you'd like.

Sincerely,

Roger Merchant  
ME LPF #727 2  
NAI: CIG

PS: I took the KWWNM Area Map and delineated what I would consider to be the roadless, no-vehicle zone in the Wassataquoik Valley-Deasey Mtn. area.

Sites hosting my photography: These and other images are available for commercial publishing purposes. I have a substantial organized collection on the KWWNM.

<http://www.rogermerchant.com/>

<http://rogermerchant.squarespace.com/>

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/22600757@N07/>

**Name:** Steve McLeod  
**Title/Organization:** Vermont Traditions Coalition  
**City, State:** Bolton Valley, VT

Hello,

Regarding the designation of the Katahdin National Monument in Maine, I understand that, not surprisingly, the local people around that area did not want the designation! They appear to have been ignored.

That being said, any designated area should allow hunting, fishing, and trapping throughout as well as trail based recreation including motorized recreation. All of these activities are an integral part of the way of life for Northern Maine folks and those who visit Northern Maine primarily for the purpose of engaging in these activities.

A further goal of the designated lands should be aggressive timber cuts, including clear cuts, for the benefit of wildlife and the local Maine economy. It is well-documented that widespread diverse timber management with an emphasis on early successional habitat is essential for wildlife health and abundance of both bird and furbearer species.

I am a Senior Advisor to the Vermont Traditions Coalition (VTC). VTC is a coalition of twenty traditional land use organizations now in our 16th year as a statewide advocate for all of the traditional uses mentioned above plus agriculture and rural lake associations and outdoor guides.

CC'd are Frank Stanley and Ed Larson, VTC's two leaders, and Andy Weik, Northeast Biologist of the Ruffed Grouse Society which I believe shares similar views to VTC re: hunting and wildlife habitat management. Terry Wilson, a prominent Vermont leader at the state and national level in the Ruffed Grouse Society is also cc'd.

Steve McLeod  
Senior Advisor

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**Presidential Documents**

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Title 3—

**Proclamation 9476 of August 24, 2016****The President****Establishment of the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument****By the President of the United States of America****A Proclamation**

In north central Maine lies an area of the North Woods known in recent years as the Katahdin Woods and Waters Recreation Area (Katahdin Woods and Waters), approximately 87,500 acres within a larger landscape already conserved by public and private efforts starting a century ago. Katahdin Woods and Waters contains a significant piece of this extraordinary natural and cultural landscape: the mountains, woods, and waters east of Baxter State Park (home of Mount Katahdin, the northern terminus of the Appalachian Trail), where the East Branch of the Penobscot River and its tributaries, including the Wassataquoik Stream and the Seboeis River, run freely. Since the glaciers retreated 12,000 years ago, these waterways and associated resources—the scenery, geology, flora and fauna, night skies, and more—have attracted people to this area. Native Americans still cherish these resources. Lumberjacks, river drivers, and timber owners have earned their livings here. Artists, authors, scientists, conservationists, recreationists, and others have drawn knowledge and inspiration from this landscape.

Katahdin Woods and Waters contains objects of significant scientific and historic interest. For some 11,000 years, Native peoples have inhabited the area, depending on its waterways and woods for sustenance. They traveled during the year from the upper reaches of the East Branch of the Penobscot River and its tributaries to coastal destinations like Frenchman and Penobscot Bays. Native peoples have traditionally used the rivers as a vast transportation network, seasonally searching for food, furs, medicines, and many other resources. Based on the results of archeological research performed in nearby areas, researchers believe that much of the archeological record of this long Native American presence in Katahdin Woods and Waters remains to be discovered, creating significant opportunity for scientific investigation. What is known is that the Wabanaki people, in particular the Penobscot Indian Nation, consider the Penobscot River (including the East Branch watershed) a centerpiece of their culture and spiritual values.

The first documented Euro-American exploration of the Katahdin region dates to a 1793 survey commissioned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. After Maine achieved statehood in 1820, Major Joseph Treat, guided by John Neptune of the Penobscot Tribe, produced the first detailed maps of the region. The Maine Boundary Commission authorized a survey of the new State in 1825, for which surveyor Joseph C. Norris, Sr., and his son established the “Monument Line,” which runs through Katahdin Woods and Waters and serves as the State’s east-west baseline from which township boundaries are drawn.

By the early 19th century until the late 20th century, logging was a way of life throughout the area, as exemplified by the history of logging along the Wassataquoik Stream. To access the upstream forests, a tote road was built on the Wassataquoik’s north bank around 1841; traces of the old road can still be seen in places. The earliest loggers felled enormous white pines and then “drove” them down the tumultuous stream. Beginning in the 1880s, after the choice pines were gone, the loggers switched to spruce

long logs, and built camps, depots, and many dams on the Wassataquoik to control its flow for the log drives. Remnants of the Dacey and Robar Dams have been found, and discovery of more logging remnants and historic artifacts is likely. Log driving was dangerous, and many men died on the river and were buried nearby. A large fire in 1884 damaged logging operations on the Wassataquoik, and an even larger fire in 1903 put an end to the long log operations. Pulpwood operations resumed in 1910 but ceased in 1915. Other streams, like Sandy Stream, have similar logging histories.

The East Branch of the Penobscot River and its major tributaries served as a thoroughfare for huge log drives headed toward Bangor. Log drives ended (based primarily on environmental concerns) in the 1970s, after which the timber companies relied on trucking and a network of private roads they started to build in the 1950s.

In the 1800s, the infrastructure that developed to support the logging industry also drew hunters, anglers, and hikers to the area. In the 1830s, within 2 miles of one another on the eastern side of the Penobscot East Branch, William Hunt and Hiram Dacey established farms to serve loggers, which soon also served recreationists, scientists, and others who wanted to explore the Katahdin region or climb its mountains. Just across the East Branch from the Hunt and Dacey Farms (the latter now the site of Lunksoos Camps) lies the entrance to the Wassataquoik Stream. In 1848, the Reverend Marcus Keep established what is still called Keep Path, running along the Wassataquoik to Katahdin Lake and on to Mount Katahdin. From that time until the end of the 19th century, the favored entryway to the Katahdin region started on the east side of Mount Katahdin with a visit to Hunt or Dacey Farm, then crossed the East Branch and ascended the valley of the Wassataquoik Stream.

Henry David Thoreau—who made the “Maine Woods” famous through his publications—approached from the headwaters of the East Branch to the north. With his Penobscot guide Joe Polis and companion Edward Hoar in 1857, on his last and longest trip to the area, he paddled past Dacey Farm with just a brief stop at Hunt Farm. He wrote about his two nights in the Katahdin Woods and Waters area—the first at what he named the “Checkerberry-tea camp,” near the oxbow just upriver from Stair Falls, and the second on the river between Dacey and Hunt Farms where he drank hemlock tea.

During his 1879 Maine trip on which he summited Mount Katahdin, Theodore Roosevelt followed the route across the East Branch and up the Wassataquoik. As Roosevelt later recalled, he lost one of his hiking boots crossing the Wassataquoik but, undaunted, completed the challenging trek in moccasins. Many including Roosevelt himself have observed that his several trips to the Katahdin region in the late 1870s had a significant impact on his life, as he overcame longstanding health problems, gained strength and stamina, experienced the wonder of nature and the desire to conserve it, and made friends for life from the Maine Woods.

Native Mainer Percival P. Baxter, too, followed this route on the 1920 trip that solidified his determination to create a large park from this landscape. Burton Howe, a Patten lumberman, organized this trip of Maine notables, who stayed at Lunksoos Camps before their ascent via the established route. As a State representative, senator, and governor, Baxter had proposed legislation to create a Mount Katahdin park in commemoration of the State’s centennial, and the 1920 trip cemented his profound appreciation of the landscape. Spurned by the Maine legislature, Baxter devoted his life to acquiring 28 parcels of land, largely from timber companies who had heavily logged them, and donated them to the State with management instructions and an endowment, resulting in the establishment of Baxter State Park.

Artists and photographers have left indelible images of their time spent in the area. In 1832, John James Audubon canoed the East Branch and sketched natural features for his masterpiece *Birds of America*. Frederic

Edwin Church, the preeminent landscape artist of the Hudson River School, first visited the area in the 1850s, and in 1877 invited his landscape-painter colleagues to join him on a well-publicized expedition from Hunt Farm up the Wassataquoik Stream to capture varied views of Mount Katahdin and environs. In the early 1900s, George H. Hallowell painted and photographed the log drives on the Wassataquoik Stream, and Carl Sprinchorn painted logging activities on the Seboeis River.

Geologists were among the earliest scientists to visit the area. While surveys were done in the 1800s, in-depth geological research and mapping of the area did not begin until the 1950s. These mid-20th century geologists found bedrock spanning over 150 million years of the Paleozoic era, revealing a remarkably complete exposure of Paleozoic rock strata with well-preserved fossils. The lands west of the Penobscot East Branch are dominated by volcanic and granitic rock from the Devonian period, mostly Katahdin Granite but also Traveler Rhyolite, a light-colored volcanic rock that is similar in composition to granite. The oldest rock in Katahdin Woods and Waters, a light greenish-gray quartzite interlayered with slate from the early Cambrian period (over 500 million years ago), can be observed along the riverbank of the Penobscot East Branch for over 1,000 feet at the Grand Pitch (a river rapid). This rock is part of the Weeksboro-Lunksoos Lake anticline, a broad upward fold of rocks originally deposited horizontally, which is evidence of mountain-building tectonics. The fold continues north along the river and then turns northeast toward Shin Pond, exposing successive bands of younger Paleozoic rock of both volcanic and sedimentary origin on either side of the structure.

Various formations in the area provide striking visual evidence of marine waters in Katahdin Woods and Waters during the geologic periods that immediately followed the Cambrian period. For example, Owen Brook limestone, an outcrop of calcareous bedrock west of the Penobscot East Branch containing fossil brachiopods, is of coral reef origin. Pillow lavas, such as those near the summit of Lunksoos Mountain, were produced by underwater eruptions. Haskell Rock, the 20-foot-tall pillar in the midst of a Penobscot East Branch rapid, is conglomerate bedrock that suggests a time of dynamic transition from volcanic islands to an ocean with underwater sedimentation. This conglomerate, deposited about 450 million years ago, contains volcanic and sedimentary stones of various sizes, and occurs in outcrops and boulders in several locations.

The area's geology also provides prominent evidence of large and powerful earth-changing events. During the Paleozoic era (541 to 252 million years ago), mountain-building events contributed to the rise of the primordial Appalachian Mountain range and the amalgamation of the supercontinent Pangaea. Following the last mountain-building event, significant erosion reshaped the topography, helping to expose the cores of volcanoes, the Katahdin pluton, and the structure of the previous mountain-building events. About 200 million years ago, Pangaea began splitting apart as the Atlantic Ocean appeared and North America, Europe, and Africa formed. Today, the International Appalachian Trail, a long-distance hiking trail, seeks to follow the ancestral Appalachian-Caledonian Mountains on both sides of the Atlantic, starting at Katahdin Lake in Baxter State Park near the northern end of the domestic Appalachian Trail, traversing Katahdin Woods and Waters for about 30 miles, and proceeding through Canada for resumption across the Atlantic.

In more recent geological history, during the approximately 2.5 million year-long Pleistocene epoch that ended approximately 12,000 years ago, repeated glaciations covered the region, eroding bedrock and shaping the modern landscape. Glacial till from the most recent glaciations underlies much of the area's soil, moraines occur in several locations, and glacial erratics are common. Prominent eskers—long, snaking ridges of sand and gravel deposited by glacial meltwater—occur along most of the Penobscot East Branch and the Wassataquoik Stream. Glacial landforms, glacial scoured

bedrock, and the lake sediments in the area, deposited only since the retreat of the last glaciers, record a history of intense climate change that gave rise to the modern topography of the area.

This post-glacial topography is studded with attractive small mountains, including some like Deasey, Lunksoos, and Barnard, that offer spectacular views of Mount Katahdin. Katahdin Woods and Waters abuts much of Baxter State Park's eastern boundary, extending the conservation landscape through shared mountains, streams, corridors for plants and animals, and other natural systems.

Among the defining natural features of Katahdin Woods and Waters is the East Branch of the Penobscot River system, including its major tributaries, the Seboeis River and the Wassataquoik Stream, and many smaller tributaries. Known as one of the least developed watersheds in the northeastern United States, the Penobscot East Branch River system has a stunning concentration of hydrological features in addition to its significant geology and ecology. From the northern boundary of Katahdin Woods and Waters, the main stem of the East Branch drops over 200 feet in about 10 miles through a series of rapids and waterfalls—including Stair Falls, Haskell Rock Pitch, Pond Pitch, Grand Pitch, the Hulling Machine, and Bowlin Falls.

After Bowlin Brook, the main stem declines more gently south toward Whetstone Falls and below, embroidered with many side channels and associated floodplain forests and open streamshores. Of the two major tributaries, the Seboeis River flows in from the east, and the Wassataquoik Stream from the west, the latter dropping over 500 feet in its approximately 14-mile wild run from the border of Baxter State Park to its confluence with the Penobscot East Branch main stem.

The extraordinary significance of the Penobscot East Branch River system has long been recognized. A 1977 Department of the Interior study determined that the East Branch of the Penobscot River, including the Wassataquoik Stream, qualifies for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System based on its outstandingly remarkable values, and a 1982 Federal-State study of rivers in Maine determined that the Penobscot East Branch River System, including both the Wassataquoik Stream and the Seboeis River, ranks in the highest category of natural and recreational rivers and possesses nationally significant resource values.

In recent years, a multi-party public-private project has taken steps to reconnect the Penobscot River with the sea through the removal and retrofitting of downstream dams. This river restoration will likely further enhance the integrity of the Penobscot East Branch river system, and provide opportunities for scientific study of the effects of the restoration on upstream areas within Katahdin Woods and Waters. It will also allow federally endangered Atlantic salmon to return to the upper reaches of the river known in the Penobscot language as "Wassetegweweck," or "the place where they spear fish." The return of ocean-run Atlantic salmon to this watershed would complement the exceptional native brook trout fishery for which Katahdin Woods and Waters is known today.

Katahdin Woods and Waters possesses significant biodiversity. Spanning three ecoregions, it displays the transition between northern boreal and southern broadleaf deciduous forests, providing a unique and important opportunity for scientific investigation of the effects of climate change across ecotones. The forests include mixed hardwoods like sugar maple, beech, and yellow birch; mixed forests with hardwoods, hemlock, and white pine; and spruce-fir forests with balsam fir, red spruce, and birches. In wetland areas, black spruce, white spruce, red maple, and tamarack dominate.

Although significant portions of the area have been logged in recent years, the regenerating forests retain connectivity and provide significant biodiversity among plant and animal communities, enhancing their ecological resilience. With the complex matrix of microclimates represented, the area likely contains the attributes needed to sustain natural ecological function in the

face of climate change, and provide natural strongholds for species into the future. These forests also afford connections and scientific comparisons with the forests on adjacent State land, including Baxter State Park, which was logged heavily before its parcel-by-parcel purchase by former Governor Percival Baxter between 1931 and 1963.

Of particular scientific significance are the number and quality of small and medium-sized patch ecosystems throughout the area, tending to occur in less common topography that is often relatively remote or inaccessible. Hilltops and barrens often protect rare flora and fauna, such as the blueberry-lichen barren and associated spruce-heath barren found between Robar and Eastern Brooks, and the three-toothed cinquefoil-blueberry low summit bald atop Lunksoos Mountain, where rattlesnake hawkweed can be found. Cliffs and steep slopes, like those present along the ridge from Deasey Mountain to Little Spring Brook Mountain and on the eastern sides of Billfish and Traveler Mountains, harbor exemplary rock outcrop ecosystems that often include flora of special interest, such as fragrant cliff wood-fern and purple clematis. Ravines and coves can support enriched forests like the maple-basswood-ash community found below the eastern cliffs of Lunksoos Mountain, with trees over 250 years old and associated rare plants including squirrel-corn. The Appalachian-Acadian rivershore ecosystems of the Penobscot East Branch and its two major tributaries are considered exemplary in Maine, with occurrences of beautiful silver maple floodplain forest and hardwood river terrace forest—rare and imperiled natural communities, respectively, in the State. A nationally significant diversity of high quality wetlands and wet basins occurs throughout Katahdin Woods and Waters, including smaller streams and brooks, ponds, swamps, bogs, and fens. Patch forests of various types also occur throughout the area, such as a red-pine woodland forest on small hills and ridges amid the large Mud Brook Flowage wetland in the southwestern section.

The expanse of Katahdin Woods and Waters, augmented by its location next to other large conservation properties including Baxter State Park and additional State reservations, supports many wide-ranging wildlife species including ruffed grouse, moose, black bear, white-tailed deer, snowshoe hare, American marten, bobcat, bald eagle, northern goshawk, and the federally threatened Canada lynx. Seventy-eight bird species are known to breed in the area, and many more bird species use it. Visitation and study of the area have been limited to date, as compared with other areas like Baxter State Park, and many more species of birds and other wildlife may be present.

Certain wildlife species are known to occur in specific patch ecosystems in the area, such as the short-eared owl in hilltops and barrens, and the silver-haired bat and the wood turtle in floodplain forests. Mussels such as the tidewater mucket and yellow lampmussel live in some of the brooks and streams, and rare invertebrates like the copper butterfly, pygmy snaketail dragonfly, Tomah mayfly, and Roaring Brook mayfly inhabit some of its bogs and fens.

Katahdin Woods and Waters's daytime scenery is awe-inspiring, from the breadth of its mountain-studded landscape, to the channels of its free-flowing streams with their rapids, falls, and quiet water, to its vantages for viewing the Mount Katahdin massif, the "greatest mountain." The area's night skies rival this experience, glittering with stars and planets and occasional displays of the aurora borealis, in this area of the country known for its dark sky.

WHEREAS, section 320301 of title 54, United States Code (known as the "Antiquities Act"), authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government to be national monuments, and to reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected;

WHEREAS, for the purpose of establishing a national monument to be administered by the National Park Service, Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. (EPI), has donated certain lands and interests in land within Katahdin Woods and Waters to the Federal Government;

WHEREAS, the Roxanne Quimby Foundation has established a substantial endowment with the National Park Foundation to support the administration of a national monument;

WHEREAS, Katahdin Woods and Waters is an exceptional example of the rich and storied Maine Woods, enhanced by its location in a larger protected landscape, and thus would be a valuable addition to the Nation's natural, historical, and cultural heritage conserved and enjoyed in the National Park System;

WHEREAS, it is in the public interest to preserve and protect the historic and scientific objects in Katahdin Woods and Waters;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, BARACK OBAMA, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by section 320301 of title 54, United States Code, hereby proclaim the objects identified above that are situated upon lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government to be the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument (monument) and, for the purpose of protecting those objects, reserve as a part thereof all lands and interests in lands owned or controlled by the Federal Government within the boundaries described on the accompanying map entitled, "Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument," which is attached to and forms a part of this proclamation. The reserved Federal lands and interests in lands encompass approximately 87,500 acres. The boundaries described on the accompanying map are confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

All Federal lands and interests in lands within the boundaries described on the accompanying map are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, or other disposition under the public land laws, from location, entry, and patent under the mining laws, and from disposition under all laws relating to mineral and geothermal leasing.

The establishment of the monument is subject to valid existing rights, including the November 29, 2007, "Access Agreement" between EPI and the State of Maine, Department of Conservation that provides for certain public snowmobile use on specified parcels, and certain reservations of rights for Elliotsville Plantation, Inc., in specified parcels. If the Federal Government acquires any lands or interests in lands not owned or controlled by the Federal Government within the boundaries described on the accompanying map, such lands and interests in lands shall be reserved as a part of the monument, and objects identified above that are situated upon those lands and interests in lands shall be part of the monument, upon acquisition of ownership or control by the Federal Government.

The Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) shall manage these lands through the National Park Service, pursuant to applicable authorities and consistent with the valid existing rights and the purposes and provisions of this proclamation. As provided in the deeds, the Secretary shall allow hunting by the public on the parcels east of the East Branch of the Penobscot River in accordance with applicable law. The Secretary may restrict hunting in designated zones and during designated periods for reasons of public safety, administration, or resource protection. This proclamation will not otherwise affect the authority of the State of Maine with respect to hunting.

The Secretary shall prepare a management plan to implement the purposes of this proclamation, with full public involvement, within 3 years of the date of this proclamation. The Secretary shall use available authorities, as appropriate, to enter into agreements with others to address common interests and promote management needs and efficiencies.



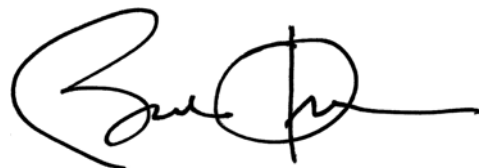
Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the rights of any Indian tribe. The Secretary shall, to the maximum extent permitted by law and in consultation with Indian tribes, ensure the protection of Indian sacred sites and cultural sites in the monument and provide access to the sites by members of Indian tribes for traditional cultural and customary uses, consistent with the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (42 U.S.C. 1996) and Executive Order 13007 of May 24, 1996 (Indian Sacred Sites).

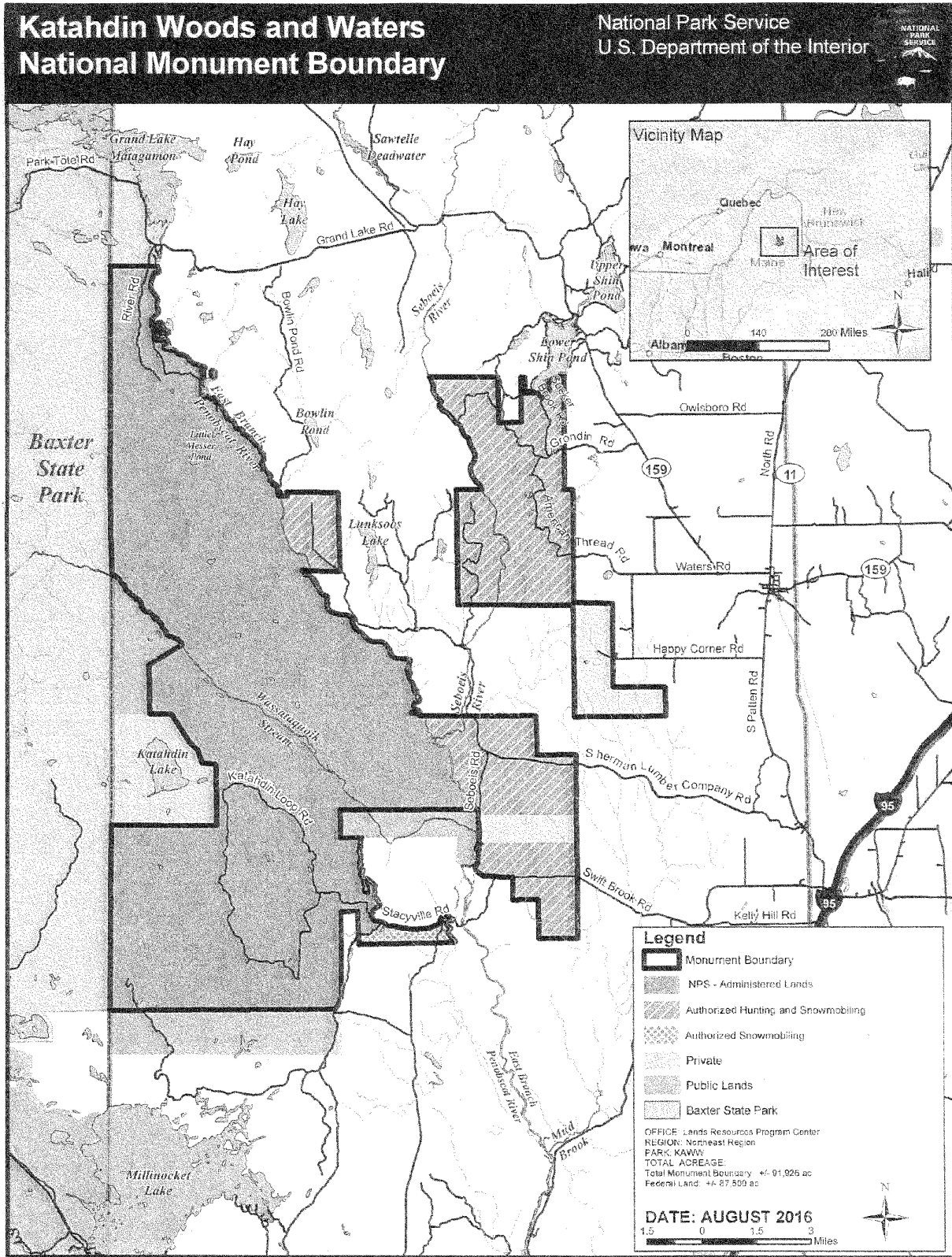
Nothing in this proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation, or appropriation; however, the monument shall be the dominant reservation.

Nothing in this proclamation shall preclude the use of existing low level Military Training Routes, consistent with applicable Federal Aviation Administration regulations and guidance for overflights of military aircraft, consistent with the care and management of the objects to be protected.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-fourth day of August, in the year of our Lord two thousand sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and forty-first.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be Barack Obama's signature, written in a cursive style.



## **Monument Review - Lands Division Maps & GIS Data/Metadata**

Unit: Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument

Comments:

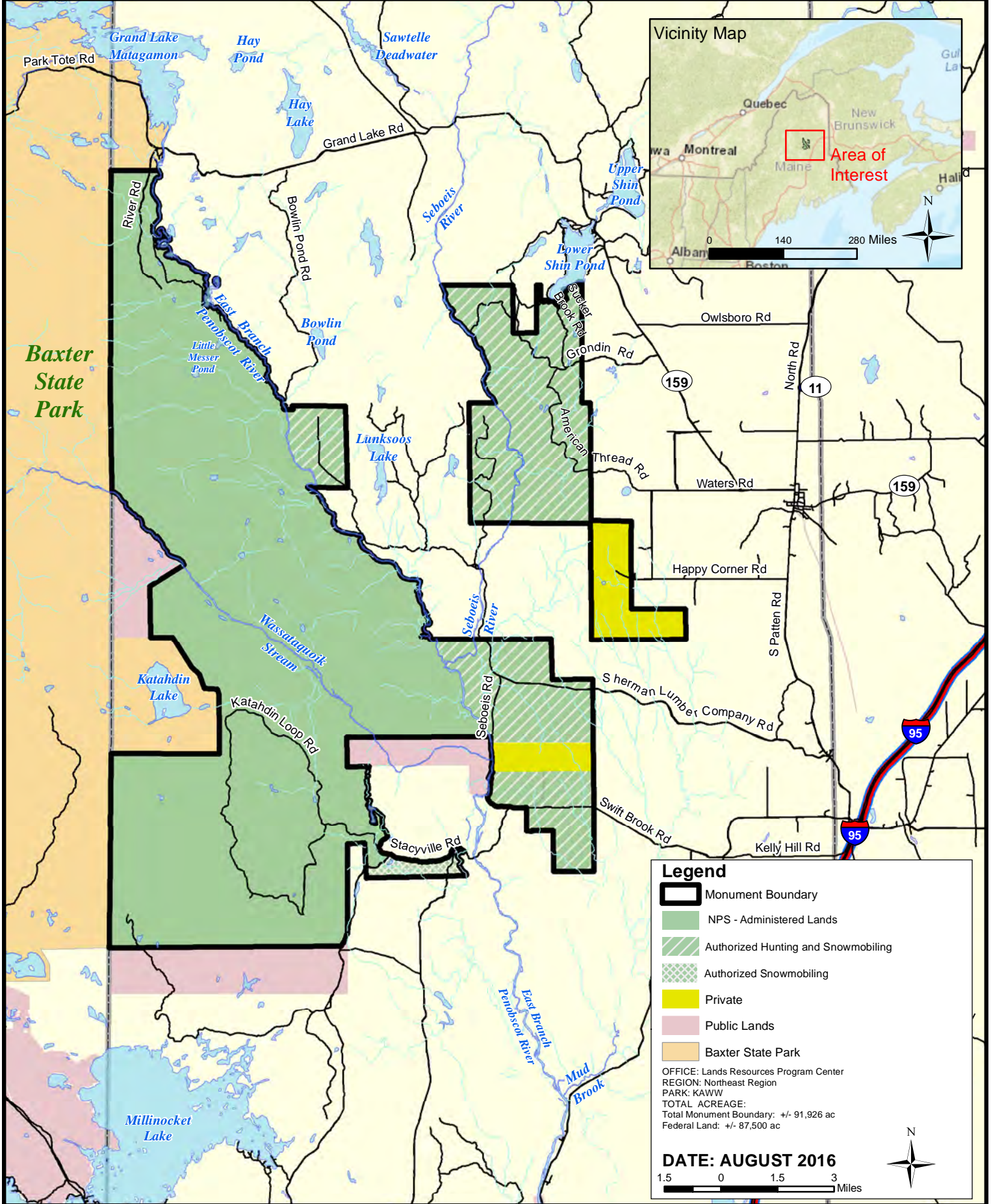
- Current boundary and land ownership is depicted on the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument Land Status Map provided in this response as well as the GIS data.
- The Vicinity Map insets found on the Land Status map provide the units location in relation to state boundaries.
- No wilderness areas were found in or adjacent to Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument on Wilderness.Net.
- As a relatively new unit Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument has no historic monument boundaries.

Data Provided:

1. Current Land Status map of Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument :
  - kawwsm01.pdf
2. Boundary and ownership GIS data/metadata for the unit:
  - kaww\_tracts.zip

# Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument Boundary


National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior



# kaww\_tracts.zip

9 items


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 kaww.dbf


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 kaww.prj


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 kaww.shp


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 kaww.shx


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 kaww\_metadata.xml


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 kaww\_tracts.dbf


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 kaww\_tracts.prj

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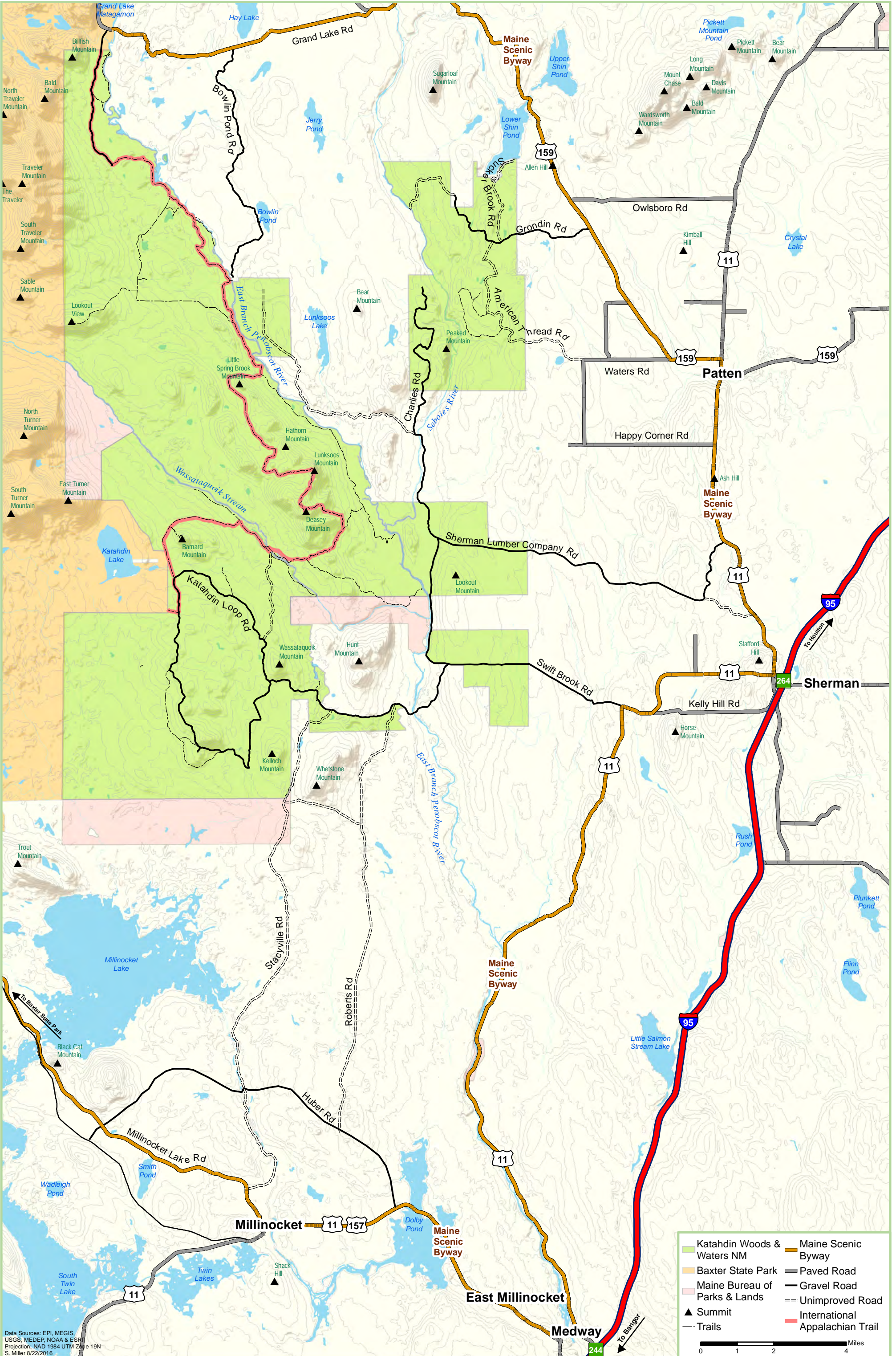
 kaww\_tracts.shp

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# Katahdin Woods & Waters Area Map

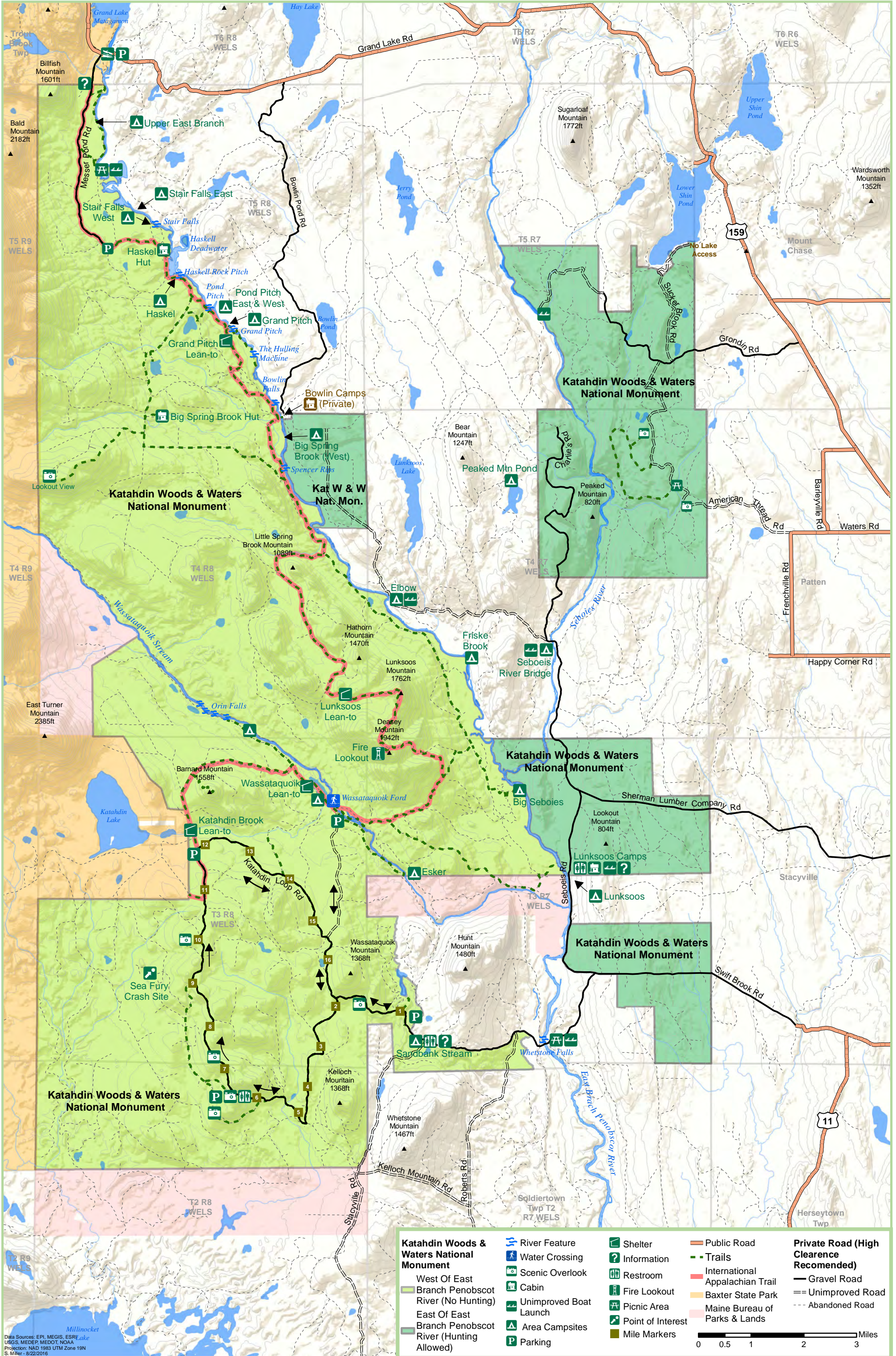


Katahdin Woods & Waters NM	Maine Scenic Byway
Baxter State Park	Paved Road
Maine Bureau of Parks & Lands	Gravel Road
Summit	Unimproved Road
Trails	International Appalachian Trail

0 1 2 4 Miles

Data Sources: EPI, MEGIS, USGS, MEDEP, NOAA & ESRI  
 Projection: NAD 1984 UTM Zone 19N  
 S. Miller 8/22/2016

# Katahdin Woods & Waters National Monument Recreation Map



<b>Katahdin Woods &amp; Waters National Monument</b> West Of East Branch Penobscot River (No Hunting) East Of East Branch Penobscot River (Hunting Allowed)	River Feature Water Crossing Scenic Overlook Cabin Unimproved Boat Launch Area Campsites Parking	Shelter Information Restroom Fire Lookout Picnic Area Point of Interest Mile Markers	Public Road Trails International Appalachian Trail Baxter State Park Maine Bureau of Parks & Lands	<b>Private Road (High Clearance Recommended)</b> Gravel Road Unimproved Road Abandoned Road
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0 0.5 1 2 3 Miles

Data Sources: EPI, MEGIS, ESRI, Lake USGS, MEDEP, MEDOT, NOAA  
 Projection: NAD 1983 UTM Zone 19N  
 S. Miller - 8/22/2016

National Park Service<sup>(1)</sup>

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# National Park Service Director Hears Views on Proposed Monument

Date: May 17, 2016

Contact: Jeffrey Olson (/common/utilities/sendmail/sendemail.cfm?o=4180DDBD8FD6B6839BB700A0F737A5BD55D341804A&r=/orgs/1207/05-17-2016b.htm), 202-208-6843

WASHINGTON –On Monday, National Park Service (NPS) Director Jonathan B. Jarvis joined U.S. Senator Angus King to meet with elected officials in the Millinocket area and to attend a public meeting at the University of Maine in Orono. Their joint appearances were scheduled so that Mainers could voice their opinions on a proposed donation of private lands in the Katahdin region that could result in a new unit of the national park system.

Jarvis thanked Sen. King for the invitation to visit the Katahdin region, his third trip to the area since becoming NPS director in 2009. Jarvis met with the Katahdin Area Chamber of Commerce in the morning and then joined Senator King to meet with elected officials in East Millinocket at noon at a meeting attended by community members. The public meeting in the evening in Orono included participants from the Katahdin region and across the state, who shared their thoughts about the proposed donation.

"Hearing from North, South, East, West and Central Mainers about this proposal provides important context as I consider my recommendations regarding a possible new national park site in the North Woods of Maine," said Jarvis.

The Elliottsville Plantation, Inc., (EPI) has proposed to donate about 87,500 acres of land to the National Park Service for a new national monument. The land EPI owns lies on both sides of the East Branch of the Penobscot River, east of Baxter State Park.

Jarvis toured the property on Sunday and emphasized its significance when a commenter at Monday's public meeting at the Collins Center on the University of Maine campus –questioned whether the land was worthy of inclusion in the national park system.

"The land in the North Woods area proposed for donation absolutely fits the National Park Service's criteria for national park sites, including suitability, feasibility and national significance. There is no other representative landscape like the North Woods in the national park system," said Jarvis. "The long history of philanthropic giving in the National Park System developed here in Maine, with the gifts of land from John D. Rockefeller that created today's Acadia National Park, and that tradition is alive and well today across the country. The people of Maine should be proud of this nationally significant natural and cultural landscape and the legacy of philanthropic conservation that took root here."

The Katahdin region is a popular destination for outdoor recreation and home to a wide diversity of wildlife and contains spectacular mountains, important historical resources, and areas of great cultural significance.

Several comments at the public meetings mentioned potential loss of snowmobile trails in the Katahdin region. The proposal from EPI would include continuation of traditional activities like snowmobiling, hunting, and fishing if the site becomes a part of the National Park System. The proposal includes a permanent trail to provide stability to recreational riders and to businesses that cater to and support this popular tourist activity.

The proposal also includes what Jarvis called an unprecedented \$40 million endowment - \$20 million on the day a national monument is created and another \$20 million to be raised in three years. The endowment would help fund park operations and maintenance –a concern repeated during Monday's meetings in light of the \$11.9 billion maintenance backlog in the national park system. Funds from the endowment could also be used to build initial visitor contact services.

At least three-quarters of the near capacity audience in the Collins Center appeared to favor establishment of a national monument. About 200 meeting attendees arrived on buses from Portland, Falmouth/Topsham, Hallowell/Augusta, Rockland/Belfast, Bethel and Patten/Medway and about 1000 people arrived independently. In addition to the people who spoke during the day's meetings, hundreds of people left written comments and questions.

Asked at a post-meeting news conference Monday night if he has made up his mind and was ready to make a recommendation to Secretary of the Interior Sally Jewell who would consult with President Obama, Jarvis said, "I have a lot to think about and a big stack of comment cards to read before I make a recommendation."

A link to EPI's Maine Woods park proposal is here ([http://mainewoodsnationalmonument.org/National\\_Monument\\_Lit.pdf](http://mainewoodsnationalmonument.org/National_Monument_Lit.pdf)).



A map of the EPI land is available here (<http://mainewoodsnationalmonument.org/EastBranch.pdf>).

[www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov) (<http://www.nps.gov>)

About the National Park Service. More than 20,000 National Park Service employees care for America's 411 national parks and work with communities across the nation to help preserve local history and create close-to-home recreational opportunities. Visit us at [www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov) (<http://www.nps.gov>), on Facebook [www.facebook.com/nationalparkservice](http://www.facebook.com/nationalparkservice) (<http://www.facebook.com/nationalparkservice>), Twitter [www.twitter.com/natlparkservice](http://www.twitter.com/natlparkservice) (<http://www.twitter.com/natlparkservice>), and YouTube [www.youtube.com/nationalparkservice](http://www.youtube.com/nationalparkservice) (<http://www.youtube.com/nationalparkservice>).

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SUBJECTS

Digital (</subjects/digital/index.htm>)

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~~([www.nps.gov](http://www.nps.gov))~~  
U.S. Department of the Interior



# Salazar, Jarvis Hold Listening Session on Proposal for National Park in Maine's North Woods

Office of the Secretary

8/18/2011

**MILLINOCKET, ME** — Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar and National Park Service Director Jon Jarvis today met with community leaders, stakeholders, and citizens to discuss a proposal to donate land in northern Maine to the National Park Service for the potential creation of a new national park.

“Maine's North Woods supply a wide range of vital resources from which we all benefit, from its timber and forest products to its wildlife, fishing, and outdoor recreation opportunities,” said Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar. “It is important to hear directly from local communities, tribes, and the residents of Maine on the possibility of designating a portion of the North Woods as a national park. We must consider not only the economic benefits that might come, but also how traditional uses of the land and Maine's unique legacy of access to private property would be preserved.”

Roxanne Quimby, founder of the company Burt's Bees, has proposed to donate approximately 70,000 acres of her private land to the National Park Service to form the new national park. Her lands lie to the east of Baxter State Park and are adjacent to the Penobscot River.

Quimby also purchased an additional 30,000 acres that she has offered to set aside for the State of Maine specifically for traditional uses such as snowmobiling and hunting.

“Over the last century, America's 394 national parks have become economic engines for communities across the country,” said Director Jarvis, noting that 281 million people visited the national parks last year, generating \$12 billion in visitor spending, and supporting 247,000 jobs. “The North Woods are, without question, a special place, and it is vital that we hear a wide range of views and feedback as we consider the idea that has been put forward.”

Earlier in the day, Secretary Salazar joined Senator Susan Collins for a tour of a wind technology project at the University of Maine that is developing designs for floating offshore wind turbine platforms, and met with state and project officials to discuss potential next steps for offshore wind development in Maine, including the regulatory permitting process.

In the morning, Secretary Salazar, Director Jarvis, and Senator Collins visited L.L. Bean's flagship store in Portland, Maine, to highlight the importance of outdoor recreation and investment in conservation of parks and other public lands.

###

**QUITCLAIM DEED WITH COVENANT**

THIS INDENTURE is made this 12<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2016, by and between ELLIOTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC., a Maine non-profit corporation with a mailing address of P.O. Box 148, Portland, Maine 04112 (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTOR") and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with a mailing address of 1849 "C" Street, N.W., Room 2444, Washington, DC 20240, (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTEE").

**WHEREAS**, the GRANTOR is the owner of certain property in Township 3, Range 7 W.E.L.S., Penobscot County, State of Maine, said property being identified as Hunt Farm containing 3,071 acres more or less, (the "Property"); and

**WHEREAS**, the Property, comprises a portion of a nationally significant natural and cultural landscape associated with the woods and waters along the East Branch of the Penobscot River in Maine; and

**WHEREAS**, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept the relinquishment of the Property in behalf of the Federal Government.

**NOW THEREFORE**, the GRANTOR, in consideration of a gift, does hereby convey with QUITCLAIM COVENANTS, unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns, in fee simple, forever, the Property described in EXHIBIT A attached hereto.

**TOGETHER WITH** all rights, hereditaments, easements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging to the GRANTEE and its assigns; forever, in fee simple, free and clear from all liens and encumbrances, together with all right, title and interest which GRANTOR may have in and to water rights, banks, beds, and waters of any stream or river bordering or traversing the said land, and in and to any alleys, roads, streets, ways, strips, gores or railroad rights-of-way abutting or adjoining said land.

**RESERVING** to the GRANTOR certain rights described in EXHIBIT B attached hereto and incorporated herein.

**THE SAID GRANTEE** shall permit hunting on the Property by the public, easterly of the easterly bank of the East Branch of the Penobscot River in accordance with the laws of Maine and the United States of America, notwithstanding the ordinary prohibition of hunting on

lands within the National Park System. However, trapping of any species, except pursuant to a valid existing right, or by the GRANTEE or its agents as part of a species or ecological management plan, shall be prohibited, as shall the hunting of bears with bait or dogs. GRANTEE may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or resource protection.

**THE SAID GRANTEE** shall permit snowmobiling in accordance with the Access Agreement with the State of Maine dated November 29, 2007, as recorded in Book 11216, Page 309 of the Penobscot Registry of Deeds, and consistent with the proper care and management of the Federally-protected resources and values.

**TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the said Property together with all and singular the rights and privileges thereto belonging unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns in fee simple forever.

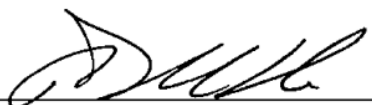
**THE ACQUIRING** federal agency is the United States Department of the Interior.

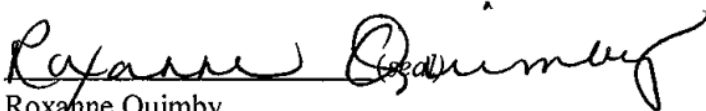
**THE SAID GRANTOR** covenants that it has the right to convey said land; that it has done no act to encumber the same; that the said GRANTEE shall have quiet and peaceful possession of the same, free and clear from any and all encumbrances; that it will warrant the Property hereby conveyed; and that it, the said GRANTOR, will execute such further assurances of the said land as may be requisite.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the said GRANTOR, ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. has caused its corporate name to be signed hereto and its official corporate seal to be hereto affixed this day and year first above written.

**WITNESS**

**ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC.**

  
\_\_\_\_\_


By:   
Roxanne Quimby  
President

STATE OF MAINE  
COUNTY OF HANCOCK

,ss *August 12, 2016*

Personally appeared the above named, Roxanne Quimby, President of ELLIOTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be her free act and deed in her said capacity of said corporation.

Before me,

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public/Attorney



R. Howard Lake  
Notary Public, Maine  
My Commission Expires November 8, 2020

\_\_\_\_\_  
Please type or print name of notary  
My Commission expires:

**GRANTEE ACCEPTANCE**

The above and foregoing Fee Interest was authorized to be accepted by the United States of America, GRANTEE, as aforesaid, and the said GRANTEE does hereby accept the foregoing Deed, by and through Rachel McManus, Deputy Realty Officer, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Northeast Region Land Resources, Boott Cotton Mills Museum, 115 John Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Lowell, Massachusetts 01852, hereunto duly authorized the day and year first above written.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Rachel McManus*

Rachel McManus  
Deputy Realty Officer  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Northeast Region

**Commonwealth of Massachusetts ) ss.  
County of Middlesex )**

On this 17<sup>th</sup> day of AUGUST, 2016, before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared Rachel McManus, proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, being (check whichever applies):  driver's license or other state or federal governmental document bearing a photographic image, to be the person whose name is signed on the preceding or attached document, and acknowledged to me that she signed it voluntarily for its stated purpose.

*Sophavy Eath* (official signature and seal of notary)

(Print Name of Notary Public): SOPHAVY EATH

My commission expires: 03-17-2017



**SOPHAVY EATH  
Notary Public  
Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
My Commission Expires  
March 17, 2017**



**EXHIBIT A**

A certain lot or parcel of land situate on easterly side of the East Branch of the Penobscot River in **Township 3, Range 7 W.E.L.S. Penobscot County, Maine**, more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a found wooden post at the southeast corner of Township 3, Range 7 WELS and the southwest corner of The Town of Stacyville, said post being the most southeasterly corner of the lot herein described, said post being located using a Magellan ProMark X CP GPS receiver using techniques intended to obtain sub meter results and being at 45° 51' 20.33"N Latitude and 68° 33' 30.70"W Longitude;

Thence generally northerly along the easterly line of said Township 3, Range 7 WELS a distance of fourteen thousand thirty-seven (14,037'±) feet more or less to a set wooden post on said east line of Township 3, Range 7 WELS and at the southeasterly corner of land now owned by Baskahegan Land Company;

Thence generally westerly along the generally southerly line of land now owned by Baskahegan Land Company and along an existing blazed line a distance of fourteen thousand seventy-three (14,073'±) feet more or less to a point in the center of the existing gravel road that leads north and south along the east side of the East Branch of the Penobscot River also known as the Seboeis Road;

Thence generally southerly and easterly along the center of the Seboeis Road a distance of seven thousand five hundred thirty (7530'±) feet more or less to the intersection of said Seboeis Road with the Old Matagamon Tote Road;

Thence generally easterly along the center of said Old Matagamon Tote Road a distance of two thousand two hundred fifty (2250' ±) feet more or less to a point in the center of said Old Matagamon Tote Road that is N22° 00' E from a set cedar post on the southerly side of said Old Matagamon Tote Road;

Thence at an observed bearing of S 22° 00' W a distance of thirty-three (33'±) feet more or less to the last mentioned set cedar post on the southerly sideline of said Old Matagamon Tote Road right of way.

Thence continuing at S 22° 00' W along a blazed line painted blue established in the year 2000 a distance of three thousand four hundred thirty-five (3435'±) feet more or less to a set cedar post on the northerly line of land now owned by J. M. Huber Corp.;

Thence generally easterly along the land of said Huber and an existing blazed line a distance of four thousand two hundred twenty-nine (4229'±) feet more or less to a set cedar post at the northeasterly corner of said Huber;

Thence southerly along the land of said Huber and an existing blazed line a distance of five thousand five hundred seventy (5570'±) feet more or less to an existing wooden post



at the southeasterly corner of said Huber and on the northerly town line of Soldiertown Township (Township 2, Range 7 WELS);

Thence easterly along said northerly town line of Soldiertown Township and an existing blazed line a distance of five thousand two hundred forty (5240'±) feet more or less to the point of beginning.

**Excepting and Reserving**, those premises described in a deed from Francis Cummings and Donald Piktialis to Francis Cummings, Donald Piktialis and William F. Perron in a deed dated January 6, 1994 and recorded in the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds in Vol. 5539, Page 284.

**Further Excepting and Reserving** the following described premises, as described in a deed from H. C. Haynes, Inc. to Robinson Timberlands, Inc. dated September 29, 1999, and recorded in Penobscot County Registry of Deeds in Vol. 7193, Page 59:

A certain lot or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, on the easterly bank of the East Branch of the Penobscot River on which there is currently located a camp; said parcel measuring four hundred sixteen (416) feet north and south by four hundred sixteen (416) feet east and west with its north/south centerline being the north/south centerline of said camp as it existed in September of 1999; the northerly boundary of said premises being perpendicular to the river bank of the East Branch of the Penobscot River; north/south boundary lines are parallel.

Further excepting and reserving for the benefit of East Branch Land Company and its successors, but not assigns, a right of way for all purposes of a way, in common with Lakeville Shores, Inc., its successors and assigns, sixty-six (66') feet wide, said right of way to run from the Seboeis Road, so-called, around the generally easterly end of the camp lot described in the deed from Francis Cummings and Donald Piktialis to Francis Cummings, Donald Piktialis and William F. Perron dated January 6, 1994, and recorded in the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds in Vol. 5539, Page 284, and in the deed from H. C. Haynes, Inc. to Robinson Timberlands, Inc. dated September 29, 1999, and recorded in the Penobscot Registry of Deeds in Vol. 7193, Page 59, and then return to the Seboeis Road. The aforesaid right of way shall be located along the most practical route mutually acceptable to the parties.

Also hereby conveying all of Grantor's rights under one certain Easement and Road Use Agreement between Baskahegan Company, Lakeville Shores, Inc., and H. C. Haynes, Inc., recorded in the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds in Book 8424, Page 160, and Grantee by acceptance of this deed, assumes Grantor's obligations under such agreement.

Subject to rights conveyed by Lakeville Shores, Inc., to Baskahegan Company under one certain Easement and Road Use Agreement recorded in the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds in Book 8424, Page 169, and Grantee by acceptance of this deed, assumes Grantor's obligations under such agreement.

Also Granting the appurtenant access easement or right of way in Stacyville conveyed in the deed from East Branch Land Company to Lakeville Shores, Inc. dated December 28, 2000, and recorded in the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds in Book 7568, Page 164, for all purposes of a way, in common with East Branch Land Co. and others having similar rights, sixty-six (66') feet wide along the centerline of the East Branch Road, also known as the Old Matagamon Tote Road, from the westerly line of Lot 86 generally northwesterly to the town line between Stacyville and Township 3, Range 7 WELS.

Further Granting the appurtenant access easement or right of way in Township 3, Range 7 WELS conveyed in said deed recorded in Book 7568, Page 164, for all purposes of a way, in common with East Branch Land Co. and others having similar rights, sixty-six (66') feet wide over and along existing gravel roads as depicted on Exhibit A, attached to said deed recorded in Book 7568, Page 164, and extending from Point A to Point B to Point C to Point K to Point I to Point E to Point F to Point H, along portions of the so called Old Matagamon Tote Road, Whetstone Road, and the Elbow Road and also from Point C to Point D, along the Seboeis Road.

Further Granting in common with East Branch Land Company, the rights of way excepted and reserved in the deed from Lakeville Shores, Inc. and Herbert C. Haynes, Inc. to East Branch Land Company dated December 27, 2000, recorded in said Registry in Book 7568, Page 154.

The rights of way conveyed by the three foregoing paragraphs are appurtenant to all land conveyed by this deed.

Excepting for the benefit of East Branch Land Company and its successors, but not assigns, the easement or right of way in Township 3, Range 7 WELS excepted in said deed recorded in Book 7568, Page 164, for all purposes of a way, in common with Lakeville Shores, Inc., its successors and assigns, sixty-six (66') feet wide, the centerline of said right of way being the centerline of the existing gravel roads as depicted on Exhibit A attached to said deed recorded in Book 7568, Page 164, and extending from Point E to Point F to Point H, and along portions of the so called Whetstone Road and the Elbow Road and further from Point F to Point G, along the Trout Pond Road so called.

The premises hereby conveyed are subject to the rights of way excepted and reserved in the deed from Lakeville Shores, Inc. and Herbert C. Haynes, Inc. to East Branch Land Company dated December 27, 2000, recorded in said Registry in Book 7568, Page 154.

The rights of way either herein before granted or excepted and reserved, insofar as they exclude assigns shall not, however, exclude the owners or lessees of now existing or hereinafter created camp lots located within the property conveyed by this deed and another deed given by Lakeville Shores, Inc., et al., to East Branch Land Company dated December 27, 2000, recorded in said Registry in Book 7568, Page 154, so long as said camp lots are not used for public gambling. The rights of way shall, however, terminate and be of no further effect in the event the benefited camp(s) *are* used for public gambling. A notice of right of way termination signed by East Branch Land Company, its successors and assigns, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds shall be conclusive evidence of the termination of said right of way.

The premises hereby conveyed are subject to an easement in gross granted by Lakeville Shores, Inc., to Herbert C. Haynes, Inc., a/k/a H. C. Haynes, Inc., dated July 31, 2007 and recorded in the Registry of Deeds in Book 11076 Page 8.

The tract described above, known as Hunt Farm, is intended to be all the parcel of land identified as "Parcel 1" in a deed from Lakeville Shores, LLC. to Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. dated July 31, 2007, and recorded in Book 11076, Page 15 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds.

**EXHIBIT B**  
**RESERVATIONS AND COVENANTS**

The Grantor, hereby reserves rights, as specifically set forth herein, to use and occupy the Property (hereinafter referred to as the "Reserved Rights"), subject to all Specific and General Conditions stated below.

**PROPERTY SPECIFIC CONDITIONS**

Grantor reserves the right, but not the obligation, to construct, establish, and locate a non-motorized, recreational trail corridor. The trail surface shall be no wider than eight (8) feet and any trail hardening shall be with natural materials. Trail amenities such as kiosks, warming huts, and signage may be constructed along the trail corridor. The Reserved Rights shall be for a period of five (5) years from the date and year first written above (the "Term"). Grantor may, in its sole discretion and upon written notice to the Grantee, extend the Term of the Reserved Rights for an additional two (2) years ("Extension").

Grantor reserves the right, but not the obligation, to replace and relocate an existing road corridor to more stable ground away from the riparian areas, wherever possible. The Reserved Rights shall be for a period of five (5) years from the date and year first written above (the "Term"). Grantor may, in its sole discretion and upon written notice to the Grantee, extend the Term of the Reserved Rights for an additional two (2) years ("Extension").

**GENERAL CONDITIONS**

**Consultation**

All Reserved Rights shall be exercised in consultation with the Grantee but shall not require Grantee's permission or approval.

**Nonexclusive Reservations**

Grantor's use and occupancy reservations shall be nonexclusive and all said reservations shall be exercised subject to and in conjunction with those administrative and operational needs of the Grantee.

**Compliance**

The Grantor shall ensure that the exercise of its Reserved Rights is in compliance with all applicable local, state, and federal laws, ordinances, and regulations.

**Access**

The Grantor shall have the right to enter upon, travel and transport personnel, materials and equipment over and across the Property to the extent reasonable and necessary to exercise the Reserved Rights.

**Surface Alterations**

Grantor reserves the right to alter the surface of the Property to the extent necessary or convenient to exercise the Reserved Rights provided all such surface alterations must be located and designed in a manner to assure protection of the objects of scientific and historic interest and

to minimize soil erosion, alterations to wetlands, and ecological or archeological harm to the Property.

Structures

All structures shall be sited in an unobtrusive manner, complimentary to the landscape. The siting of any structure shall be above any flood level and off of the banks of a watercourse. Any structure that is built for mountain views should be sited so that it is not obviously visible from other viewpoints.

Roads and Trails – All roads shall follow existing logging roads, skid road trails, and other disturbed areas wherever possible and any hardening shall be with natural materials. No road surface shall exceed a width of eighteen (18) feet. Trail surfaces will not be wider than 8 feet and the route will balance the character of the trail with the utilization of previously disturbed areas.

Indemnification - In the event that Grantor utilizes the Reserved Rights, the United States of America, its agents and employees shall be free from all liabilities and claims for damages and/or suits for or by reason of any injury to any person or property of any kind whatsoever, whether to the person or property of the Grantor, its agents, employees or third parties from any cause or causes whatsoever while in or upon the Property or any part thereof if and to the extent arising out of or in any way connected to any acts or omissions of Grantor, its agents or employees or occasioned by its occupancy or exercise of the Reserved Rights on the Property or any activity carried on by the Grantor in connection therewith during the period of Grantor's utilization of the Reserved Rights, and Grantor hereby covenants and agrees to indemnify, defend, save and hold harmless the United States of America, its agents and employees from all such liabilities, expenses and costs on account of or by reason of any personal injuries, deaths, liabilities, claims, suits or losses however occurring or damages arising out of the same. This obligation shall survive the termination of any such Reserved Rights as to claims accruing prior to the date of termination or transfer.

Insurance. The Grantor is responsible for insuring its interest in the Property.

Taxes. The Grantor is responsible for the payment of any taxes or assessments that may be levied against its interest in the Property.

Termination. The Grantor and Grantee, upon mutual agreement and in writing, may terminate the Reserved Rights prior to the expiration of the Term or Extension.

**No Transfer Tax Paid**

## QUITCLAIM DEED WITH COVENANT

THIS INDENTURE is made this 12<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2016, by and between ELLIOTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC., a Maine non-profit corporation with a mailing address of P.O. Box 148, Portland, Maine 04112 (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTOR") and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with a mailing address of 1849 "C" Street, N.W., Room 2444, Washington, DC 20240, (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTEE").

**WHEREAS**, the GRANTOR is the owner of certain property in Township 3, Range 7 W.E.L.S., Penobscot County, State of Maine, said property being identified as Lunksoos Camps containing 13.83 acres more or less, (the "Property"); and

**WHEREAS**, the Property, comprises a portion of a nationally significant natural and cultural landscape associated with the woods and waters along the East Branch of the Penobscot River in Maine; and

**WHEREAS**, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept the relinquishment of the Property in behalf of the Federal Government.

**NOW THEREFORE**, the GRANTOR, in consideration of a gift, does hereby convey with QUITCLAIM COVENANTS, unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns, in fee simple, forever, the Property described in EXHIBIT A attached hereto.

**TOGETHER WITH** all rights, hereditaments, easements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging to the GRANTEE and its assigns; forever, in fee simple, free and clear from all liens and encumbrances, together with all right, title and interest which GRANTOR may have in and to water rights, banks, beds, and waters of any stream or river bordering or traversing the said land, and in and to any alleys, roads, streets, ways, strips, gores or railroad rights-of-way abutting or adjoining said land.

**EXCEPTING AND RESERVING** to the GRANTOR, the easement from Ralph B. Webber, Jr., et al., to John A. Godsoe, as Personal Representative, et al., dated June 19, 1989 and recorded in Volume 4479, Page 288.

**RESERVING** to the GRANTOR certain rights described in EXHIBIT B attached hereto and incorporated herein.

**THE SAID GRANTEE** shall permit hunting on the Property by the public, easterly of the easterly bank of the East Branch of the Penobscot River in accordance with the laws of Maine and the United States of America, notwithstanding the ordinary prohibition of hunting on lands within the National Park System. However, trapping of any species, except pursuant to a valid existing right, or by the GRANTEE or its agents as part of a species or ecological management plan, shall be prohibited, as shall the hunting of bears with bait or dogs. GRANTEE may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or resource protection.

**THE SAID GRANTEE** shall permit snowmobiling in accordance with the Access Agreement with the State of Maine dated November 29, 2007, as recorded in Book 11216, Page 309 of the Penobscot Registry of Deeds, and consistent with the proper care and management of the Federally-protected resources and values.

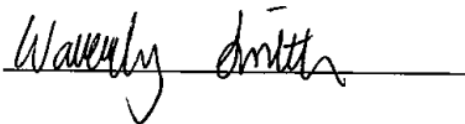
**TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the said Property together with all and singular the rights and privileges thereto belonging unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns in fee simple forever.

**THE ACQUIRING** federal agency is the United States Department of the Interior.

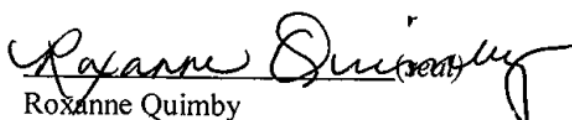
**THE SAID GRANTOR** covenants that it has the right to convey said land; that it has done no act to encumber the same; that the said GRANTEE shall have quiet and peaceful possession of the same, free and clear from any and all encumbrances; that it will warrant the Property hereby conveyed; and that it, the said GRANTOR, will execute such further assurances of the said land as may be requisite.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the said GRANTOR, ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. has caused its corporate name to be signed hereto and its official corporate seal to be hereto affixed this day and year first above written.

WITNESS



ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC.

By:   
Roxanne Quimby  
President

STATE OF MAINE  
COUNTY OF HANCOCK

,ss

*April 12, 2016*

Personally appeared the above named, Roxanne Quimby, President of ELLIOTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be her free act and deed in her said capacity of said corporation.

Before me,

*R. Howard Lake*  
Notary Public/Attorney

R. Howard Lake  
Notary Public, Maine  
My Commission Expires November 8, 2020

\_\_\_\_\_  
Please type or print name of notary  
My Commission expires:

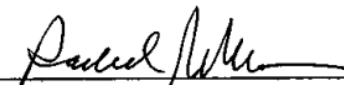




**GRANTEE ACCEPTANCE**

The above and foregoing Fee Interest was authorized to be accepted by the United States of America, GRANTEE, as aforesaid, and the said GRANTEE does hereby accept the foregoing Deed, by and through Rachel McManus, Deputy Realty Officer, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Northeast Region Land Resources, Boott Cotton Mills Museum, 115 John Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Lowell, Massachusetts 01852, hereunto duly authorized the day and year first above written.

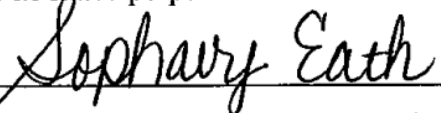
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



Rachel McManus  
Deputy Realty Officer  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Northeast Region


Commonwealth of Massachusetts ) ss.  
County of Middlesex )

On this 17<sup>TH</sup> day of AUGUST, 2016, before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared Rachel McManus, proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, being (check whichever applies):  driver's license or other state or federal governmental document bearing a photographic image, to be the person whose name is signed on the preceding or attached document, and acknowledged to me that she signed it voluntarily for its stated purpose.

 (official signature and seal of notary)

(Print Name of Notary Public): SOPHAVY EATH

My commission expires: 03-17-2017

 **SOPHAVY EATH**  
Notary Public  
Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
My Commission Expires  
March 17, 2017



**EXHIBIT A**

The premises conveyed in the deed from John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company to Robert Chasse and recorded in Vol. 6046, Page 14 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds and described in that deed as follows:

All that tract or parcel of land situated Easterly of the East Branch of Penobscot River and approximately 1.07 miles Northerly of the "Hunt Farm" so called, being more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at the point of intersection of the high water mark of the east line of said East Branch with a blazed line on the westerly side of a gravel road dividing lands of Granter with lands now or formerly in Baskahegan Company, as described in Book 941 on Page 235 of the hereinafter referenced Registry; and running;

Thence along said dividing line on a 1994 magnetic bearing of S 72° 05' 32" E, passing at 17.00 feet, more or less, a 5/8" steel pin marking the south end of a 757.04 foot tie line bearing N 03° 18' 51" W, along the west side hereof and passing at 137.44 feet, more or less, a wooden post marked "Baskahegan" on the South and "Godsoe" on the North, for a total distance of 712.88 feet, more or less;

Thence N 16° 23, 05" E, a distance of 718.72 feet to a point;

Thence N 72° 51' 41" W, passing at 125.00 feet, a 5/8" steel pin and at 950.89 feet, a 5/8" steel pin marking the north end of the aforesaid tie line, for a total distance of 970.89 feet, more or less, to the high water mark of the east line of said East Branch;

Thence meandering in a Southeasterly direction along said high water mark approximately 780.00 feet, more or less, to the point of BEGINNING;

Together with a non-exclusive right-of-way and easement for access purposes, to be used with Grantor and others entitled thereto, over existing roadways crossing other lands of Grantor and extending to and from State Route 11 and the foregoing Premises;

Together with an easement 25 feet wide for the purpose of maintaining repairing and replacing, at Grantee's sole cost and expense, that pipeline used to transport water from a spring on adjoining lands of Granter to a building on the above-described parcel, the centerline of which is more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the SE corner of the above-described Premises and running:

Thence N 16° 23' 05" E, 356.24 feet to the point of BEGINNING;

Thence S 51 ° 25' 50" E, 175.03 feet; and

Thence S 23° 04' 34" E, 86.23 feet to the point of TERMINUS;

Together with the right to flow water through said pipeline and to maintain said spring.

The tract described above, known as Lunksoos Camps, is all of the same land described in a deed from William C. Todd and Sandra D. Todd to Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. dated April 14, 2011, and recorded in Book 12454, Page 30 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds.

**EXHIBIT B**  
**RESERVATIONS AND COVENANTS**

The Grantor, hereby reserves rights, as specifically set forth herein, to use and occupy the Property (hereinafter referred to as the "Reserved Rights"), subject to all Specific and General Conditions stated below.

**PROPERTY SPECIFIC CONDITIONS**

Grantor reserves the right, but not the obligation, to construct, repair and maintain campground facilities including cabins, wall tents and tent platforms, picnic pavilions, toilet and bath houses, septic systems, below-ground utilities, waste management systems, parking areas and appurtenances thereto, intended to serve visitors to the Property. Grantor further reserves the right to use and occupy the structures on the Property for staff housing and to operate recreational and educational programs. Grantor reserves the right, but not the obligation, to construct, establish, and locate a road on the Property. Said road shall be constructed in compliance with the General Conditions set forth below. The Reserved Rights shall be for a period of three (3) years from the day and year first written above (the "Term"). Grantor may, in its sole discretion and upon written notice to the Grantee, extend the Term of the Reserved Rights for an additional two (2) years ("Extension").

**GENERAL CONDITIONS**

Consultation

All Reserved Rights shall be exercised in consultation with the Grantee but shall not require Grantee's permission or approval.

Nonexclusive Reservations

Grantor's use and occupancy reservations shall be nonexclusive and all said reservations shall be exercised subject to and in conjunction with those administrative and operational needs of the Grantee.

Compliance

The Grantor shall ensure that the exercise of its Reserved Rights is in compliance with all applicable local, state, and federal laws, ordinances, and regulations.

Access

The Grantor shall have the right to enter upon, travel and transport personnel, materials and equipment over and across the Property to the extent reasonable and necessary to exercise the Reserved Rights.

Surface Alterations

Grantor reserves the right to alter the surface of the Property to the extent necessary or convenient to exercise the Reserved Rights provided all such surface alterations must be located and designed in a manner to assure protection of the objects of scientific and historic interest and to minimize soil erosion, alterations to wetlands, and ecological or archeological harm to the Property.

Structures

All structures shall be sited in an unobtrusive manner, complimentary to the landscape. The siting of any structure shall be above any flood level and off of the banks of a watercourse. Any structure that is built for mountain views should be sited so that it is not obviously visible from other viewpoints.

Roads and Trails – All roads shall follow existing logging roads, skid road trails, and other disturbed areas wherever possible and any hardening shall be with natural materials. No road surface shall exceed a width of eighteen (18) feet. Trail surfaces will not be wider than 8 feet and the route will balance the character of the trail with the utilization of previously disturbed areas.

Indemnification - In the event that Grantor utilizes the Reserved Rights, the United States of America, its agents and employees shall be free from all liabilities and claims for damages and/or suits for or by reason of any injury to any person or property of any kind whatsoever, whether to the person or property of the Grantor, its agents, employees or third parties from any cause or causes whatsoever while in or upon the Property or any part thereof if and to the extent arising out of or in any way connected to any acts or omissions of Grantor, its agents or employees or occasioned by its occupancy or exercise of the Reserved Rights on the Property or any activity carried on by the Grantor in connection therewith during the period of Grantor's utilization of the Reserved Rights, and Grantor hereby covenants and agrees to indemnify, defend, save and hold harmless the United States of America, its agents and employees from all such liabilities, expenses and costs on account of or by reason of any personal injuries, deaths, liabilities, claims, suits or losses however occurring or damages arising out of the same. This obligation shall survive the termination of any such Reserved Rights as to claims accruing prior to the date of termination or transfer.

Insurance. The Grantor is responsible for insuring its interest in the Property.

Taxes. The Grantor is responsible for the payment of any taxes or assessments that may be levied against its interest in the Property.

Termination. The Grantor and Grantee, upon mutual agreement and in writing, may terminate the Reserved Rights prior to the expiration of the Term or Extension.

**No Transfer Tax Paid**

**QUITCLAIM DEED WITH COVENANT**

THIS INDENTURE is made this 12<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2016, by and between ELLIOTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC., a Maine non-profit corporation with a mailing address of P.O. Box 148, Portland, Maine 04112 (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTOR") and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with a mailing address of 1849 "C" Street, N.W., Room 2444, Washington, DC 20240, (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTEE").

**WHEREAS**, the GRANTOR is the owner of certain property in Township 3, Range 7 W.E.L.S., Penobscot County, State of Maine, said property being identified as Deasey Ponds containing 1,841 acres more or less, (the "Property"); and

**WHEREAS**, the Property, comprises a portion of a nationally significant natural and cultural landscape associated with the woods and waters along the East Branch of the Penobscot River in Maine; and

**WHEREAS**, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept the relinquishment of the Property in behalf of the Federal Government.

**NOW THEREFORE**, the GRANTOR, in consideration of a gift, does hereby convey with QUITCLAIM COVENANTS, unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns, in fee simple, forever, the Property described in EXHIBIT A attached hereto.

**TOGETHER WITH** all rights, hereditaments, easements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging to the GRANTEE and its assigns; forever, in fee simple, free and clear from all liens and encumbrances, together with all right, title and interest which GRANTOR may have in and to water rights, banks, beds, and waters of any stream or river bordering or traversing the said land, and in and to any alleys, roads, streets, ways, strips, gores or railroad rights-of-way abutting or adjoining said land.

**THE SAID GRANTEE** shall permit snowmobiling in accordance with the Access Agreement with the State of Maine dated November 29, 2007, as recorded in Book 11216, Page 309 of the Penobscot Registry of Deeds, and consistent with the proper care and management of the Federally-protected resources and values.

**TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the said Property together with all and singular the rights and privileges thereto belonging unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns in fee simple forever.

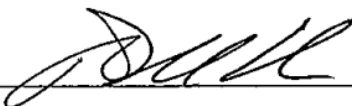
**THE ACQUIRING** federal agency is the United States Department of the Interior.

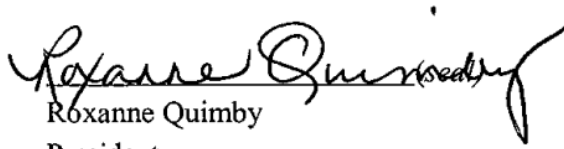
**THE SAID GRANTOR** covenants that it has the right to convey said land; that it has done no act to encumber the same; that the said GRANTEE shall have quiet and peaceful possession of the same, free and clear from any and all encumbrances; that it will warrant the Property hereby conveyed; and that it, the said GRANTOR, will execute such further assurances of the said land as may be requisite.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the said GRANTOR, ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. has caused its corporate name to be signed hereto and its official corporate seal to be hereto affixed this day and year first above written.

**WITNESS**

**ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC.**


  
\_\_\_\_\_

By:   
Roxanne Quimby  
President

**STATE OF MAINE**  
**COUNTY OF HANCOCK**

,ss *August 12*, 2016

Personally appeared the above named, Roxanne Quimby, President of ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be her free act and deed in her said capacity of said corporation.

Before me,   
\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public/Attorney

R. Howard Lake  
Notary Public, Maine  
My Commission Expires November 8, 2020

\_\_\_\_\_  
Please type or print name of notary  
My Commission expires:



**GRANTEE ACCEPTANCE**

The above and foregoing Fee Interest was authorized to be accepted by the United States of America, GRANTEE, as aforesaid, and the said GRANTEE does hereby accept the foregoing Deed, by and through Rachel McManus, Deputy Realty Officer, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Northeast Region Land Resources, Boott Cotton Mills Museum, 115 John Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Lowell, Massachusetts 01852, hereunto duly authorized the day and year first above written.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



Rachel McManus  
Deputy Realty Officer  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Northeast Region


**Commonwealth of Massachusetts ) ss.**  
**County of Middlesex )**

On this 17<sup>th</sup> day of AUGUST, 2016, before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared Rachel McManus, proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, being (check whichever applies):  driver's license or other state or federal governmental document bearing a photographic image, to be the person whose name is signed on the preceding or attached document, and acknowledged to me that she signed it voluntarily for its stated purpose.

Sophavy Eath (official signature and seal of notary)

(Print Name of Notary Public): SOPHAVY EATH

My commission expires: 03-17-2017

 **SOPHAVY EATH**  
**Notary Public**  
**Commonwealth of Massachusetts**  
**My Commission Expires**  
**March 17, 2017**





**EXHIBIT A**

A certain lot or parcel of land situate on westerly side of the East Branch of the Penobscot River in **Township 3, Range 7 W.E.L.S., Penobscot County, Maine**, more particularly bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at an existing wooden post on the easterly line of Township 3, Range 8 WELS and at the southwesterly corner of land now owned by the State of Maine, said post being the most northwesterly corner of the lot herein described, said post being located using a Magellan ProMark X CP GPS receiver using techniques intended to obtain sub meter results and being at 45° 53' 47.16"N Latitude and 68° 41' 37.47"W Longitude;

Thence generally southerly along the easterly line of said Township 3, Range 8 WELS and along an existing blazed line a distance of ten thousand six hundred twenty-seven (10,627'±) feet more or less to an existing wooden post on said easterly line of Township 3, Range 8 WELS and at the northwesterly corner of land now owned by J. M. Huber Corp.;

Thence generally easterly along land of said Huber and an existing blazed line a distance of two thousand seven hundred twenty-seven (2727'±) feet more or less to an existing wooden post at the northeasterly corner of said Huber;

Thence generally southerly along the land of said Huber and an existing blazed line a distance of four thousand nine hundred forty-seven (4947'±) feet more or less to an existing wooden post at the southeasterly corner of said Huber and on the northerly town line of Soldiertown Township (Township 2, Range 7 WELS);

Thence easterly along said northerly town line of Soldiertown Township and an existing blazed line crossing Sandbank Stream a distance of thirteen thousand eight hundred (13,800'±) feet more or less to a second intersection of said northerly town line and the thread of Sandbank Stream on said northerly town line;

Thence northerly along the thread of said Sandbank Stream a distance of four thousand nine hundred fifty (4950'±) feet more or less to the center of the existing gravel road that leads westerly from the bridge over the East Branch of the Penobscot River known as the Whetstone Road;

Thence generally westerly along the center of said Whetstone Road a distance of eleven thousand four hundred ninety-five (11,495'±) feet more or less to the junction of the so called Trout Pond Road and Elbow Road;

Thence generally westerly, northwesterly and northerly along the center of said Elbow Road a distance of seven thousand three hundred (7300'±) feet more or less to a point in the center of said Elbow Road which is S 31° 00' E from a set cedar post on the westerly side of said Elbow Road;

Thence N 31° 00' W a distance of thirty-three (33'±) feet more or less to said set cedar post on the westerly sideline of the Elbow Road right of way.

Thence continuing at N 31° 00' W along a blazed line painted blue established in the year 2000 a distance of one thousand one hundred forty-six (1,146'±) feet more or less to a set cedar post near the shore of Deasey Pond;

Thence continuing at N 31° 00' W a distance forty (40'±) feet more or less to the normal low water mark of said Deasey Pond;

Thence generally northwesterly along said low water mark of Deasey Pond a distance of one thousand five hundred (1500'±) feet more or less to the thread of a brook being the northerly outlet of Deasey Pond;

Thence generally northerly along the thread of the outlet brook a distance of six thousand three hundred (6300'±) feet more or less to an existing orange line marking the above mentioned land owned by the State of Maine;

Thence generally westerly along said State of Maine land and an existing blazed line a distance of three thousand one hundred (3100'±) feet more or less to the point of beginning.

Also Granting the appurtenant access easement or right of way in Stacyville conveyed in the deed from East Branch Land Company to Lakeville Shores, Inc. dated December 28, 2000, and recorded in the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds in Book 7568, Page 164, for all purposes of a way, in common with East Branch Land Co. and others having similar rights, sixty-six (66') feet wide along the centerline of the East Branch Road, also known as the Old Matagamon Tote Road, from the westerly line of Lot 86 generally northwesterly to the town line between Stacyville and Township 3, Range 7 WELS.

Further Granting the appurtenant access easement or right of way in Township 3, Range 7 WELS conveyed in said deed recorded in Book 7568, Page 164, for all purposes of a way, in common with East Branch Land Co. and others having similar rights, sixty-six (66') feet wide over and along existing gravel roads as depicted on Exhibit A, attached to said deed recorded in Book 7568, Page 164, and extending from Point A to Point B to Point C to Point K to Point I to Point E to Point F to Point H, along portions of the so called Old Matagamon Tote Road, Whetstone Road, and the Elbow Road and also from Point C to Point D, along the Seboeis Road.

Further Granting in common with East Branch Land Company, the rights of way excepted and reserved in the deed from Lakeville Shores, Inc. and Herbert C. Haynes, Inc. to East Branch Land Company dated December 27, 2000, recorded in said Registry in Book 7568, Page 154.

The rights of way conveyed by the three foregoing paragraphs are appurtenant to all land conveyed by this deed.

Excepting for the benefit of East Branch Land Company and its successors, but not assigns, the easement or right of way in Township 3, Range 7 WELS excepted in said deed recorded in Book 7568, Page 164, for all purposes of a way, in common with Lakeville Shores, Inc., its successors and assigns, sixty-six (66') feet wide, the centerline of said right of way being the centerline of the existing gravel roads as depicted on Exhibit A attached to said deed recorded in Book 7568, Page 164, and extending from Point E to Point F to Point H, and along portions of the so called Whetstone Road and the Elbow Road and further from Point F to Point G, along the Trout Pond Road so called.

The premises hereby conveyed are subject to the rights of way excepted and reserved in the deed from Lakeville Shores, Inc. and Herbert C. Haynes, Inc. to East Branch Land Company dated December 27, 2000, recorded in said Registry in Book 7568, Page 154.

The rights of way either herein before granted or excepted and reserved, insofar as they exclude assigns shall not, however, exclude the owners or lessees of now existing or hereinafter created camp lots located within the property conveyed by this deed and another deed given by Lakeville Shores, Inc., et al., to East Branch Land Company dated December 27, 2000, recorded in said Registry in Book 7568, Page 154, so long as said camp lots are not used for public gambling. The rights of way shall, however, terminate and be of no further effect in the event the benefited camp(s) are used for public gambling. A notice of right of way termination signed by East Branch Land Company, its successors and assigns, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds shall be conclusive evidence of the termination of said right of way.

The premises hereby conveyed are subject to an easement in gross granted by Lakeville Shores, Inc., to Herbert C. Haynes, Inc., a/k/a H. C. Haynes, Inc., dated July 31, 2007 and recorded in the Registry of Deeds in Book 11076 Page 8.

The tract described above, known as Deasey Ponds, is intended to be all the parcel of and identified as "Parcel 2" in a deed from Lakeville Shores, LLC. to Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. dated July 31, 2007, and recorded in Book 11076, Page 15 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds.

**No Transfer Tax Paid**

**QUITCLAIM DEED WITH COVENANT**

THIS INDENTURE is made this 12<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2016, by and between ELLIOTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC., a Maine non-profit corporation with a mailing address of P.O. Box 148, Portland, Maine 04112 (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTOR") and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with a mailing address of 1849 "C" Street, N.W., Room 2444, Washington, DC 20240, (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTEE").

**WHEREAS**, the GRANTOR is the owner of certain property in Township 5, Range 8 W.E.L.S., Penobscot County, State of Maine, said property being identified as East Branch containing 10,556 acres more or less, (the "Property"); and

**WHEREAS**, the Property, comprises a portion of a nationally significant natural and cultural landscape associated with the woods and waters along the East Branch of the Penobscot River in Maine; and

**WHEREAS**, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept the relinquishment of the Property in behalf of the Federal Government.

**NOW THEREFORE**, the GRANTOR, in consideration of a gift, does hereby convey with QUITCLAIM COVENANTS, unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns, in fee simple, forever, the Property described in EXHIBIT A attached hereto.

**TOGETHER WITH** all rights, hereditaments, easements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging to the GRANTEE and its assigns; forever, in fee simple, free and clear from all liens and encumbrances, together with all right, title and interest which GRANTOR may have in and to water rights, banks, beds, and waters of any stream or river bordering or traversing the said land, and in and to any alleys, roads, streets, ways, strips, gores or railroad rights-of-way abutting or adjoining said land.

**TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the said Property together with all and singular the rights and privileges thereto belonging unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns in fee simple forever.

**THE ACQUIRING** federal agency is the United States Department of the Interior.

THE SAID GRANTOR covenants that it has the right to convey said land; that it has done no act to encumber the same; that the said GRANTEE shall have quiet and peaceful possession of the same, free and clear from any and all encumbrances; that it will warrant the Property hereby conveyed; and that it, the said GRANTOR, will execute such further assurances of the said land as may be requisite.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said GRANTOR, ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. has caused its corporate name to be signed hereto and its official corporate seal to be hereto affixed this day and year first above written.

WITNESS

ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC.

*[Signature]*

By: *Roxanne Quimby*  
Roxanne Quimby  
President

STATE OF MAINE  
COUNTY OF HANCOCK

,ss Sept 12, 2016

Personally appeared the above named, Roxanne Quimby, President of ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be her free act and deed in her said capacity of said corporation.

Before me, *[Signature]*  
Notary Public/Attorney

R. Howard Lake  
Notary Public, Maine  
My Commission Expires November 8, 2020  
Please type or print name of notary  
My Commission expires:



**GRANTEE ACCEPTANCE**

The above and foregoing Fee Interest was authorized to be accepted by the United States of America, GRANTEE, as aforesaid, and the said GRANTEE does hereby accept the foregoing Deed, by and through Rachel McManus, Deputy Realty Officer, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Northeast Region Land Resources, Boott Cotton Mills Museum, 115 John Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Lowell, Massachusetts 01852, hereunto duly authorized the day and year first above written.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Rachel McManus*

Rachel McManus  
Deputy Realty Officer  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Northeast Region

Commonwealth of Massachusetts ) ss.  
County of Middlesex )

On this 17<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2016, before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared Rachel McManus, proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, being (check whichever applies):  driver's license or other state or federal governmental document bearing a photographic image, to be the person whose name is signed on the preceding or attached document, and acknowledged to me that she signed it voluntarily for its stated purpose.

*Sophavy Eath* (official signature and seal of notary)

(Print Name of Notary Public): SOPHAVY EATH

My commission expires: 03-17-2017



**SOPHAVY EATH**  
Notary Public  
Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
My Commission Expires  
March 17, 2017



**EXHIBIT A**

The real property described as that certain parcel of land with any improvements situated thereon, being all of Township 5, Range 8 WELS, in Penobscot County in the State of Maine, including all rights and interests in and to the Public Lots contained therein, said Public Lots being described in deed from State of Maine dated December 28, 1984 and recorded in Penobscot County Registry of Deeds in Book 2604, Page 58.

Together with all rights and interests in and to all lands and interests in land, including flowed or submerged lands, property and hereditaments, and all rights, privileges, servitudes, easements, licenses, concessions, waters, water rights, water powers, water courses, flowage and flowage rights, not hereinabove particularly described, now owned, held or enjoyed and located in T5, R8 WELS, Penobscot County, State of Maine; and

Together with all rights, privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any manner appertaining, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all of the estate, right, title, interest, use, possession, property, claim, and demand, both at Law and in Equity, in T5, R8 WELS, Penobscot County, State of Maine.

The above described parcel of land is conveyed subject to the Conservation Easement given to the State of Maine dated August 14, 1981 and recorded in said Registry of Deeds in Book 3237, Page 68.

Excepting from the above described parcel of land the property conveyed by Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. to Gardner Land Company, Inc. by deed dated October 25, 2005 and recorded in the Penobscot Country Registry of Deeds in Book 10157 Page 148.

Further excepting from the above described parcel of land the property conveyed by Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. to the Nature Conservancy of the Pine Tree State, Inc. by deed dated October 28, 2005 and recorded in the Penobscot Country Registry of Deeds in Book 10715 Page 216.

The tract described above, known as East Branch, is intended to be that parcel of land located west of the East Branch of the Penobscot River, conveyed in a deed from Aroostook Timberlands, LLC to Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. dated November 6, 2003, and recorded in Book 9097, Page 250 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds.

**No Transfer Tax Paid**

Susan F. Bulay, Register  
Penobscot County, Maine

## QUITCLAIM DEED WITH COVENANT

THIS INDENTURE is made this 17<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2016, by and between ELLIOTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC., a Maine non-profit corporation with a mailing address of P.O. Box 148, Portland, Maine 04112 (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTOR") and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with a mailing address of 1849 "C" Street, N.W., Room 2444, Washington, DC 20240, (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTEE").

**WHEREAS**, the GRANTOR is the owner of certain property in Township 5, Range 7 W.E.L.S., Penobscot County, State of Maine, said property being identified as Lower Shin Pond containing 267.54 acres more or less, (the "Property"); and

**WHEREAS**, the Property, comprises a portion of a nationally significant natural and cultural landscape associated with the woods and waters along the East Branch of the Penobscot River in Maine; and

**WHEREAS**, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept the relinquishment of the Property in behalf of the Federal Government.

**NOW THEREFORE**, the GRANTOR, in consideration of a gift, does hereby convey with QUITCLAIM COVENANTS, unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns, in fee simple, forever, the Property described in EXHIBIT A attached hereto.

**TOGETHER WITH** all rights, hereditaments, easements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging to the GRANTEE and its assigns; forever, in fee simple, free and clear from all liens and encumbrances, together with all right, title and interest which GRANTOR may have in and to water rights, banks, beds, and waters of any stream or river bordering or traversing the said land, and in and to any alleys, roads, streets, ways, strips, gores or railroad rights-of-way abutting or adjoining said land.

**RESERVING** to the GRANTOR certain rights described in EXHIBIT B attached hereto and incorporated herein.

**THE SAID GRANTEE** shall permit hunting on the Property by the public in accordance with the laws of Maine and the United States of America, notwithstanding the ordinary prohibition of hunting on lands within the National Park System. However, trapping of any



species, except pursuant to a valid existing right, or by the GRANTEE or its agents as part of a species or ecological management plan, shall be prohibited, as shall the hunting of bears with bait or dogs. GRANTEE may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or resource protection.

**TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the said Property together with all and singular the rights and privileges thereto belonging unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns in fee simple forever.

**THE ACQUIRING** federal agency is the United States Department of the Interior.

**THE SAID GRANTOR** covenants that it has the right to convey said land; that it has done no act to encumber the same; that the said GRANTEE shall have quiet and peaceful possession of the same, free and clear from any and all encumbrances; that it will warrant the Property hereby conveyed; and that it, the said GRANTOR, will execute such further assurances of the said land as may be requisite.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the said GRANTOR, ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. has caused its corporate name to be signed hereto and its official corporate seal to be hereto affixed this day and year first above written.

**WITNESS**

**ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC.**

*[Signature]*

By: *Roxanne Quimby*  
Roxanne Quimby  
President

**STATE OF MAINE**  
**COUNTY OF HANCOCK**

,ss August 12, 2016

Personally appeared the above named, Roxanne Quimby, President of ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be her free act and deed in her said capacity of said corporation.

Before me, *[Signature]*  
Notary Public/Attorney

**R. Howard Lake**  
Notary Public, Maine  
My Commission Expires November 8, 2020

\_\_\_\_\_  
Please type or print name of notary  
My Commission expires:



**GRANTEE ACCEPTANCE**

The above and foregoing Fee Interest was authorized to be accepted by the United States of America, GRANTEE, as aforesaid, and the said GRANTEE does hereby accept the foregoing Deed, by and through Rachel McManus, Deputy Realty Officer, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Northeast Region Land Resources, Boott Cotton Mills Museum, 115 John Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Lowell, Massachusetts 01852, hereunto duly authorized the day and year first above written.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Rachel McManus*

Rachel McManus  
Deputy Realty Officer  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Northeast Region

**Commonwealth of Massachusetts ) ss.  
County of Middlesex )**

On this 17<sup>th</sup> day of AUGUST, 2016, before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared Rachel McManus, proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, being (check whichever applies):  driver's license or other state or federal governmental document bearing a photographic image, to be the person whose name is signed on the preceding or attached document, and acknowledged to me that she signed it voluntarily for its stated purpose.

*Sophavy Eath* (official signature and seal of notary)

(Print Name of Notary Public): SOPHAVY EATH

My commission expires: 03-17-2017



**SOPHAVY EATH**  
Notary Public  
Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
My Commission Expires  
March 17, 2017



**EXHIBIT A**

The land, together with the improvements located thereon, in Township 5 Range 7 W.E.L.S., bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the thread of an un-named brook which flows westerly intersects the apparent town line between Township 5, Range 7 W.E.L.S. and Mount Chase, said point being located using a Garmin GPSmap 76Cx GPS receiver and being located at 46° 04' 01.9" N Latitude and 68° 33' 48.6" W Longitude;

Thence, generally westerly, along the thread of said un-named brook to its intersection with the thread of Sucker Brook;

Thence, generally northwesterly, along said thread of Sucker Brook, to the most southeasterly boundary of land now or formerly owned by Robert L. Shirley and Althea H. Shirley, not individually but only in their capacities as Trustees of Shirley Realty Trust under a Declaration of Trust dated June 27, 2006, as described in a deed dated March 28, 2008 and recorded in Book 11341, Page 26 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds;

Thence N 68° 12' E, along said southeasterly boundary of Shirley, to the most easterly corner of said Shirley;

Thence N 17° 07' W, along the most northeasterly boundary of said Shirley, a distance of nine hundred sixty-nine and eight tenths (969.8') feet to a 5/8" rebar at an angle point in the northeasterly boundary of said Shirley;

Thence N 12° 38' W, along said northeasterly boundary of Shirley, a distance of four hundred twenty-one and four tenths (421.4') feet to a 5/8" rebar near the shore of Lower Shin Pond;

Thence continuing N 12° 38' W, along said northeasterly boundary of Shirley, a distance of five (5'±) feet, more or less, to the normal high water mark of Lower Shin Pond;

Thence generally northeasterly and easterly, along said normal high water mark of Lower Shin Pond, to its intersection with the above mentioned apparent town line between Township 5, Range 7 W.E.L.S. and Mount Chase;

Thence southerly, along said apparent town line between Township 5, Range 7 W.E.L.S. and Mount Chase, to the point of beginning.

Also conveying all of Grantors' right, title and interest, if any, to the land between the high water mark and the low water mark of Lower Shin Pond adjacent to the premises herein conveyed.

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING the parcels conveyed in the following deeds:

1. Lakeville Shores, Inc., and H. C. Haynes, Inc., also known as Herbert C. Haynes, Inc., to Russell L. Weller and Susan M. Weller dated April 11, 2007 and recorded in Book 10926, Page 340 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds.

2. Lakeville Shores, Inc., and H. C. Haynes, Inc., also known as Herbert C. Haynes, Inc., to Charles F. Lane and Kirk A. Ritchie dated April 16, 2008 and recorded in Book 11368, Page 229 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds, and subject to the rights of way conveyed in said deed.

3. Lakeville Shores, Inc., and H. C. Haynes, Inc., also known as Herbert C. Haynes, Inc., to Scott J. Savage and Michael E. Savage dated January 13, 2014 and recorded in Book 13440, Page 149 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds, and subject to the rights of way conveyed in said deed.

TOGETHER WITH and SUBJECT TO the rights of way in Township 5, Range 7 W.E.L.S., Penobscot County, Maine, set forth in the deed from Prentiss & Carlisle Company, Inc., et als., to Lakeville Shores, Inc., and H. C. Haynes, Inc., dated June 20, 2005 and recorded in Book 9943, Page 275 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds.

ALSO CONVEYING, in common with others, the right of way in Patten, Penobscot County, Maine, granted in the Easement Deed and Agreement from Lange Timber Limited Liability Company, et als., to Five Islands Land Corporation and Lakeville Shores, Inc., dated June 13, 2007 and recorded in Book 11031, Page 248 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds, subject to the limitations and reservations stated therein.

ALSO CONVEYING, in common with others, the right of way in Township 4, Range 7 W.E.L.S., granted in the Easement Deed and Agreement from Five Islands Land Corporation, dated December 31, 2007 and recorded in Book 11250, Page 304 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds, subject to the limitations and reservations stated therein.

The tract described above, known as Lower Shin Pond, is all of the same land described in a deed from Herbert C. Haynes, Inc., a/k/a H.C. Haynes, Inc. to Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. dated January 20, 2014, and recorded in Book 13448, Page 86 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds.

**EXHIBIT B**  
**RESERVATIONS AND COVENANTS**

The Grantor, hereby reserves rights, as specifically set forth herein, to use and occupy the Property (hereinafter referred to as the "Reserved Rights"), subject to all Specific and General Conditions stated below.

**PROPERTY SPECIFIC CONDITIONS**

Grantor reserves the right, but not the obligation, to construct, establish and locate piers, docks, boathouses, ramps, parking areas or similar structures, intended to serve visitors to the Property. The Reserved Rights shall be for a period of five (5) years from the day and year first written above (the "Term").

**GENERAL CONDITIONS**

**Consultation**

All Reserved Rights shall be exercised in consultation with the Grantee but shall not require Grantee's permission or approval.

**Nonexclusive Reservations**

Grantor's use and occupancy reservations shall be nonexclusive and all said reservations shall be exercised subject to and in conjunction with those administrative and operational needs of the Grantee.

**Compliance**

The Grantor shall ensure that the exercise of its Reserved Rights is in compliance with all applicable local, state, and federal laws, ordinances, and regulations.

**Access**

The Grantor shall have the right to enter upon, travel and transport personnel, materials and equipment over and across the Property to the extent reasonable and necessary to exercise the Reserved Rights.

**Surface Alterations**

Grantor reserves the right to alter the surface of the Property to the extent necessary or convenient to exercise the Reserved Rights provided all such surface alterations must be located and designed in a manner to assure protection of the objects of scientific and historic interest and to minimize soil erosion, alterations to wetlands, and ecological or archeological harm to the Property.

**Structures**

All structures shall be sited in an unobtrusive manner, complimentary to the landscape. The siting of any structure shall be above any flood level and off of the banks of a watercourse. Any structure that is built for mountain views should be sited so that it is not obviously visible from other viewpoints.

Roads and Trails – All roads shall follow existing logging roads, skid road trails, and other disturbed areas wherever possible and any hardening shall be with natural materials. No road surface shall exceed a width of eighteen (18) feet. Trail surfaces will not be wider than 8 feet and the route will balance the character of the trail with the utilization of previously disturbed areas.

Indemnification - In the event that Grantor utilizes the Reserved Rights, the United States of America, its agents and employees shall be free from all liabilities and claims for damages and/or suits for or by reason of any injury to any person or property of any kind whatsoever, whether to the person or property of the Grantor, its agents, employees or third parties from any cause or causes whatsoever while in or upon the Property or any part thereof if and to the extent arising out of or in any way connected to any acts or omissions of Grantor, its agents or employees or occasioned by its occupancy or exercise of the Reserved Rights on the Property or any activity carried on by the Grantor in connection therewith during the period of Grantor's utilization of the Reserved Rights, and Grantor hereby covenants and agrees to indemnify, defend, save and hold harmless the United States of America, its agents and employees from all such liabilities, expenses and costs on account of or by reason of any personal injuries, deaths, liabilities, claims, suits or losses however occurring or damages arising out of the same. This obligation shall survive the termination of any such Reserved Rights as to claims accruing prior to the date of termination or transfer.

Insurance. The Grantor is responsible for insuring its interest in the Property.

Taxes. The Grantor is responsible for the payment of any taxes or assessments that may be levied against its interest in the Property.

Termination. The Grantor and Grantee, upon mutual agreement and in writing, may terminate the Reserved Rights prior to the expiration of the Term.

**No Transfer Tax Paid**

Susan F. Bulay, Register  
Penobscot County, Maine

**QUITCLAIM DEED WITH COVENANT**

THIS INDENTURE is made this 12<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2016, by and between ELLIOTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC., a Maine non-profit corporation with a mailing address of P.O. Box 148, Portland, Maine 04112 (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTOR") and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with a mailing address of 1849 "C" Street, N.W., Room 2444, Washington, DC 20240, (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTEE").

**WHEREAS**, the GRANTOR is the owner of certain property in Township 4, Range 7 W.E.L.S., Penobscot County, State of Maine, said property being identified as Lunksoos and containing 2,668 acres more or less, (the "Property"); and

**WHEREAS**, the Property, comprises a portion of a nationally significant natural and cultural landscape associated with the woods and waters along the East Branch of the Penobscot River in Maine; and

**WHEREAS**, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept the relinquishment of the Property in behalf of the Federal Government.

**NOW THEREFORE**, the GRANTOR, in consideration of a gift, does hereby convey with QUITCLAIM COVENANTS, unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns, in fee simple, forever, the Property described in EXHIBIT A attached hereto.

**TOGETHER WITH** all rights, hereditaments, easements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging to the GRANTEE and its assigns; forever, in fee simple, free and clear from all liens and encumbrances, together with all right, title and interest which GRANTOR may have in and to water rights, banks, beds, and waters of any stream or river bordering or traversing the said land, and in and to any alleys, roads, streets, ways, strips, gores or railroad rights-of-way abutting or adjoining said land.

**TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the said Property together with all and singular the rights and privileges thereto belonging unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns in fee simple forever.

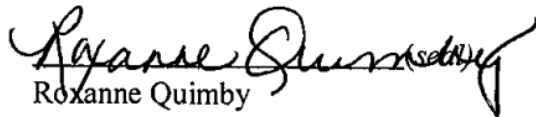
**THE ACQUIRING** federal agency is the United States Department of the Interior.

THE SAID GRANTOR covenants that it has the right to convey said land; that it has done no act to encumber the same; that the said GRANTEE shall have quiet and peaceful possession of the same, free and clear from any and all encumbrances; that it will warrant the Property hereby conveyed; and that it, the said GRANTOR, will execute such further assurances of the said land as may be requisite.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said GRANTOR, ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. has caused its corporate name to be signed hereto and its official corporate seal to be hereto affixed this day and year first above written.

WITNESS

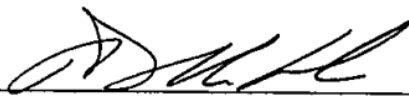
ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC.

By:   
Roxanne Quimby  
President

STATE OF MAINE  
COUNTY OF HANCOCK

,ss *Sept 12*, 2016

Personally appeared the above named, Roxanne Quimby, President of ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be her free act and deed in her said capacity of said corporation.

Before me,   
Notary Public/Attorney

R. Howard Lake  
Notary Public, Maine  
My Commission Expires November 8, 2020



Please type or print name of notary  
My Commission expires:



**GRANTEE ACCEPTANCE**

The above and foregoing Fee Interest was authorized to be accepted by the United States of America, GRANTEE, as aforesaid, and the said GRANTEE does hereby accept the foregoing Deed, by and through Rachel McManus, Deputy Realty Officer, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Northeast Region Land Resources, Boott Cotton Mills Museum, 115 John Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Lowell, Massachusetts 01852, hereunto duly authorized the day and year first above written.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Rachel McManus*

Rachel McManus  
Deputy Realty Officer  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Northeast Region


**Commonwealth of Massachusetts ) ss.  
County of Middlesex )**

On this 17<sup>th</sup> day of AUGUST, 2016, before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared Rachel McManus, proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, being (check whichever applies):  driver's license or other state or federal governmental document bearing a photographic image, to be the person whose name is signed on the preceding or attached document, and acknowledged to me that she signed it voluntarily for its stated purpose.

*Sophavy Eath* (official signature and seal of notary)

(Print Name of Notary Public): SOPHAVY EATH

My commission expires: 03-17-2017

 **SOPHAVY EATH  
Notary Public  
Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
My Commission Expires  
March 17, 2017**



**EXHIBIT A**

A certain lot or parcel of land located in **Township 4, Range 7 W. E. L. S., Penobscot County, State of Maine**, which lies westerly of the thread of East Branch of the Penobscot River, being more particularly described as follows:

Bounded on the west by the easterly town line of T4 R8 W.E.L.S running southerly from the thread of the East Branch of the Penobscot River to the northwest corner of T3 R7 W.E.L.S.;

Bounded on the south by the northerly line of T3 R7 W.E.L.S. running easterly from the northwest corner of T3 R7 W.E.L.S. to the thread of the East Branch of the Penobscot River;

Bounded on the northeast by the thread of the East Branch of the Penobscot River running southeasterly from the east line of T4 R8 W.E.L.S. to the north line of T3 R7 W.E.L.S.

The tract described above, known as Lunksoos, is a portion of the same land described in a deed from Lakeville Shores, Inc. to Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. dated April 24, 2007, and recorded in Book 10922, Page 214 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds.

**No Transfer Tax Paid**

**Susan F. Bulay, Register  
Penobscot County, Maine**

### QUITCLAIM DEED WITH COVENANT

THIS INDENTURE is made this 12<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2016, by and between ELLIOTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC., a Maine non-profit corporation with a mailing address of P.O. Box 148, Portland, Maine 04112 (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTOR") and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with a mailing address of 1849 "C" Street, N.W., Room 2444, Washington, DC 20240, (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTEE").

**WHEREAS**, the GRANTOR is the owner of certain property in Township 2, Range 8 and Township 3, Range 8 W.E.L.S., Penobscot County, State of Maine, said property being identified as Sandy Stream containing 17,783 acres more or less, (the "Property"); and

**WHEREAS**, the Property, comprises a portion of a nationally significant natural and cultural landscape associated with the woods and waters along the East Branch of the Penobscot River in Maine; and

**WHEREAS**, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept the relinquishment of the Property in behalf of the Federal Government.

**NOW THEREFORE**, the GRANTOR, in consideration of a gift, does hereby convey with QUITCLAIM COVENANTS, unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns, in fee simple, forever, the Property described in EXHIBIT A attached hereto.

**TOGETHER WITH** all rights, hereditaments, easements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging to the GRANTEE and its assigns; forever, in fee simple, free and clear from all liens and encumbrances, together with all right, title and interest which GRANTOR may have in and to water rights, banks, beds, and waters of any stream or river bordering or traversing the said land, and in and to any alleys, roads, streets, ways, strips, gores or railroad rights-of-way abutting or adjoining said land.

**TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the said Property together with all and singular the rights and privileges thereto belonging unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns in fee simple forever.

**THE ACQUIRING** federal agency is the United States Department of the Interior.

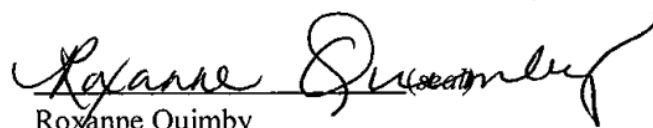
THE SAID GRANTOR covenants that it has the right to convey said land; that it has done no act to encumber the same; that the said GRANTEE shall have quiet and peaceful possession of the same, free and clear from any and all encumbrances; that it will warrant the Property hereby conveyed; and that it, the said GRANTOR, will execute such further assurances of the said land as may be requisite.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said GRANTOR, ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. has caused its corporate name to be signed hereto and its official corporate seal to be hereto affixed this day and year first above written.

WITNESS

ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC.

  
\_\_\_\_\_

By:   
Roxanne Quimby  
President

STATE OF MAINE  
COUNTY OF HANCOCK

,ss *August 12*, 2016

Personally appeared the above named, Roxanne Quimby, President of ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be her free act and deed in her said capacity of said corporation.

Before me,   
\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public/Attorney



R. Howard Lake  
Notary Public, Maine  
My Commission Expires November 8, 2020

\_\_\_\_\_  
Please type or print name of notary  
My Commission expires:

**GRANTEE ACCEPTANCE**

The above and foregoing Fee Interest was authorized to be accepted by the United States of America, GRANTEE, as aforesaid, and the said GRANTEE does hereby accept the foregoing Deed, by and through Rachel McManus, Deputy Realty Officer, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Northeast Region Land Resources, Boott Cotton Mills Museum, 115 John Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Lowell, Massachusetts 01852, hereunto duly authorized the day and year first above written.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Rachel McManus*  
Rachel McManus  
Deputy Realty Officer  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Northeast Region


**Commonwealth of Massachusetts ) ss.  
County of Middlesex )**

On this 17<sup>th</sup> day of AUGUST, 2016, before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared Rachel McManus, proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, being (check whichever applies):  driver's license or other state or federal governmental document bearing a photographic image, to be the person whose name is signed on the preceding or attached document, and acknowledged to me that she signed it voluntarily for its stated purpose.

*Sophavy Eath* (official signature and seal of notary)

(Print Name of Notary Public): SOPHAVY EATH

My commission expires: 03-17-2017

 **SOPHAVY EATH  
Notary Public  
Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
My Commission Expires  
March 17, 2017**



## EXHIBIT A

South Part of Township 3, Range 8, WELS, Penobscot County, State of Maine

A certain tract or parcel of land situated in Township 3, Range 8, WELS, Penobscot County, State of Maine, being the south part of Township 3, Range 8, WELS, said tract being further described as follows:

Commencing at a post and stones found scribed "T3 R7 <-> 1984" "T3 R8 \_\_\_" "T2 R8" at the southeasterly corner of Township 3, Range 8, as occupied, and the northeast corner of Township 2, Range 8, as occupied, Penobscot County, Maine; thence North 00° 30' East, 15,010 feet, more or less, to a #5 rebar post and stones found, post scribed thus "PL 1996" "T3 R8" "T3 R7"; thence continuing North 00° 30' East, 410 feet, more or less, to a ¾" diameter rebar set with aluminum identification cap imprinted "Plisga & Day PLS 2139"; thence North 89° 29' West, 32,975 feet, more or less, to a ¾" diameter rebar set with aluminum identification cap imprinted "Plisga & Day PLS 2139" situated on a blazed line; thence continuing North 89° 29' West, 165 feet, more or less, to a ¾" diameter rebar set with aluminum identification cap imprinted "Plisga & Day PLS 2139" situated on the easterly line of Piscataquis County; thence South 0° 25' West, 1475 feet, more or less, to an angle point; thence South 00° 15' West by and along the easterly line of Piscataquis County 13,475 feet, more or less, to a cedar post and stones found post inscribed thus "TWP 3 R 8" "TWP 3 R 9" "TWP 2 R 8" "TWP 2 R 9", said cedar post and stones being at the southwesterly corner of Township 3, Range 8 and the southeasterly corner of Township 3, Range 9; thence South 88° 35' East, 11,165 feet, more or less, to a post and stones found post scribed "T2 R8 N/2" "T3 R8" "TL 93 RF"; thence South 88° 10' East, 4,045 feet, more or less, to a post and stones found post scribed thus "T2 R8 N/2" "T3 R8" "TL 95 RF"; thence South 88° 35' East 12,030 feet, more or less, to post and stones found post scribed thus "T2 R8 N/2" "T3 R8" "TL 93 RF"; thence South 89° 25' East, 2,440 feet, more or less, to a post and stones found post scribed thus "T2 R8 N/2" "T3 R8" "TL 93 RF"; thence South 89° 20' East, 3,400, more or less, to the point of beginning.

Bearings referenced herein are oriented to Grid North, Maine State Plane Coordinate System, East Zone, NAD 1983 and were determined on the basis of measurements obtained with a Trimble Pro XR Global Positioning System receiver during the months of August, September and October, A.D. 2003.

The above premises are depicted on a survey plat prepared by Plisga & Day, Land Surveyors entitled, "Survey of a Division Line Through Land of Aroostook Timberlands Township 3, Range 8, W.E.L.S. Penobscot County, Maine for Irving Woodlands", dated October 24, 2003 and being on file in the archives of Plisga & Day, Land Surveyors, 72 Main Street, Bangor, Maine.

This conveyance is subject to all rights, terms, and conditions under and pursuant to a certain Crossing Rights Agreement between Aroostook Timberlands, LLC and J. M. Huber Corporation, dated as of November 1, 2003, recorded in Book 9073, Page 276 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds; and a certain Crossing Rights Agreement between Aroostook Timberlands, LLC and Gardner Land Company, Inc., dated as of November 1, 2003, recorded in Book 9073,

Page 284 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds; both of which Agreements are incorporated in their entirety herein by reference.

**North Half Township 2, Range 8, W. E. L. S., Penobscot County, Maine**

A 100% interest in the north one-half of Township 2, Range 8, W.E.L.S., Penobscot County, Maine, excepting that parcel of land conveyed to the State of Maine by deed dated February 28, 2011 and recorded in Book 12418 Page 170.

This conveyance is subject to all rights, terms, and conditions under and pursuant to a certain Crossing Rights Agreement between Aroostook Timberlands, LLC and J. M. Huber Corporation, dated as of November 1, 2003, recorded in Book 9073, Page 276 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds; a certain Crossing Rights Agreement between Aroostook Timberlands, LLC and Gardner-Land Company, Inc., dated as of November 1, 2003, recorded in Book 9073, Page 284 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds; and the Crossing Rights Agreement from R. A. Crawford & Son Land and Timber, Inc. to Lakeville Shores, Inc. and H. C. Haynes, Inc. dated November 7, 2003 and recorded in Book 9074, Page 247; all of which Agreements are incorporated in their entirety herein by reference.

The tract described above, known as Sandy Stream, is a portion of the same land described in deed from Lakeville Shores, Inc. to Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. dated August 30, 2006 and recorded in Book 10607, Page 139 and in deed from R.A. Crawford & Son Land and Timber, Inc. dated August 31, 2006 and recorded in Book 10609, Page 135.

**No Transfer Tax Paid**

**Susan F. Bulay, Register  
Penobscot County, Maine**

**QUITCLAIM DEED WITH COVENANT**

THIS INDENTURE is made this 12<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2016, by and between ELLIOTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC., a Maine non-profit corporation with a mailing address of P.O. Box 148, Portland, Maine 04112 (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTOR") and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with a mailing address of 1849 "C" Street, N.W., Room 2444, Washington, DC 20240, (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTEE").

**WHEREAS**, the GRANTOR is the owner of certain property in Township 5, Range 7 W.E.L.S., Penobscot County, State of Maine, said property being identified as Seboeis River North containing 4,936.90 acres more or less, (the "Property"); and

**WHEREAS**, the Property, comprises a portion of a nationally significant natural and cultural landscape associated with the woods and waters along the East Branch of the Penobscot River in Maine; and

**WHEREAS**, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept the relinquishment of the Property in behalf of the Federal Government.

**NOW THEREFORE**, the GRANTOR, in consideration of a gift, does hereby convey with QUITCLAIM COVENANTS, unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns, in fee simple, forever, the Property described in EXHIBIT A attached hereto.

**TOGETHER WITH** all rights, hereditaments, easements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging to the GRANTEE and its assigns; forever, in fee simple, free and clear from all liens and encumbrances, together with all right, title and interest which GRANTOR may have in and to water rights, banks, beds, and waters of any stream or river bordering or traversing the said land, and in and to any alleys, roads, streets, ways, strips, gores or railroad rights-of-way abutting or adjoining said land.

**RESERVING** to the GRANTOR certain rights described in EXHIBIT B attached hereto and incorporated herein.

**THE SAID GRANTEE** shall permit hunting on the Property by the public in accordance with the laws of Maine and the United States of America, notwithstanding the ordinary prohibition of hunting on lands within the National Park System. However, trapping of any



species, except pursuant to a valid existing right, or by the GRANTEE or its agents as part of a species or ecological management plan, shall be prohibited, as shall the hunting of bears with bait or dogs. GRANTEE may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or resource protection.

**TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the said Property together with all and singular the rights and privileges thereto belonging unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns in fee simple forever.

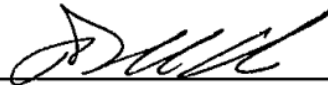
**THE ACQUIRING** federal agency is the United States Department of the Interior.

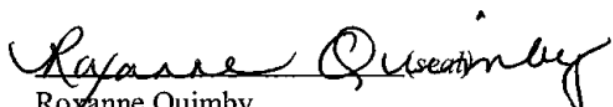
**THE SAID GRANTOR** covenants that it has the right to convey said land; that it has done no act to encumber the same; that the said GRANTEE shall have quiet and peaceful possession of the same, free and clear from any and all encumbrances; that it will warrant the Property hereby conveyed; and that it, the said GRANTOR, will execute such further assurances of the said land as may be requisite.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the said GRANTOR, ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. has caused its corporate name to be signed hereto and its official corporate seal to be hereto affixed this day and year first above written.

WITNESS

ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC.

  
\_\_\_\_\_

By:   
Roxanne Quimby  
President

STATE OF MAINE  
COUNTY OF HANCOCK

,ss August 12, 2016

Personally appeared the above named, Roxanne Quimby, President of ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be her free act and deed in her said capacity of said corporation.

Before me,   
Notary Public/Attorney



R. Howard Lake  
Notary Public, Maine  
My Commission Expires November 8, 2020

\_\_\_\_\_  
Please type or print name of notary  
My Commission expires:

**GRANTEE ACCEPTANCE**

The above and foregoing Fee Interest was authorized to be accepted by the United States of America, GRANTEE, as aforesaid, and the said GRANTEE does hereby accept the foregoing Deed, by and through Rachel McManus, Deputy Realty Officer, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Northeast Region Land Resources, Boott Cotton Mills Museum, 115 John Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Lowell, Massachusetts 01852, hereunto duly authorized the day and year first above written.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Rachel McManus*

Rachel McManus  
Deputy Realty Officer  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Northeast Region

**Commonwealth of Massachusetts ) ss.  
County of Middlesex )**

On this 17<sup>TH</sup> day of AUGUST, 2016, before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared Rachel McManus, proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, being (check whichever applies):  driver's license or other state or federal governmental document bearing a photographic image, to be the person whose name is signed on the preceding or attached document, and acknowledged to me that she signed it voluntarily for its stated purpose.

Sophavy Eath (official signature and seal of notary)

(Print Name of Notary Public): SOPHAVY EATH

My commission expires: 03-17-2017

**SOPHAVY EATH**  
Notary Public  
Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
My Commission Expires  
March 17, 2017



**EXHIBIT A**

The land, together with the improvements located thereon, in Township 5 Range 7 W.E.L.S., bounded and described as follows:

So much of the South Half of Township 5 Range 7 W.E.L.S. as lies easterly of the thread of the Seboeis River, EXCEPTING AND RESERVING therefrom the Public or Reserved Lots.

Also conveying all of Grantors' right, title and interest, if any, to the land between the high water mark and the low water mark of Lower Shin Pond adjacent to the premises herein conveyed.

EXCEPTING from the above-described property so much thereof as was conveyed by the following deeds:

1. Ralph B. Leonard to Edwin F. Fowler by deed dated April 1928 and recorded in Book 1025, Page 398 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds.
2. Lakeville Shores, Inc., and H.C. Haynes, Inc., also known as Herbert C. Haynes, Inc., to Stephanie J. Lent, formerly known as Stephanie J. Lent-Clay dated August 10, 2006 and recorded in Book 10585, Page 158.
3. Lakeville Shores, Inc., and H.C. Haynes, Inc., also known as Herbert C. Haynes, Inc., to Robert I. Lent and Muriel C. Lent dated August 10, 2006 and recorded in Book 10585, Page 186.
4. Lakeville Shores, Inc., and H.C. Haynes, Inc., also known as Herbert C. Haynes, Inc., to Paul R. Peavey, Clarke W. Peavey and Charles D. Peavey dated July 26, 2006 and recorded in Book 10588, Page 91.
5. Lakeville Shores, Inc., and H.C. Haynes, Inc., also known as Herbert C. Haynes, Inc., to Russell L. Weller and Susan M. Weller dated April 11, 2007 and recorded in Book 10926, Page 340.
6. Lakeville Shores, Inc., and H.C. Haynes, Inc., also known as Herbert C. Haynes, Inc., to Robert L. Shirley and Althea H. Shirley, not individually but only in their capacities as Trustees of Shirley Realty Trust under a Declaration of Trust dated June 27, 2006, dated March 28, 2008 and recorded in Book 11341, Page 26 and subject to the rights of way conveyed in said deed.
7. Lakeville Shores, Inc., and H.C. Haynes, Inc., also known as Herbert C. Haynes, Inc., to Charles F. Lane and Kirk A. Ritchie dated April 16, 2008 and recorded in Book 11368, Page 229 and subject to the rights of way conveyed in said deed.

## EXCEPTED PARCEL (Lower Shin Pond)

ALSO EXCEPTING a certain lot or parcel of land situated in Township 5, Range 7 W.E.L.S., Penobscot County, Maine, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point where the thread of an un-named brook which flows westerly intersects the apparent town line between Township 5, Range 7 W.E.L.S. and Mount Chase, said point being located using a Garmin GPSmap 76Cx GPS receiver and being located at 46° 04' 01.9" N Latitude and 68° 33' 48.6" W Longitude;

Thence, generally westerly, along the thread of said un-named brook to its intersection with the thread of Sucker Brook;

Thence, generally northwesterly, along said thread of Sucker Brook, to the most southeasterly boundary of land now or formerly owned by Robert L. Shirley and Althea H. Shirley, not individually but only in their capacities as Trustees of Shirley Realty Trust under a Declaration of Trust dated June 27, 2006, as described in a deed dated March 28, 2008 and recorded in Book 11341, Page 26 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds;

Thence N 68° 12' E, along said southeasterly boundary of Shirley, to the most easterly corner of said Shirley;

Thence N 17° 07' W, along the most northeasterly boundary of said Shirley, a distance of nine hundred sixty-nine and eight tenths (969.8') feet to a 5/8" rebar at an angle point in the northeasterly boundary of said Shirley;

Thence N 12° 38' W, along said northeasterly boundary of Shirley, a distance of four hundred twenty-one and four tenths (421.4') feet to a 5/8" rebar near the shore of Lower Shin Pond;

Thence continuing N 12° 38' W, along said northeasterly boundary of Shirley, a distance of five (5±) feet, more or less, to the normal high water mark of Lower Shin Pond;

Thence generally northeasterly and easterly, along said normal high water mark of Lower Shin Pond, to its intersection with the above mentioned apparent town line between Township 5, Range 7 W.E.L.S. and Mount Chase;

Thence southerly, along said apparent town line between Township 5, Range 7 W.E.L.S. and Mount Chase, to the point of beginning.

EXCEPTING AND RESERVING from the Excepted Parcel are the parcels conveyed in the following deeds:

1. Lakeville Shores, Inc., and H. C. Haynes, Inc., also known as Herbert C. Haynes, Inc., to Russell L. Weller and Susan M. Weller dated April 11, 2007 and recorded in Book 10926, Page 340 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds.

2. Lakeville Shores, Inc., and H. C. Haynes, Inc., also known as Herbert C. Haynes, Inc., to Charles F. Lane and Kirk A. Ritchie dated April 16, 2008 and recorded in Book 11368, Page 229 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds, and subject to the rights of way conveyed in said deed.
3. Prentiss & Carlisle Company, Inc., et als., to Lakeville Shores, Inc., and H. C. Haynes, Inc., dated June 20, 2005 and recorded in Book 9943, Page 284 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds.

Meaning and intending to reserve to Lakeville Shores, Inc., a parcel of land containing 260 acres, more or less, bounded on the north in part by the high water mark of Lower Shin Pond; on the east by the apparent town line between Township 5, Range 7 W.E.L.S. and Mount Chase; on the south by the thread of an un-named brook flowing westerly; and on the west by the thread of Sucker Brook and the above mentioned Shirley land.

TOGETHER WITH and SUBJECT TO the rights of way in Township 5, Range 7 W.E.L.S., Penobscot County, Maine, set forth in the deed from Prentiss & Carlisle Company, Inc., et als., to Lakeville Shores, Inc., and H. C. Haynes, Inc., dated June 20, 2005 and recorded in Book 9943, Page 275 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds.

ALSO CONVEYING, in common with others, the right of way in Patten, Penobscot County, Maine, granted in the Easement Deed and Agreement from Lange Timber Limited Liability Company, et als., to Five Islands Land Corporation and Lakeville Shores, Inc., dated June 13, 2007 and recorded in Book 11031, Page 248 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds, subject to the limitations and reservations stated therein.

ALSO CONVEYING, in common with others, the right of way in Township 4, Range 7 W.E.L.S., granted in the Easement Deed and Agreement from Five Islands Land Corporation, dated December 31, 2007 and recorded in Book 11250, Page 304 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds, subject to the limitations and reservations stated therein.

The tract described above, known as Seboeis River North, is all of the same land described in a deed from Lakeville Shores, Inc. and H.C. Haynes, Inc. to Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. dated September 21, 2011, and recorded in Book 12606, Page 28 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds.

**EXHIBIT B**  
**RESERVATIONS AND COVENANTS**

The Grantor, hereby reserves rights, as specifically set forth herein, to use and occupy the Property (hereinafter referred to as the "Reserved Rights"), subject to all Specific and General Conditions stated below.

**PROPERTY SPECIFIC CONDITIONS**

Grantor reserves the right, but not the obligation, to construct, establish, and locate a non-motorized, recreational trail corridor. The trail surface shall be no wider than eight (8) feet and any trail hardening shall be with natural materials. Trail amenities such as kiosks, warming huts, and signage may be constructed along the trail corridor. The Reserved Rights shall be for a period of five (5) years from the date and year first written above (the "Term"). Grantor may, in its sole discretion and upon written notice to the Grantee, extend the Term of the Reserved Rights for an additional two (2) years ("Extension").

**GENERAL CONDITIONS**

**Consultation**

All Reserved Rights shall be exercised in consultation with the Grantee but shall not require Grantee's permission or approval.

**Nonexclusive Reservations**

Grantor's use and occupancy reservations shall be nonexclusive and all said reservations shall be exercised subject to and in conjunction with those administrative and operational needs of the Grantee.

**Compliance**

The Grantor shall ensure that the exercise of its Reserved Rights is in compliance with all applicable local, state, and federal laws, ordinances, and regulations.

**Access**

The Grantor shall have the right to enter upon, travel and transport personnel, materials and equipment over and across the Property to the extent reasonable and necessary to exercise the Reserved Rights.

**Surface Alterations**

Grantor reserves the right to alter the surface of the Property to the extent necessary or convenient to exercise the Reserved Rights provided all such surface alterations must be located and designed in a manner to assure protection of the objects of scientific and historic interest and to minimize soil erosion, alterations to wetlands, and ecological or archeological harm to the Property.

**Structures**

All structures shall be sited in an unobtrusive manner, complimentary to the landscape. The siting of any structure shall be above any flood level and off of the banks of a watercourse. Any

structure that is built for mountain views should be sited so that it is not obviously visible from other viewpoints.

Roads and Trails – All roads shall follow existing logging roads, skid road trails, and other disturbed areas wherever possible and any hardening shall be with natural materials. No road surface shall exceed a width of eighteen (18) feet. Trail surfaces will not be wider than 8 feet and the route will balance the character of the trail with the utilization of previously disturbed areas.

Indemnification - In the event that Grantor utilizes the Reserved Rights, the United States of America, its agents and employees shall be free from all liabilities and claims for damages and/or suits for or by reason of any injury to any person or property of any kind whatsoever, whether to the person or property of the Grantor, its agents, employees or third parties from any cause or causes whatsoever while in or upon the Property or any part thereof if and to the extent arising out of or in any way connected to any acts or omissions of Grantor, its agents or employees or occasioned by its occupancy or exercise of the Reserved Rights on the Property or any activity carried on by the Grantor in connection therewith during the period of Grantor's utilization of the Reserved Rights, and Grantor hereby covenants and agrees to indemnify, defend, save and hold harmless the United States of America, its agents and employees from all such liabilities, expenses and costs on account of or by reason of any personal injuries, deaths, liabilities, claims, suits or losses however occurring or damages arising out of the same. This obligation shall survive the termination of any such Reserved Rights as to claims accruing prior to the date of termination or transfer.

Insurance. The Grantor is responsible for insuring its interest in the Property.

Taxes. The Grantor is responsible for the payment of any taxes or assessments that may be levied against its interest in the Property.

Termination. The Grantor and Grantee, upon mutual agreement and in writing, may terminate the Reserved Rights prior to the expiration of the Term or Extension.

**No Transfer Tax Paid**

**QUITCLAIM DEED WITH COVENANT**

THIS INDENTURE is made this 12<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2016, by and between ELLIOTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC., a Maine non-profit corporation with a mailing address of P.O. Box 148, Portland, Maine 04112 (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTOR") and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with a mailing address of 1849 "C" Street, N.W., Room 2444, Washington, DC 20240, (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTEE").

**WHEREAS**, the GRANTOR is the owner of certain property in Township 4, Range 7 W.E.L.S., Penobscot County, State of Maine, said property being identified as Seboeis River South containing 6,595 acres more or less, (the "Property"); and

**WHEREAS**, the Property, comprises a portion of a nationally significant natural and cultural landscape associated with the woods and waters along the East Branch of the Penobscot River in Maine; and

**WHEREAS**, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept the relinquishment of the Property in behalf of the Federal Government.

**NOW THEREFORE**, the GRANTOR, in consideration of a gift, does hereby convey with QUITCLAIM COVENANTS, unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns, in fee simple, forever, the Property described in EXHIBIT A attached hereto.

**TOGETHER WITH** all rights, hereditaments, easements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging to the GRANTEE and its assigns; forever, in fee simple, free and clear from all liens and encumbrances, together with all right, title and interest which GRANTOR may have in and to water rights, banks, beds, and waters of any stream or river bordering or traversing the said land, and in and to any alleys, roads, streets, ways, strips, gores or railroad rights-of-way abutting or adjoining said land.

**RESERVING** to the GRANTOR certain rights described in EXHIBIT B attached hereto and incorporated herein.

**THE SAID GRANTEE** shall permit hunting on the Property by the public in accordance with the laws of Maine and the United States of America, notwithstanding the ordinary prohibition of hunting on lands within the National Park System. However, trapping of any



species, except pursuant to a valid existing right, or by the GRANTEE or its agents as part of a species or ecological management plan, shall be prohibited, as shall the hunting of bears with bait or dogs. GRANTEE may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or resource protection.

**TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the said Property together with all and singular the rights and privileges thereto belonging unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns in fee simple forever.

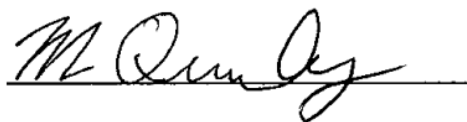
**THE ACQUIRING** federal agency is the United States Department of the Interior.

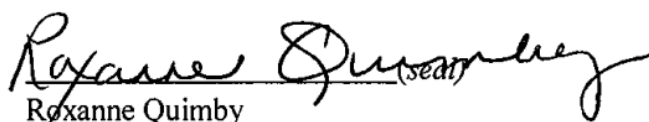
**THE SAID GRANTOR** covenants that it has the right to convey said land; that it has done no act to encumber the same; that the said GRANTEE shall have quiet and peaceful possession of the same, free and clear from any and all encumbrances; that it will warrant the Property hereby conveyed; and that it, the said GRANTOR, will execute such further assurances of the said land as may be requisite.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the said GRANTOR, ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. has caused its corporate name to be signed hereto and its official corporate seal to be hereto affixed this day and year first above written.

WITNESS

ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC.



By:   
Roxanne Quimby  
President

STATE OF MAINE  
COUNTY OF HANCOCK

,ss *Sept 12*, 2016

Personally appeared the above named, Roxanne Quimby, President of ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be her free act and deed in her said capacity of said corporation.

Before me,   
Notary Public/Attorney

R. Howard Lake  
Notary Public, Maine  
My Commission Expires November 8, 2020

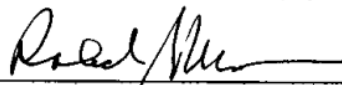
Please type or print name of notary  
My Commission expires:



**GRANTEE ACCEPTANCE**

The above and foregoing Fee Interest was authorized to be accepted by the United States of America, GRANTEE, as aforesaid, and the said GRANTEE does hereby accept the foregoing Deed, by and through Rachel McManus, Deputy Realty Officer, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Northeast Region Land Resources, Boott Cotton Mills Museum, 115 John Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Lowell, Massachusetts 01852, hereunto duly authorized the day and year first above written.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



Rachel McManus  
Deputy Realty Officer  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Northeast Region

Commonwealth of Massachusetts ) ss.  
County of Middlesex )

On this 17<sup>th</sup> day of AUGUST, 2016, before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared Rachel McManus, proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, being (check whichever applies):  driver's license or other state or federal governmental document bearing a photographic image, to be the person whose name is signed on the preceding or attached document, and acknowledged to me that she signed it voluntarily for its stated purpose.

Sophavy Eath (official signature and seal of notary)

(Print Name of Notary Public): SOPHAVY EATH

My commission expires: 03-17-2017



**SOPHAVY EATH**  
Notary Public  
Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
My Commission Expires  
March 17, 2017



**EXHIBIT A**

The land, together with any improvements thereon, in Township 4, Range 7 W.E.L.S., Penobscot County, State of Maine, being more particularly bounded and described therein as follows:

All of the northeast quarter of Township 4, Range 7 WELS, including the Public Lot located therein, said Public Lot being further described in a deed from the State of Maine dated December 28, 1984, recorded in Book 3615, Page 46 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds.

Also conveying all rights acquired by Five Islands Land Corporation in the following instruments:

1. Easement Deed and Agreement from Lange Timber Limited Liability Company, et als., to Five Islands Land Corporation and Lakeville Shores, Inc., recorded on July 6, 2007 in Book 11031, Page 248 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds, subject to the conditions of use set forth therein.
2. Easement Deed and Agreement from Lange Timber Limited Liability Company, et als., Five Islands Land Corporation recorded on July 6, 2007 in Book 11031, Page 278 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds, SUBJECT TO the conditions of use set forth therein.

This conveyance is made subject to the Easement Deed and Agreement from Five Islands Land Corporation to Lakeville Shores, Inc., dated December 31, 2007 and recorded in Book 11250, Page 304 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds.

The tract described above, known as Seboeis River South, is all of the same land described in a deed from Herbert C. Haynes, Jr., Ginger E. Maxwell, and Barbara A. French to Elliottsville Plantation, Inc. dated September 21, 2011, and recorded in Book 12606, Page 39 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds.

**EXHIBIT B**  
**RESERVATIONS AND COVENANTS**

The Grantor, hereby reserves rights, as specifically set forth herein, to use and occupy the Property (hereinafter referred to as the "Reserved Rights"), subject to all Specific and General Conditions stated below.

**PROPERTY SPECIFIC CONDITIONS**

Grantor reserves the right, but not the obligation, to construct, establish, and locate a non-motorized, recreational trail corridor. The trail surface shall be no wider than eight (8) feet and any trail hardening shall be with natural materials. Trail amenities such as kiosks, warming huts, and signage may be constructed along the trail corridor. The Reserved Rights shall be for a period of five (5) years from the date and year first written above (the "Term"). Grantor may, in its sole discretion and upon written notice to the Grantee, extend the Term of the Reserved Rights for an additional two (2) years ("Extension").

**GENERAL CONDITIONS**

**Consultation**

All Reserved Rights shall be exercised in consultation with the Grantee but shall not require Grantee's permission or approval.

**Nonexclusive Reservations**

Grantor's use and occupancy reservations shall be nonexclusive and all said reservations shall be exercised subject to and in conjunction with those administrative and operational needs of the Grantee.

**Compliance**

The Grantor shall ensure that the exercise of its Reserved Rights is in compliance with all applicable local, state, and federal laws, ordinances, and regulations.

**Access**

The Grantor shall have the right to enter upon, travel and transport personnel, materials and equipment over and across the Property to the extent reasonable and necessary to exercise the Reserved Rights.

**Surface Alterations**

Grantor reserves the right to alter the surface of the Property to the extent necessary or convenient to exercise the Reserved Rights provided all such surface alterations must be located and designed in a manner to assure protection of the objects of scientific and historic interest and to minimize soil erosion, alterations to wetlands, and ecological or archeological harm to the Property.

**Structures**

All structures shall be sited in an unobtrusive manner, complimentary to the landscape. The siting of any structure shall be above any flood level and off of the banks of a watercourse. Any

structure that is built for mountain views should be sited so that it is not obviously visible from other viewpoints.

Roads and Trails – All roads shall follow existing logging roads, skid road trails, and other disturbed areas wherever possible and any hardening shall be with natural materials. No road surface shall exceed a width of eighteen (18) feet. Trail surfaces will not be wider than 8 feet and the route will balance the character of the trail with the utilization of previously disturbed areas.

Indemnification - In the event that Grantor utilizes the Reserved Rights, the United States of America, its agents and employees shall be free from all liabilities and claims for damages and/or suits for or by reason of any injury to any person or property of any kind whatsoever, whether to the person or property of the Grantor, its agents, employees or third parties from any cause or causes whatsoever while in or upon the Property or any part thereof if and to the extent arising out of or in any way connected to any acts or omissions of Grantor, its agents or employees or occasioned by its occupancy or exercise of the Reserved Rights on the Property or any activity carried on by the Grantor in connection therewith during the period of Grantor's utilization of the Reserved Rights, and Grantor hereby covenants and agrees to indemnify, defend, save and hold harmless the United States of America, its agents and employees from all such liabilities, expenses and costs on account of or by reason of any personal injuries, deaths, liabilities, claims, suits or losses however occurring or damages arising out of the same. This obligation shall survive the termination of any such Reserved Rights as to claims accruing prior to the date of termination or transfer.

Insurance. The Grantor is responsible for insuring its interest in the Property.

Taxes. The Grantor is responsible for the payment of any taxes or assessments that may be levied against its interest in the Property.

Termination. The Grantor and Grantee, upon mutual agreement and in writing, may terminate the Reserved Rights prior to the expiration of the Term or Extension.

No Transfer Tax Paid

Susan F. Bulay, Register  
Penobscot County, Maine

### QUITCLAIM DEED WITH COVENANT

THIS INDENTURE is made this 12<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2016, by and between ELLIOTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC., a Maine non-profit corporation with a mailing address of P.O. Box 148, Portland, Maine 04112 (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTOR") and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with a mailing address of 1849 "C" Street, N.W., Room 2444, Washington, DC 20240, (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTEE").

**WHEREAS**, the GRANTOR is the owner of certain property in Township 4, Range 8 W.E.L.S., Penobscot County, State of Maine, said property being identified as TFG containing 8,531 acres more or less, (the "Property"); and

**WHEREAS**, the Property, comprises a portion of a nationally significant natural and cultural landscape associated with the woods and waters along the East Branch of the Penobscot River in Maine; and

**WHEREAS**, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept the relinquishment of the Property in behalf of the Federal Government.

**NOW THEREFORE**, the GRANTOR, in consideration of a gift, does hereby convey with QUITCLAIM COVENANTS, unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns, in fee simple, forever, the Property described in EXHIBIT A attached hereto.

**TOGETHER WITH** all rights, hereditaments, easements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging to the GRANTEE and its assigns; forever, in fee simple, free and clear from all liens and encumbrances, together with all right, title and interest which GRANTOR may have in and to water rights, banks, beds, and waters of any stream or river bordering or traversing the said land, and in and to any alleys, roads, streets, ways, strips, gores or railroad rights-of-way abutting or adjoining said land.

**THE SAID GRANTEE** shall permit hunting on the Property by the public, easterly of the easterly bank of the East Branch of the Penobscot River in accordance with the laws of Maine and the United States of America, notwithstanding the ordinary prohibition of hunting on lands within the National Park System. However, trapping of any species, except pursuant to a valid existing right, or by the GRANTEE or its agents as part of a species or ecological management plan, shall be prohibited, as shall the hunting of bears with bait or dogs.

GRANTEE may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or resource protection.

**TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the said Property together with all and singular the rights and privileges thereto belonging unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns in fee simple forever.

**THE ACQUIRING** federal agency is the United States Department of the Interior.


**THE SAID GRANTOR** covenants that it has the right to convey said land; that it has done no act to encumber the same; that the said GRANTEE shall have quiet and peaceful possession of the same, free and clear from any and all encumbrances; that it will warrant the Property hereby conveyed; and that it, the said GRANTOR, will execute such further assurances of the said land as may be requisite.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the said GRANTOR, ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. has caused its corporate name to be signed hereto and its official corporate seal to be hereto affixed this day and year first above written.

WITNESS



ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC.

By:   
Roxanne Quimby  
President

STATE OF MAINE  
COUNTY OF HANCOCK

,ss *Aug 12*, 2016

Personally appeared the above named, Roxanne Quimby, President of ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be her free act and deed in her said capacity of said corporation.

Before me,   
Notary Public/Attorney

R. Howard Lake  
Notary Public, Maine  
My Commission Expires November 8, 2020

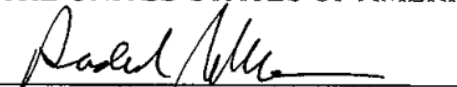
\_\_\_\_\_  
Please type or print name of notary  
My Commission expires:



**GRANTEE ACCEPTANCE**

The above and foregoing Fee Interest was authorized to be accepted by the United States of America, GRANTEE, as aforesaid, and the said GRANTEE does hereby accept the foregoing Deed, by and through Rachel McManus, Deputy Realty Officer, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Northeast Region Land Resources, Boott Cotton Mills Museum, 115 John Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Lowell, Massachusetts 01852, hereunto duly authorized the day and year first above written.

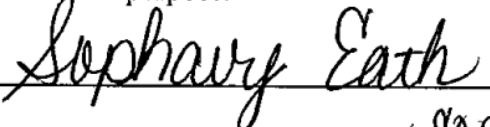
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



Rachel McManus  
Deputy Realty Officer  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Northeast Region


**Commonwealth of Massachusetts ) ss.  
County of Middlesex )**

On this 17<sup>th</sup> day of AUGUST, 2016, before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared Rachel McManus, proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, being (check whichever applies):  driver's license or other state or federal governmental document bearing a photographic image, to be the person whose name is signed on the preceding or attached document, and acknowledged to me that she signed it voluntarily for its stated purpose.

 (official signature and seal of notary)

(Print Name of Notary Public): SOPHAVY EATH

My commission expires: 03-17-2017

 **SOPHAVY EATH  
Notary Public  
Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
My Commission Expires  
March 17, 2017**





**EXHIBIT A**

A certain parcel of land in Township Four (4), Range Eight (8) West from the East line of the State (W.E.L.S.), Penobscot County, Maine bounded and described, as follows:

The northerly third of said Township consisting of lots numbered 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36 as indicated on Plan of Partition made by Commissioners appointed by the Court of Common Pleas holden in Bangor, Penobscot County, Maine and recorded in Volume 150, Page 505 of the Penobscot Registry of Deeds.

Excepting therefrom the following:

1. Premises conveyed by Fraser Paper Limited to Jon C. Smallwood et al. dated August 28, 1990 and recorded in Book 4714, Page 107.
2. Premises conveyed by Lange Timber LLC et al to Bowlin Camps LLC dated January 10, 2008 and recorded in Book 11260, Page 95.

The tract described above, known as TFG, is all of the same land described in a deed from Heartwood Forestland Fund V Limited Partnership to Elliottsville Plantation, Inc. dated November 13, 2012, and recorded in Book 13036, Page 1 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds.

**No Transfer Tax Paid**

**QUITCLAIM DEED WITH COVENANT**

THIS INDENTURE is made this 12<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2016, by and between ELLIOTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC., a Maine non-profit corporation with a mailing address of P.O. Box 148, Portland, Maine 04112 (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTOR") and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with a mailing address of 1849 "C" Street, N.W., Room 2444, Washington, DC 20240, (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTEE").

**WHEREAS**, the GRANTOR is the owner of certain property in Township 3, Range 7 W.E.L.S., Penobscot County, State of Maine, said property being identified as Three Rivers containing 9,896 acres more or less, (the "Property"); and

**WHEREAS**, the Property, comprises a portion of a nationally significant natural and cultural landscape associated with the woods and waters along the East Branch of the Penobscot River in Maine; and

**WHEREAS**, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept the relinquishment of the Property in behalf of the Federal Government.

**NOW THEREFORE**, the GRANTOR, in consideration of a gift, does hereby convey with QUITCLAIM COVENANTS, unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns, in fee simple, forever, the Property described in EXHIBIT A attached hereto.

**TOGETHER WITH** all rights, hereditaments, easements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging to the GRANTEE and its assigns; forever, in fee simple, free and clear from all liens and encumbrances, together with all right, title and interest which GRANTOR may have in and to water rights, banks, beds, and waters of any stream or river bordering or traversing the said land, and in and to any alleys, roads, streets, ways, strips, gores or railroad rights-of-way abutting or adjoining said land.

**EXCEPTING AND RESERVING** to the GRANTOR, the easement from Ralph B. Webber, Jr., et al., to John A. Godsoe, as Personal Representative, et al., dated June 19, 1989 and recorded in Volume 4479, Page 288.

**RESERVING** to the GRANTOR certain rights described in EXHIBIT B attached hereto and incorporated herein.

**THE SAID GRANTEE** shall permit hunting on the Property by the public, easterly of the easterly bank of the East Branch of the Penobscot River in accordance with the laws of Maine and the United States of America, notwithstanding the ordinary prohibition of hunting on lands within the National Park System. However, trapping of any species, except pursuant to a valid existing right, or by the GRANTEE or its agents as part of a species or ecological management plan, shall be prohibited, as shall the hunting of bears with bait or dogs. GRANTEE may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or resource protection.

**THE SAID GRANTEE** shall permit snowmobiling in accordance with the Access Agreement with the State of Maine dated November 29, 2007, as recorded in Book 11216, Page 309 of the Penobscot Registry of Deeds, and consistent with the proper care and management of the Federally-protected resources and values.

**TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the said Property together with all and singular the rights and privileges thereto belonging unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns in fee simple forever.


**THE ACQUIRING** federal agency is the United States Department of the Interior.

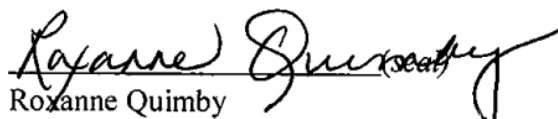
**THE SAID GRANTOR** covenants that it has the right to convey said land; that it has done no act to encumber the same; that the said GRANTEE shall have quiet and peaceful possession of the same, free and clear from any and all encumbrances; that it will warrant the Property hereby conveyed; and that it, the said GRANTOR, will execute such further assurances of the said land as may be requisite.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the said GRANTOR, ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. has caused its corporate name to be signed hereto and its official corporate seal to be hereto affixed this day and year first above written.

**WITNESS**

**ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC.**

  
\_\_\_\_\_

By:   
Roxanne Quimby  
President

STATE OF MAINE  
COUNTY OF HANCOCK

,ss *Sept 12*, 2016

Personally appeared the above named, Roxanne Quimby, President of ELLIOTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be her free act and deed in her said capacity of said corporation.

Before me, *[Signature]*  
Notary Public/Attorney

R. Howard Lake  
Notary Public, Maine  
My Commission Expires November 8, 2020

\_\_\_\_\_  
Please type or print name of notary  
My Commission expires:



**GRANTEE ACCEPTANCE**

The above and foregoing Fee Interest was authorized to be accepted by the United States of America, GRANTEE, as aforesaid, and the said GRANTEE does hereby accept the foregoing Deed, by and through Rachel McManus, Deputy Realty Officer, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Northeast Region Land Resources, Boott Cotton Mills Museum, 115 John Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Lowell, Massachusetts 01852, hereunto duly authorized the day and year first above written.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Rachel McManus*

Rachel McManus  
Deputy Realty Officer  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Northeast Region

Commonwealth of Massachusetts ) ss.  
County of Middlesex )

On this 17<sup>th</sup> day of AUGUST, 2016, before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared Rachel McManus, proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, being (check whichever applies):  driver's license or other state or federal governmental document bearing a photographic image, to be the person whose name is signed on the preceding or attached document, and acknowledged to me that she signed it voluntarily for its stated purpose.

*Sophavy Eath* (official signature and seal of notary)

(Print Name of Notary Public): SOPHAVY EATH

My commission expires: 03-17-2017



**SOPHAVY EATH**  
Notary Public  
Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
My Commission Expires  
March 17, 2017



**EXHIBIT A**

That certain lot or parcel of land located in Township 3, Range 7 W.E.L.S., Penobscot County, Maine, being more particularly bounded and described therein as follows:

The north half, so-called, of Township 3, Range 7, West of the East Line of the State of Maine, bounded north by the south line of Township 4, Range 7, W.E.L.S.; on the east by the west line of Stacyville Plantation; on the south by the Ware strip, so-called; on the west by the east line of Township 3, Range 8, W.E.L.S. according to a survey and plan of said township made by Noah Barker in 1863.

Excepting and reserving a certain lot or parcel of land more particularly described in the deed from Lydia A. Godsoe to the State of Maine dated July 31, 1985, recorded in Book 3940, Page 182 but including, however, the right to use, maintain, improve and replace the roads and bridges as they now exist or may in the future be relocated as reserved by Lydia A. Godsoe in said deed.

Together with the easement from Ralph B. Webber, Jr., et al., to John A. Godsoe, as Personal Representative, et al., dated June 19, 1989 and recorded in Volume 4479, Page 288.

Further excepting and reserving from the property conveyed herein those certain lots or parcels of land described in the deed to Robert Chasse dated January 11, 1996 and recorded in Book 6046, Page 14, and subject to those rights and easements granted therein.

There is also hereby conveyed any and all other appurtenant rights and easements benefiting the property conveyed herein, including but not limited to those rights reserved in the deed to Robert Chasse dated January 11, 1996 and recorded in Book 6046, Page 14.

The tract described above, known as Three Rivers, is all of the same land described in a deed from John Hancock Life Insurance Company to Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. dated February 19, 2004, and recorded in Book 9221, Page 315 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds.

**EXHIBIT B**  
**RESERVATIONS AND COVENANTS**

The Grantor, hereby reserves rights, as specifically set forth herein, to use and occupy the Property (hereinafter referred to as the "Reserved Rights"), subject to all Specific and General Conditions stated below.

**PROPERTY SPECIFIC CONDITIONS**

Grantor reserves the right, but not the obligation, to construct, establish, and locate a visitor contact station and appurtenances thereto, intended to serve visitors to the Property. The visitor contact station may include below-ground utilities, waste management systems, and parking areas. Grantor further reserves the right, but not the obligation, to construct, establish, and locate a road on the Property. Said road shall be constructed in compliance with the General Conditions set forth below. The Reserved Rights shall be for a period of five (5) years from the day and year first written above (the "Term"). Grantor may, in its sole discretion and upon written notice to the Grantee, extend the Term of the Reserved Rights for an additional two (2) years ("Extension").

Grantor reserves the right, but not the obligation, to construct, establish, and locate a non-motorized, recreational trail corridor. The trail surface shall be no wider than eight (8) feet and any trail hardening shall be with natural materials. Trail amenities such as kiosks, warming huts, and signage may be constructed along the trail corridor. The Reserved Rights shall be for a period of five (5) years from the date and year first written above (the "Term"). Grantor may, in its sole discretion and upon written notice to the Grantee, extend the Term of the Reserved Rights for an additional two (2) years ("Extension").

**GENERAL CONDITIONS**

**Consultation**

All Reserved Rights shall be exercised in consultation with the Grantee but shall not require Grantee's permission or approval.

**Nonexclusive Reservations**

Grantor's use and occupancy reservations shall be nonexclusive and all said reservations shall be exercised subject to and in conjunction with those administrative and operational needs of the Grantee.

**Compliance**

The Grantor shall ensure that the exercise of its Reserved Rights is in compliance with all applicable local, state, and federal laws, ordinances, and regulations.

**Access**

The Grantor shall have the right to enter upon, travel and transport personnel, materials and equipment over and across the Property to the extent reasonable and necessary to exercise the Reserved Rights.

Surface Alterations

Grantor reserves the right to alter the surface of the Property to the extent necessary or convenient to exercise the Reserved Rights provided all such surface alterations must be located and designed in a manner to assure protection of the objects of scientific and historic interest and to minimize soil erosion, alterations to wetlands, and ecological or archeological harm to the Property.

Structures

All structures shall be sited in an unobtrusive manner, complimentary to the landscape. The siting of any structure shall be above any flood level and off of the banks of a watercourse. Any structure that is built for mountain views should be sited so that it is not obviously visible from other viewpoints.

Roads and Trails – All roads shall follow existing logging roads, skid road trails, and other disturbed areas wherever possible and any hardening shall be with natural materials. No road surface shall exceed a width of eighteen (18) feet. Trail surfaces will not be wider than 8 feet and the route will balance the character of the trail with the utilization of previously disturbed areas.

Indemnification - In the event that Grantor utilizes the Reserved Rights, the United States of America, its agents and employees shall be free from all liabilities and claims for damages and/or suits for or by reason of any injury to any person or property of any kind whatsoever, whether to the person or property of the Grantor, its agents, employees or third parties from any cause or causes whatsoever while in or upon the Property or any part thereof if and to the extent arising out of or in any way connected to any acts or omissions of Grantor, its agents or employees or occasioned by its occupancy or exercise of the Reserved Rights on the Property or any activity carried on by the Grantor in connection therewith during the period of Grantor's utilization of the Reserved Rights, and Grantor hereby covenants and agrees to indemnify, defend, save and hold harmless the United States of America, its agents and employees from all such liabilities, expenses and costs on account of or by reason of any personal injuries, deaths, liabilities, claims, suits or losses however occurring or damages arising out of the same. This obligation shall survive the termination of any such Reserved Rights as to claims accruing prior to the date of termination or transfer.

Insurance. The Grantor is responsible for insuring its interest in the Property.

Taxes. The Grantor is responsible for the payment of any taxes or assessments that may be levied against its interest in the Property.

Termination. The Grantor and Grantee, upon mutual agreement and in writing, may terminate the Reserved Rights prior to the expiration of the Term or Extension.

**No Transfer Tax Paid**



**QUITCLAIM DEED WITH COVENANT**

THIS INDENTURE is made this 12<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2016, by and between ELLIOTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC., a Maine non-profit corporation with a mailing address of P.O. Box 148, Portland, Maine 04112 (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTOR") and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with a mailing address of 1849 "C" Street, N.W., Room 2444, Washington, DC 20240, (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTEE").

**WHEREAS**, the GRANTOR is the owner of certain property in Township 3, Range 8 and Township 4, Range 8 W.E.L.S., Penobscot County, State of Maine, said property being identified as Valley containing 9,342 acres more or less, (the "Property"); and

**WHEREAS**, the Property, comprises a portion of a nationally significant natural and cultural landscape associated with the woods and waters along the East Branch of the Penobscot River in Maine; and

**WHEREAS**, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept the relinquishment of the Property in behalf of the Federal Government.

**NOW THEREFORE**, the GRANTOR, in consideration of a gift, does hereby convey with QUITCLAIM COVENANTS, unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns, in fee simple, forever, the Property described in EXHIBIT A attached hereto.

**TOGETHER WITH** all rights, hereditaments, easements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging to the GRANTEE and its assigns; forever, in fee simple, free and clear from all liens and encumbrances, together with all right, title and interest which GRANTOR may have in and to water rights, banks, beds, and waters of any stream or river bordering or traversing the said land, and in and to any alleys, roads, streets, ways, strips, gores or railroad rights-of-way abutting or adjoining said land.

**TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the said Property together with all and singular the rights and privileges thereto belonging unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns in fee simple forever.

**THE ACQUIRING** federal agency is the United States Department of the Interior.

THE SAID GRANTOR covenants that it has the right to convey said land; that it has done no act to encumber the same; that the said GRANTEE shall have quiet and peaceful possession of the same, free and clear from any and all encumbrances; that it will warrant the Property hereby conveyed; and that it, the said GRANTOR, will execute such further assurances of the said land as may be requisite.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said GRANTOR, ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. has caused its corporate name to be signed hereto and its official corporate seal to be hereto affixed this day and year first above written.

WITNESS

ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC.

[Signature]

By: Roxanne Quimby  
Roxanne Quimby  
President

STATE OF MAINE  
COUNTY OF HANCOCK

,ss August 12, 2016

Personally appeared the above named, Roxanne Quimby, President of ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be her free act and deed in her said capacity of said corporation.

Before me, [Signature]  
Notary Public/Attorney

R. Howard Lake  
Notary Public, Maine  
My Commission Expires November 8, 2020

\_\_\_\_\_  
Please type or print name of notary  
My Commission expires:



**GRANTEE ACCEPTANCE**

The above and foregoing Fee Interest was authorized to be accepted by the United States of America, GRANTEE, as aforesaid, and the said GRANTEE does hereby accept the foregoing Deed, by and through Rachel McManus, Deputy Realty Officer, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Northeast Region Land Resources, Boott Cotton Mills Museum, 115 John Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Lowell, Massachusetts 01852, hereunto duly authorized the day and year first above written.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*Rachel McManus*

Rachel McManus  
Deputy Realty Officer  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Northeast Region

Commonwealth of Massachusetts ) ss.  
County of Middlesex )

On this 17<sup>TH</sup> day of AUGUST, 2016, before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared Rachel McManus, proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, being (check whichever applies):  driver's license or other state or federal governmental document bearing a photographic image, to be the person whose name is signed on the preceding or attached document, and acknowledged to me that she signed it voluntarily for its stated purpose.

Sophavy Eath (official signature and seal of notary)

(Print Name of Notary Public): SOPHAVY EATH

My commission expires: 03-17-2017



**SOPHAVY EATH**  
Notary Public  
Commonwealth of Massachusetts  
My Commission Expires  
March 17, 2017



**EXHIBIT A**

The following three parcels which, in the aggregate, constitute all of the real property situated in T3 R8 W.E.L.S. and T4 R8 W.E.L.S., Penobscot County, Maine in which Grantor possesses any ownership interest (with the exception of a roughly triangular tract in Township 4 Range 8 W.E.L.S. contiguous to the east line of said Township and bounded southerly and westerly by the thread of the East Branch of the Penobscot River):

- (i) That certain real property situated in T3 R8 W.E.L.S. and bounded to the west in part by the eastern boundary of Piscataquis County and in part by that certain real property in T3 R8 W.E.L.S. conveyed by Gardner Land Company, Inc., to the Baxter State Park Authority on December 14, 2006 as recorded in the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds in Book 10761, Page 286 (the "KL South Parcel"), to the north in part by the KL South Parcel and in part by said township's northern boundary, to the east in part by the thread of the Wassataquoik Stream and in part by said township's eastern boundary, and to the south by land now or formerly owned by Lakeville Shores Inc.
- (ii) That certain real property situated in the western half of T4 R8 W.E.L.S. and bounded to the west by that certain real property in T4 R8 W.E.L.S. conveyed by Gardner Land Company, Inc. to the State of Maine on December 14, 2006 as recorded in the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds in Book 10761, Page 292 (the "KL North Parcel"), to the north in part by the KL North Parcel and in part by the thread of the Wassataquoik Stream, to the east by the eastern half of said township, and to the south by said township's southern boundary.
- (i) That certain real property situated in the eastern half of T4 R8 W.E.L.S. and bounded to the west by the real property described in (ii) above, to the north and the east by the thread of the Wassataquoik Stream, and to the south by said township's southern boundary.

This conveyance is subject to the claims of Baxter State Park Authority, if any, with respect to that certain portion of the conveyed property lying between the western boundary of Penobscot County and the blazed boundary line shown on that certain plan entitled "Survey of a Division Line Through Land of Aroostook Timberlands, LLC, Township 3, Range 8, W.E.L.S., Penobscot County, Maine, for Irving Woodlands, Sheet 2 of 2," dated October 24, 2003, prepared by Plisga & Day Land Surveyors, and recorded in the Penobscot County Registry of Deed in Plan Book 2004, Plan Page 5.

Also conveying non-exclusive easement rights, pursuant to, and subject to the limitations set forth in (i) Crossing Rights Agreement by and between J.M. Huber Corporation and Aroostook Timberlands, LLC, dated as of November 1, 2003, and recorded in Book 9073, Page 276 of the Penobscot County Registry of deeds, as affected by Confirmation of Crossing Rights dated November 29, 2006, and recorded in said Registry in Book 10755 Page 64 and (ii) Crossing Rights Agreement by and between Gardner Land Company, Inc. and Aroostook Timberlands, LLC dated as of November 1, 2003, and recorded in Book 9073, Page 284 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds.

The tract described above, known as Valley, is all of the same land described in a deed from Gardner Land Company, Inc. to Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. dated November 28, 2007, and recorded in Book 11216, Page 300 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds and all of the same land described in a deed from Charles Fitzgerald to Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. dated February 7, 2009, and recorded in Book 11668, Page 292 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds.

**No Transfer Tax Paid**

Susan F. Bulay, Register  
Penobscot County, Maine

**QUITCLAIM DEED WITH COVENANT**

THIS INDENTURE is made this 12<sup>th</sup> day of August, 2016, by and between ELLIOTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC., a Maine non-profit corporation with a mailing address of P.O. Box 148, Portland, Maine 04112 (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTOR") and the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with a mailing address of 1849 "C" Street, N.W., Room 2444, Washington, DC 20240, (hereinafter referred to as the "GRANTEE").

**WHEREAS**, the GRANTOR is the owner of certain property in Township 3, Range 8 and Township 4, Range 8 W.E.L.S., Penobscot County, State of Maine, said property being identified as Wassataquoik containing 12,063 acres more or less, (the "Property"); and

**WHEREAS**, the Property, comprises a portion of a nationally significant natural and cultural landscape associated with the woods and waters along the East Branch of the Penobscot River in Maine; and

**WHEREAS**, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept the relinquishment of the Property in behalf of the Federal Government.

**NOW THEREFORE**, the GRANTOR, in consideration of a gift, does hereby convey with QUITCLAIM COVENANTS, unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns, in fee simple, forever, the Property described in EXHIBIT A attached hereto.

**TOGETHER WITH** all rights, hereditaments, easements, and appurtenances thereunto belonging to the GRANTEE and its assigns; forever, in fee simple, free and clear from all liens and encumbrances, together with all right, title and interest which GRANTOR may have in and to water rights, banks, beds, and waters of any stream or river bordering or traversing the said land, and in and to any alleys, roads, streets, ways, strips, gores or railroad rights-of-way abutting or adjoining said land.

**TO HAVE AND TO HOLD** the said Property together with all and singular the rights and privileges thereto belonging unto the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and its assigns in fee simple forever.

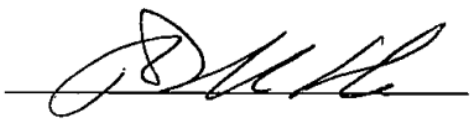
**THE ACQUIRING** federal agency is the United States Department of the Interior.

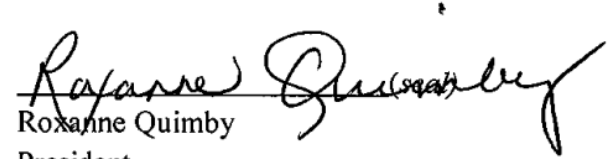
**THE SAID GRANTOR** covenants that it has the right to convey said land; that it has done no act to encumber the same; that the said GRANTEE shall have quiet and peaceful possession of the same, free and clear from any and all encumbrances; that it will warrant the Property hereby conveyed; and that it, the said GRANTOR, will execute such further assurances of the said land as may be requisite.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the said GRANTOR, ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. has caused its corporate name to be signed hereto and its official corporate seal to be hereto affixed this day and year first above written.

**WITNESS**

**ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC.**



By:   
Roxanne Quimby  
President

**STATE OF MAINE**  
**COUNTY OF HANCOCK**

,ss *Sept 12*, 2016

Personally appeared the above named, Roxanne Quimby, President of ELLIOTTSVILLE PLANTATION, INC. and acknowledged the foregoing instrument to be her free act and deed in her said capacity of said corporation.

Before me,   
Notary Public/Attorney

R. Howard Lake  
Notary Public, Maine  
My Commission Expires November 8, 2020

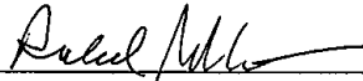
\_\_\_\_\_  
Please type or print name of notary  
My Commission expires:



**GRANTEE ACCEPTANCE**

The above and foregoing Fee Interest was authorized to be accepted by the United States of America, GRANTEE, as aforesaid, and the said GRANTEE does hereby accept the foregoing Deed, by and through Rachel McManus, Deputy Realty Officer, Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Northeast Region Land Resources, Boott Cotton Mills Museum, 115 John Street, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor, Lowell, Massachusetts 01852, hereunto duly authorized the day and year first above written.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



Rachel McManus  
Deputy Realty Officer  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Northeast Region

**Commonwealth of Massachusetts ) ss.**  
**County of Middlesex )**

On this 17<sup>th</sup> day of AUGUST, 2016, before me, the undersigned notary public, personally appeared Rachel McManus, proved to me through satisfactory evidence of identification, being (check whichever applies):  driver's license or other state or federal governmental document bearing a photographic image, to be the person whose name is signed on the preceding or attached document, and acknowledged to me that she signed it voluntarily for its stated purpose.

Sophavy Eath (official signature and seal of notary)

(Print Name of Notary Public): SOPHAVY EATH

My commission expires: 03-17-2017



**SOPHAVY EATH**  
**Notary Public**  
**Commonwealth of Massachusetts**  
**My Commission Expires**  
**March 17, 2017**





**EXHIBIT A**

The land in Township 3 Range 8 W.E.L.S. and Township 4 Range 8 W.E.L.S., Penobscot County, Maine described as follows:

Southerly and westerly by the thread of Wassataquoik Stream;

Northerly by the north lines of Sections 19, 20, 21, 22 and the westerly part of Section 23 (constituting the former Public Lot); and northerly by the north line of easterly part of Section 23, and (if applicable) the north line of Section 24 west of the thread of the East Branch of the Penobscot River in T4R8 W.E.L.S.; and

Easterly by the thread of the East Branch of the Penobscot River and by the easterly town lines of T4R8 W.E.L.S and T3R8 W.E.L.S. running southerly to the thread of Wassataquoik Stream.

Also conveying all islands in excess of 0.1 acres in area measured at normal low water to be found in Wassataquoik Stream and the East Branch of the Penobscot River, where these bound the above-described property.

Also granting non-exclusive easement rights, in common with Gardner Land Company, Inc., pursuant to, and subject to the limitations set forth in (i) a Crossing Rights Agreement between J.M. Huber Corporation and Aroostook Timberlands, LLC dated as of November 1, 2003, and recorded in Book 9073, Page 276 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds; and (ii) a Crossing Rights Agreement by and between Gardner Land Company, Inc. and Aroostook Timberlands, LLC, dated as of November 1, 2003, and recorded in Book 9073, Page 284 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds.

The tract described above, known as Wassataquoik, is all of the same land described in a deed from Gardner Land Company, Inc. to Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. dated October 25, 2005, and recorded in Book 10157, Page 146 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds and a portion of the land described in a deed from Lakeville Shores, Inc. et al., to Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. dated April 24, 2007 and recorded in Book 10922, Page 214 of the Penobscot County Registry of Deeds.

**No Transfer Tax Paid**



PAUL R. LePAGE

GOVERNOR

STATE OF MAINE  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
1 STATE HOUSE STATION  
AUGUSTA, MAINE  
04333-0001

## **U.S. House Subcommittee on Federal Lands**

**Washington D.C.**

### **Testimony of Governor Paul R. LePage**

**May 2, 2017**

Chairman McClintock, Ranking member Hanabusa and distinguished members of the House Subcommittee on Federal Lands, I appreciate your invitation to address the Committee today. I would like to take this valuable opportunity to share the concerns of myself and most Maine citizens with regard to the recent designation of the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument in northern Maine by former President Obama. I hope my testimony and recommended changes to the Antiquities Act will be beneficial to the Committee's review of this law.

Maine has a long history of prudent stewardship of its forest resources with minimal federal assistance. This is because Maine citizens and landowners show great respect for our natural resources and understand the importance of conserving it for future generations. Our state is committed to supporting the forest products industry, while at the same time strategically conserving valuable tracts of land. Maine's State Parks have been an excellent example of conserving land, while also balancing commercial recreation and resource values. Mainers understand the benefits of our 17 million acres of forests to our economy, and we have historically been able to support the industries that rely on this land without interference from the federal government.

That is why it should be no surprise that the designation of this monument on a former working forest by former President Obama is very concerning to Maine residents living in this area and around the state. The National Park Service (NPS) seemed to blatantly disregard key indicators of this opposition. In 2015, three local communities held non-binding referendums to measure the support for a National Park in the area. All three of these communities voted overwhelmingly against such as designation. East Millinocket voted 320-191 against; Medway voted 252-102 against; and Patten voted 121-53 against federal control of state land.

The Quimby family, who owned much of the land that would be proposed for a National Park, then immediately moved to Plan B, which was to lobby Washington, D.C. for the designation of a National Monument instead. In response to this change of tactic, the Maine Legislature in 2016 enacted bipartisan legislation—which I submitted—requiring legislative approval for a National Monument designation in Maine. Unfortunately, the former President and the NPS didn't let these

facts get in the way of siding with special-interest groups over the views of most Maine people and a state law.

The only major selling point to attracting visitors to this newly established National Monument is the view of Mt. Katahdin. This is somewhat ironic because Mt. Katahdin is already under conservation in Maine's premier Baxter State Park, which I would argue is one of the greatest wilderness parks east of the Rocky Mountains. This beautiful park has some interesting history. Former Maine Governor Percival P. Baxter purchased Mt. Katahdin and land around it, then donated it to the State of Maine in 1931 with the condition that it be kept forever wild. Baxter State Park has held to that condition and is now over 200,000 acres in total size and is located just west of the new Monument. Governor Baxter was a strong opponent of the federal government controlling land in the Katahdin region and for good reasons. Baxter State Park can support its current level of use while still being able to preserve its mandated mission of protecting the forest resource. I fear that when the visitors to the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument become uninspired by its portions of cut-over forest land, there will be an unmanageable surge of demand to Baxter State Park.

Not long after the President designated the Monument, Maine residents started to feel the negative effects of having the federal government as their new master. The NPS re-decked a bridge, which it has crossing rights over, with little or no notice to the owner of the bridge. The NPS also conducted culvert work on some roads without sufficient notice to the public, causing long delays for some logging trucks. There have also been reports of near collisions between passenger cars and timber trucks in the area. This land does not have adequate infrastructure to meet the needs of commercial vehicles and visitor traffic. I expect the \$40 million endowment offered by the Quimby family will need to be spent much faster than expected. As a comparison, Acadia National Park in Maine had a deferred maintenance backlog in 2015 of over \$60 million. Another impact by the monument designation is the loss of connectivity for ATV trails in the area. My Administration is working with ATV clubs and private landowners to remedy this issue as quickly as possible.

I believe, along with many other Maine residents, that former President Obama never should have designated this area as a National Monument. The original intent of the Antiquities Act was to "reserve the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management" of the land. Further, it was intended to protect endangered areas and artifacts that were immediately threatened. This cut-over forest land was not worthy of any designation—I believe it was simply the product of Washington politics.

I would like to respectfully offer some recommendations to this Committee as it reviews the Antiquities Act. I believe the law should be amended to require local approval before the President can unilaterally designate a National Monument. This support should include approvals from the state's governor and legislature. There should also be clear evidence that such a designation is needed to protect endangered areas or areas of historic or scientific interest, which is what the original purpose of the Antiquities Act was. These kinds of checks and balances will ensure a good relationship between states and the federal government.

In conclusion, I hope the issues I have raised today are helpful to Committee members during your review of the Antiquities Act. I would be pleased to answer any questions the Committee may have.

# Committee on Natural Resources

Rob Bishop, Chairman  
Hearing Memorandum

May 27, 2016

**To:** All Committee on Natural Resources Members

**From:** Majority Committee Staff – Erica Rhoad, Terry Camp, and Aniela Butler  
Subcommittee on Federal Lands (x6-7736)

**Hearing:** Oversight field hearing on *“Elevating Local Voices and Promoting Transparency for a Potential Monument Designation in Maine.”*

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The Committee on Natural Resources will hold an oversight field hearing to hear testimony on *“Elevating Local Voices and Promoting Transparency for a Potential Monument Designation in Maine”* on **Wednesday, June 1, at 2:00 p.m. in the East Millinocket Town Office located at 53 Main Street, East Millinocket, Maine 04430**. The hearing will focus on the proposed Maine North Woods National Monument and its implications on Maine’s Katahdin region.

## **Policy Overview**

- Like many monument designations before it, a new National Monument in Maine (referred to as the “Maine North Woods”) would disrupt several existing uses important to local citizens and communities including hunting, snowmobiling, forest management and road and trail access to recreation.
- Unlike most monument designations, the land in question is 87,500 acres of private, forested land that would have to be donated to the Secretary of the Interior and then designated as a National Monument by the President.
- The potential designation would represent an abuse of the Antiquities Act; no Congressional legislation designating the area exists; no imminent threat endangers the preservation of the site; and there is a great deal of local opposition.
- Despite recent public forums conducted by the National Park Service, many local residents still feel their questions and concerns are not being adequately addressed by the Obama Administration.

## **Invited Witnesses**

*Mr. Bob Meyers*  
Executive Director  
Maine Snowmobile Association  
Augusta, Maine

*Mr. Paul Sannicandro*  
Councilman  
Millinocket Town Council  
Millinocket, Maine

*Mr. Stephen Stanley*  
Representative, District 143  
Maine House of Representatives  
Medway, Maine

*Mr. David Trahan*  
Executive Director  
Sportsman's Alliance of Maine  
Augusta, Maine

*Mr. Lucas St. Clair*  
Elliotsville Plantation Inc.  
Old Town, Maine

*Mr. Matt Polstein*  
Owner  
New England Outdoor Center  
Millinocket, Maine

## **Background**

### *National Monument Designations and the Antiquities Act*

The Antiquities Act of 1906 authorizes the President to designate National Monuments on federal lands containing “historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, or other objects of historic or scientific interest.”<sup>1</sup> Congress originally passed the Antiquities Act to allow the President to quickly protect Native American sites subject to looting and destruction.<sup>2</sup> President Theodore Roosevelt designated the first National Monument, Devils Tower, in 1906. Since that time, Presidents broadly interpreted the Antiquities Act to expand both the size and justifications for National Monument designations. As of May 2016, Presidents exercised their authority under the Antiquities Act 230 times to designate or expand 150 new land-based monuments totaling over 75 million acres.<sup>3</sup> The National Park Service (NPS) and Bureau of Land Management primarily manage National Monuments, although the Fish and Wildlife Service, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Association and Forest Service also manage certain monuments either jointly or separately.

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<sup>1</sup> 34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431-433.

<sup>2</sup> Benderson, Judith. “The Archaeological Resources Protection Act and The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.” Offices of the United States Attorneys. <https://www.justice.gov/usao/priority-areas/indian-country/native-american-artifacts>

<sup>3</sup> National Park Service. “Antiquities Act 1906-2006.” <https://www.nps.gov/archeology/sites/antiquities/MonumentsList.htm>

Since entering office, President Obama has already designated or expanded 23 National Monuments covering roughly 265 million acres of land and water, the largest number of both individual monuments established and total acreage designated by any President.<sup>4</sup> Most recently, the President designated over 1.8 million acres in California as the Castle Mountains, Mojave Trails, and Sand to Snow Monuments.<sup>5</sup> In addition to these monuments, many speculate President Obama intends to designate several more monuments, including the Maine North Woods Monument, before the end of his term. Each NPS-managed monument designation made by President Obama has had corresponding legislation in Congress either establishing the area as an NPS unit or authorizing a special resource study.<sup>6</sup> No legislation has been introduced to designate the Maine Woods National Monument or Park in either the House of Representatives or the Senate.

Although presidential declarations create most monuments, Congress can also designate and establish National Monuments. Since 1927, Congress established 45 National Monuments including Appomattox in 1935, Badlands in 1929, and Biscayne in 1968. Congress and the President jointly created one national monument, the Mount St. Helens National Volcanic Monument, in 1982 after the famous volcanic eruption. Congress also turned 29 National Monuments into National Parks, starting with the re-designation of Cinder Cone and Lassen Volcanic National Monuments into Lassen Volcanic National Park in 1916.<sup>7</sup>

Since the passage of the Antiquities Act in 1906, Congress only enacted two statutory restrictions on the President's authority to designate National Monuments. The first, passed in 1950, limited the ability of President's to designate National Monuments in the State of Wyoming. The second restriction, passed in 1986, required Congressional approvals of land withdrawals in the State of Alaska larger than 5,000 acres.<sup>8</sup> Both of these actions followed the extremely controversial declarations of Jackson Hole National Monument by President Franklin Roosevelt and President Carter's establishment of several monuments in Alaska.

Throughout the past several Congresses, Members of Congress introduced various legislation related to limiting the President's authority under the Antiquities Act. These bills include different provisions related to restricting the President's authority to designate monuments in certain states; requiring approval for monuments from state legislatures; and prohibiting monuments from affecting certain existing rights or activities.<sup>9</sup> Representative Bruce Poliquin introduced H.R. 4132 on November 30, 2015 to require the approval of state legislatures before monument designations. Despite several controversial monument designations since 1986, neither Congress nor the Courts acted to restrict the President's authority.

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<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<sup>5</sup> Eilperin, Juliet. "Obama designates new national monuments in the California desert." 02/12/16. [https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/obama-to-designate-new-national-monuments-in-the-california-desert/2016/02/11/5b77db4e-c6be-11e5-a4aa-f25866ba0dc6\\_story.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/obama-to-designate-new-national-monuments-in-the-california-desert/2016/02/11/5b77db4e-c6be-11e5-a4aa-f25866ba0dc6_story.html).

<sup>6</sup> Information provided by the Congressional Research Service.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid. "Antiquities Act 1906-2006."

<sup>8</sup> Hardy Vincent, Carol. "National Monuments and the Antiquities Act." Congressional Research Service. P. 1.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

While many National Monuments are units of the NPS, their management plans and visitation numbers often differ greatly compared to National Parks. National Monuments are the only units of the National Park System that Presidents can designate, while only Congress can designate a National Park. National Parks are considered the “crown jewel” of the Park System, attracting over 75 million visitors in 2015. In the same year, National Monuments received on average 50 million fewer visitors than National Parks and only 4 Monuments registered over 1 million visitors, compared to 22 National Parks that met this mark.<sup>10</sup> National Parks also generally follow more restrictive management plans. For example, Congress has not authorized sport hunting or forest management in *any* National Park although the activity is allowed in other units of the Park System such as National Monuments.<sup>11</sup>

### *The Maine North Woods Proposal*

Plans for a National Park in the Katahdin region date back more than 25 years. Proposals ranged from a National Park of 3.2 million acres to a National Park and Recreation Area of 150,000 acres. Recently, Roxanne Quimby and her son, Lucas St. Clair, announced their desire to donate approximately 87,500 acres of their land to create a Maine North Woods National Monument for the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service. Ms. Quimby, a member of the board of directors for the National Park Foundation, started the successful personal care products company, Burt’s Bees, in 1989. Shortly prior to the sale of Burt’s Bees in 2004, Elliotsville Plantation, Inc., a private operating foundation established by Ms. Quimby, started acquiring nearly 90,000 acres of land adjacent to Baxter State Park and Mount Katahdin with the goal of preserving forests and wildlife.

Along with the land donation, Ms. Quimby recently pledged \$40 million for an endowment to establish and maintain the monument.<sup>12</sup> The Quimby’s plan on donating \$20 million towards the endowment and raising the other half through private donations. While the endowment is helpful, it would likely fall far short of what would be needed to construct new roads, infrastructure, water & sewage systems and visitors centers, etc. typically associated with national parks. For example, the endowment would not even cover the deferred maintenance backlog at the neighboring Acadia National Park, which currently faces a \$68 million backlog.<sup>13</sup>

Several small towns surround the proposed site, including Millinocket, Maine, the main entry point into the Maine North Woods. Construction of Millinocket started in the unsettled North Maine Woods in late 1898 with Great Northern Paper, the largest paper mill in the world at the time. Millinocket earned the nickname “The Magic City” because it seemed to appear in the wilderness overnight. The neighboring town of East Millinocket’s slogan, “The Town That Paper Made,” also reflects the impact of the working forests in the area. Residents and visitors to the area enjoy a wide array of outdoor activities including hunting, fishing, snowmobiling and

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<sup>10</sup> NPS. “Annual Recreation Visitation by Park Type or Region: 2015.” <http://www.nature.nps.gov/assets/redirects/statsRedirect.cfm>

<sup>11</sup> Comay, Laura B. “National Park System: What Do the Different Park Titles Signify?” 11/19/15. Congressional Research Service. P. 8.

<sup>12</sup> Parrish, Christine. “Ntl. Park Service Director Visits Maine to Answer Questions About Proposed Maine Woods National Monument.” 05/19/16. <http://www.freepressonline.com/Content/Features/Features/Article/Ntl-Park-Service-Director-Visits-Maine-to-Answer-Questions-About-Proposed-Maine-Woods-National-Monument/52/78/45509>

<sup>13</sup> NPS. “NPS Deferred Maintenance by State and Park.” 9/30/15. <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/plandesignconstruct/upload/FY-2015-DM-by-State-and-Park.pdf>

ATV trail riding. In recent years, area paper mills closed and mill lands, traditionally open to the public, were sold to new owners such as the Quimby's.

To investigate public opinion about a potential monument, NPS Director Jonathan Jarvis recently travelled to Maine and held two public forums on the issue. The first, in East Millinocket, drew a crowd of local residents of which the overwhelming majority expressed opposition to the proposal. During the meeting, Director Jarvis discussed the idea with locally-elected officials from the towns neighboring the proposed monument including East Millinocket, Medway, Millinocket, Mount Chase, Patten, Sherman, and Stacyville. Of the estimated 75 attendees, only two favored a monument designation.<sup>14</sup> A second event in Orono, Maine, located roughly an hour from the proposed monument, drew a larger crowd of 1,400 who largely supported the monument. Environmental groups, including the Sierra Club's Portland chapter, organized an effort to bus in supporters of the monument to attend the forum. Although NPS has not taken an official stance on the creation of the Monument, Director Jarvis remarked during the forums that the land "is absolutely worthy" of a designation.<sup>15</sup> Despite the two events, many local residents expressed fear that their concerns were not adequately addressed and many questions were left unanswered.<sup>16</sup>

### *Issues with the Designation*

The proposal to create a new National Park in Maine has been met with strong local opposition. Last year, residents in the towns of East Millinocket, Medway, and Patten voted against the proposed 150,000-acre park in non-binding referendums. East Millinocket voted 320-191 against, Medway voted 252-102 against, and Patten voted 121-53 against.<sup>17</sup>

In addition to local referendum votes, Representative Stephen Stanley (D-Medway), introduced LD 1600, "An Act Regarding Consent to Land Transfers to the Federal Government."<sup>18</sup> The bill, proposed by Maine Governor Paul LePage and sponsored by Representative Stanley, requires legislative approval for National Monument designations in Maine. The bill passed the Maine State legislature on April 11, 2016 and was signed into law by Governor LePage on April 12, 2016.

Governor LePage also wrote letters to President Obama and the Committee on Natural Resources expressing his strong opposition to both the establishment of a National Park or the designation of a National Monument. On November 20, 2015, three of the four members of the Maine Congressional delegation, including Senators Susan Collins and Angus King and

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<sup>14</sup> Sambides, Nick. "Maine people weigh in on proposed national monument at packed forums." 05/17/16. <https://bangordailynews.com/2016/05/16/news/state/maine-people-weigh-in-on-proposed-national-monument-at-packed-forums-in-orono-east-millinocket/>.

<sup>15</sup> Ibid. "Proposed national park is a multimillion-dollar gift wrapped up in distrust."

<sup>16</sup> Sharp, David. "National Monument: Park director didn't change minds of vocal opponents." 05/19/16. [http://www.reformer.com/ci\\_29915453/national-monument-park-director-didnt-change-minds-vocal](http://www.reformer.com/ci_29915453/national-monument-park-director-didnt-change-minds-vocal)

<sup>17</sup> Sambides Jr., Nick. "East Millinocket voters reject national park by wide margin." 06/29/15. <http://bangordailynews.com/2015/06/29/outdoors/east-millinocket-voters-reject-national-park-by-wide-margin/>

<sup>18</sup> [https://legislature.maine.gov/legis/bills/bills\\_127th/billtexts/HP109101.asp](https://legislature.maine.gov/legis/bills/bills_127th/billtexts/HP109101.asp)



Representative Poliquin, wrote President Obama to express “serious reservations and significant concerns” about the proposed monument.<sup>19</sup>

The Antiquities Act states that a President “reserve the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management” of the land.<sup>20</sup> Although not an explicit requirement of the Antiquities Act, Congress originally intended for the law to protect imminently threatened or endangered areas and artifacts. The property owners stated recently the land will remain open to the public and undeveloped even if the Obama administration does not declare the area as a National Monument.<sup>21</sup> Given this existing protection and promise of no future development, the necessity of a Monument designation to protect this land is unclear.

Regardless of if the area is designated a National Monument or a National Park, making the area accessible to the public would be difficult and costly. The area has only basic forest roads (built to haul timber) and no other infrastructure that would be necessary to serve the public and provide basic services (such as restrooms, visitor’s center, etc.). The NPS has not conducted a formal feasibility study or special resource study to determine if the area is worthy of a national park designation or to determine the cost and other factors that should be considered before the area is designated.

The donation of the land to the Federal Government could result in numerous restrictions on the land by requiring compliance with numerous laws dictating the management of federal lands.<sup>22</sup> For example, public access could be restricted for a number of reasons. Recreation, including motorized and snowmobiling access, could be significantly limited.<sup>23</sup> Safety also continues to be a concern as the current road infrastructure was built for logging trucks and could be dangerous if visitors were forced to share the same roads.

Finally, Maine is expecting a large spruce budworm outbreak that could kills thousands of acres of the spruce-fir forest.<sup>24</sup> In the bordering Canadian Province of Quebec, 15 million acres have been severely defoliated.<sup>25</sup> Professional foresters need the maximum amount flexibility and nimbleness to appropriately address this type of epidemic. This type of flexibility runs counter to federal land management in which projects to improve forest health may take multiple years to plan and analyze before implementation. Further, if the Maine North Woods were designated a national park or national monument, no commercial timber harvest would be allowed and the NPS is already prohibited from conducting commercial timber harvest on its

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<sup>19</sup> Collins, King, and Poliquin. Letter to President Obama. 11/20/15. <https://poliquin.house.gov/media-center/press-releases/collins-king-poliquin-send-letter-president-possible-national-monument>  
<https://www.king.senate.gov/download/?id=474877DD-9E5C-48E6-BF2E-5A4768C86522&inline=file>

<sup>20</sup> Ibid. Antiquities Act of 1906.

<sup>21</sup> Ibid. “Proposed national park is a multimillion-dollar gift wrapped up in distrust.”

<sup>22</sup> Hoover, Katie. “Federal Lands and Natural Resources: Overview and Selected Issues for the 114<sup>th</sup> Congress” 4/14/16.  
<http://www.crs.gov/Reports/R43429?source=search&guid=08a8071e7fe34ee1b43a82c137f952b4&index=6>

<sup>23</sup> Comay, Laura. “Motorized Recreation on National Park Service Lands” 2/19/2014.  
<http://www.crs.gov/Reports/R42955?source=search&guid=feaed7324dbb499bbdb65f35942c33bf&index=1>

<sup>24</sup> Cooperative Forestry Research Unit, University of Maine et al. “Coming Spruce Budworm Outbreak: Initial Risk Assessment and Preparation & Response Recommendations for Maine’s Forestry Community” 3/16/16.  
[http://www.sprucebudwormmaine.org/docs/SBW\\_full\\_report\\_web.pdf](http://www.sprucebudwormmaine.org/docs/SBW_full_report_web.pdf)

<sup>25</sup> Ibid.

lands.<sup>26</sup> This could seriously jeopardize neighboring forests and the existing forest products industry.

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<sup>26</sup> Natural Resources Council of Maine. "National Park and National Recreation Area FAQs" 10/23/14. <http://www.nrcm.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/NPNRAFAQs102314.pdf>

**ELEVATING LOCAL VOICES AND  
PROMOTING TRANSPARENCY  
FOR A POTENTIAL MONU-  
MENT DESIGNATION IN MAINE**

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**OVERSIGHT FIELD HEARING**

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES  
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

ONE HUNDRED FOURTEENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

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Wednesday, June 1, 2016, in East Millinocket, Maine

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**Serial No. 114-46**

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Printed for the use of the Committee on Natural Resources



Available via the World Wide Web: <http://www.fdsys.gov>

or

Committee address: <http://naturalresources.house.gov>

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U.S. GOVERNMENT PUBLISHING OFFICE

20-480 PDF

WASHINGTON : 2016

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**OVERSIGHT FIELD HEARING ON ELEVATING  
LOCAL VOICES AND PROMOTING TRANS-  
PARENCY FOR A POTENTIAL MONUMENT  
DESIGNATION IN MAINE**

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**Wednesday, June 1, 2016  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Committee on Natural Resources  
East Millinocket, Maine**

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The committee met, pursuant to call, at 2:00 p.m., in the East Millinocket Town Office, 53 Main Street, East Millinocket, Maine, the Hon. Rob Bishop [Chairman of the Committee] presiding.

Present: Representatives Bishop and Westerman.

Also Present: Representative Poliquin.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee hearing will come to order.

We are functioning under the rules of the House of Representatives, so there are a couple of things we will talk about in a second to you.

But we want to start this off with the Presentation of our Colors. To do that, I am going to ask if Representative Poliquin from this area will introduce the Color Guard, and then they will present the Colors to you.

Mr. Poliquin, if you will introduce the Color Guard.

Mr. POLIQUIN. Everyone stand, please, and thank you very much for presenting the Colors.

[Colors.]

[Pledge of Allegiance.]

The CHAIRMAN. We would ask if the Color Guard would stay here for one second. Mr. Poliquin has a presentation for you.

Mr. POLIQUIN. On behalf of my representation of the 2nd District of Maine in the U.S. House of Representatives, I would like to present to you this American flag that has been flown over the United States Capitol. Thank you very much.

[Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. We would like to welcome all of you here to this hearing. By way of introduction, my name is Rob Bishop. I am the Chairman of the Natural Resources Committee in Congress. I hail from Utah, which is a desert.

I am joined here by Bruce Westerman, who is from Arkansas, and Representative Bruce Poliquin, who is from your district. Because Representative Poliquin is not a member of our committee and this is a committee hearing, the first thing we need to do is ask unanimous consent to allow him to join us on the panel and participate in today's hearing.

So, hearing no objection, that will be so ordered.

I just want to go over a couple of the rules with you before we start. Since this is a House of Representatives hearing, we have a couple of rules.

Under Committee Rule 4(f), we are all going to give an opening statement. Then we will get to the witnesses that we have here.

We are also grateful that the governor of Maine has joined us and we will be asking him after those opening statements if he would like to do a 5-minute opening statement as well.

Please realize the way we run this hearing is under House rules. I know some of you have brought signs. I don't want to see them. You can't hold them up. I would also ask you, whether you agree with what is being said or not, don't let me know about it.

They each have 5 minutes. If your applause is in there because you like it, you are just taking away the time of those people being able to say something more that you might like as well. So, this is as if it were a hearing in the Capitol. There can be no demonstrations. There can be no signage. We just thank you for being here and participating in a quiet way.

With that, I am going to yield my time for an opening statement to Representative Poliquin. This is still your district. I would like to recognize you for the first opening statement for 5 minutes, if you would.

**STATEMENT OF THE HON. BRUCE POLIQUIN, A  
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MAINE**

Mr. POLIQUIN. Thank you, Chairman Bishop, very much for this opportunity. I am very grateful that you responded positively to my invitation to you and your committee to hold this congressional field hearing.

It is very rare to have a hearing outside of Washington, DC. This is an official, on-the-record congressional hearing. I believe, Mr. Chairman, there have only been two so far this year that have been held outside of Washington, DC.

Mr. Bishop is the most experienced elected official in the U.S. Congress dealing with the issue that we are facing today, and I am going to be very eager to hear his comments on the important topic in front of us.

To my immediate left is Congressman Bruce Westerman, who is here with his lovely wife, Sharon, on their 25th wedding anniversary. I thank you, Bruce, very much for coming up and participating in this process.

I want to thank all of the witnesses that we have here today that will be testifying on the record about this issue.

And I also want to thank Senator Angus King, who approximately 2 weeks ago brought up an individual, a very senior member of the Administration, a fellow by the name of Mr. Jon Jarvis, who runs the National Park Service. Mr. Jarvis works for the President of the United States. I do not. I work for 650,000 people who are hard-working that live in our 2nd district. They may be on one side of this issue or the other, but I represent all of them, and that is why I asked for this congressional hearing.

I want to make sure that Congress, not the White House, hears loudly and clearly the opinions of the folks that live in the Katahdin region. It is very, very important to do that.

I know this is a very passionate issue that has divided this community and the communities surrounding East Millinocket. I understand that. This is not a political issue for me. This is about



our families. This is about our jobs. This is about the people that live in the Katahdin region and the people of the state of Maine. This is not about politics.

Now, I have to make sure I mention this very clearly. In any congressional hearing, whether or not you are in Washington or a field hearing like this outside of Washington, Republicans and Democrats are always expected and invited to participate. Unfortunately, no Democrat has found this hearing important enough to participate on the committee.

When it comes to our witnesses, Democrat witnesses, pro-monument witnesses were asked to participate. They chose not to. We continued to reach out to them, including last night at dinner. They have chosen not to be witnesses here today.

After this there will be a public forum where I am asking everybody to please weigh in, and hopefully there will be some folks that are pro-monument, folks that will speak up publicly after this congressional hearing.

But I want to make this very clear: this is not a political issue. This is about our families, about our jobs, and about the people in the Katahdin region.

During the past year, my office and I have met with dozens of individuals personally on both sides of this issue. We have responded to thousands of emails, letters, and phone calls. We have responded to every single one, to the best of my knowledge. We have done very thorough work to make sure we hear everybody, and this is an extension of that.

Now, what I would like to do is recognize folks on my congressional staff, those on Senator King's staff, Senator Collins' staff, and Representative Chellie Pingree, who represents the 1st District of Maine.

All those staffers who are here, please raise your hand.

Let it be noted, Mr. Chairman, that there are representatives from the entire Maine delegation here. Thank you very much. Again, Republicans, Democrats, and Independents.

At the beginning of this process, which for me was about a year ago, I made it very clear to everybody I talked to, I cannot and will not support any proposal that threatens our good-paying, full-time forest products jobs in the state of Maine. Right now we have about 33,000 to 34,000 good-paying forest products jobs in the state of Maine. We must make sure at all costs we protect those jobs.

At the same time, I made it clear to everybody I have talked to, I will not support any proposal that threatens our outdoor way of life, or somehow, in some way, restricts our access to hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, and snowmobiling. That is very important, as is the relationship that we have as Mainers with our small number of very large private landowners. It is critical that we maintain that relationship and make sure we do not threaten our way of life and recreational jobs that come with that outdoor activity.

Today, during this hearing, I am going to be asking our witnesses about a number of different issues. First of all, I am going to be asking about the economic impact study that was conducted by the owners of this property, asking them to justify the number of jobs that are promised by this proposal.

The reason I am going to be asking that question is because the study is predicated on a fully developed tourist industry in this area, including restaurants and hotels, and so forth and so on. We need to make sure we get this right, and I want to hear what they have to say about it.

I also want to understand why the folks that wrote the economic impact study guessed 10 to 15 percent of visitors from Acadia National Park would find their way to go to a national monument here. How did they come up with that number?

I am also going to ask about the financing of this operation. This is a very big project. We have about 405 national monuments, national parks, and recreation centers around the country. We are about \$12 billion in arrears to maintain those properties—\$12 billion. Acadia National Park, a few hours away, has a \$69 million backlog to maintain that national park. So, we need to make sure the numbers work on this.

And this morning, Congressman Westerman, myself, and others went out to our working forest near the town of Patten, not far from here, as we all know. We have very narrow logging roads that extend throughout our working forests. I need to make sure that a 260,000-pound logging truck traveling on a gravel road where the dust is flying can co-exist with a Subaru with a couple of kids in the back seat, a dog, and a canoe on the roof. We need to make sure that we get this right.

A short time ago, Mr. Chairman, I was across the street having hot dogs with some nice folks who were very pro-national monument, and good for them for speaking up. And I asked them a very simple question. We have had here in the Katahdin region three referendums. These are actual votes in East Millinocket, Medway, and a couple of months ago in Patten, not a poll taken in a different part of the state by those that live in a different part of the state, but actual voting in the area. Why don't we have more of these to make sure we know how the people feel about this issue?

But with that, I want to thank Chairman Bishop for coming to our great state of Maine. It is a wonderful place to live, to vacation, to move you and your wife here, Mr. Bishop. We have great lobster. We have great hunting. We have great moose, great bear, and this is a vacation spot that you will love, and I am sure you will consider that.

With that, I yield back. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much. You also have great sea urchins, right?

Mr. POLIQUIN. Yes, we do.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. I appreciate the comments.

I understand, or am informed, that one of the expressions you have up here is that you consider me and Mr. Westerman here "awayers." I have not heard that before. I am sure it is a term of endearment.

[Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. But as you hear us speak, I am sure you are going to find out that Mr. Westerman sounds like a more awayer than I do. In fact, I think I am the only one in the room who does not have an accent right now.

[Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. But other than that, thank you for being here. I would like to turn to Mr. Westerman, if we would, for his opening statement.

**STATEMENT OF THE HON. BRUCE WESTERMAN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF ARKANSAS**

Mr. WESTERMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And thank you to the other Bruce in Congress for hosting us here today and for having this important hearing.

As my friend, Bruce Poliquin, said, this is my 25th wedding anniversary. About 45 minutes from now, to be exact, is when my wife Sharon and I were married.

[Applause.]

Mr. WESTERMAN. It is great to get to celebrate here in Maine. My wife actually has connections with Maine. Her father grew up in Stockton Springs, so we are not unfamiliar with Maine. I have been here several times, to Acadia and all along the coast. I have been here in Millinocket before. It is always a pleasure to be back here and to see your beautiful state.

As I look at this issue today, I look at it from two different perspectives. Number one as a Congressman, and my job there is representing the 4th District of Arkansas; and also from a professional perspective, because I am the only forester in the whole House or Senate. So I look at it from that perspective as well.

But as a Congressman, when I look at the state of Maine and my district, there are a lot of similarities. Maine is 90 percent forested. My congressional district is 86 percent forested. Forest products is a huge business in my district. A lot of people's livelihoods depend on that, both in the forest products business and also in outdoor recreation.

We have a lot more Federal land in my district, about 2 million acres of national forest and Fish and Wildlife Service land. My hometown of Hot Springs, Arkansas is actually the first land set aside by the Federal Government that later became a national park; so I am familiar with national parks from that perspective. And serving on the Natural Resources Committee, I get to hear a lot about our parks, our forests, and all of our Federal lands across the country.

One of the things that is alarming to me, especially in my hometown of Hot Springs, Arkansas, is that we have one of the smallest national parks and we have a \$12 million backlog on maintenance and operations there in that park. But that pales in comparison to the \$11.8 billion of backlog in maintenance and operations across the country. As Representative Poliquin already mentioned, just up the road here there is a \$68 million backlog at Acadia.

So, when we also look at the fact that the Federal Government owns a third of our country, which is more than the British government owns of the United Kingdom, my first reaction as a Congressman is do we really need more Federal land? Do we not already have enough Federal land in enough places set aside? And how would we ever pay for it and manage it properly if we were to accumulate more land?

Then I switch gears a little bit and look at it from a forestry perspective. I try to look at things through the lens of, number one, are the actions we are taking compassionate and are they fair? I think we need to think about that regardless of the issue. I am thousands of miles away from here, where my district is, but I still want what the Federal Government does to be compassionate and fair to the folks here in Maine. Is creating more Federal land a compassionate thing? Is it a fair thing? As we would say in Arkansas, I really don't have a dog in the hunt other than I am a Member of Congress that has a say in what happens with Federal lands.

When we look at this from a forestry perspective, and I am a huge proponent of healthy forests, there is no downside to a healthy forest. If we have a healthy forest, we have better air quality, we have better water quality, we have better wildlife habitat, we have better recreational opportunities, and we have a better economy. There are no downsides to a healthy forest. If you are worried about carbon in the atmosphere, a healthy forest sequesters carbon. A young, healthy forest does it at a higher rate than an old, stagnated forest.

Forests are living, dynamic organisms, and when Teddy Roosevelt and Gifford Pinchot worked together to set aside the national forests, they set them aside in the name of conservation and stewardship, to have these Federal lands there for future generations, so that we would have all the multiple uses that the forests provide, they would be sustainable, and it would be a matter of conservation.

We have this mixed-up idea in the Federal Government anymore where we confuse this preservation with conservation. To preserve something, you have to basically kill it. You cannot preserve something that is living. You can take a cucumber and pickle it and put it in a jar and you have preserved it, but you cannot pickle a forest, because regardless of what laws we make in Washington, DC, and regardless of what laws are made here on the state level, the forests don't care. The trees don't listen. They have one purpose. They grow and they fill the growing space. When they fill that growing space up, they start competing with each other. They get stressed. They are subject to disease and insect infestation, and they are subject to wildfires.

So, to be a good steward and to conserve our resources, we have to manage those resources. My concern is when I look across the country at the track record of the Federal Government in forestry management and stewardship, it is not very good. You can look out west with our lands that are managed by the Department of the Interior, or by the Forest Service. They are adjacent to private lands. They are adjacent to tribal lands. And by every measurable metric, the lands that the Federal Government manages, not just the Forest Service, the National Park Service included, fall below the standard that is done on private and tribal lands.

So, it is hard for me to understand why we are going to take land that is a working forest and cede all the rights to manage that land to the Federal Government, which does not have a very good track record of managing that land in the first place. And in the end, I

am afraid you will end up with not as good a natural resource as what you had to start with.

We think we can have what are called collaborative efforts where the communities get together and they come up with a plan to manage the forest, which is a great idea. It happens in my state. All the stakeholders sit down at the table with the Federal agency. They come up with a collaborative plan. They follow that management plan almost to the T, and they get held up in court in a Federal lawsuit. At the end of the day, no management takes place.

Even though you may think you are going to have a seat at the table on how this land is managed and what is done with it in the future, reality shows that you will not. And once you give those rights up and the Federal Government gets that, it is very, very hard to take them back.

The President can do what the President wants to do. He has executive authority to create a monument without the blessing of Congress. I hope he does not do that. I hope he looks at the facts and I hope that they make a decision based on sound science and on what is best, what is most compassionate, and what is most fair to the people it is going to affect.

I am glad we are having this hearing today so we can get some of the information out in the open. I look forward to hearing from the Governor and the other witnesses. I yield back, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Bruce, and Bruce.

Let me do two other things of housekeeping here.

First of all, you can see we have a lot of microphones up here. Apparently, these are all fake. They are for the stenographer and some of the media. They are not real microphones. We are going to have to pass the microphone around, so that is going to be somewhat cumbersome.

Also, for those of you who wish to make a comment, there are some comment sheets in the back of the room. If you would like to fill those out, those will also be made part of the official record of this hearing, so just avail yourself of that opportunity. Our staff will pick them up after we are done. But there is the ability for you to make comments back there.

Let me say a word just at the beginning of this one.

**STATEMENT OF THE HON. ROB BISHOP, A REPRESENTATIVE  
IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF UTAH**

The reason we are here is to try and gain some kind of local input into this particular issue. It is not necessarily that the Administration won't. In some respect they can't. If they actually do have too much input, then it triggers the need for process, and they would have to do NEPA if they did.

But nonetheless, everyone is always going to be impacted by these decisions one way or the other. So, even though I don't live here, I will still be impacted if indeed a monument is made here. That is because we have, as has been mentioned, a \$12 billion maintenance backlog in the National Park Service by itself, and \$19 billion in the entire land owned by the Department of the Interior. So, even if free land were given, it ain't free. There is still going to be a cost for the management and the ownership of that, and that comes out of my constituents' pockets and Mr.

Westerman's constituents' pockets, as well as your pockets here in Mr. Poliquin's district. That becomes significant.

Let me just go through a couple of the experiences that I have had in the state of Utah with the idea of national monuments. In the waning days of the first term of the Clinton administration, President Clinton, who was running for re-election, established the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Utah. That is a national monument that is about 2 million acres, or 3,000 square miles. The three smallest states in the Nation do not equal that size. That was made by the stroke of a pen.

The problem was there was nobody in Utah who supported it, either the delegation, or the Governor, or the legislature, or anyone who lived in the area. It was just simply done. In fact, the White House told the Governor and the delegation the night before they made the announcement of the monument, "Don't worry about it; there will be no monument that is going to be made." It didn't necessarily happen that way.

They also said, and this is over 20 years ago, that there would be certain deals that would be made to maintain grazing rights, road right-of-ways, and hunting and fishing opportunities. We are still fighting over all those issues 20 years later because we did not do it the right way, which is to get the input first and then figure out how the management plan would be done. Instead, they established the national monument and then said we will work out the management. It does not necessarily work that way.

So, if some people think you can establish a national monument by presidential decree that will have forest management, the Forest Service can do that, but the National Park Service cannot. You think you are going to have logging in there; the National Park Service does not do that. If you actually think there is going to be access through that area, already the National Park Service closes roads even if they are public rights-of-way, state roads, and local roads. They close them if they go through the park and it takes an Act of Congress to actually change that. Already we had one this last month. We did another one in the state of Pennsylvania to say the National Park Service had to open up a road that ran through National Park Service property. So, access is a significant problem.

All of those things have to be done, if you are smart, in writing before you actually declare anything. If you do not do that, you are going to find the same problem that we have in Utah. We have a loss of productivity with that national monument. It affects grazing families most significantly, but it also affects schools in our area. In Utah, we do have in-state trust land that funds the public school system. The chief of staff of the Administration the night before he made the announcement didn't know what state trust land was, and 20 years later we are still fighting over what those state trust lands will be, who will get access to them, and how they can be used to help fund kids education in Utah.

In fact, the local school district where this national monument is now stationed is thinking of closing down some necessary small existing schools there simply because the population is depleted in that particular area. There are no jobs around that area. Although, I still get surveys being done, some by an institution that has al-

ready given you a preliminary study of how much this would generate for you. They did the same thing in mine which said that national monument is creating the bucks for us in Utah. There is no one who lives in that area who can find where those bucks are or where those jobs may happen.

So, it is not that it can't be done, but if you are going to do it, do it the right way, which is why Congress should be the ones who do this so you can have the open hearings, you can go about it in a realistic process, and you can answer the questions ahead of time, not after the fact. That is one of the problems we have and one of the reasons we are trying to have this hearing, so we can try and open this process up in a more public way.

When we get done here, I am going down to Massachusetts, to New Bedford. It is the same issue, a proposed national monument down there, except this time you are dealing with fish off the coast in which, once again, the delegation and the governor of Massachusetts have written a letter to the President saying please do not do this now, let's have some input first. That is coming from the opposite party. My state is all Republican. We are asking the President not to do another one in my state unless you have the input first. You have both Republicans and Democrats here in Maine that I think are saying let's make sure we have the input first. That is what we are attempting to do with this particular meeting, which is why I am somewhat perplexed by some of the statements that I heard before we came up here about what this hearing is or is not.

This is a congressional hearing. It is not a debate. Mr. Poliquin will be holding a town hall meeting afterwards. The Governor will have a town hall meeting today. That is where everyone has the opportunity of actually expressing something. In these meetings, we invite people from different groups to come and tell us what the impact will be for that particular group.

I admit, there is no Democrat that is here today. I don't know why, to be honest with you. This is the first time they have chosen not to attend one of these hearings or not to specifically send a witness. We also gave out certain invitations to those who are openly in favor of the national monument here. They chose not to attend. I don't have a window to their heart or their soul. I don't know why. That is just the realization it is. But that is OK because if you are saying we are stacking this meeting, that is just not right. If you are saying I am anti-national monument, no, not really. I actually have a piece of legislation in my state to create a new national monument. I just want to do it the right way, with Congress doing it, so these questions are done ahead of time and not fighting over it 20 years later because, I am sorry, but people from my personal experience have been harmed when a national monument is done without proper background and understanding exactly what the impact will be on them. That is why I want to make sure we do it this way, so that people have the chance to have their input so they are not going to be over-run or squashed by the heavy hand of the Federal Government in some particular way.

If you have concerns, not necessarily about the establishment, but about how it will be organized, I think you are wise to have

those concerns as you look toward the future. The Antiquities Act was passed in 1906. Please realize, when that was passed, there was no Bureau of Land Management and there was no National Park Service. There were only 45 states over 100 years ago and there were no environmental laws. It was passed to give the President the ability of designating land if it met three specific criteria. Number one, it had to be the smallest footprint possible, so you had to give options. Number two, there had to be some identifiable archeological, historical, geographical, or geological feature that you were trying to preserve, something specific. And number three, it had to be in danger of being destroyed.

Those three criteria have not been done by the past three administrations. Instead they have said, "Well, we will do something if there seems to be local support for it." We have some concerns here because, quite frankly, there has been no legislation that has been introduced. Some elected officials are antagonistic, some are negative, some are skeptical, some are just ducking the issue, and some maybe have some quasi-support for it. We are coming up all over the place. These types of issues should be discussed openly ahead of time.

As we said before, we have a situation where there is a \$12 billion maintenance backlog in the National Park Service. There is a \$19 trillion debt. The Federal Government owns 640 million acres of land; that is one-third of all of America. They do a poor job managing the land and it is not because the people in Washington are malevolent or incompetent. They just have too damn much land to manage. That is why local management of the land usually is the one that produces the best.

My state has five national parks. I wanted to create one national monument into the sixth national park in Utah. The people who live in that area became ballistic because they have had such a difficult time in dealing with the national monument management that they did not want to escalate it to have to try to deal with the National Park Service management at the same time. I still thought it was a good idea.

I want you to know that even though there are six wonderful areas for visiting in Utah, the best park in Utah is still the State Park down in Kane County, which has been listed in magazines as probably the premiere park to visit and to recreate in, and it is done by state. States have equal ability of maintaining and coordinating this, so if you all want conservation up here, fine. Designation just for the sake of designating it as something really does not have a lot of background or a lot of sense with it.

Land management decisions at any level should be developed with transparency through local collaboration, not done unilaterally, period. This hearing is one more way to ensure that local voices in this region are going to be heard. So, we are here today to listen to the views of local people and some of the individuals who represent them, because I think it is significant and important. If the President uses the Antiquities Act, he by law cannot engage in that process. As soon as he involves the Interior Department or anyone else in the planning, NEPA kicks in and you have to have public hearings. The Antiquities Act is used as a gotcha moment to surprise people with the President acting boldly and de-



cisively, and in doing so he cuts out the voice of people. That is why we are here, to make sure that whatever decision is made, that all of you here have a say in what it is, and that becomes the driving factor, not just the desire to say, "I created something, wow, isn't that cool."

With that, I appreciate your attendance here, and I appreciate your attendance afterwards in the meetings that you are going to be holding.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Bishop follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF THE HON. ROB BISHOP, CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON  
NATURAL RESOURCES

I want to thank Representative Poliquin for bringing this issue to my attention and inviting me here today to consider local views of the proposed national monument. I also want to thank Mr. Westerman for traveling all the way from Arkansas to be here.

I have been informed that Mr. Westerman and I are considered "Awaysers"—I have never heard that term before, but I think it must be a term of endearment.

I want the audience to know that we have comment sheets you can fill out that will be part of the official record and we will make all of the comments during the listening session part of the official hearing record as well.

EXPERIENCE WITH NATIONAL MONUMENTS—UTAH

Coming from Utah, I unfortunately have a lot of experience with national monument designations. In the waning days of the Clinton administration, President Clinton designated the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

This designation locked up 1,880,000 acres. That's 2,938 square miles of Utah. This was designated with little to no public outreach and virtually no local support. The designation was opposed by the congressional delegation and the governor. The Utah delegation is still trying to un-do what was done by the stroke of pen almost 20 years ago.

Most disturbing was the loss of productivity of the land—ranching families have been hit hard by a reduction in livestock allowed to graze on the monument. Thousands of acres of Utah State land—set aside to support schools in Utah—is still locked up in the designation and provides no revenue for public education.

These are real consequences that impact the day-to-day lives of good, hard-working Americans trying to provide for their families and obtain the American dream. Yet a stroke of the pen, made from a fancy office in Washington, DC, completely changed the lives of these Americans.

Now, President Obama is currently considering the designation of a new national monument in Utah. Similar to what I hear is happening here, the Administration promises an "open, public process"—but unfortunately, I know better than to take them at their word.

That's why Mr. Westerman and I are here today. After I leave Maine, I am heading to another community, New Bedford, Massachusetts, which, unfortunately, is also under the threat of a national monument designation. There, just like here, Utah, and so many other communities, people are concerned and worried about their future.

There have been a lot of recent inaccurate public statements made about this hearing, so I'd like to set the record straight on a number of items:

- This hearing is being held in accordance with the Rules of the House of Representatives—it is an official congressional hearing and, like it or not, we must abide by the Rules of the House of Representatives and the Natural Resources Committee just like a town meeting must abide by its rules.
- The minority, otherwise known as the Democrat Members of the Natural Resources Committee, were all invited to attend this hearing. They were also given the opportunity to suggest witnesses with different points of view. They declined both opportunities.
- We went ahead and invited some folks that supported the Monument designation—including Lucas St. Clair—who also declined our offer.
- After all of these efforts, it is disappointing to hear accusations of stacking the panel to one that is opposed to a Monument—but in truth, I believe our panel represents bipartisan local voices—just as our hearing name states.

- I also have never been, and don't now claim to be unbiased about National Monument designations declared by this or any other President. This is because I've had personal experience with them and I have seen the livelihood of families harmed by these designations.
- I will not sit before you today and pretend that if the President declares the Maine North Woods a National Monument that everything will be OK and life here will be hunky dory. I have serious concerns based on my experience with numerous national monument designations in the West—you are wise to be concerned about your future.
- Finally, what's probably the most disgusting part of the situation with the Maine North Woods is the way its proponents have tried to skirt Congress to create a National Monument without the support of the entire delegation, legislature and Governor.
- Elected officials are held accountable by the electorate. If I (or any elected official) do a bad job, I get fired in November. But the people making the decisions on designating national monuments are unelected bureaucrats presenting their case to a lame duck President.
- Mainers and New Englanders in general are used to being part of the political process—the Town Meeting is one of the purest forms of direct democracy. I believe that's why this the Maine Woods proposal is so divisive—many Mainers feel they have no say in the ultimate decision made by the President. Sadly, through my experience in Utah, I know this to be true.

#### ANTIQUITIES ACT VERSUS NATIONAL PARK CREATION

Under the Antiquities Act of 1906, which was originally intended to prevent looting of archaeological and Native American structures and objects, the President can unilaterally declare national monuments of arbitrary size and scope, without congressional approval or input from states.

The Act can only be used to designate a national monument—it CANNOT be used to create a national park. Only Congress has the authority to create national parks.

Even if President Obama designated the North Woods area as a national monument, Congress—both the House and Senate—would have to pass a bill making it a national park and that bill would have to be signed by the President.

To date, not a single piece of legislation has even been introduced in Congress—not even legislation to study the feasibility of a Park in this area.

#### REALITY VERSUS LOFTY GOALS

We must seriously ask ourselves if it is wise and prudent to designate yet another national park.

The National Park Service has a \$12 BILLION dollar maintenance backlog. Adding a new park that has no infrastructure whatsoever would only significantly add to this problem.

The United States is \$19 TRILLION dollars in debt. We should take care of the Parks we already have in poor condition rather than adding to the huge backlog.

The Federal Government already owns 640 MILLION acres of the United States and by and large does a poor job managing this land.

As I've said before, it's not because the land management agencies are filled with bad people: it's just too much land to manage. State and local governments ought to manage these lands.

Setting all this aside, if a community and its congressional and local representatives are in favor of a new national park designation, then that proposal should be considered through the established legislative process that is designed to incorporate local input.

Land management decisions at any level should be developed with transparency and through local collaboration, not unilaterally. The hearing is one more way to ensure more local voices of the Katahdin region are heard. We are here today to listen to the views of locals and some of the individuals that represent them.

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The CHAIRMAN. I would like to recognize the governor of the state of Maine, the Honorable Paul LePage. We appreciate you coming here and being with us. As always, any written testimony you have will also be included in the record, but now I would like

to recognize you for the public statement you would like to make on this particular issue.

Governor, it is all yours.

**STATEMENT OF THE HON. PAUL LEPAGE, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MAINE**

Governor LEPAGE. Thank you so much. It is a pleasure to be here. Chairman Bishop, Congressman Westerman, thank you for the opportunity to address the House Committee on Natural Resources.

Let me begin by welcoming you to Maine. I believe Maine is the most beautiful state in the Union. I know you might challenge that, but I win because it is my house.

[Laughter.]

Governor LEPAGE. I sincerely appreciate the committee's consideration of the Antiquities Act and this proposed designation in Maine. It is through meetings like this, and not rallies, where we bus in supporters from around the state or out of state, that is the real opportunity for the people of Maine, Mainers, who will be affected by the national monument designation.

I have been a vocal critic of a national park in northern Maine for many, many years, and now the national monument. I am proud to say I am a Mainer, born and raised, and have spent much of my career in forest products and understand the forest, while I am not a forester.

The residents of East Millinocket, Medway, and Patten have voted very strongly in opposition of Federal control of this area. I have heard supporters from southern Maine dismissing this local opposition saying it is common with any Federal designation. However, the opposition here is real. The opposition here, of Maine people, they are people that live in the area in which people criticize.

Mainers have battled proposals for Federal control of this region for over 25 years. In an interview with *Forest Magazine*, Roxanne Quimby called the Mainers old, obese, drug abusers, and dependent on welfare. Shame on her. Shame on her and her family. I really resent that.

There has been much distrust that has been building on this whole issue. There is also opposition to this proposal on the state level. In 2011, the Maine legislature adopted a joint resolution opposed to the creation of a national park. This year, the legislature enacted legislation, which I proposed, to withdraw the state's consent for exclusive Federal jurisdiction over a national monument in Maine.

But the owners won't quit. They have put millions of dollars on lobbying, focus groups, and polling in an effort to convince one man, the President of the United States, that this cut-over wood lot is worthy of being a national monument, while it sits right beside one of the best jewels and the best assets the state of Maine has, Baxter State Park.

I agree with the Congressman that the states can have everything that the Federal Government says they can do for you. This is a good case study for reforming the Antiquities Act. The law should require some local or statewide support for the national

monument designation. The way it stands now, there is really no way to check the President's power by the people who will be affected.

This proposal does not square with a plain reading of the Antiquities Act. It was intended to preserve threatened areas and artifacts in the smallest area compatible with this purpose. This proposal calls for 90,000 acres of land to be put under Federal control to preserve Maine timberland, even though it is already under conservation and has been cut over.

I have said repeatedly that we would happily support this project if it was part of the state public land system and we could do some research on our forest for the future generations and for those who live in this region.

There is no threat to this land. The real threat is in the situation from an ambitious wealthy family seeking to create its own legacy.

You know, in Maine, we have a legacy and a way of life in this region. It is hunting, fishing, hiking, snowmobiling in the winter, and outdoor sports. It will go away, make no mistake about it, and let me give you two examples.

When the Federal Government shut down a few years ago, many of our fishermen were not able to go to work because they had to go across Federal lands to get to the shores and they were prevented from going to work. I got a call from the National Forest Service one day a few years ago saying you have some people in a cottage up on the Appalachian Trail and they are going across the Trail because the lake is not frozen yet. It was in December, and they said you need to go summons them. And I did say this, and I know they were offended, I said, "No, I will not summons them, and if you come to Maine, I will summons you because those people are just trying to go snowmobiling and the lake hasn't frozen." They were going over a strip of land about 8 feet with snow on it, and the Federal Government said it is not possible.

Well, that is what happens when you go to one-size-fits-all with the Federal Government taking control of your lives. I believe that this land is in Maine, and the Maine people ought to make the decision on how we are going to preserve it, how we are going to conserve it, and how we are going to use it.

I agree with the Congressman: preservation is pickling, and I am sure that most Mainers do not want to pickle this land.

So, thank you for being here. Thank you for inviting me to testify. I will work with the committee in any way we can to get you all the information that you need on this issue. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. LePage follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF THE HON. PAUL R. LEPAGE, GOVERNOR, STATE OF MAINE

Chairman Bishop and Congressman Westerman, thank you for this opportunity to address the House Committee on Natural Resources. Let me begin by welcoming the committee to northern Maine. I sincerely appreciate the committee's thoughtful consideration of the Antiquities Act in general and this specific proposed designation in Maine. It is through meetings like this—not rallies with bussed-in supporters—that you have a real opportunity to hear from the Mainers who would be affected by this National Monument designation.

I have been a vocal critic of a National Park in northern Maine for a long time and now a National Monument. I am proud to say I have some good company in opposing this proposal. As this committee knows, the residents of East Millinocket, Medway, and Patten have all voted strongly in opposition to Federal control in this

area. I have heard supporters from southern Maine dismiss this local opposition, saying that it is common with any Federal designation. The opposition in this area, however, is something more than that. Mainers have battled proposals for Federal control of this region for more than 25 years. In an interview with *Forbes Magazine*, Roxanne Quimby called these Mainers old, obese, drug abusers and dependent on welfare. There is plenty of mistrust that has built up over the years.

There is also opposition to this proposal on the state level. In 2011, the Maine Legislature adopted a Joint Resolution opposed to the creation of a National Park. This year, the Legislature enacted legislation—which I proposed—to withdraw the state's consent for exclusive Federal jurisdiction over a National Monument in Maine.

The Quimby family, however, will not quit. They have spent millions of dollars on lobbying, focus groups and polling in an effort to convince one man—the President—that this cut-over woodlot is worthy of being a National Monument. This is a good case study for reforming the Antiquities Act. The law should require some local or state-wide support for a National Monument designation. The way the law stands now, however, there is really no way to check the President's power by the people who would be affected.

This proposal also does not square with a plain reading of the Antiquities Act. It was intended to preserve threatened areas and artifacts in the smallest area compatible with this purpose. This proposal calls for 900,000 acres of land to be put under Federal control to preserve Maine timberland—even though it is already under conservation and has been cut-over. I have said repeatedly that I would happily accept this property to be included in the state's public lands system. There is no threat to this land. The real threat in this situation is from the ambition of a wealthy family seeking to create a legacy.

Again, thank you for traveling to Maine to hold this hearing. I strongly support a frank examination of the Antiquities Act. I will support the work of your committee, including calling on the entire Maine delegation to support limiting abuses of this law.

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The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Governor LePage. I appreciate you being with us and your testimony. As I said, if you want to have anything written added to the record, we will be happy to do that. With that, we appreciate you and realize you have a busy schedule, so thank you for stopping by.

At this time, I think we need to bring up the gentleman who will be on the second panel, if we could. If you would come up here and join us at this table.

Mr. Stephen Stanley is a member of the House of Representatives from this area. Come join us on this panel.

Mr. Paul Sannicandro, I understand has a great deal of experience on land management, land issues, and is also on the Town Council.

Mr. Bob Meyers, from the Maine Snowmobile Association, I appreciate having you here.

Mr. David Trahan, from the Sportsman's Alliance of Maine.

We appreciate having you gentlemen here. Once again, you come from a diversified aspect. We want to give you the opportunity of telling us what the impact of this potential designation would be.

At this point, once again, anything that you have written for the record is included. The oral statements are limited by our Rule 4(a) to 5 minutes. There will be a timer in front of you to help you deal with that. Also, any questions we ask will be limited to 5 minutes. When the light is green, that means you have plenty of time, keep going. As soon as it turns yellow, just do what you do when you are driving, go real fast. And when it is red, please stop at that point.

With that, we will recognize Mr. Stanley. I understand you are the Representative from the 143rd District here in Maine, and I understand you are from the wrong political party, but we can work on that later on, if that is OK.

We thank you for joining us. You are recognized for 5 minutes for your statement.

**STATEMENT OF STEPHEN STANLEY, REPRESENTATIVE,  
DISTRICT 143, MAINE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
MEDWAY, MAINE**

Mr. STANLEY. Thank you, Congressman Bishop and Congressman Poliquin, for being here. I want to welcome you to the Katahdin area, a very beautiful place to live and a beautiful place to work, if you have a job.

My name is Stephen S. Stanley, and I represent Millinocket, East Millinocket, Medway, Patten and the nearby unorganized townships in the Maine House of Representatives. I am currently serving my sixth term in the Maine legislature, having previously served four terms in the House and one in the Senate.

A majority of people in my district and the surrounding region are opposed to a national monument or national park. Earlier this year, the people of Patten voted by a roughly 2-to-1 margin to oppose the formation of either a national monument or national park in the Katahdin region. Last year, both Medway and East Millinocket voted by similar overwhelming margins to reject the same proposal.

During the session that recently ended, the Maine legislature reaffirmed what the people of the Katahdin region have made clear. Maine lawmakers approved Public Law 458, also known as LD 1600, which the Governor introduced and I sponsored. In its final form, the measure specifies that the legislature does not give its consent in cases of the Federal Government acquiring land for the designation of the property as a national monument.

Numerous and varied concerns have led the majority of local residents, as well as many people outside our area, to oppose moving forward with the proposed national monument or national park. I am submitting this testimony to give voice to the concerns my constituents have raised, which I share.

One of the greatest concerns is how a national monument or national park would impact our region economically. Though proponents tout the potential gains, there are serious questions around whether a national monument or national park would be the economic driver they claim it would be.

The forest products industry is critical to Maine's economy, and this proposal would do serious harm to the industry. It would take tens of thousands of acres of productive woodland out of play. Creating a national park or national monument could have detrimental consequences on wood supply and mills across the state. Papermaking jobs are vital to the economic health of working families and communities around Maine, and there are many concerns about the effect that it may have on the paper industry.

There are other questions around the dampening effect a national monument or national park could have on our region. Would industry-related emissions be held to a higher standard

near the proposed national monument or national park? How would that impact businesses in the region?

Proponents counter that hundreds of jobs could be created to replace the jobs in our legacy industries. However, when we look at the example that Baxter State Park provides, it seems unlikely that these estimates are realistic. Beyond that, these jobs would be low-paying and largely seasonal.

In an area that has been devastated by the loss of more than 2,000 good-paying jobs in the past 10 years, replacing good-paying, year-round forest products jobs with these tourism jobs is not a good solution for the Katahdin region.

Right now, there is a lot of economic uncertainty in our area as plans are discussed to create a national park. Businesses do not want to locate to our area, and there is a lot of panic about what may occur if a national park is created.

There are legitimate questions around whether the proposal would even bring the suggested number of tourists to our region each year. While our region is beautiful and special, it does not have a unique feature like the Grand Canyon or the geysers at Yellowstone. It cannot be compared directly to Acadia National Park, which is a very different place in a very different part of Maine.

But let's assume for a moment that the tourists would come in these numbers. The region lacks the infrastructure to accommodate so many visitors each year, and we have yet to see any reasonable explanation or plan for how that infrastructure will be created.

It also seems that the type of visitor attracted to our region will be different from the visitors that bring economic activity to the area surrounding Acadia National Park. Bar Harbor and nearby communities are shopping and dining destinations with hotels and many other attractions. Here we have productive forestland. It can be enjoyed, but it would likely be by people who are prepared for an outdoor experience, not a shopping and dining experience.

Another great concern is whether or not there will be any local control. We have managed and operated the Maine woods for many years now and we know the ins and outs of the area. Many people in my area are concerned that if the national monument is established, nobody in Maine will have a say in the rulemaking.

Historically, we in northern Maine have had access to this land. The woods in our area that were owned and operated by paper companies were able to be used for other recreational activities such as hunting, fishing, and snowmobiling as well. A national monument would limit access to land we have used all our lives.

At the public hearing we had on LD 1600, the Professional Logging Contractors of Maine, the Maine Snowmobile Association, the Maine Woods Coalition, as well as many other local individuals, testified in support of the bill and in opposition to the national monument. As Anne Mitchell of the Maine Woods Coalition said, "I support LD 1600 for the freedom it returns to our state. The people of Maine deserve no less."

I have also included with my testimony a map of land that has been conserved in northern Maine. As you can see, there is quite a lot of land, Baxter State Park being the largest that is already protected. We need the rest of the land to support the timber

harvest industry. Taking away quality land will hurt jobs and negatively impact our state.

To some, a national monument or national park might sound like an easy fix for the economic challenges our region faces. But the solution to the problems we face needs to come from within our community, not from outside our community without our support. The people of the Katahdin region need to come together to work toward driving growth that is homegrown and sustainable. There is no magic solution, especially not one that is driven by outside forces.

I am currently working with economic development folks, organizing leadership trainings, and inviting speakers from around the country who had similar situations like in this area. This is a very divisive and complicated situation and could greatly hinder economic development in our area. I need to be sure it is the right decision before it moves forward.

If Elliotsville Plantation and supporters of the national monument/park proposal want to be a part of those efforts, I hope they will start by listening to the people of my community. I believe there are other ways to move forward that would not be so controversial or potentially harmful to our area. Let's put the divisive question of the national monument or national park proposal behind us so we can work together for a better future in the Katahdin region.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Stanley follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF STEPHEN S. STANLEY, STATE REPRESENTATIVE FOR MAINE,  
MEDWAY, MAINE

Congressman Rob Bishop and esteemed members of the House Committee on Natural Resources, thank you for the opportunity to submit testimony in opposition to the proposed monument designation in Maine's Katahdin region.

My name is Stephen S. Stanley, and I represent Millinocket, East Millinocket, Medway, Patten and the nearby unorganized townships in the Maine House of Representatives. I am currently serving my sixth term in the Maine Legislature, having previously served four terms in the House and one in the Senate.

A majority people of my district and the surrounding region are opposed to a national monument or park. Earlier this year, the people of Patten<sup>1</sup> voted by a roughly 2:1 margin to oppose the formation of either a monument or park in the Katahdin region. Last year, both Medway<sup>2</sup> and East Millinocket<sup>3</sup> voted by similarly overwhelming margins to reject the proposal.

During the session that recently ended, the Maine Legislature reaffirmed what the people of the Katahdin region have made clear. Maine lawmakers approved Public Law 458,<sup>4</sup> also known as LD 1600, which the Governor introduced and I sponsored. In its final form, the measure specifies that the Legislature does not give its consent in cases of the Federal Government acquiring land for the designation of the property as a national monument.

Numerous and varied concerns have led the majority of local residents, as well as many people outside our area, to oppose moving forward with the proposed monument or park. I am submitting this testimony to give voice to the concerns my constituents have raised, which I share.

One of the greatest concerns is how a monument or park would impact our region economically. Though proponents tout the potential gains, there are serious ques-

<sup>1</sup> <http://bangordailynews.com/2016/04/19/outdoors/patten-residents-reject-national-park-and-monument-in-vote/>.

<sup>2</sup> <http://bangordailynews.com/2015/06/23/outdoors/medway-rejects-national-park-proposal-by-wide-margin/>.

<sup>3</sup> <http://bangordailynews.com/2015/06/23/outdoors/medway-rejects-national-park-proposal-by-wide-margin/>.

<sup>4</sup> <http://www.mainelegislature.org/LawMakerWeb/summary.asp?ID=280059474>.



tions around whether a monument or park would be the economic driver they claim it would be.

The forest products industry is crucial to Maine's economy, and this proposal would do serious harm to the industry. It would take tens of thousands of acres of productive woodland out of play. Creating a national park or monument could have detrimental consequences on wood supply and mills across the state. Papermaking jobs are vital to the economic health of working families and communities around Maine and there are many concerns about the effect that it may have on the paper industry.

There are other questions around the dampening effect a monument or park could have on our region. Would industry-related emissions be held to a higher standard near the proposed monument or park? How would that impact businesses in the region?

Proponents counter that hundreds of jobs could be created to replace the jobs in our legacy industries. However, when we look at the example that Baxter State Park provides, it seems unlikely that these estimates are realistic. Beyond that, these jobs would be low-paying and largely seasonal.

In an area that has been devastated by the loss of more than 2,000 good-paying jobs in the past 10 years, replacing good-paying, year-round forest products jobs with these tourism jobs is not a good solution for the Katahdin region.

Right now, there is a lot of economic uncertainty in our area as plans are discussed to create a national park. Businesses do not want to locate to our area, and there is a lot of panic about what may occur if a park is created.

There are legitimate questions around whether the proposal would even bring the suggested number of tourists to our region each year. While our region is beautiful and special, it does not have a unique feature like the Grand Canyon or the geysers at Yellowstone. It cannot be compared directly to Acadia National Park, which is a very different place in a very different part of Maine.

But let's assume for a moment that the tourists would come in these numbers. The region lacks the infrastructure to accommodate so many visitors each year, and we have yet to see any reasonable explanation or plan for how that infrastructure will be created.

It also seems that the type of visitor attracted to our region will differ from the visitors that bring economic activity to the area surrounding Acadia National Park. Bar Harbor and nearby communities are shopping and dining destinations with hotels and many other attractions. Here we have productive forestland. It can be enjoyed, but it would likely be by people who are prepared for an outdoor experience—not a shopping and dining experience.

Another great concern is whether or not there will be any local control. We have managed and operated the Maine woods for years now, and we know the ins and outs of the area. Many people in my area are concerned that if the national monument is established, nobody in Maine will have a say in the rulemaking.

Historically, we in northern Maine have had access to this land. The woods in our area that was owned and operated by paper companies was able to be used for other recreational activities such as hunting, fishing and snowmobiling as well. A national monument would limit access to land we have used all our lives.

At the public hearing we had on LD 1600, the Professional Logging Contractors of Maine, the Maine Snowmobile Association and the Maine Woods Coalition, as well as many other local individuals, testified in support of the bill and in opposition to the national monument. As Anne Mitchell of the Maine Woods Coalition said, "I support LD 1600 for the freedom it returns to our state. The people of Maine deserve no less."

I have also included with my testimony a map of land that has been conserved in northern Maine. As you can see, there is quite a lot of land, Baxter State Park being the largest that is already protected. We need the rest of the land to support the timber harvest industry. Taking away quality land will hurt jobs and negatively impact our state.

To some, a national monument or park might sound like an easy fix for the economic challenges our region faces. But the solution to the problems we face needs to come from within our community, not from outside our community without our support. The people of the Katahdin region need to come together to work toward driving growth that is homegrown and sustainable. There is no magic solution, especially not one that's driven by outside forces.




I am currently working with economic development folks, organizing leadership trainings and inviting speakers from around the country who have had similar situations in their area. This is a very divisive and complicated situation and could greatly hinder economic development in our area. I need to be sure it is the right decision before it moves forward.

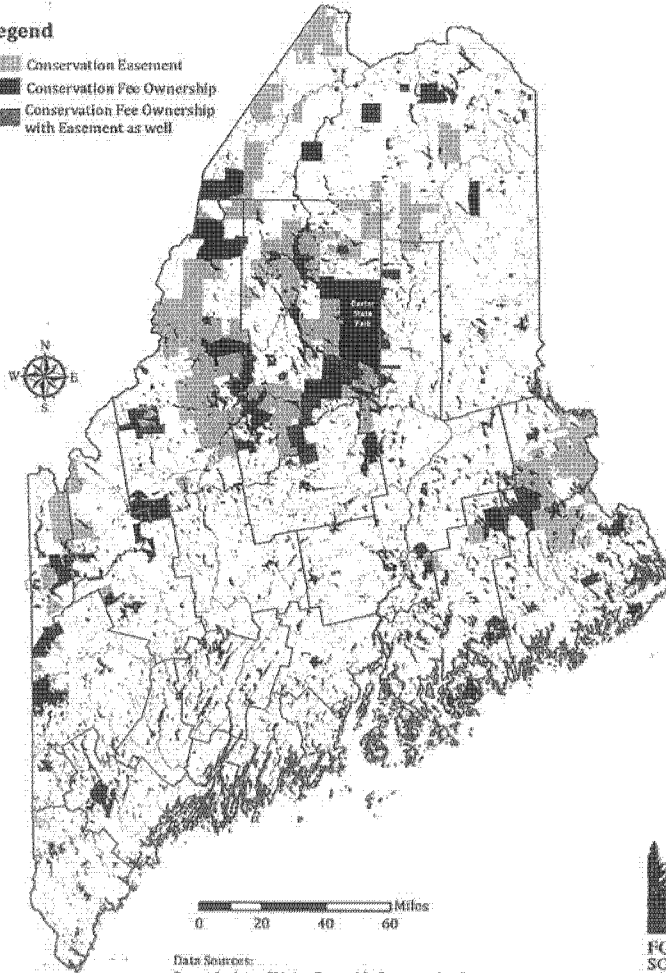
If Elliotsville Plantation and supporters of the monument/park proposal want to be a part of those efforts, I hope they will start by listening to the people of my community. I believe there are other ways to move forward that would not be so controversial or potentially harmful to our area. Let's put the divisive question of the national monument or park proposal behind us so we can work together for a better future in the Katahdin region.

ATTACHMENTS

### Maine Conservation Lands 2014

**Legend**

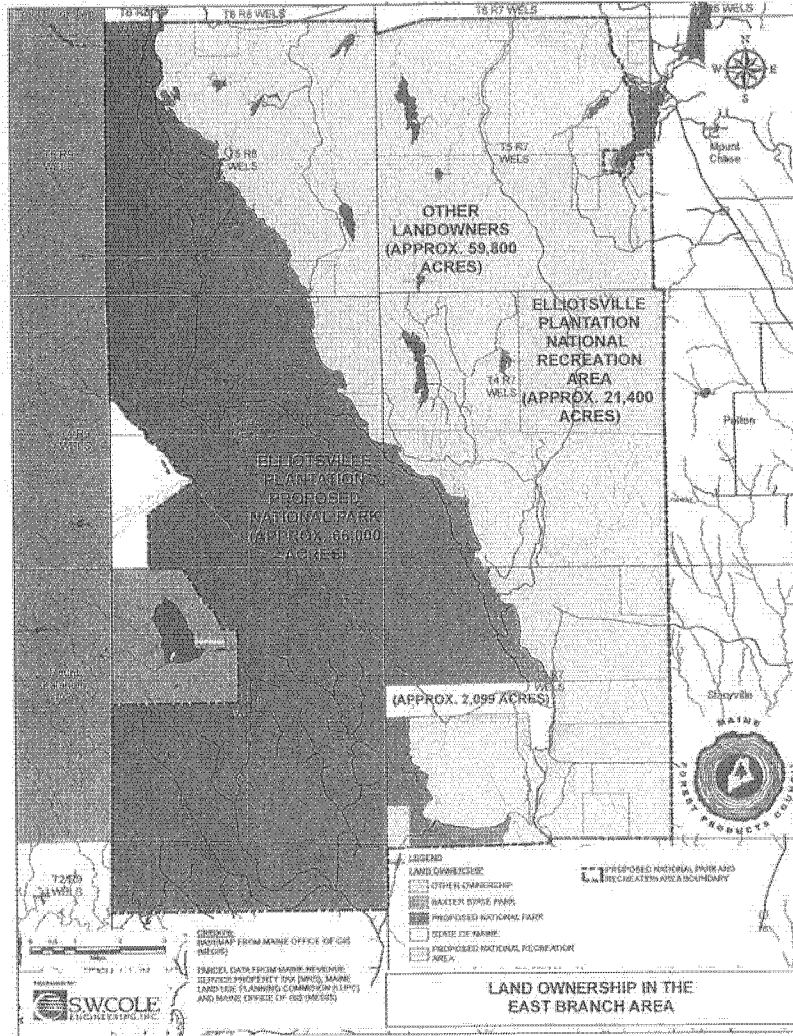
-  Conservation Easement
-  Conservation Fee Ownership
-  Conservation Fee Ownership with Easement as well



Data Sources:  
Forest Society of Maine Statewide Conservation Data  
Maine Office of GIS



**FOREST  
SOCIETY  
of MAINE**  
Map 11/2/2014



The CHAIRMAN. Thank you.  
Mr. Sannicandro.

**STATEMENT OF PAUL SANNICANDRO, COUNCILMAN,  
MILLINOCKET TOWN COUNCIL, MILLINOCKET, MAINE**

Mr. SANNICANDRO. Chairman Bishop and distinguished members of the Committee on Natural Resources, my name is Paul Sannicandro. I am a Registered Maine Guide. For 16 years, I have managed wilderness hiking trails as a Trails Advisor for Baxter State Park. I am a volunteer at the local ATV and snowmobile club.

I also hold a seat on the Millinocket Town Council. I am not here to testify on behalf of the constituents of Millinocket, for this controversy has been divisive in our town. I am here to testify on my own behalf, for my interest in recreational tourism, economic development, and securing my values, future, and how I interpret this great state as "Maine: The Way Life Should Be."

National park and national monument proponents continue to say that by virtue of EPI's lands becoming a National Park Service unit, that the branding in itself will bring 10 percent of Acadia National Park's visitors northbound. In other words, 300,000 visitors annually would flock to an area that is less than half the size of Baxter State Park.

Let's compare some statistics to refute the sustainability and scope of EPI's 87,500 acre gift to the National Park Service. Baxter State Park is just over 210,000 acres. It has eight drive-to campgrounds, two backcountry hiking-only campgrounds, and approximately 60 miles of gravel roads to access campgrounds. There are 225 miles of hiking trails. There are 46 mountain peaks. There are 65 lakes and ponds, and in 2013 it had approximately 117,500 visitor days for the year. Baxter State Park's visitor carrying capacity is governed by the finite designated campsites throughout the park and the availability of limited parking capacity for day hikers within the park's campgrounds.

Presently, EPI's proposal does not include the planning for camping and recreational infrastructure. How is it possible that the Katahdin region could absorb an additional 300,000 visitors annually when the land base of EPI's ownership in Northern Penobscot County is less than half of Baxter State Park's acreage? How will flooding the gates with that much traffic sustain visitor impacts and preserve the quality of a wilderness experience? It is not possible when figuring the scale of the proposed national monument or national park is only a mere 87,500 acres, as promised.

You will find attached to my written testimony, excerpts from the National Park and Conservation Association's 1988 plan titled, "National Park System Plan" that describes Baxter State Park and the surrounding lands as significant areas to be considered as a future National Park Service unit. It stated and recommended that it should initiate an NPS study of alternatives for the State Park and surrounding lands, NPS monitoring of resource conditions, designation of national park around Baxter, and inclusion of Baxter State Park in the National Park System when opportunity arises.

The National Park Service plan was produced under the direction of Destry Jarvis, who at the time served as the Director of the National Park's program for the NPCA. He, of course, is the brother of the current National Park Service Director, John Jarvis, who recently visited the Katahdin region and believes EPI's land holdings are worthy of a national monument designation.

With all of the focus on EPI's lands in the Katahdin East Branch region, it would be easy for the uninitiated to be distracted from the fact that EPI also owns over 60,000 acres in Dover-Foxcroft/Katahdin Iron Works Region. By simply adding the total acreage from the two regions, the sum comes close to 150,000 acres. Does everybody know the 150,000 acre number? What is the relevance of this point? Each region is host to a gateway community that has

been identified for over 25 years in the 3.2 million acre Restore The North Maine Woods proposed National Park model. The Town of Millinocket would be the south-easterly gateway community, and the Town of Greenville would be to the southwest as a gateway community.

The allure of the Katahdin region is a strong one that has fascinated many before me and will continue for generations to come. My hope is that the Katahdin region will retain its rural feel, find creative ways to build sustainable economies that allow for true diversification, and not become a gentrified play land for elitists.

I will leave you with these words from the former Maine Governor Percival Baxter: "Man is born to die. His works are short lived. Buildings crumble, monuments decay, wealth vanishes, but Katahdin in all its glory, forever shall remain the mountain of the people of Maine."

Forever shall remain the mountain of the people of Maine. Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Sannicandro follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF PAUL SANNICANDRO, MOOSE WOODS GUIDE SERVICE, LLC,  
MILLINOCKET, MAINE

My name is Paul Sannicandro. I want to first give thanks for the opportunity to share my testimony with you and the Committee on Natural Resources, on an issue of profound importance to those that live in the Katahdin Region, in the great state of Maine.

I'm a Registered Maine Guide, who has called the Katahdin Region home for the last 20 years. During the majority of that time, I managed wilderness hiking trails as the Trail Supervisor of Baxter State Park. I've also been an advocate and volunteer, for diversifying the tourism economy of the region, by working with my local ATV & Snowmobile Club, in negotiating with private landowners, for securing, maintaining and developing ATV trail access for connectivity to Maine's larger trail network. Most recently, I've launched a four-season guide business, catering to visitors of the Katahdin Region. I also hold a seat on the Millinocket Town Council. I am not here to testify on behalf of the constituents of Millinocket, for this controversy has been divisive in our town. I'm here to testify on my own behalf and for my interests in Recreational Tourism, Economic Development and securing my values, future and how I interpret this great state as, "Maine, The Way Life Should Be."

As you may know, the controversy of the creation of a National Park in the North Maine Woods goes back to the 1930s. It is not a new idea. From the political battles of former Governor Percival Baxter, sparring with his successor, Governor Owen Brewster, to the tug of war between the forest products industry and the environmental community, this debate has been ongoing. Through an evolution of both natural processes and human ingenuity, the North Maine Woods has forever been a renewable resource. It has seen the shift from hundreds of men with axes and cross-cut saws using horses, boats and waterways, into a mechanized harvesting operation, using million dollar machinery, a "crew" of three people, diesel tractor trailers and woods roads to transport logs for industry. All while, the rivers kept flowing and the forest continued to grow back.

The North Maine Woods has seen wood products' transportation shift away from our waterways, overland, to be hauled by trucks. Waterways were dammed, diverted, and in some cases the natural flows reversed. It's seen the Clean Water Act, and the private landowners' adaptation to transport raw materials by creating thousands of miles of logging roads. Roads that opened up new opportunities, creating a more convenient means for adventure and recreation for visitors to the North Maine Woods. All awhile, the rivers kept flowing, and the forest continued to grow back.

The North Maine Woods has witnessed, experienced and felt the pressures of natural processes, also. Major fires also changed the ecology of regions for generations. Spruce budworm infestations came and went, also. Most notably in recent history, the spruce budworm infestation of the late 1970s and early 1980s, resulted in larger scale clear cut operations. Industry leaders defended their decisions to the fact that salvaging the dead or dying standing timber, would prevent a predicted storm of

cataclysmic wildfire that could jeopardize their operations for the long run. The salvage would prevent waste. The environmental community was appalled, and years later, forest practices were changed through referendum. All awhile, the rivers kept flowing, and the forest continued to grow back.

What happened to those clear cuts? Well, they grew back. Slowly . . . even aged stands of spruce and fir became the thickest cover, which became perfect habitat for snowshoe hare. This in turn became the perfect habitat, at the southern most end of its range, for the Canadian Lynx. More on that later . . . And, all awhile, the rivers kept flowing, and the forest continued to grow back.

Yes, there is a common theme here. In Maine, we have two amazing renewable natural resources, water and forests. Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. (EPI), the organization that is willing to gift its land to the Department of the Interior and has been championing the idea of the creation of the proposed National Monument and National Park, contracted a study with Headwaters Economics. In the study, there were 16 so called, "peer regions" that were used to discuss the economic benefits of National Parks, in their communities. There are sharp contrasts in the comparisons, such as the demographics, proximity to other industries and population centers, but most notably, the peer regions' former industries. Some of them were boom and bust communities from the mining industries out West. It doesn't make those communities insignificant. It's just not a good comparison when we're differentiating a non-renewable natural resource that is mined and a renewable resource that is harvested, such as trees. The paper industry may be gone, but there are other uses for wood fiber and wood products. So again, the rivers keep flowing and the forest continues to grow back.

Giving my brief overview of the history of the Maine Woods, it's also important to note that as a state, Maine has held the bar high when it comes to conservation, all awhile this federalization concept has been on the backburner. Let's not forget that former Governor Percival Baxter, who was vehemently opposed to Federal Government over-reach in Maine, created the nearly 250,000 acre Baxter State Park, given to the state of Maine and its people, in trust. And, over time, for example, other NGOs such as the Forest Society of Maine have amassed holdings on 1.5 million acres, in conservation easements. These easements guarantee recreational access and the ability to continue harvesting trees, a renewable natural resource, for the wood products industry. The headwaters and waterways of five major rivers located in the North Maine Woods have been protected from development through conservation easements or purchased in fee by the state of Maine, or by other conservation groups and land trusts, that have continued to allow for multiple uses.

In fact, another NGO, North Maine Woods, Inc., which is a consortium of private landowners within the working forest, assists with recreational management of nearly 3.5 million acres, providing roads, campsites and infrastructure for visitors to access and use for recreation. My point is that Maine, being the largest forested, contiguous tract of undeveloped forest land, east of the Mississippi River, already has secured a future for its forests and recreation through the benevolence of private landownership working in concert with conservation groups and industry, to strike a balance of multiple uses. And yes, there is also the dynamic of preservation groups holding these landowner's feet to the fire, to ensure that the scales are balanced.

Let's focus now on the purported values and reasons for the high level of environmental "protection" that the Department of the Interior believes is needed, of the EPI lands in question. Of any feature, in or around the EPI parcels in question, it's the East Branch of the Penobscot River that has the highest value. The features of the river itself are unique. There is nothing else like it. Does it necessitate NPS regulations? Absolutely not! In fact, in 2014, members of the Maine Woods Discovery team paddled the East Branch, in commemorating Henry David Thoreau's river trip, 150 years before. During that experience they said that they felt the river had changed very little with respect to its wilderness character. What is not commonly known is the fact that the river corridor, itself, is already protected from development.

In 1981, the former Great Northern-Nekoosa paper company, gifted the East Branch of the Penobscot River's corridor to the state of Maine, which in turn conveyed it into a conservation easement, managed by Maine's Bureau of Parks and Lands. It is listed as "PRC Upper West & East" on the BPL's Conservation Easement List. "PRC" represents Penobscot River Corridor. It's already protected and enjoyed annually by paddlers, people who fish, birdwatchers and others.

Recently, I had the amazing opportunity to paddle the East Branch, which was why I was unable to attend the meetings with NPS Director John Jarvis. This was my first chance to canoe the upper section starting at Matagamon. What I can relay from my experience is this . . . the East Branch of the Penobscot River Canoe trip

is a wilderness journey, with or without a Federal designation. It is not for the casual paddler, inexperienced, ill prepared or anyone over zealous of their own paddling prowess. It is wild! And . . . it did not take a Federal agency to keep it that way, for it's as wild today as it was when our native peoples traveled it prior to this country's European influence. And, even though private landownership, whether it is owned by those with a preservation agenda or active forestry plans, abuts that corridor, it is off limits to development through that conservation easement, period. There is no need for national designation, it's already protected. We should leave it alone to be the wild place that it is, for the few souls that travel it.

There is also an 18-mile gravel "Loop Road" on the preserve property, west of the river. Currently, access to the loop road is possible through the traditional benevolence of private landowners, some of which may be impacted greatly, should this National Monument come to pass. The road winds around and through a predominantly early succession forest of pioneer species, such as white birch and aspen. There are some spectacular views . . . of Katahdin, the "Greatest Mountain," the mountain of the People of Maine, which of course is the center piece of Baxter State Park.

Other features include, the pristine Wassataquoik Stream, which begins in Baxter State Park, and whose confluence with the East Branch, is already protected as a State of Maine Bureau of Park's and Lands ecological preserve area, within the silver maple floodplain. There are also some smaller mountains and foothills, that have some hiking opportunities, and add to the landscape and charm of the East Branch River paddle. The International Appalachian Trail also traverses through EPI's land holdings within the "proposed acquisitional boundaries." These offerings are not insignificant. However, do they really behold the grandeur and allure of National Park distinction and designation?

National Park and Monument proponents continue to say that by virtue of EPI's lands becoming a National Park Unit, that the branding, in itself, will bring 10 percent of Acadia NP's visitors, northbound. In other words 300,000 visitors annually, would flock to an area that is less than half the size of Baxter State Park.

Let's compare some statistics to refute the sustainability and scope of EPI's 87,500 acre gift to the NPS. Baxter State Park is just over 210,000 acres. BSP has 8 drive-to campgrounds, 2 backcountry, hike-in only, campgrounds, approximately 60 miles of gravel roads to access campgrounds, 225 miles of hiking trails, 46 mountain peaks, 65 lakes and ponds and in 2013 had approximately 117,500 visitor days for the year. Baxter State Park's visitor "carrying capacity" is governed by the finite designated campsites throughout the Park and the availability of limited parking capacity for day hikers within the Park's campgrounds.

Presently, EPI's proposal doesn't include the planning for camping and recreational infrastructure. How is it possible that the Katahdin Region could absorb an additional 300,000 visitors, annually, when the land base of EPI's ownership, in Northern Penobscot County, is less than half of Baxter State Park's acreage? How will "flooding the gates" with that much traffic sustain visitor impacts and preserve the quality of the wilderness experience? It's not possible when figuring the scale of the proposed National Monument or NP, is only a mere 87,500 acres, as promised.

It was only recently, in the last couple of months, that Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. began listing their proposed gift of lands in the Katahdin/East Branch Region, as a more accurate number of 87,500 acres. Up to that point, since the spring of 2015, EPI had promoted their gift as 150,000 acres. Looking at a map, created in 2015, of proposed "acquisitional boundaries"; it was easy to realize that much of the land base also included privately owned parcels within the proposed "acquisitional boundaries."

Not only are there private lands that are within the proposed boundaries, but there are also public reserved lands and publicly owned easements that were paid for with Maine bonds, such as the Land for Maine's Future program, and Federal subsidies, such as the Forest Legacy Program.

The focal point of EPI's marketing, for their Katahdin Woods and Waters brand, is Katahdin, Maine's highest mountain. The glossy mailings sent to locals, with slogans like, "Let's Continue the Conversation," show Katahdin. The rallying infomercial contains video clips of Katahdin and other mountains within Baxter State Park. Once visitors drive the 18-mile loop road once, and see the views of Katahdin, surely they will want to visit BSP. How is EPI being a "good neighbor" to Baxter State Park, when they're constantly showing images of Maine's crown jewel, Katahdin? It begs the question, "does the National Park Service have its eye on the most stunning geological feature in the North Maine Woods?" Is Baxter State Park part of a greater plan, to be consumed by Federal designation into the National

Park System? Many would deny that. However, there is evidence that suggests just that.

You will find attached to this testimony, excerpts from the National Parks and Conservation Association's 1988 plan, titled: National Park System Plan that describes Baxter State Park and the surrounding lands as significant areas to be considered as a future NPS Unit. It's stated recommendation is to, "Initiate NPS study of alternative for the state park and surrounding lands; NPS monitoring of resource conditions; designation of national park around Baxter, inclusion of Baxter in the national park system when opportunity arises." The NPS Plan was produced under the direction of Destry Jarvis, who at the time served as the Director of the National Parks Program for the NPCA. He, of course, is the brother of the current NPS Director, John Jarvis, who recently visited the Katahdin Region and believes EPI's land holdings are worthy of National Monument designation.

With all of the focus on EPI's lands in the Katahdin/East Branch Region, it would be easy for the uninitiated to be distracted from the fact that EPI also owns over 60,000 acres in the Dover-Foxcroft/Katahdin Iron Works Region. By simply adding the total acreage from the two regions, the sum comes close to 150,000 acres. What is the relevance of this point? Each Region is host to a "Gateway" community that has been identified for over 25 years in the 3.2 million acre—"RESTORE: The North Maine Woods" proposed National Park model. The Town of Millinocket would be the south-easterly Gateway Community and the Town of Greenville would be the southwest Gateway Community.

Again, why would the Headwaters report include Northern Piscataquis County, when all of the public relations work and promotions for EPI's lands have been near Katahdin? Its inclusion was to garner the needed support from the neighboring economically depressed county, for the eventual addition of EPI's lands in Piscataquis County, to later be added to the NPS fold.

An irony of this debacle is the fact, out of the many private landowners that comprise the North Maine Woods, Elliotsville Plantation, Inc., is the only new major regional landowner who actually shut off recreational access, prior to working on its new positive public relations campaign, to gift their land holdings to the Department of the Interior.

In 2011, Ms. Roxanne Quimby made several visits to the Katahdin Region, sharing her plan and vision, with hopes that she could convince the local population to agree to a feasibility study. That feasibility study would have needed to be initiated by Maine's delegation to Washington, DC, with their constituents' approval. The people of the Katahdin Region overwhelmingly said, no. That summer of 2011, Secretary of the Interior, Ken Salazar visited Millinocket to get a feel for the local sentiment toward a National Park. The feasibility study was dropped.

Over the years, the Sportsman's Alliance of Maine, the Maine Professional Guides Association and the Maine Snowmobile Association have all been unified in sending the message, NO PARK! The Maine Legislature in 2011 drafted a proclamation where the majority of the legislature voted to denounce the creation of a National Park. Our current Governor of Maine, Paul LePage, is against the formation of a National Park. Most recently, the Town of Patten held a vote, with the resounding message, NO! The Town of Millinocket, twice, wrote resolves, denouncing the creation of a National Park. The Towns of East Millinocket and Medway both held straw poll votes for their residents, with both votes sending the message, NO NATIONAL PARK! And finally, at the state level, Maine passed legislation through LD 1600, which once again showed that the majority of lawmakers within the Maine State government would retain their sovereignty as a state to not accept Federal designation of a National Monument.

It brings us to the point where we are now. Without convincing numbers to support the concept and a lack of cooperation from the local residents, our delegation in Washington, DC would not move to support the development through legislation. But, by using the Antiquities Act, EPI has found a way around the local sentiments and has lobbied hard in Washington, DC with hopes that courting President Obama to use his authority will circumvent the will of the local residents.

All throughout the years of debate, never has there been a suggested compromise that would be amenable to the local voices. Somewhere, there is a hybrid model, which would allow the area to retain its identity, continue sustainable yield forestry for crafters and industry, incorporate trade skills, and identify trails and opportunities for all recreational user groups. My initial thought is something comparable to the state run model of the Adirondacks Park in upstate New York. But unfortunately the conversation seems to always be a YES or NO answer, with no discussion of a middle ground.

The allure of the Katahdin Region is a strong one that has fascinated many before me and will continue for generations to come. My hope is that the Katahdin Region



will retain its rural feel, find creative ways to build sustainable economies that allow for true diversification and not become a gentrified play land for elitists.

I will leave you with these words from former Maine Governor Percival Proctor Baxter:

*“Man is born to die. His works are short lived. Buildings crumble, monuments decay, wealth vanishes, but Katahdin in all its glory, forever shall remain the mountain of the people of Maine.”*

**Attachments**

Bureau of Parks and Lands - Conservation Easements									
Count	Easement Name	County	Municipality	Acres	Expir. Date	Grantor	Acquisition	Endowment	Frequency
1	Arsons Annual	Somerset	Arsons, Madison, Shaw	303.50	2008, 07-01	Madison Paper Indus	FERC Lic	yes	3 years
1	Beal's Pond	Franklin	T1R11, T2R10, Rainbo	4,383.18	1980, 03-01	Gr Northern Newscap	GR		3 years
1	Beal's Pond	Cumberland	Franklin	27.00	2004, 01-06	Burke & Beane	LMP 2004		3 years
1	Beal's Pond	Cumberland	Franklin	13.50	2005, 04-05	Upton	LMP		3 years
1	Beal's Pond	Cumberland	North Yarmouth	83.23	2004, 06-17	Town of North Yarmouth	GR		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Chowanock Twp, et al	2,366.10	2005, 09-08	Gr Lakes Hydro Amer	FERC Lic		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Adamsdown Twp	1,372.00	1993, 12-29	Frank L. Heritage Trust	ForLeg		1 year
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Chowanock Twp	500.00	1990, 11-09	S.O. Wagoner	ForLeg		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	West Forks, Lower Br	1,320.38	2004, 01-09	Hess Mt. Camp Resour	GR 2007		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Franklin	543.00	1988, 09-11	Phillips & Cardale	GR		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Franklin	124.00	1988, 10-28	PR Ehem & TR Morrow	GR		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Franklin	1988, 08-29	Phillips & Cardale	GR		3 years	
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Bar Harbor	13.00	1973, 05-10	Grant Lamp	GR		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Harrington	400.00	1973, 04-09	David & M Rockefeller	GR		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Franklin	187.00	2004, 02-08	Gr Lakes Hydro Amer	FERC Lic		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Franklin	89.10	1988, 06-17	Cherryland Foods, Inc	Reversion		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Indian Stream, Chap	1,376.00	2011, 7-27	FPL Energy Maine Inc	FERC Lic	yes	3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Casco, Naples, Okech	3,281.00	2000, 10-24	Hancock Land Co, Inc	LMP MCHP	yes	3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Long A, Chessercock T	162.00	2006, 06-20	Maine Timberlands Co	ForLeg LMP	yes	1 year
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	T3 N4 W6L8	2,848.00	2011, 2-28	Elmestee Plantation	ForLeg LMP	yes	1 year
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Bowdon Col Grant, T1	37,011.00	2007, 03-21	AMC Maine Woods	ForLeg LMP	yes	1 year
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Lubner Lake	520.00	2012, 10-17	Landwehr Army	GR		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Parsonville	8,800.00	2003, 04-20	DAO Forestry Fund I	ForLeg LMP	yes	1 year
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Franklin	886.00	1988, 06-23	PR Ehem & TR Morrow	LMP	yes	3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	T2R11W6L5, T4R3W6	3,148.00	2003, 04-30	W & R Farrier	ForLeg LMP	yes	1 year
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Canaan	25.00	1982, 11-30	AMF & Gordon D Bok	GR		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	T3 R7 SW WNR	111.00	2006, 10-05	RiverView Foundation	CCC/Adopt		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Big Moose Twp, Seagr	394.80	2009, 03-24	Hancock Water Pow	FERC Lic	yes	3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	T40 MO, T3 ND	20,290.00	2000, 04-10	Rebasco Lumber Co	ForLeg LMP	yes	1 year
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Lekahon	424.93	1973, 12-26	Richard Philip Sewall	GR		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Madoc	6,774.00	2014, 12-23	Linkletter Timberlands	ForLeg LMP	yes	1 year
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	T1R11, Rainbow Twp	1,384.00	1981, 1997	Gr Northern Newscap	GR		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Grondorone W Carry L	2,406.00	1981, 1997	Gr Northern Newscap	GR		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Bowdon Twp, Parsonv	6,773.00	1998, 08-15	S.O. Wagoner	ForLeg		1 year
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Parsonville	1,119.50	1998, 07-22	C & DG Valentine	ForLeg		1 year
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Bowdon Twp	1,770.00	1996, 04-24	McVidener/Walsh Tr	ForLeg		1 year
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Scarborough	2.00	1973, 03-16	Orin S. Kibler	GR		3 years
20	Chowanock Lake & Chowanock Pond	Franklin	T2R11W6L5, T3R11, 1	794.00	2006, 03-08	Gr Lakes Hydro Amer	FERC Lic		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Franklin	189.00	1999, 08-24	Gr Lakes Hydro Amer	GR		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Bowdon Twp	626.00	2009, 03-29	Fun Corp	GR	yes	3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Bowdon Twp, Seagr	28,276.40	2009, 03-24	AMC Maine Woods	GR	yes	3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Wiley Twp	6,230.00	2008, 13-23	USA Forest/Stewardsh	GR		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Bradley	5.00	1878, 12-27	J & CG Richardson	LMP		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Perham	110.00	1990, 03-01	RW & SP Carr	LMP		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	South Bristol	18.00	2007, 03-12	Campanelli Assoc	MCHP		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Saint George	9.00	1974, 12-10	Al & E2 Hochstadt	GR		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Neeny	3,989.80	2009, 12-11	CF ForSpeSheds T/Ad	ForLeg	yes	1 year
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Weld	910.00	2003, 06-14	Trust for Public Land	ForLeg LMP	yes	1 year
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Weld	841.00	2003, 06-14	TPL Hancock Land Co	ForLeg LMP	yes	1 year
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Weld	2,446.00	2003, 06-14	TPL Hancock Land Co	ForLeg LMP	yes	1 year
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	T3 North of Weld	7,832.00	2003, 11-26	Hancock Land Co	ForLeg LMP	yes	1 year
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Falmouth	6.00	1873, 11-20	Viola L. C. Co	GR		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Delabato	1,000.00	1974, 01-14	Douglas, Dillon, Kwaist	GR		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Hancock	4,000.00	01-06	Ferchomsky/Coner	LMP		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Blodgett	7.80	1970, 10-30	RM & CM Ewing	GR		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Blodgett	2.80	1974, 10-10	RM & CM Ewing	GR		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Bowdon Twp	1,007.00	1974, 09-13	Shaw-Wood Camp/Enter	GR		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	T40 MO BPP T4, W/DR	6,632.00	2009, 08-10	Downeast Assoc, Trust	ForLeg LMP	yes	1 year
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Wells	22.80	1985, 05-30	Town of Wells	GR		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Chand Lake 20beam Tr	25,810.00	2012, 12-13	Downeast Assoc, Trust	ForLeg LMP	yes	1 year
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Wells	52.00	1973, 13-13	SM & BR Ewing	LMP		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Franklin	218.00	1974, 10-29	LAC & EH Smith	GR		3 years
1	Chowanock Lake	Franklin	Peasport Ridge Pt	940.00	2001, 12-31	Fullerton/Gr/Merrill	FERC Lic	yes	3 years
93	Conservation Easements - other easements								
92	Conservation Easements - other easements			380,001.30					

**Background to the National Parks and Conservation Association's 1988 Plan**

The National Parks and Conservation Association is the private lobby arm of the National Park Service. It was created in 1919, three years after the start of the National Park Service, by the first Director of the National Park Service, Stephen Mather, with his own money to act on behalf of the agency in ways a government agency could not.

The National Park System Plan of 1988 (which targeted rural Maine and the Baxter area in particular) was produced in conjunction with the National Park Service and released by NPCA because the planning could not be done within the agency under the Reagan administration. The NPS Plan was the major activity of NPCA during

that period and was privately funded, primarily by the Mellon Foundation and Laurence Rockefeller, who also arranged for the Mellon Foundation involvement.

NPCA executive director Paul Pritchard had previously been a Deputy Director of the Interior Department in the Carter administration running National Park Service programs (in what at the time was called the Heritage and Conservation and Recreation Service). The NPS Plan was produced under the direction of Destry Jarvis, brother of today's National Park Service Director Jon Jarvis.

William Penn Mott, Director of the National Park Service at the time was on the NPCA board of trustees. Several other high level NPS officials and former officials were also involved, some associated with Acadia. NPCA collaborated with NPS officials throughout the planning and had routine access to agency files. Political pressure groups were consulted in targeting new areas including, for Maine, at least the Wilderness Society and the Maine Coast Heritage Trust.

The NPCA Plan is comprised of 9 volumes and an executive summary. Volume 8 is devoted to new National Parks and contains the new area briefs and descriptions for Maine. Volume 5 describes expansions of existing National Parks, including Acadia. The other volumes are about controlling in-holdings and areas outside the National Parks, and internal organization and policies of the agency.

The NPCA Plan was publicly jointly announced by Pritchard and the Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Parks, Bruce Vento (D-MN) in early 1988. Copies were distributed throughout the agency, to all members of Congress and to the press in a massive lobbying and PR campaign. National Park Service Director Mott praised the plan publicly. Vento also introduced legislation directing the National Park Service to pursue detailed planning in accordance Volume 5 of the NPS Plan (it ultimately failed to pass).

(For the history of NPCA and in particular the NPS Plan see John C. Miles, *Guardians of the Parks: A History of the National Parks and Conservation Association*, published by Taylor and Francis in cooperation with NPCA in 1995, and the *National Park System Plan* itself.)

The public phase of the campaign for expansion of the National Park System, including in Maine, was launched in March 1988. It began with major spreads in newspapers—including the Boston Globe (where I first say it), the Portland Press Herald, The Ellsworth American, and the Bangor Daily News for the targets in Maine in particular.

The NPS/NPCA agenda for Maine was fronted by the Natural Resources Council of Maine. Jerry Bley was their press spokesman. The other pressure groups, including Maine Audubon, backed it as well. Michael Kellet and Jym St. Pierre were also distributing a complementary Wilderness Society plan for a huge National Park and Preserve in the Maine woods.

The pressure groups had become accustomed to getting what they wanted from Congress in the 1970s and had expected to roll over Maine with opposition only from a few paper companies and what they regarded as unsophisticated rural yokels. Instead they ran into a storm of opposition lasting for years.

Most of the NPCA promotion of the NPS Plan for specific new National Parks in Maine (and elsewhere nationally) died in the controversy by the end of the first summer. NPCA ceased distribution of the Plan, which had cost about \$100 [in 1988 dollars] for private citizens, during the summer because property owners were seeing it and speaking out, so it is very hard to find now.

But the general campaign continued. It took four years to stop NPS in Washington County: Sen. Mitchell finally put a moratorium on the National Natural Landmarks Program within the National Park Service—which was still driving it in collaboration with the Maine Coast Heritage Trust and The Nature Conservancy—for violations of civil rights following a report by the Interior Inspector General. The Landmarks program, surveilencing private property and declaring it to be “nationally significant” as a feeder program for new National Parks and other means of control, is one of the programs that had been run by Pritchard while in the Carter Interior Department and is openly promoted as a means to target new National Parks in the NPS Plan.

The Northern Forests Land Study run by Stephen Harper of the U.S. Forest Service and the four-state Northern Forests Lands Council, both targeting 26 million acres from the coast of Maine to the Adirondacks in New York for a combination of acquisition and controls across the entire region, lasted well into the 1990s. Along with

a stream of official meetings and waves of regional and national media promotion it disrupted people's lives for years, pitting them against both government planning and the pressure groups, which operated in a consortium called the Northern Forests Alliance, but ultimately failed to achieve the park and wilderness pressure groups' objectives. The pressure groups were funded in part by the national Environmental Grantmakers Association.

They also failed to pass Sen. Leahy's (D-VT) repeated attempts for Federal legislation throughout the 90s, which stopped only when he moved from the Agriculture Committee to Judiciary.

With the collapsing major PR and "study" campaigns for Federal control and acquisition, including the NPCA campaign on behalf of the National Park Service, the Wilderness Society's Kellet and St. Pierre started RESTORE: The North Woods in the early 1990s—with support also from the Sierra Club and the National Audubon Society—to keep the agenda alive for the Baxter area with the still well-known 3.2 million acre target based on the original NPCA Plan (but they describe the "north woods" as much more).

Restore was in place when Quimby entered in the mid 90s, joining the Restore board of directors and buying up land, openly intending to turn it over to the National Park Service in a plan to bypass public opposition against establishment of National Park Service authority. She left Restore, saying in 2008 that the organization was too controversial in rural Maine, but continued to promote her own land as a "seed" and a "down payment" for the rest. She later began marketing the plan as for "the economy" to try to avoid the unpopularity of the wilderness agenda and Federal control, but refuses to give up on the National Park Service agenda, now 27 years old.

The Quimby organization and its supporters are attempting to evade this record. When they have to acknowledge it they try to dismiss it as only an irrelevant "proposal from 1987" mischaracterizing it as an old one time event of no significance rather than the 27 year old ongoing campaign for eventual control which started but did not end in 1988.



*Chairman Bruce Vento, House Subcommittee on Parks, and NPCA President Paul Pritchard presented the NPCA's National Park System Plan in 1988*

#### **Baxter State Park and Central Maine\***

**SITE:** Baxter State Park and surrounding lands, ME.

**DESCRIPTION:** Baxter State Park, the State of Maine's largest protected area, is located 30 miles north of Millinocket, and is itself surrounded by vast acreages of Maine wildland. The park was a gift to the State of Maine by former Gov. Percival P. Baxter. A large rectangle including approximately 200,000 acres, Baxter was officially designated as a park by the Maine Legislature in 1933. The terrain is

mountainous, thickly forested, and dotted with lakes Mt. Katahdin, the state's highest point (5,267 ft.) and the northern terminus of the Appalachian Trail, is the central feature of the park. There are 46 mountain peaks and ridges, 18 of which exceed an elevation of 3,000 feet, including Doubletop Mountain (3,488 ft.), South and North Turner Mountains (3,122 ft. and 3,332 ft., respectfully), North Brother Mountain, (4,143 ft.) and Traveler Mountain (3,541 ft.). Portions of Grand Lake Matagamon and Nesowadnehunk Lake are within the park, as well as numerous smaller lakes and streams. A road (50.5 miles) circles the perimeter of the park, and there are approximately 5.6 miles of side roads, but the interior is near-wilderness. Some 150 miles of trails intersect the park. The park offers opportunities for camping, hiking, picnicking, swimming, fishing, and snowmobiling. There are eight campgrounds with a variety of facilities, including bunkhouses, lean-tos, and tent sites. The lands surrounding Baxter, especially to the southwest and northeast, also include huge chunks of privately-owned, yet largely undisturbed north woods terrain. North of Baxter are mostly unincorporated towns, in the entire area north of the park, east of Rt. 11 and south of Ashland there are perhaps 40 miles of improved roads. A potential network of protected areas could reach north from Baxter to the Machias River, east to Rt. 11 and the town of Patten, southwest to Monson and Sebec Lake, and west to include lands around Moosehead Lake. As much as two million acres could be involved.

**SIGNIFICANCE:** Baxter State Park is Maine's proudest possession. It is the jewel of the New England Adirondacks—a paradise for the naturalist, mountain climber, hiker and photographer—and has been recognized as such since the early 19th century. Together with Acadia National Park and the White Mountain National Forest, Baxter is really one of only three large natural areas in public ownership in the region. Mt. Katahdin was designated a national natural landmark in 1967. The citation to the registry describes Mt. Katahdin as "an outstanding example of glacial-geological features, such as kames, eskers, drumlins, kettleholes, and moraines, containing virgin forest alpine-tundra ecosystems surrounding unaltered lakes and streams." Many species of orchid, fern and alpine plants grow in abundance. The various fossil and rock types (such as Katahdin granite) are geologically interesting. And the lands around the park share equally in the natural grandeur of inland Maine. They could become the basis for the first national park to preserve the northwoods ecosystem—a park which would rival the great western units of the system. Baxter is an anchor—the northern terminus—of the Appalachian Trail, and is one of the most enjoyable portions of the route. Protecting lands to the southwest of Baxter could bring additional Trail mileage, and lands adjoining it, under federal protection. Wildlife abounds in the Maine woods. Moose have made a resurgence and the potential exists to reintroduce species such as the eastern timber wolf and caribou. Recreational value is extremely high. While the mountains beckon the hiker, countless lakes and beautiful streams such as the Machias, the Aroostock, and the East and West branches of the Penobscot need protection. And, the landscape has national significance in several cultural senses as well. The Maine woods were one of the favorite haunts of the Transcendentalists, including Emerson and Thoreau. Since the history of social conscience movements in America—and especially the history of conservation—are not well represented in the national park system, the Katahdin area would be an excellent venue for interpreting such themes.

**THREATENING CONDITIONS:** With Baxter State Park, there is concern for park water quality. Throughout Maine, development pressure is intense. As land values remain high, residential, second home and lakeside projects are increasingly altering the lands around Katahdin and the park. Land use decisions are being made right now which will have long-term impacts on the development or conservation of lands south of the park.

**EXISTING LAND USE:** Within Baxter State Park there are two distinct hunting zones at the northeastern and southeastern edges of the park, and a scientific forestry management area in the northwest corner. Surrounding lands are privately owned. Some are developed, some support commercial timber operations. Most are wild.

**OWNERSHIP:** Baxter is owned by the State of Maine. Most of the lands adjacent to the park are privately owned.

**ALTERNATIVE CONSIDERATIONS:** The State of Maine recently approved a conservation bond measure that will provide funds for land acquisition and outdoor recreation projects. The disposition of these funds may affect any federal involvement in new park establishment in Maine. Nonetheless, options for Baxter State Park include:

1. Continued management by the State of Maine, with possibilities for expanded state conservation lands and/or stronger protection for both the East and West branches of the Penobscot River.
2. Transfer to the National Park Service and designation as a national park.
3. Designation of a vastly expanded complex of national park unit(s) to include Baxter State Park as a core. The NPS could manage Baxter, or the State might retain management of Baxter, while the National Park Service could administer surrounding lands for their conservation and recreation values. Opportunities exist for incorporating as much as 2.0 million acres of land and water into a management scheme. Lands to the south west of Baxter are particularly important. Branches of the Penobscot River could be designated as national wild and scenic river segments.

**SOURCE OF INFORMATION:** State of Maine; The Wilderness Society.

**RECOMMENDATION:** Initiate NPS study of alternative for the state park and surrounding lands; NPS monitoring of resource conditions; designation of national park around Baxter, inclusion of Baxter in the national park system when opportunity arises.

National Parks and Conservation Association  
New Area Brief  
February 1988

•Mt. Katahdin , Maine—Mt. Katahdin State Park, once considered for the national park system before Maine Gov. Percival Baxter derailed the effort, is the jewel of northern New England. The park, however, has faced tremendous visitation. Several million acres of forest land surround Katahdin, the choicest of which are on the park's north, west, southwestern boundaries. This area includes hundreds of lakes and miles of candidate rivers for the national wild and scenic river system, including the East and West Branch of the Penobscot River. The area could become an outstanding national park or similar conservation reserve. A national park here could encompass substantial mileage along the Appalachian Trail.

## How can Roxanne Quimby give away land she doesn't even own?

For months, we've heard about Roxanne Quimby's plan to donate 150,000 of Maine forestland to the federal government –75,000 for a national park and another 75,000 acres for a national recreation area.

The problem is, she only owns about **87,000** of the 150,000 acres she is proposing to give away. That's right, she owns less than **60%** of the land she is planning to give to the federal government.

The rest – well, most of that's productive forestland owned by private landowners and the State of Maine. And one more thing, there are only a few access roads to these lands and it's not clear if Quimby's Elliotsville Plantation LLC controls any of them.

So, the real question is: If Roxanne Quimby goes ahead and gives away the land that she does own, will the federal government come for the rest?

### 1,000 jobs? Unbelievable!

Park proponents promise a national park will create a few hundred to more than a thousand jobs. That's awfully hard to believe when Baxter State Park – more than twice the size of the proposed park – employs **21 full time and 40 seasonal workers** and a University of Maine study reported Baxter's total impact is only the equivalent of **87 full-time jobs**.

Compare that to Maine's forest products industry, which despite the mill closures in Millinocket and East Millinocket, provides more than 38,000 jobs

statewide, including nearly 14,000 in Penobscot, Piscataquis and Aroostook, where forest products are surging. That could happen here – if businesses aren't scared away by the restrictions imposed by a national park.

An economic resurgence already is underway in Aroostook with the Irving mill, rebirth of the Masardis mill, restart of ReEnergy's biomass mill, a cedar operation, hardwood sawmill, flooring mill, family-owned pellet plant and chip plant.

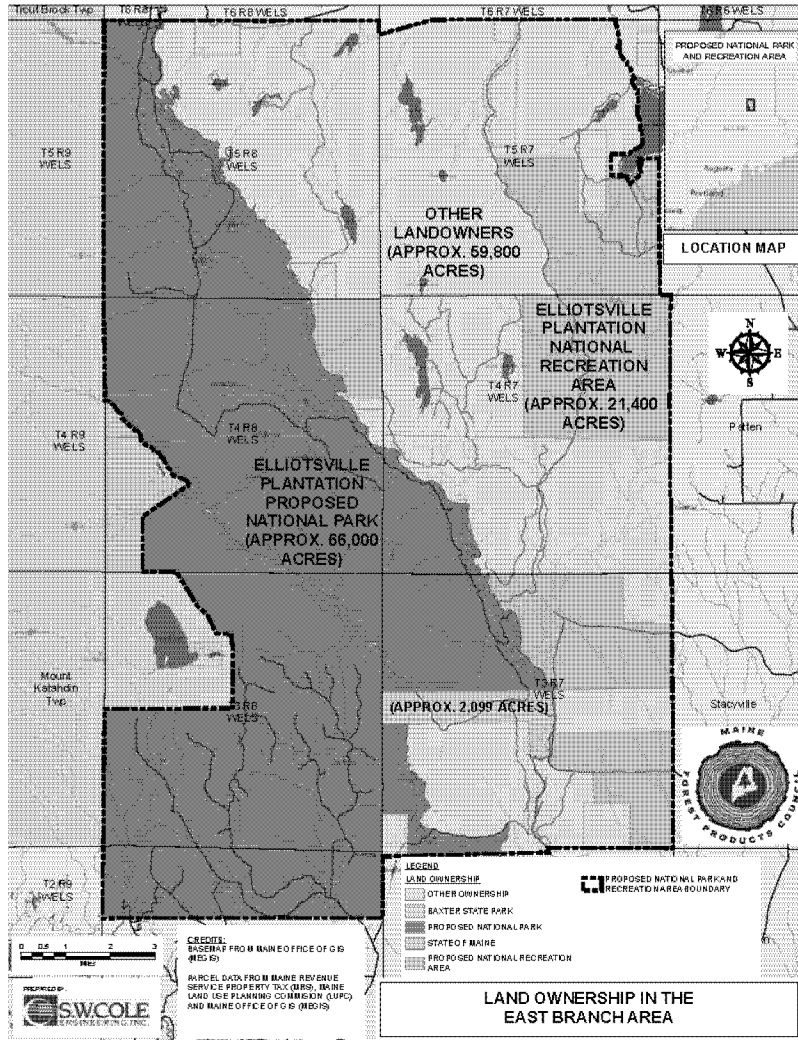
**Who will want to invest here if their next-door neighbor is the federal government?**



**Don't close the door on jobs, opportunity and access. Say NO to the national park!**

*Medway residents: Vote NO on Tuesday, June 23.*

*E. Millinocket residents: Vote NO on Thursday, June 25.*



The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Meyers.

**STATEMENT OF BOB MEYERS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, MAINE SNOWMOBILE ASSOCIATION, AUGUSTA, MAINE**

Mr. MEYERS. Thank you, Chairman Bishop and Representatives Westerman and Poliquin. My name is Bob Meyers and I am here representing the Maine Snowmobile Association.

Our 289 snowmobile clubs groom and maintain 14,000 miles of the finest snowmobile trails on earth. Ninety-five percent of those trails are on private land. Our association has been on record opposed to Federal ownership in the North Woods since 1998. This opposition has been reiterated in two subsequent votes of our

directors over the past 18 years. The reason is simple: Federal ownership and their distant management conflicts with Maine tradition of virtually unfettered access for public recreation on private land. Provided they behave themselves, folks are able to enjoy not only snowmobiling, but other traditional activities like hunting, trapping, fishing, and camping on locally-managed private lands. These activities combine to produce over \$1 billion a year in economic activity in our state. Conflicts on usage may arise on occasion, but they are worked out with ongoing dialogue between landowners and the recreational land users. More importantly, this recreation takes place as a secondary activity within actively managed, working forests. The forest products industry has an economic value of over \$7 billion a year.

What Elliotsville Plantation is proposing is not a gift, as they call it, but rather it is an outlier in the larger context of land conservation in Maine. Maine people take their land conservation seriously. We have 3.8 million acres conserved in fee and easement, including 2.1 million acres in working forests. It is no accident that Mount Katahdin is featured prominently in promotional materials for this proposed national monument. Baxter State Park and Katahdin represent everything that the land proposed for a national monument designation is not. Ironically, one of Governor Baxter's motivations for creating this remarkable gift to the people of Maine was his desire to protect those lands from becoming a Federal park.

Over the past several years, park proponents have been traveling the state telling just about anyone anything they wanted to hear. No problem was too big to overcome. Concerned about recreation access? No problem, we will make a national recreation area too. No access to our ownership? No problem, we will share the timber management roads. And this is a really important point, because these roads are active timber management roads and it will be difficult, if not impossible, for them to co-exist with visitors to a national monument. Do you want local input? Sure, we will have a local input advisory group that will oversee the management of the park. But, of course, all of this is still a problem.

Elliotsville Plantation has identified the national recreation area, but they only own 20 percent of the proposed land. Most of the 64 landowners who own the other 80 percent are rightly concerned that the National Park Service will be painting bull's-eyes on their backs. Vacationers will be surprised when they come around a curve and encounter 250,000 pounds of wood coming toward them. And the advisory group? Well, every national park has one, but their job is to advocate, not advise. When the National Park Service completed their illegal acquisition of Maine land in Schoodic last fall, the local acquisition review committee learned about it after the fact from the local papers.

One of the more telling points in the presentations by park proponents is the economic study they have completed. The rosy picture they painted is far from reality and plays on the concerns of local communities that have been devastated by the closure of the local paper mills. Estimates of 400 to 1,000 jobs have been thrown around, yet neglect to mention that those estimates are based on a full build-out of the park, which is likely to be at least 15 years down the road, if it is ever authorized by Congress and funded.



That same exaggeration is used with the promise of a \$20 million endowment for the park, with a pledge to help raise an additional \$20 million. They claim that the proceeds from the endowment will help fund construction and ongoing maintenance at the park. In reality, as you know, the maintenance backlog is almost \$12 billion, and there is little, if anything, that this endowment will do to help that park.

It is probably more important that the endowment was revealed at the recent public meetings with Director Jarvis in Orono, Maine. When asked a question about the Board of the National Park Foundation, and if Quimby had bought her way in, Jarvis' response was telling: "We like wealthy people because they give us their money. And they know other wealthy people who also give us their money. And philanthropy has always been part of the National Park System." Basically, what Jarvis told the people of Maine was that Roxanne Quimby had bought her admission ticket and they are just about ready to punch it.

From the perspective of our organization, we have watched the ongoing battles over access in national parks for the past 25 years. Millions of dollars have been wasted on these fights, and access continues to be lost. The local people have said no to this proposal. The state of Maine has said no to this proposal. And we urge you to pay attention to the folks in Maine.

Thank you.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Meyers follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF BOB MEYERS, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, MAINE SNOWMOBILE ASSOCIATION, AUGUSTA, MAINE

Chairman Bishop and distinguished committee members, my name is Bob Meyers and I am presenting information on behalf of the 26,000 individuals and 2,100 businesses that belong to the Maine Snowmobile Association. Our 289 snowmobile clubs groom and maintain 14,000 miles of trails in Maine, 95 percent of which are on private land.

Our Association first went on the record in opposition to Federal ownership in the North Woods in 1998. That opposition has been reiterated in two subsequent votes of our directors in the past 18 years. The reason is simple. Federal ownership and their distant management conflicts with Maine's tradition of virtually unfettered access for public recreation on private land. Provided they behave themselves, folks are able to enjoy not only snowmobiling, but other traditional activities like hunting, trapping, fishing, and camping on locally managed private lands. These activities combine to produce over a billion dollars a year in economic activity. Conflicts on usage may arise on occasion, but they are worked out with ongoing dialogue between landowners and recreational land users. More importantly, this recreation takes place as a secondary activity within actively managed working forests. The forest products industry has an economic value of over \$7 billion annually.

What Roxanne Quimby, Lucas St. Clair and Elliotsville Plantation are proposing is not a "gift," as they call it, but rather an outlier in the larger context of land conservation in Maine. Mainers take their land conservation seriously. Maine has 3.8 million acres conserved in fee and easement, including 2.1 million acres in our working forests. It's no accident that Mount Katahdin is featured prominently in promotional materials for this proposed national monument or park. Baxter State Park and Katahdin represent everything that the land proposed for a monument designation is not. Ironically one of Governor Baxter's motivations for creating the remarkable gift of this state park for the people of Maine was his desire to protect the lands from becoming a Federal park.

For the past several years, park proponents have been traveling the state telling everyone just about anything they wanted to hear. No problem was too big to be overcome. Concerned about recreation access? No problem—we'll make a national recreation area too. No access to our ownership? No problem—we'll share the use of timber management roads. Want local input? Sure we'll have a local advisory

group that will oversee the management of the park. But of course all of it remains a problem.

Elliotsville Plantation has identified the recreation area, but they only own 20 percent of the proposed land. Most of the 64 landowners who own the other 80 percent are rightly concerned that the park service will be painting bull's-eyes on their backs. Vacationers will be mighty surprised when they come around a curve and encounter 250,000 pounds of wood coming toward them. And the advisory group? Just about every national park has one, but their job is to advocate, not advise. When the Park Service completed their illegal acquisition of Maine land in Schoodic last fall, the local acquisition review committee learned about it after the fact from the local paper.

One of the more telling points in the presentations by park proponents is the economic study they have completed. The rosy picture that is painted is far from reality and plays on the concerns of local communities that have been devastated by the closure of the local paper mills. Estimates of 400 to 1,000 jobs are thrown around, yet neglect to mention that those estimates are based on a full build-out of the park 15 years down the road, if it is ever authorized by Congress and funded.

The same exaggeration is used with the promise of a \$20 million endowment, for the park with a pledge to help raise an additional \$20 million. They claim that the proceeds from the endowment will help fund construction and ongoing maintenance at their park. In reality, with almost \$12 billion in deferred maintenance shortfalls for the Nation's National Parks, that endowment will do little if anything to help build that park.

It is likely that the more important role of the endowment was revealed at the recent public meetings about the park proposal by National Park Service Director Jon Jarvis. When asked a question about the Board of the National Park Foundation, and if Quimby had bought her way in, Jarvis' response was telling: "We like wealthy people because they give us their money. And they know other wealthy people who also give us their money. And philanthropy has always been part of the national park system. We have always had this relationship with wealthy people." That remark at the very least implies that pay-for-play is alive and well at the Park Service. The members of my Association find it appalling that a Federal Government agency would operate on that level.

From the perspective of our organization, we have watched the ongoing battles over access between the Park Service and their allies and snowmobilers over the past 20 years. Millions of dollars have been wasted in impact studies and lawsuits, usually filed by environmental groups with ties to the service. In each case, we have watched snowmobile access be slowly eroded, and have no doubt that path will be followed in Maine if the Park Service assumes control over more land.

The local residents have said no to the park proposal, and emphatically. Votes in three communities close to the proposed monument rejected the proposal for a park by votes of more than two to one. Not a single member of Maine's congressional delegation will introduce legislation to create a park in spite of hundreds of thousands of dollars spent on lobbyists and public relations consultants. In reality, the monument designation is not a step in the path to a Federal park, it is an admission of failure in their quest to create this boondoggle. Maine people understand that this is not about conservation, it is about control and buying a legacy. If Roxanne Quimby and Lucas St. Clair truly believe in conservation, we urge them to abandon this monument proposal and work with the state of Maine to create a lasting conservation legacy.

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The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Trahan.

**STATEMENT OF DAVID TRAHAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR,  
SPORTSMAN'S ALLIANCE OF MAINE, AUGUSTA, MAINE**

Mr. TRAHAN. Chairman Bishop, Representative Westerman and Representative Poliquin, my name is David Trahan. I am the Executive Director of the 10,000-member Sportsman's Alliance of Maine (SAM). SAM is Maine's largest and most influential advocate for hunting, fishing, and outdoor recreation. Our members come from all parts of Maine, as well as other states. Thank you for the opportunity to address this committee.

It is SAM's mission to defend the rights of sportsmen and fire-arm owners. In addition, we promote the responsible conservation of our natural resources. On several occasions, including last year, we polled our members on whether they supported the creation of a national park for the Katahdin region of Maine, as proposed by Roxanne Quimby. Each time the answer was a resounding no, with our last poll at 92 percent opposition.

Land ownership in Maine is unique: 94 percent of our land is in private ownership, and forests cover 90 percent of the state, making Maine the most heavily forested state in the country. Maine has a long-standing tradition of allowing public access to private land for hunting, fishing, snowmobiling, and wildlife watching. It is particularly noteworthy that industrial timberland owners in the Great North Woods traditionally keep their lands open to recreational users. It is the rare exception when a large landowner, like Roxanne Quimby, denies reasonable access for outdoor recreation.

Through the generations, Mainers have struck a delicate balance with landowners, sharing the land for all sorts of recreational uses, like hunting, fishing, trapping, and snowmobiling. Over time, large landowners have leased land and camps to outdoor recreationists, and as a result, thousands of camps have sprung up in the wilds of Maine. Families have invested tens, and sometimes hundreds of thousands of dollars, building and maintaining these second homes. During these adventures into the Maine woods, moms, dads, grandfathers, uncles, aunts, and friends learned how to hunt, fish, camp, and conserve our natural resources, and in the process built bonds that made families stronger, and men and women better citizens.

The 12 million acres comprising the North Woods are not all logging activity. Much of the land has been placed in conservation protection on privately and publicly owned property. More than 3 million acres are protected from development using conservation easements, and others are being managed for multiple public uses by land trusts. Still others are being conserved as natural areas. More than 300,000 acres are being conserved as deer habitat. And logging activity throughout the North Woods is regulated by the Forest Practices Act of 1997. It is a mistake to believe that a national park or national monument is needed to preserve either a forest or access to it anywhere in northern Maine.

In the last 100 years, a great forest products industry grew from our renewable forest, which has provided billions of dollars in economic activity and thousands of good jobs. Rugged men and women learned to live with and love our magnificent natural resources. Unfortunately, that delicate balance between landowners and Mainers was threatened in the early 1990s when the radical group Restore the North Woods (Restore) appeared on the scene. They proposed abandoning traditional recreation like hunting, snowmobiling, and motorized recreation, as well as ending logging. Instead, they proposed creating a 3.2 million acre national park surrounding Baxter State Park. The opposition to this attempt to place northern Maine in Federal ownership was swift and overwhelming. No Maine congressional delegation or governor has ever supported the idea. There has been no feasibility study nor legislation introduced to establish this behemoth of a park. However, in

the aftermath, Restore did not go away; they merely changed tactics beginning in about 2004.

With Restore's national park idea crushed, Restore board member, Roxanne Quimby, took on the role of national park advocate. A self-made multi-millionaire, she launched a plan to personally acquire land and then donate that acreage to become the seeds of a national park. Beginning in 2004, Quimby used her millions to begin assembling the land to build the wilderness park. Unfortunately, she used a meat cleaver to hack her way through the region.

As Quimby purchased large tracts of land, she gated once accessible roads, not just to her land, but access roads that when gated created landlocked parcels that she could then buy cheaply. Her treatment of lease holders was even more hostile. This is an excerpt from the book "Queen Bee: Burt's Bees, and Her Quest for a New National Park," in the chapter titled "Elliotville Purchases": "Roxanne didn't require lessees to vacate, but most were informed that their annual leases would increase from \$600 to \$1,500 after one year—similar to rates elsewhere in Maine—and that hunting, trapping, and the use of motorized vehicles would be prohibited. Most camp owners chose not to renew their leases after the initial year, and their vacated buildings were burned. One lessee, Michael Weymouth of Boston, was allowed to stay on, perhaps as her eyes and ears in the area. An artist, photographer, and poet, Weymouth was simpatico with Roxanne as a lover of the natural world. He offered to let other writers, photographers, and artists use the camp when he wasn't there."

In addition to spreading her money around, she worked outside of the new national park designation process. Studies of the park that claim 500 new jobs will be created were paid for by her. None of them are experts, just products of a well-funded Washington, DC consultant campaign.

With that, Mr. Chair, I would love to finish my testimony, but I see I have used up my time.

Our organization remains steadfastly opposed to the creation of a national monument or a national park.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Trahan follows:]

PREPARED STATEMENT OF DAVID TRAHAN, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, SPORTSMAN'S ALLIANCE OF MAINE, AUGUST, MAINE

Chairman Bishop, Rep. Westerman, and Rep. Poliquin, my name is David Trahan. I am the Executive Director of the 10,000-member Sportsman's Alliance of Maine (SAM). SAM is Maine's largest and most influential advocate for hunting, fishing, and outdoor recreation. Our members come from all parts of Maine, as well as other states. Thank you for the opportunity to address this committee, and this important issue.

It is SAM's mission to defend the rights of sportsmen and firearm owners. In addition, we promote the responsible conservation of our natural resources. On several occasions, including last year, we polled our members on whether they supported the creation of a National Park for the Katahdin region of Maine, as proposed by Roxanne Quimby. Each time the answer was a resounding NO, with our last poll at 92 percent opposition.

Land ownership in Maine is unique: 94 percent of our land is in private ownership, and forests cover over 90 percent (17.7 million acres) of the state, making Maine the most heavily forested state in the country. Maine has a long-standing tradition of allowing public access to private land, for hunting, fishing, snowmobiling, and wildlife viewing. It is particularly noteworthy that industrial timberland owners in the great north woods traditionally keep their lands open to

recreational users. It is the rare exception when a large landowner, like Roxanne Quimby, denies reasonable access for outdoor recreation.

Through the generations Mainers have struck a delicate balance with landowners, sharing the land for all sorts of recreational uses, like hunting, fishing, trapping, and snowmobiling. Over time, large landowners have leased land and camps to outdoor recreationists, and as a result, thousands of camps have sprung up in the wilds of Maine. Families have invested tens, and, sometimes hundreds, of thousands of dollars building and maintaining these second homes. During these adventures into the Maine woods, moms, dads, grandfathers, uncles, aunts, and friends learned how to hunt, fish, camp, and conserve our natural resources, and in the process built bonds that made families stronger, and men and women better citizens.

The 12 million acres comprising the North Maine Woods are not all logging activity. Much of the land has been placed in various forms of conservation protections, on privately and publicly owned property. More than 3 million acres are protected from development using conservation easements. Other lands are being managed for multiple public values by land trusts. Still others are being conserved as natural areas. More than 300,000 acres of timberland are being managed as deer wintering habitat. And logging activity throughout the north woods is regulated by the Forest Practices Act of 1997. It is a mistake to believe that a National Park or National Monument is needed to preserve either the forest or access to it, anywhere in northern Maine.

In the last 100 years a great forest products industry grew from our renewable forest, which has provided billions of dollars in economic activity and thousands of good jobs. Rugged men and women learned to live with, and love, our magnificent natural resources. Unfortunately, that delicate balance between landowners and Mainers was threatened in the early 1990s when the radical group Restore the North Woods appeared on the scene. They proposed abandoning traditional recreation like hunting, snowmobiling, and other motorized recreation, as well as ending logging. Instead, they proposed creating a 3.2-million acre wilderness National Park surrounding Baxter State Park. The opposition to this attempt to place northern Maine in Federal ownership was swift, and overwhelming. No Maine congressional delegation or governor has ever supported the idea, and Restore was run out of the Katahdin region. There has been no feasibility study nor legislation introduced to establish this behemoth of a park. However, in the aftermath, Restore did not go away; they merely changed tactics, beginning about 2004.

With Restore's wilderness park idea crushed, Restore board member Roxanne Quimby took on the role of National Park advocate. A self-made multi-millionaire, she launched a plan to personally acquire land and then donate that acreage to become the seed of a wilderness National Park. Beginning in 2004, Quimby used her millions to begin assembling the land to build the wilderness park. Unfortunately, she used a meat cleaver to hack her way through the region.

As Quimby purchased large tracts of land, she gated once accessible roads, not just to her land, but access roads that when gated created landlocked parcels that she then could buy on the cheap. Her treatment of lease holders was even more hostile. This is an excerpt from the book, *Queen Bee: Burt's Bees, and Her Quest for a New National Park*, in the chapter titled "Elliotville Purchases": "Roxanne didn't require lessees to vacate, but most were informed that their annual leases would increase from \$600 to \$1,500 after one year—similar to rates elsewhere in Maine—and that hunting, trapping, and the use of motorized vehicles would be prohibited. Most camp owners chose not to renew their leases after the initial year, and their vacated buildings were burned. One lessee, Michael Weymouth of Boston was allowed to stay on, perhaps as her eyes and ears in the area. An artist, photographer, and poet, Weymouth was simpatico with Roxanne as a lover of the natural world. He offered to let other writers, photographers, and artists use the camp when he wasn't there."

On May 22, 2008, the *Bangor Daily News* reported that camp lease holder Muriel Fortier, age 92, would spend her last days on the Penobscot River. Quimby, the new landowner who held Fortier's lease, would not renew it, and told Fortier that she must leave within a year. Muriel responded, "I am heartbroken. I have been living off the land and alone for the last 15–18 years, and it's been my lifeline up there."

Finally, on Oct. 7, 2011, Quimby's legacy with Mainers was sealed when in an interview with the *Bangor Daily News* she called Maine, "a welfare state" that "has a large population of obese and elderly people, and whose major landowners are committed to a forest products industry model that hasn't worked in years."

With her National Park public relations campaign in shambles, Quimby turned the reins of the campaign over to her son, Lucas St. Claire. Using her vast wealth, and the Quimby Family Foundation, St. Claire and his mother have made countless donations to organizations and likely park supporters, including: the Natural

Resources Council of Maine, the Maine Audubon Society, the Sierra Club, and many others. Quimby has promised huge donations (\$40 million) to the National Park Foundation, and funded friendly politicians and at least one prominent Maine outdoor writer. At the same time, she ignored lopsided votes from all the communities in the affected region that remain in opposition to the National Park proposal. I am proud to say that SAM has never taken a dime from Quimby, and our organization has opposed her National Park scheme from Day One!

In addition to spreading money around, Quimby has worked outside of the normal National Park designation process. Studies of the park that claim 500 new jobs will be created were paid for by her, not Congress. Those who say this land is park-worthy are either paid to say so, sympathetic politicians, or the pro-park press. None of them are experts in such matters, just products of a well-funded public relations campaign produced by Quimby's Washington, DC consultants.

Last, SAM does not believe for a moment that Roxanne Quimby or Restore the North Woods have deviated from their original plans. We do not believe the land will remain an 87,000-acre National Monument for long. Instead, we believe the National Park Service will transition this land to National Park status as soon as it becomes politically feasible. This National Park will then quickly grow like a cancer, gobbling up the region's land, and destroying its history as a working forest with unfettered access to traditional outdoor recreation. Given that Quimby has bought and donated land to Acadia National Park and other National Parks around the country, we believe she intends to use her money and Park-friendly landowners around Baxter State Park to immediately begin growing the National Monument to what she and Restore really want: a 3.2-million acre wilderness park.

Consistent with Quimby's and Restore's philosophy, once established, this park is really designed to exclude, not welcome people. To quote Restore's 2014 online brochure: "As we enter the new millennium, we have an extraordinary opportunity to save, for all time, the largest remaining wilderness east of the Rockies." Unlike Acadia National Park, Quimby and Restore envision few roads in their proposed park. That was the plan that Restore presented to Mainers in the 1990s, and it will likely be stated in the property deeds Quimby presents to President Obama in the near future.

In the early 1990s, Roxanne Quimby and her friends at Restore began a takeover of the land and the culture of the Millinocket region. Using her money to buy political influence, she steamrolled over camp owners, sportsmen, and traditional land users, and in the process stamped out generations of local Mainers' memories and traditions. Nationally, Quimby bought her way onto the prestigious National Park Foundation Board of Directors. What better way to politically wrangle her way to a National Park designation? Clearly, the designation of a National Monument by Executive Order by President Obama will be viewed as cynical end-run around Congress and the people of northern Maine. We hope those politicians who support this maneuver will ultimately pay a political price for their collusion.

If Quimby is successful, she will impose her vision of quaint art galleries and benign sightseers mostly from urban cities like Portland to be forced down the throats of rural Mainers. What happens if her vision and social experiment fails, and American citizens refuse to travel past our already established magnificent National Parks to visit what I would argue is cut-over average industrial forest? Who will hold her son and supporters accountable to the promises of jobs and prosperity?

I believe President Obama and park supporters have made their political deal with Roxanne Quimby, and hence, the National Monument designation is imminent. When that day comes, the President, Senator Angus King, and all those who will trumpet this designation as a victory must also accept the legacy that they enabled this injustice to happen.

SAM steadfastly opposes the designation of any land in the Maine's north woods as a Katahdin Woods National Monument, National Park, or National Recreation Area. Any such designation will diminish the working forest and its strategically important timber resources. It will also deprive hunters, fishermen, snowmobilers, and other outdoor enthusiasts much-needed recreational access. Diminishing this access also diminishes the economic potential of northern Maine. Maine and the Nation do not need a National Park in our north woods.

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The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. I appreciate that. And like I said before, everything you have written will be part of the record as well.

Now we will move into the bonus round where we get to ask questions. Nothing personal, but I am going to be keeping a closer watch on you guys.

You will be limited to 5 minutes for the questions. We will start with Mr. Westerman.

Are you ready?

Mr. WESTERMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And also, thank you to the witnesses for coming today and testifying. I found your written testimony very informational, and I just have a few questions I want to run by you.

Representative Stanley, I served in my state legislature, so I understand what that is like a little bit. I was researching the state forests and parks in Maine. I was very impressed with what I found out. I think there are 48 state parks. On their Web site they actually have management plans listed. I don't know how well those are followed, but at least the structure and the way those state parks are set up seems to be operating quite well. I know in my state we get positive feedback on the state parks.

But what kind of feedback do you get from your constituents on the way the state parks and forests are managed?

Mr. STANLEY. As far as the state parks, I get no feedback. The way the forest is managed is productive for the people that own the land, and also a lot of the people who go on that land have free access.

Mr. WESTERMAN. OK. That leads into my next question for Mr. Sannicandro and Mr. Meyers.

I served in my state legislature. I rarely got questions about state parks in my state. Since being in the Federal Government, I get questions all the time about Federal lands in my state, and one of the main issues is access.

I just went through a big effort to put a new management plan in place on a Fish and Wildlife refuge, where one of the most contentious points was that the Fish and Wildlife Service was trying to take roads and trails out of the management plan. I get feedback from constituents on Forest Service land about the Forest Service closing roads, even to the point that people are getting ticketed for riding four-wheelers because they create too much dust that gets over in the ditch and gets in the streams, so the Forest Service says. Nonetheless, it is constant.

How damaging would limited access be to the businesses that you two have with outdoor recreation?

Mr. SANNICANDRO. That is an interesting question. In particular, there have been several land transactions since 2007. Some of them are land swaps with Elliotsville Plantation. One in particular is called the Hunt Farm Tract. Elliotsville Plantation still retains ownership of that particular tract. The state of Maine and Maine taxpayers own an easement on it for recreational access and for our sustainable forestry practices. It is the only easement in the state of Maine that specifically says ATV access.

Unfortunately, around here, ATV has been turned into a 4-letter word for some reason and we are having more and more difficulty trying to get access for that through traditional means, like working with landowners. That is something that we do with local snowmobile and ATV clubs.

That parcel was also purchased with forest legacy funds that come from the USDA. If this is conveyed to the Federal Government in a national monument, we have basically lost the ability to recreate. The forest legacy funds were given to us for access, yet we are going to lose that.

Mr. WESTERMAN. I see the irony. In hearings, we have Federal land managers come into the hearing, the National Park Service being one of them. They complain that their numbers are down, there are not as many young people going to national parks, and what can they do to get more young people into national parks, yet they are closing down access to the parks at the same time.

Mr. Meyers, what is your take on the access?

Mr. MEYERS. Well, I will go back to your original question. I have been with the Association for a little over 20 years now and I have participated in more management plans than I care to remember on state lands, which they do regionally and focus on the local parcels that the state owns.

We have no problems with access because it is all worked out in the plans, and there are protected areas where we are not allowed, and we are fine with that and we respect that.

Several years ago, we had a major trail that ran through two different wildlife refuges, Suncase Meadows and Moose Horn. We were about to lose access because of rules that were promulgated in Washington. We were in contact constantly with the local managers of the refuges. They were saying, "Gee, your trail keeps everybody right on target, where we want them to be." It took 3 years and the assistance of our congressional delegation to be able to get that access back.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Poliquin.

Mr. POLIQUIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Thank you all very much for being here today.

With a show of hands from the four witnesses, would you please let us know if you have met with Mr. Lucas St. Clair or other representatives who own this land?

Mr. Stanley, have you met with Mr. St. Clair?

Mr. STANLEY. No.

Mr. POLIQUIN. OK. Mr. Sannicandro, during your meeting with Mr. St. Clair, were you ever presented with a specific build-out plan for the proposed national monument, including roads, amenities, visitor centers, bathrooms, and an entrance to the property?

Mr. SANNICANDRO. I think the entrance is still up in the air. We had several meetings right here in the Millinocket area about a year ago. It seemed the target was always moving, and of course the acquisitional boundaries also included other land holdings.

I have met with Lucas probably two or three, maybe four times over the years, and I think we have a lot in common, but what we do not have in common is pretty big.

Mr. POLIQUIN. Mr. Meyers, in meeting with the representatives of the landholders, were you given a clear indication of where the entrance would be to this presumed national monument? The reason I ask that is our office and myself have met with Mr. St. Clair a number of times and it has always been presumed and indicated to us clearly that the entrance would be in the Millinocket area.



However, if I am not mistaken, recently Mr. St. Clair said otherwise, that the entrance would be about an hour and 15 minutes or so toward the northern tip of the property in the general Patten area. What is your understanding of this, sir?

Mr. MEYERS. Well, I have met in the past several times with both Lucas and Roxanne, and the only road access they actually own is on the Baxter Park Road up by Matagamon, which is essentially at the opposite end of the park from where we are now. Everything else is by easements, and these were traditionally logging company roads and still are. There are easements and agreements for use on those roads. There is recreational use. A lot of those roads can be snowmobile trails in the wintertime. We lost a significant trail that traveled essentially north to south through their property when they originally bought it, and I just have a real hard time getting my head around how these roads can be shared use between two pretty incompatible types of uses.

Mr. POLIQUIN. Thank you.

Chairman Bishop, if the owners of this property give this land to the Federal Government and the President of the United States, with the authority he has today to accept this land, then so designates it a national monument, after that happens, is there any opportunity for the state, our local communities, or the congressional delegation to weigh in and demand specific management practices such that the property can be harvested for timber? Can we make sure there are recreational uses that are designated with this land, or is it too late?

The CHAIRMAN. Actually, it is too late for local government. You could do a piece of legislation to do it, or the new president could mandate that. But that is why the wise decision is to answer all these questions ahead of time, before they make the designation. It is too late at that point.

Mr. POLIQUIN. Congressman Westerman, you are a professional forester. Thirty-five years ago we had a horrible infestation of spruce budworm that decimated a significant part of our working forest. There is a problem brewing north of the area, in Canada, with the same issue. If that were to find its way to our working forests, what opportunities exist if this land becomes the property of the Federal Government to deal with a spruce budworm epidemic and harvesting that before it is destroyed, and what happens if there are forest fires on this property?

Mr. WESTERMAN. I don't pretend to be a spruce budworm expert. My understanding is it is an insect that has an outbreak about every 40 years, and maybe in the 80th year it is a very severe outbreak, and I think the last one here was in the 1970s. But to react to that spruce budworm quickly usually involves harvesting fir trees because that is the first tree that the budworm attacks. If this were a national monument, all the trees would be considered part of the national monument and it could probably take a year or more, if ever, to be able to get a plan in place to go in and harvest the trees to help salvage that forest and maintain forest health.

The problem with that is that it would not only affect that area, it can affect surrounding areas of private timberland, and then you eventually get insect killed or weakened trees and you get an

increased fire danger, which also threatens the property around it. So, being able to maintain that management and not yielding that to the Federal Government I think is an issue that everybody needs to weigh seriously as to whether they want somebody in DC making that decision or do they want somebody here on the ground making those decisions.

Mr. POLIQUIN. Thank you, Mr. Westerman.

The CHAIRMAN. I have a couple of questions. Representative Stanley, national parks can only be created by Congress, so the President can never designate a national park. Without the constant plan, as well as planning document going through this first, it is actually not going to happen in Congress. Those people who think a national monument would be an initial step toward a national park are naïve thinkers. It has not happened before and it is not going to happen again.

But one of the things that could happen is local support. You actually passed a piece of legislation this last session that mandated the Maine legislature would have to approve any national monument. Why did you do that?

Mr. STANLEY. I think the reason why we did that is because right now the state has no say on any of this. We are just sitting back, letting the President do whatever he wants to do. He can sign it or not sign it. That is up to him. Congress can pass a law to make a national park. They can do that. But we in the state, we have to just sit back and do nothing, that is wrong. We are Representatives of the people of this state and also represent all the land that is in the state, the laws, and everything else that goes forward with it.

The CHAIRMAN. Was this passed bipartisanly?

Mr. STANLEY. This was passed by the majority in the House and the majority in the Senate. It was bipartisan in the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the Administration been in contact with you about this proposal at all?

Mr. STANLEY. Are you talking about the present administration?

The CHAIRMAN. The present administration.

Mr. STANLEY. No.

The CHAIRMAN. All right.

Let me ask Mr. Trahan, you said that 92 percent of your members were opposed to this. Who are your members? Who do they represent?

Mr. TRAHAN. My members are from Maine and mostly New England. We do have some members outside of New England. We are made up of sportsmen, women, and conservationists. Our mission has become very broad, everything from land conservation, to protection of hunting, fishing, trapping, and other activities.

The CHAIRMAN. All right. What I am dealing with in Utah is that recreation is very important and a lot of the issues on public lands have been modified as time goes on. They will simply close down the trails for ATV or cut the area off for hunting or fishing.

Were you told that hunting would be able to continue on with this? Because basically there is no national park in the system that allows recreational hunting anywhere.

Mr. TRAHAN. It was pretty clear in our meeting with Lucas St. Clair that the lands that would become a proposed national park

would have no hunting, and that he would propose opening up land outside the park that they continue to own for some sort of recreational activity, including hunting.

I would remind everyone in this room and those listening that that land was always open to hunting and it was not a gift or any kind of expansion of opportunity. All of that opportunity was taken away. We have been given back small little piecemeal opportunities.

The CHAIRMAN. So, Mr. Meyers, if I could—

Mr. TRAHAN. If I could add just one last thing. It is extremely important. There is a national push going on by groups like the National Humane Society of the United States to ban lead on Federal lands, and we have no control on bans on lead no matter where it is on Federal land. That is being controlled by you folks in Congress and the Administration.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a problem with only hunting and fishing. But the National Park Service has been good about banning water bottles. They allow Coke cans but not water bottles.

Mr. Meyers, if I could ask the same thing. Once again, the issue in my state is designating these trails so that once it is designated they will not arbitrarily and capriciously take them off and not have any other replacement. I am insisting that they have to have at least some replacement value.

Can you tell me the relationship you had between snowmobile owners and the private landowners prior to all this?

Mr. MEYERS. Well, as I mentioned originally, Mr. Chairman, 95 percent of our trail system is on private land in the state. Basically, our clubs go out and talk to landowners and obtain permission. Very few of those trails are permanent because the landowners need changes if they have a logging operation going on or something happens. They work with the clubs and re-route the trails.

The importance for us is getting from point A to point B. In this case in particular, the Katahdin region is a very popular snowmobiling area. People travel up from the south, from the west, from the north, and the important thing is the continuity of the trail system. If we had the National Park Service come in and just randomly decide to shut down a trail, all we need to lose is a quarter of a mile and we are shut down.

The CHAIRMAN. Got it.

Mr. Westerman.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Thank you again, Mr. Chairman.

I want to go back to Mr. Trahan. You mentioned the Forest Practices Act. I assume that is a statewide act that sets standards for forest management?

Mr. TRAHAN. Yes. I am very familiar with the Forest Practices Act. I was a logger for 32 years. I remain a logger part time. After the spruce budworm problem that we had, the legislature and the governor at the time, Angus King, felt it was time to put tougher regulations on forestry. That was adopted and I followed the Forestry Practices Act, like many of the people in this room, and we are doing a fine job of managing our forests today.

Mr. WESTERMAN. I noticed in studying up on Maine forests that most of them are either Council or SSI certified, and there are tree

farms here. There are certification programs in place that ensure, or do the best job they can ensuring along with your Forest Practices Act, that the timber is managed sustainably.

Could you elaborate a little bit, from a wildlife perspective, on the importance of habitat management to wildlife and what maybe early habitat does for certain kinds of wildlife?

Mr. TRAHAN. Yes, absolutely. A great point. My organization has concerns that under Federal ownership, particularly around de-wintering areas that need management, and need new growth to maintain our deer and other wildlife, those decisions will be made at a Federal level outside the state of Maine. It is our opinion that there are virtually no conditions where the wildlife habitat that we are seeing the Federal Government manage is better than what we do here in the state of Maine.

Our organization has led an effort the last few years to change our land conservation programs to include the purchase of de-wintering areas, particularly in this region to help the deer. I don't see this as helping in any way with that effort.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Correct me if I am wrong, but you hunt and are a guide for hunting trips?

Mr. TRAHAN. No, I am a guide of sorts. I take children, women, and disabled veterans fishing and hunting, but I do that on my own time. I do it on a volunteer basis.

Mr. WESTERMAN. OK, and do you find these working forests are being managed for multiple uses? I don't even know if you have areas here that are set aside and have no management practices.

Mr. TRAHAN. In statute, we require traditional uses on the land when it is purchased. That is the best model that works in Maine. Conservation groups like the Nature Conservancy, the Heritage Trust and others, work very closely with us, and when lands are purchased, there is a shared piece of the land. That model has maintained a balance that the outdoor communities think is extremely important for the future of our forests.

What we are proposing here today, it basically crushes that model and replaces it with a model that is one-dimensional, which says, "Let's shut down the traditional uses and let's remake our culture and history." I think the most offensive component of this for me is that when Roxanne Quimby bought her lands, she came in and she squashed the culture. She evicted the hunters, the fishermen, the people in the camps, and then burnt their camps to the ground. She replaced them with her art types, the people who wanted to come there and bird watch. That is not the culture or the history of this region.

I heard recently that Lucas said that the best way to maintain the history and culture of the area is to have the National Park Service do it. I could not disagree with that more. The people of that region are the best to maintain their history and culture.

Mr. WESTERMAN. We hear a lot about landscape-wide management and larger-scale management areas. It appears that this is going to be a stand-alone area that is managed different from everything else around it, and it might almost be an area that becomes avoided rather than used over time compared to the successful management practices that have been on the private lands around it and also on the large state park that is there.

So, if this goes through, would you foresee more sportsmen activities on this property, or do you think it would limit the amount of space that the public had to use?

Mr. TRAHAN. Absolutely, I do not see sportsmen going there and I think it wouldn't be that they were avoiding it. I think they would be pushed out of it.

Mr. WESTERMAN. I am out of time, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you, Mr. Poliquin.

Mr. POLIQUIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Sannicandro, when you met with Mr. St. Clair and Ms. Quimby, or representatives thereof, did you ask them about an idea to donate their land to the state of Maine instead of the Federal Government?

Mr. SANNICANDRO. I can't remember if that was part of the conversation, no. I can't remember that. We did talk about the Hunt Farm parcel up there on the East Branch, and they made it sound as if they had never heard about that conservation easement before. It was interesting. It was an interesting dialogue.

Mr. POLIQUIN. Mr. Meyers or Mr. Trahan, I will ask you the same question. When you met with the representatives of the landowners, did you talk to them about donating the land to the state instead of the Federal Government?

Mr. MEYERS. I have. I suggested making a donation to Baxter State Park, and I was told that it does not have the national brand that is needed to attract visitors.

Mr. POLIQUIN. Mr. Trahan?

Mr. TRAHAN. Yes, I stated it several times. I really only had one meeting with Lucas, other than an invitation to fly over his lands. But, yes, we have indicated, under a structure similar to what we use as a conservation model, that he would have less restriction or less opposition if he proposed donating it to the state of Maine. We are not opposed to people giving land to the state for a state park.

Mr. POLIQUIN. The reason I asked you this is I want to make sure that what is not lost in this hearing is the tremendous generosity that Ms. Quimby and her family have offered to give this land that they rightly own to the people. It seems to me that that is an option, to donate to the state, and I want to make sure that others have expressed that and to see if their reaction has been anything different.

Chairman Bishop, there has been a discussion about an endowment that the landowners have promised of \$20 million, and then an additional \$20 million if they can raise that money. A \$40 million endowment to maintain the property is a big sum of money. However, in order to maintain this type of money in perpetuity, normally no more than 4 or 5 percent of the funds are used in any one year to make sure they do not deplete the principal. If you say 5 percent of \$40 million, that is \$2 million per year.

Acadia National Park, which has a very small footprint relative to this, if this were to become a national monument, has an annual operating budget of \$8 million a year.

My question to you, Mr. Chairman, given your experience with national monuments around the country—if, in fact, a Federal Government that has a \$19 trillion debt and a \$12 billion backlog in the National Park Service to maintain the existing parks and

monuments cannot fully fund the build-out and the maintenance of this national monument with the endowment alone, who gets stuck with the tab?

The CHAIRMAN. Well, it is the taxpayers. And, yes, that \$40 million is not enough to manage it.

Mr. POLIQUIN. Thank you.

Mr. Bishop, one more question, if I may, because I think this is something that you have expertise in.

If, in fact, the owners donate this land to the Federal Government and the President designates it a national monument, which he has the authority to do, is there a way for this to be used for a period of time of 5 years, and if it does not work out, can we go backwards?

The CHAIRMAN. Theoretically, but I have never seen that done in practice.

Mr. POLIQUIN. Mr. Bishop, one more question. The Antiquities Act, which we have discussed here today, was designated to set aside and protect small pieces of land like Indian burial grounds. In my office, I have introduced legislation such that no president, this president or any other president, is able to sidestep the legislative process, the people's representatives, and designate national monuments without the approval of the state legislature and the governor.

How long will it take for this to work its way through Congress, and what are the chances of this becoming law?

The CHAIRMAN. It is actually a good idea. You are not the first one to suggest it, but the President has vowed to veto any such legislation. So, if you are going to have another president, then it is feasible.

Mr. POLIQUIN. Thank you very much. My time has expired.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me get just a couple of very quick questions in here.

Mr. Sannicandro, you have experience in this area that is being proposed for the national monument. To meet the criteria, are there any historic or prehistoric structures on the land?

Mr. SANNICANDRO. I am unaware of that.

The CHAIRMAN. OK. Is there any substantial difference between the natural and geological figures between this proposal and Baxter State Park?

Mr. SANNICANDRO. What I see as the main asset to this proposed national monument is the East Branch of the Penobscot River. What is interesting about the East Branch of the Penobscot River is it is already held in easement. The former landowner, the Great Northern Nekoosa, back in 1981, gave an easement for the corridor. They gifted it to the state of Maine. The greatest asset, that waterway, in my opinion is already protected.

The CHAIRMAN. Which was the intent of the original Antiquities Act in the first place.

Is there anything of the proposed 80,000 acres that is more pristine? Is there anything that would put that on a calendar instead of what you have in Baxter State Park?

Mr. SANNICANDRO. Well, I think you are comparing apples and oranges there. Grand Falls is beautiful. It is amazing. But again, this trip of the East Branch, which, ironically enough, I paddled

that when Director Jarvis was up here, is a difficult paddle. You are not going to have 300,000 people paddling on the East Branch.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me that if this was to going to become a national park, the main purpose would be a park that is established to look at a state park. Other than that, I don't find something necessarily that is truly unique about having to use the Antiquities Act for this particular area. Am I wrong with that?

Mr. SANNICANDRO. Baxter State Park, which has preserved Mount Katahdin, or Katahdin since 1931, is your greatest geologic feature in the area. It is already being preserved.

The CHAIRMAN. You can't see it from this other land, can you?

Mr. SANNICANDRO. Oh, you can see it.

The CHAIRMAN. You can? All right.

Mr. SANNICANDRO. In fact, that view shed is what is being promoted. You can see it from Utah.

The CHAIRMAN. You are only 5,000 feet.

Mr. Meyers, you did an FOIA request. Have you ever received anything about your FOIA request?

Mr. MEYERS. I filed an FOIA request with the White House Counsel on Environmental Quality on November 13. I got a response about a week later saying they were working on it, and then nothing. In late March, when Representative Poliquin and I met with the counsel, we asked about it and we were told they would look into it. Several weeks later, I received an email saying that it was in process, and then a couple of days later I got an email saying it had got lost somehow in the system. Since then, I have been told I will receive the information I requested on July 29. I don't know what is so special about that day or how they can pinpoint it so accurately.

The CHAIRMAN. It is after both conventions.

Mr. MEYERS. That is right. July 29, that is the day we are waiting for.

The CHAIRMAN. If I can get a copy of that, I would like it.

I was originally told you went to the Department of the Interior. I was going to say that is useless because DOI has to say they don't know anything about it, by law. If they say they know something about it, it triggers NEPA.

Mr. MEYERS. I did file an FOIA request and I did get a response. Basically, it was mostly about scheduling meetings with Lucas St. Clair, who apparently is pretty notorious for not making meetings on time. So, I received nothing of substance other than emails discussing when they might possibly change a meeting date.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you. With that, I appreciate the witnesses all being here. Your testimony will be included in the record.

I would also like to say, since we are going to bring this to a close, that if there are any additional questions we may have to ask of you, our hearing record is kept open for 10 days and we would ask you to respond to that. If there is anything in addition you want to add to that, you have 10 days after the end of this meeting also to add that as far as the hearing record is concerned.

With that, I appreciate you coming here, I appreciate you going through this. This is one of those significant issues in which, from my past experience with national monuments in Utah, you need to get these questions answered first, like what will the access be,

what will the roads be, will there be active forest management or not, and that better take place before the designation because it does not happen afterwards.

The only advantage you have is whatever is designated by a president is not sacrosanct. It can be repealed or changed by any Congress. It can also be repealed or changed by any future president. So, there is nothing that is permanent about it. It just happens to, unfortunately, kind of limp along on its way and there are problems. We have had problems in our area. Make sure the questions are answered ahead of time before you allow any kind of designation to go forward. It becomes essential.

With that, I appreciate all of you being here. I appreciate your kindness and your courtesy in this particular hearing. I would like to give the microphone to Mr. Westerman for one quick closing comment.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Thank you again, Mr. Chairman.

As I listen to the testimony and as I leave here today, there is one question that I have in my mind. Maybe this is a rhetorical question for everyone, but if somebody owns the land and they want to give it away, that is their prerogative to do that. But from a Federal Government standpoint, why would we want to own this land? The land right now is self-sustaining. We have heard testimony that there will be a \$40 million endowment set up to generate maybe \$2 million a year to manage this property that right now requires no extra fees to be managed. So that tells you that something is going to change about this property that is going to make it more of a liability than an asset. It will make it different from all the property around it.

As I leave here and consider this, my question is why would the Federal Government want to take on a liability and change a culture and a way of life when something has already been successful in the way it is managed and would be different from everything around it?

The CHAIRMAN. All right, thank you.

If there is a right way and a wrong way to do something, let's try to do it the right way and get it worked out ahead of time.

With that, I appreciate your patience. I appreciate everything.

Remember, there are comment papers in the back if you would like to leave those comments, with an appreciation for your kindness and hospitality in having us here.

Representative Poliquin, I want to thank you for inviting us up here to deal with this particular issue in your district.

With that, this hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 3:32 p.m., the committee was adjourned.]

[LIST OF DOCUMENTS SUBMITTED FOR THE RECORD RETAINED IN THE COMMITTEE'S OFFICIAL FILES]

—Comments submitted for the record from members of the public and attendees at the field hearing.



**Lucas St. Clair, President, Elliotsville Plantation Inc.**  
**Testimony for House Natural Resources Federal Lands Subcommittee**  
**Oversight Hearing on the Antiquities Act**  
*5/2/2017*

Good morning and thank you Chairman Bishop, Ranking Member Grijalva, Chairman McClintock and Ranking Member Hanabusa for the invitation to testify before the House Natural Resources Federal Lands Subcommittee. I'm pleased to speak with the committee about an important conservation law, the Antiquities Act, that has preserved some of the most incredible natural wonders including the Grand Canyon and Death Valley National Parks, Native American sites like Mesa Verde, and sites where major historical events took place including Birmingham and Stonewall. We are fortunate that President Teddy Roosevelt had the foresight and wisdom to preserve a broad array of public lands where all Americans can access these places they own, be inspired, pray if they wish, learn and enjoy in perpetuity.

I'm a native Mainer, born and raised. From a young age, the woods were my playground where I climbed hills and mountains, fished in ponds and streams, learned to kayak and hunted woodcock and grouse. Today, I serve as President of Elliotsville Plantation Inc. (EPI), a private operating foundation whose mission is the acquisition and conservation of land and the preservation of open space for the benefit of the public and the conduct of educational and stewardship programs. Over two decades, EPI purchased forest land in northern Maine to further this conservation mission.

In 2011 when I became President of EPI, my focus was working with citizens in Maine to develop a proposal to turn our privately-owned land into a donation to the federal government for a national park unit. Our proposal was accepted by the federal government and last August, the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument was established by presidential proclamation. This monument includes key features that were essential to gain public support including hunting and snowmobiling on the east side of the East Branch of the Penobscot River. In addition, our foundation will donate \$20 million and raise another \$20 million toward an endowment to manage the monument. I appreciate the opportunity to share my thoughts about our community-led effort to donate land for our fellow Americans to enjoy and importance of the Antiquities Act.

Let me provide some background on our state where roughly 92% of the land is in private ownership. To keep the size of Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument in perspective, its 87,500 acres is less than 0.4 percent of the land in Maine, and less than one percent of the largely undeveloped 10 million-acre area known as Maine's North Woods. While our donation is large enough to help preserve a piece of the North Woods for posterity, it barely registers compared to privately-held land in Maine.

Maine is known for thick, lush northern forests and an unrivaled coast teeming with lobsters. We are proud of these amazing natural resources that have shaped our history, our love for the

outdoors, and our economy. In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century as timber harvesting grew so did the population in northern Maine. Land was sold to timber barons and the demand for paper and wood products grew at the turn of the century. Mills were built, logs were run down rivers including the Penobscot River, and the timber industry fed Maine's economy.

In my lifetime, I didn't witness the aforementioned heyday. Instead, I grew up in a small town called Dover-Foxcroft with a population of 4500 people and witnessed a different economic situation. I watched Millinocket, a nearby town where most working-aged men worked in either the paper mill or in the woods supplying the mill, start a slow decline. By 2008, the paper mill in Millinocket closed followed by more mill closures in the region.

Many of my friends moved out of northern Maine seeking jobs further south or elsewhere. Northern Maine is not thriving and the population continues to shrink. This incredible region that so many of us care about is struggling. Let me share with you a couple of sentences from a Bangor Daily News editorial (2015) endorsing a national park proposal for northern Maine:

*Maine North Woods national park has been the subject of debate for more than two decades. In that time, the economic landscape of the Katahdin region has shifted dramatically — for the worse — and the ownership of much of the timberland stretching from Millinocket to the Canadian border has changed hands. A long tradition of mill jobs available to area residents right out of high school and open access to mill-owned land has gradually eroded, leaving an uncertain future...*

*The reality in the area is stark. Employment in the paper and forest products industries has dropped by more than half in the last two decades. In early 2015, about 5,500 people were employed by all of Maine's paper mills, according to the [Maine Department of Labor](#). That's about the number of people who worked in the Great Northern Paper Co. mills in Millinocket and East Millinocket alone in the GNP heyday. Mill operators have put the [future of more Maine mills](#) in doubt since the Department of Labor's last count, which is bound to further depress employment.*

This is northern Maine's reality. Mills are closed and sold for scrap metal. Houses and commercial real estate sit on the market indefinitely. You don't need a degree in business or a certificate of election to know what has been happening to the economy in northern Maine. It's obvious.

My family began acquiring and conserving land in 2000. Timber companies approached us to buy their land near Baxter State Park in full view of the majestic Mt. Katahdin. The land includes three important waterways—the East Branch of the Penobscot River, Sebeois River, and Wassataquoik Stream. As many of you who share my passion for the outdoors can guess, these waterways have fantastic brook trout and smallmouth bass. The watersheds provide wildlife

habitat for lynx, bears, moose and bird species like gray jays, boreal chickadees and the American three-toed woodpecker.

The land tells the story of the Wabanaki people who migrated between the property my family donated and the coast to hunt and fish during the year. The land tells the story of the lumberjacks rolling logs down the rivers to the mills. The land tells the story of Teddy Roosevelt who in 1879 summited Katahdin after hiking nearly 40 miles from Island Falls, Maine. Roosevelt and his party crossed the East Branch of the Penobscot River and Wassataquoik Stream in an experience that sparked a life-long commitment to conservation.

My family cares deeply about conservation and felt the best way to preserve the outdoors, tell the stories of the people of northern Maine, and help the economy was to donate our land to the National Park Service.

Starting in 2011, I met with neighbors, business owners, politicians, hotel owners, timber industry executives, snowmobilers, anglers, hikers, skiers, river guides, teachers, mill workers and many other Mainers who care about the future of our local communities and state. I joke about the amount of coffee I drank over 5 years – more than I care to admit. I sat in many living rooms and heard in great detail what folks wanted if a national park were going to be established in northern Maine. I took every conversation to heart and designed a proposed park that responded to what I heard.

Access to hunting, snowmobiling, skiing, and hiking were on the top of the list. Amenities and expectations for the property were very important – more toilets, campgrounds, improved roads and bridges. Essentially, we needed a national park unit with opportunities for sightseeing, hiking, river running, mountain biking and cross country skiing, and also for hunting and snowmobiling. It was essential to include hunting and snowmobiling – two activities that cannot always be counted on from year to year on private land. We needed to ensure that the opportunity for these uses would be guaranteed and supported in this park unit. We consulted with national park experts to determine whether this homegrown conception could become a reality, and developed a national park proposal that provided a range of activities across the landscape from Baxter State Park to the gateway communities.

The national park proposal gained support from important regional business and civic groups including the Katahdin Area Chamber of Commerce, the Katahdin Rotary Club, the Greater Houlton Chamber of Commerce, the Bangor City Council and the Maine Innkeepers Association. More than 200 Maine businesses in the Katahdin, Houlton, Presque Isle, Bangor and Acadia regions—endorsed the park proposal.

In April 2015, a Critical Insights poll showed that 67% of residents of Maine's 2<sup>nd</sup> Congressional district (northern, western and eastern Maine) supported the proposed national park unit. In November 2015, advocates delivered more than 13,000 signatures in support of the proposed park unit from residents of 371 Maine towns and 50 states to Maine's congressional delegation.

After the proposal gained momentum in northern Maine, we began exploring a national monument designation. Senator Angus King invited the National Park Service Director to meet with and answer questions for folks in the region. There were several meetings and some impromptu gatherings. The culmination was a well-publicized public meeting in Orono, Maine with over 1400 Mainers from all over the state, where the vast majority supported our proposal for a national monument managed by the National Park Service. In a state where the population of 60% of our towns is less than 2000 residents—this was an impressive turnout. In addition, of the roughly 400 handwritten comments collected at the meeting, approximately 95% supported a national monument.

I can't overemphasize the amount of transparency and community engagement that preceded the establishment of Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument. I made many trips to Washington, DC and met with some of you and your colleagues over the years. I met with our delegation in Maine. Based on the strong support demonstrated for our proposal, we offered to donate our properties along the East Branch of the Penobscot River to the National Park Service. The National Park Service indicated that the properties fully met its criteria for units of the National Park System. Once the donation was complete and the title transfers occurred, the land was declared Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument by the president under his authority in the Antiquities Act.

Do all 87,000 acres meet the criteria under the law? As the proclamation establishing the monument demonstrates, this very special natural and cultural landscape meets these criteria without question.

The objects of historic and scientific interest occur throughout the landscape, in all the 13 deeded parcels we donated. They include remarkable geology, undeveloped watersheds and stunning hydrological features, significant biodiversity and connectivity for plants and animals, and extraordinary opportunities to observe and study all this natural wonder. The objects also include the history of human activity in this landscape, include its significance to the Wabanaki people, loggers and timber companies, recreationists including hunters, anglers, and hikers, artists including John James Audubon and Frederic Edwin Church, and historic figures including Henry David Thoreau and Theodore Roosevelt whose lives were changed by these North Woods. All the land included in the national monument encompasses, and is essential to the proper care and management of, these objects.

Whether it's the wild rivers, critical wildlife habitat, historical significance, awe-inspiring scenery, or night skies and northern lights-- the area is a natural and cultural wonder that Americans should visit and embrace much like Acadia National Park on Maine's coast. Like Katahdin Woods and Waters, Acadia started as a national monument proclaimed by President Wilson after private land had been donated for it. Without the Antiquities Act, neither of these places that are quintessentially Maine would have had a fighting chance to be preserved for all Americans.

I have heard the notion that the Antiquities Act should only be used in the face of an imminent threat. While nothing in the Act so states, the Act is a very important tool when there is some urgency for protection. So was there urgency to protect Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument? Yes, there were lands that were up for sale, and there is economic urgency. Our community needs investment and quickly. My family chose to focus on a national monument as a way to diversify the economy while saving some of the region's defining characteristics. We hope other philanthropists, business owners and real estate investors follow our lead in promoting the regional economy. We have reason to hope this could happen. Last summer, federal Commerce Department experts came to the region to provide support. A recent news report from [centralmaine.com](http://centralmaine.com) describes this effort:

The team, requested by U.S. Senators Angus King and Susan Collins, is a rare instance of the federal government marshaling federal resources to assist a region experiencing economic distress. Modeled after the national Disaster Recovery Framework, it has been deployed 30 times nationwide in its 40-year history, including to address the Deepwater Horizon oil spill and the collapse of New England's fisheries.

It also comes with [\\$7.7 million in federal money](#) to invest in the forest products industry and to support and track the results of the team's visit to Maine.

The state's congressional delegation is part of the team, but no state government officials are. The Maine planning committee is made up of representatives from the private sector.

Much planning and research went into the three-day tour that concluded Friday, according to officials, who said the involvement of federal agencies and their work did not end this week, but rather will continue for the next three years with the development of an "action plan" and specific goals for the industry.

Collins, King and U.S. Rep. Bruce Poliquin, in a joint statement Friday, thanked the commerce department and members of the team for their efforts over the last three days and said their work is "an important first step and the beginning of a longer-term process among industry, local stakeholders, and federal agencies that can revitalize this critical pillar of our economy."

The statement did not mention the response from state government.

We hope the engagement with the Commerce Department expands and grows. We hope the state government participates. It is critically important for the region to get federal assistance to design strategies to grow our forest products industries and we believe those efforts are entirely compatible with the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument.

In other hopeful news, since the designation of the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument, the towns around Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument are witnessing economic improvement. Real estate sales have picked up, multi-season visitation is increasing and business investments are happening. A foundation is making a \$5 million investment to build an outdoor education facility just south of the national monument. EPI continues to work with the National Park Service to make infrastructure improvements to the monument as well as raise money toward our commitment of a \$40 million endowment for the monument.

National monuments are one component of the communities which they are a part. Some provide recreation opportunities, some protect sacred sites, some preserve the stories of our past, and some protect our natural resources for the future. They can support tourism or new residents to an area. In our case, I hope the monument attracts a variety of industries so some of my old friends are able to find jobs and move back to the region to raise their families. These communities need diversified economies. The days of one industry dominating an area are long gone.

There was great wisdom in designing a law to allow a president to preserve our heritage for future generations. It has been working for over a 100 years and there are more than 150 places that prove the success of this law. I'm grateful that Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument is a shining example. No adjustment is necessary.



# 2016 National Park Visitor Spending Effects

## *Economic Contributions to Local Communities, States, and the Nation*

Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRR—2017/1421



**ON THE COVER**

Ranger Cindy Micheli gave an inspirational speech and led visitors in signing “Happy Birthday” for the NPS Centennial celebration at Capitol Reef National Park on August 25, 2016.NPS photo.



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# **2016 National Park Visitor Spending Effects**

## *Economic Contributions to Local Communities, States, and the Nation*

Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRR—2017/1421

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April 2017

U.S. Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Natural Resource Stewardship and Science  
Fort Collins, Colorado

The National Park Service, Natural Resource Stewardship and Science office in Fort Collins, Colorado, publishes a range of reports that address natural resource topics. These reports are of interest and applicability to a broad audience in the National Park Service and others in natural resource management, including scientists, conservation and environmental constituencies, and the public.

The Natural Resource Report Series is used to disseminate comprehensive information and analysis about natural resources and related topics concerning lands managed by the National Park Service. The series supports the advancement of science, informed decision-making, and the achievement of the National Park Service mission. The series also provides a forum for presenting more lengthy results that may not be accepted by publications with page limitations.

All manuscripts in the series receive the appropriate level of peer review to ensure that the information is scientifically credible, technically accurate, appropriately written for the intended audience, and designed and published in a professional manner.

This report received formal peer review by subject-matter experts who were not directly involved in the collection, analysis, or reporting of the data, and whose background and expertise put them on par technically and scientifically with the authors of the information.

Views, statements, findings, conclusions, recommendations, and data in this report do not necessarily reflect views and policies of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. Mention of trade names or commercial products does not constitute endorsement or recommendation for use by the U.S. Government.

This report is available from the [Environmental Quality Division website](#) and the [Natural Resource Publications Management website](#). To receive this report in a format that is optimized to be accessible using screen readers for the visually or cognitively impaired, please email [irma@nps.gov](mailto:irma@nps.gov).

Please cite this publication as:

Cullinane Thomas, C., and L. Koontz. 2017. 2016 national park visitor spending effects: Economic contributions to local communities, states, and the nation. Natural Resource Report NPS/NRSS/EQD/NRR—2017/1421. National Park Service, Fort Collins, Colorado.

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## Executive Summary

The National Park Service (NPS) manages the Nation's most iconic destinations that attract millions of visitors from across the Nation and around the world. Trip-related spending by NPS visitors generates and supports a considerable amount of economic activity within park gateway communities. This economic effects analysis measures how NPS visitor spending cycles through local economies, generating business sales and supporting jobs and income.

In 2016, the National Park System received an estimated 330,971,689 recreation visits. Visitors to National Parks spent an estimated \$18.4 billion in local gateway regions (defined as communities within 60 miles of a park). The contribution of this spending to the national economy was 318 thousand jobs, \$12.0 billion in labor income, \$19.9 billion in value added, and \$34.9 billion in economic output. The lodging sector saw the highest direct contributions with \$5.7 billion in economic output directly contributed to local gateway economies nationally. The sector with the next greatest direct contributions was the restaurants and bars sector, with \$3.7 billion in economic output directly contributed to local gateway economies nationally.

Results from the Visitor Spending Effects report series are available online via an interactive tool. Users can view year-by-year trend data and explore current year visitor spending, jobs, labor income, value added, and economic output effects by sector for national, state, and local economies. This interactive tool is available at <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/socialscience/vse.htm>.

## Introduction

The National Park System includes 417 areas covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Lands managed by the National Park Service (NPS) serve as recreational destinations for visitors from across the Nation and around the world. On vacations or on day trips, NPS visitors spend time and money in the gateway communities surrounding NPS sites. Spending by NPS visitors generates and supports a considerable amount of economic activity within park gateway economies. The NPS has been measuring and reporting visitor spending and economic effects for more than 25 years. The 2012 analysis marked a major revision to the NPS visitor spending effects analyses, with the development of the Visitor Spending Effects model (VSE model) which replaced the previous Money Generation Model (see Cullinane Thomas et al. (2014) for a description of how the VSE model differs from the previous model). This report provides VSE estimates associated with 2016 NPS visitation.

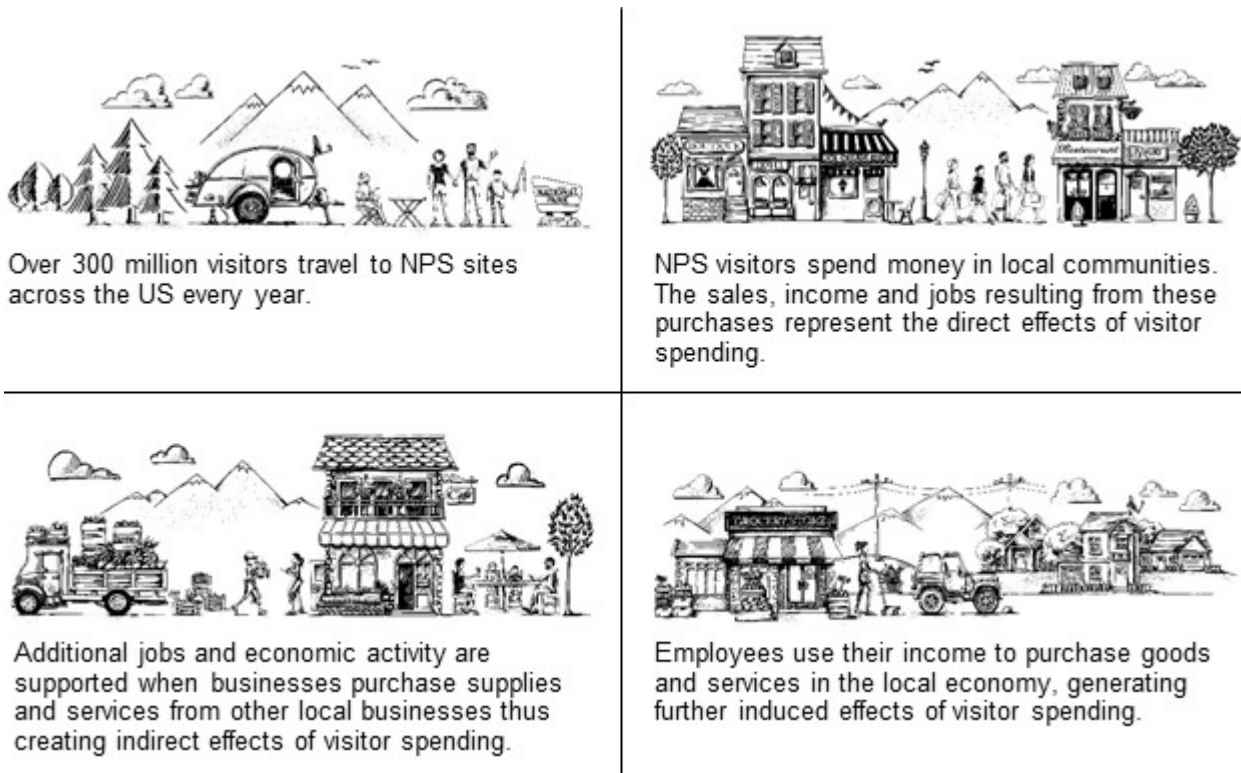
System-wide visitation set a new record in 2016 with 331 million recreation visits, a 7.7% increase (up 23.7 million visits) compared to the previous record of 307.2 million recreation visits in 2015 (Ziesler, 2017). In 2016, seventy-seven parks set new records for annual recreation visits, and four parks received more than 10 million recreation visits. The NPS centennial, the NPS Find Your Park campaign, and good travel weather contributed to this record setting visitation.

This report begins by presenting an overview of economic effects analyses, followed by a description of the data and methods used for this analysis and 2016 model updates. Estimates of NPS visitor spending in 2016 and resulting economic effects at the local, state, regional, and national levels are then presented. The report concludes with a description of current data limitations. Park-level spending and economic effects estimates are included in the appendix.

Results from the Visitor Spending Effects report series are available online via an interactive tool. Users can view year-by-year trend data and explore current year visitor spending, jobs, labor income, value added, and economic output effects by sector for national, state, and local economies. This interactive tool is available at <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/socialscience/vse.htm>.

# Overview of Economic Effects Analyses

Visitors to NPS lands spend money in local gateway regions, and these expenditures generate and support economic activity within these local economies. Economies are complex webs of interacting consumers and producers in which goods produced by one sector of an economy become inputs to another, and the goods produced by that sector can become inputs to yet other sectors. Thus, a change in the final demand for a good or service can generate a ripple effect throughout an economy as businesses purchase inputs from one another. For example, when visitors come to an area to visit a park or historic site these visitors spend money to purchase various goods and services. The sales, income and employment resulting from these direct purchases from local businesses represent the *direct* effects of visitor spending within the economy. In order to provide supplies to local businesses for the production of their goods and services, input suppliers must purchase inputs from other industries, thus creating additional *indirect* effects of visitor spending within the economy. Additionally, employees of directly affected businesses and input suppliers use their income to purchase goods and services in the local economy, generating further *induced* effects of visitor spending. The sums of the indirect and induced effects give the *secondary* effects of visitor spending; and the sums of the direct and secondary effects give the total economic effect of visitor spending in a local economy. Economic input-output models capture these complex interactions between producers and consumers in an economy and describe the secondary effects of visitor spending through regional economic multipliers. Figure 1 illustrates how NPS visitor spending supports jobs and business activity in local economies.



**Figure 1.** How NPS visitor spending supports jobs and business activity in local economies.

## Economic Contribution Analysis

Economic contribution analyses describe the gross economic activity associated with NPS visitor spending within a regional economy. Results can be interpreted as the relative magnitude and importance of the economic activity generated through NPS visitor spending in the regional economy. Economic contributions are estimated by multiplying *total visitor spending* by regional economic multipliers. Total visitor spending includes spending by both local visitors who live within the local gateway regions and non-local visitors who travel to NPS sites from outside the local gateway regions.

An economic contributions analysis should not be confused with an economic impact analysis. Economic impact analyses estimate the net changes to the economic base of a regional economy that can be attributed to the inflow of new money to the economy from non-local visitors. Economic impacts can be interpreted as the economic activity that would likely be lost from the local economy if the National Park was not there. Previous VSE reports included both park-level economic contribution estimates and park-level economic impact estimates which created confusion between the results. To minimize this confusion, only park level economic contributions are provided in this report.

Four types of regional economic effects are described in this report:

- **Jobs** are measured as annualized full and part time jobs that are supported by NPS visitor spending.
- **Labor Income** includes employee wages, salaries and payroll benefits, as well as the incomes of sole proprietors that are supported by NPS visitor spending.
- **Value Added** measures the contribution of NPS visitor spending to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a regional economy. Value added is equal to the difference between the amount an industry sells a product for and the production cost of the product.
- **Economic Output** is a measure of the total estimated value of the production of goods and services supported by NPS visitor spending. Economic output is the sum of all intermediate sales (business to business) and final demand (sales to consumers and exports).



## **Economic Regions**

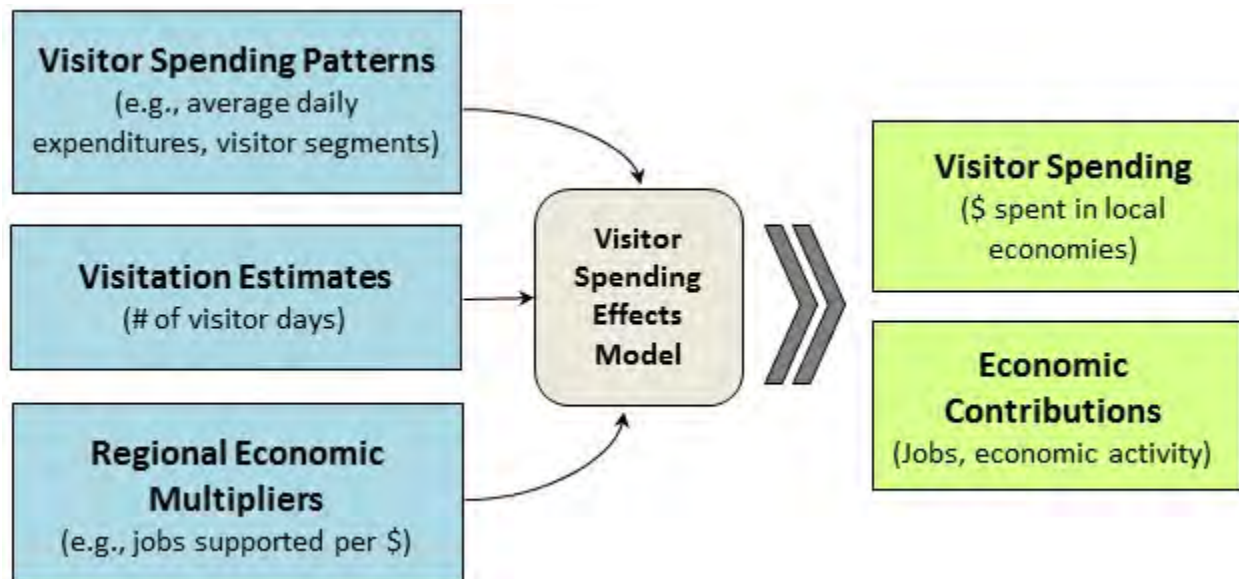
In order to assess the economic effects of NPS visitor spending, appropriate local regions need to be defined for each park unit. For the purposes of this analysis, the local gateway region for each park unit is defined as all counties contained within or intersecting a 60-mile radius around each park boundary. Only spending that took place within these regional areas is included as supporting economic activity.

Geographic information systems (GIS) data were used to determine the local gateway region for each park unit by spatially identifying all counties partially or completely contained within a 60-mile radius around each park boundary. As an exception, the economic regions for parks in Alaska and Hawaii are defined as the State of Alaska and the State of Hawaii, respectively. Due to data limitations, the island economy of the State of Hawaii is used as a surrogate economic region for the U.S. territories of American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

The 60-mile radius method results in some relatively large local gateway regions, especially in some western states where counties are large. Because of this, there is the potential for including some areas that are not intrinsically linked to the local economies surrounding each park. Efforts are underway to improve local gateway region definitions.

## Data Sources and Methods

As shown in Figure 2, three key pieces of information are required to estimate the economic effects of NPS visitor spending: visitor spending patterns in local gateway regions, the number of visitors who visit each park, and regional economic multipliers that describe the economic effects of visitor spending in local economies. Visitation source data are derived from a variety of efforts by the NPS Social Science Program. The data sources and methods used to estimate these inputs and the resultant economic effects are described below.



**Figure 2.** The Visitor Spending Effects Model.

### Visitor Spending Patterns

Visitor spending patterns for this analysis are derived from survey data collected through the Visitor Services Project (VSP). The NPS has conducted VSP surveys since 1988. These surveys measure visitor characteristics and visitor evaluations of importance and quality for services and facilities. Starting in 2003, a subset of VSP surveys included questions on visitor spending. Between 2003 and 2015, VSP surveys were administered at 130 National Park units, of which 57 park surveys included the requisite visitor spending questions necessary for this analysis. Spending data from these 57 surveyed parks were adjusted to 2016 dollars, and were used to develop spending patterns for the surveyed parks. Non-surveyed parks were classified into four park types: parks that have both camping and lodging available within the park, parks that have only camping available within the park, parks with no overnight stays, and parks with high day use (including National Recreation Areas, National Seashores and National Lakeshores). Generic spending profiles for each of these park types were developed using data from the 57 surveyed parks. Some National Park units are not well represented by the four park types constructed using the VSP survey data. For these parks, profiles were constructed using the best available data. These units include parks in Alaska, parks in

the Washington D.C. area, parkways, parks in highly urban areas, and several other parks<sup>1</sup>. Additional information on data limitations for these parks is included in the Limitations section of this report.

The VSP data is also used to segment visitors by type of trip. NPS recreation visitors are split into the following seven distinct **visitor segments** in order to help explain differences in spending across user groups:

- *Local day trip*: local visitors who visit the park for a single day and leave the area or return home,
- *Non-local day trip*: non-local visitors who visit the park for a single day and leave the area or return home,
- *NPS Lodge*: non-local visitors who stay at a lodge or motel within the park,
- *NPS Campground*: non-local visitors who stay at campgrounds or at backcountry camping sites within the park,
- *Motel Outside Park*: non-local visitors who stay at motels, hotels, or bed and breakfasts located outside of the park,
- *Camp Outside Park*: non-local visitors who camp outside of the park, and
- *Other*: non-local visitors who stay overnight in the local region but do not have any lodging expenses. This segment includes visitors staying in private homes, with friends or relatives, or in other unpaid lodging.

Spending is broken into the following eight **spending categories** derived from the VSP survey data:

- Hotels, motels and bed and breakfasts,
- Camping fees,
- Restaurants and bars,
- Groceries and takeout food,
- Gas and oil,
- Local transportation,
- Admission and fees, and
- Souvenirs and other expenses.

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<sup>1</sup>Including Big Cypress National Preserve, Everglades National Park, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Grand Canyon National Park, Isle Royale National Park, the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River, Valley Forge National Historical Park, and Cuyahoga Valley National Park.

## Recreation Visitation Estimates

This analysis estimates visitor spending and associated economic effects for National Park units that collect visitation data. The NPS Visitor Use Statistics Office<sup>2</sup> compiles detailed park-level visitation data for 376 of the 417 National Park units and publishes this data in an annual Statistical Abstract. The annual NPS recreation visitation estimates published in the 2016 Statistical Abstract are used for this analysis (Ziesler, 2017). The abstract reports total recreation visits and the number of overnight camping and lodging stays within the parks.

For each park, visitation is measured as *visits*<sup>3</sup>. Visitor spending profiles are in terms of spending per party per day (for visitors on day trips) or spending per party per night (for visitors on overnight trips). To estimate visitor spending, it is necessary to convert visit data to party days and party nights. Party days are the combined number of days that parties on day trips spend in the local area surrounding the park. Party nights are the combined number of nights that parties on overnight trips spend in the local area surrounding the park. A party is defined as a group that is traveling together and sharing expenses (e.g., a party could be a family, a couple, or an individual on a solo trip). To estimate total party days/nights, park visit data from the NPS Statistical Abstract are combined with trip characteristic information derived from the VSP surveys. Trip characteristic data include average party size, reentry rate (i.e., the average number of days parties enter the park over the course of a trip), and length of stay (i.e., the average number of days or nights that parties spend in the local area). Visitation data are converted to total party days/nights using the following conversion:

For day-trip segments, **party days** = (visits ÷ party size) × days in local area, and

For overnight segments, **party nights** = (visits ÷ reentry rate ÷ party size) × nights in local area.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://irma.nps.gov/Stats/>

<sup>3</sup> Parks count visits as the number of individuals who enter the park each day. For example, a family of four taking a week-long vacation to Yellowstone National Park and staying at a lodge outside of the park would be counted as 28 visits (4 individuals who enter the park on 7 different days). A different family of four, also taking a week-long vacation to Yellowstone National Park but lodging within the park, would be counted as 4 visits (4 individuals who enter the park on a single day and then stay within the park for the remainder of their trip). These differences are a result of the realities of the limitations in the methods available to count park visits.

## **Regional Economic Multipliers**

The multipliers used in this analysis are derived from the IMPLAN software and data system (IMPLAN Group LLC). IMPLAN is a widely used input-output modeling system. The underlying data drawn upon by the IMPLAN system are collected by the IMPLAN Group LLC from multiple Federal and state sources including the Bureau of Economic Analysis, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the U.S. Census Bureau. This analysis uses IMPLAN version 3.0 software with 2013 county, state, and national-level data. Economic effects are reported on an annual basis in 2016 dollars (\$2016). Where necessary, dollar values have been adjusted to \$2016 using Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) deflators.

This analysis reports economic contributions at the park-level, state-level, NPS region-level, and national level. Park-level contributions use county-level IMPLAN models comprised of all counties contained within the local gateway regions; state-level contributions use state-level IMPLAN models; regional-level contributions use regional IMPLAN models comprised of all states contained within the NPS region<sup>4</sup>; and the national-level contributions use a national IMPLAN model. The size of the region included in an IMPLAN model influences the magnitude of the economic multiplier effects. As the economic region expands, the amount of secondary spending that stays within that region increases, which results in larger economic multipliers. Thus, contributions at the national level are larger than those at the regional, state, and local levels.

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<sup>4</sup> The regional IMPLAN model for the National Capital Region includes the state of D.C., and also includes all counties included in the gateway regions for the National Capital Region park units.

## **2016 VSE Model Updates**

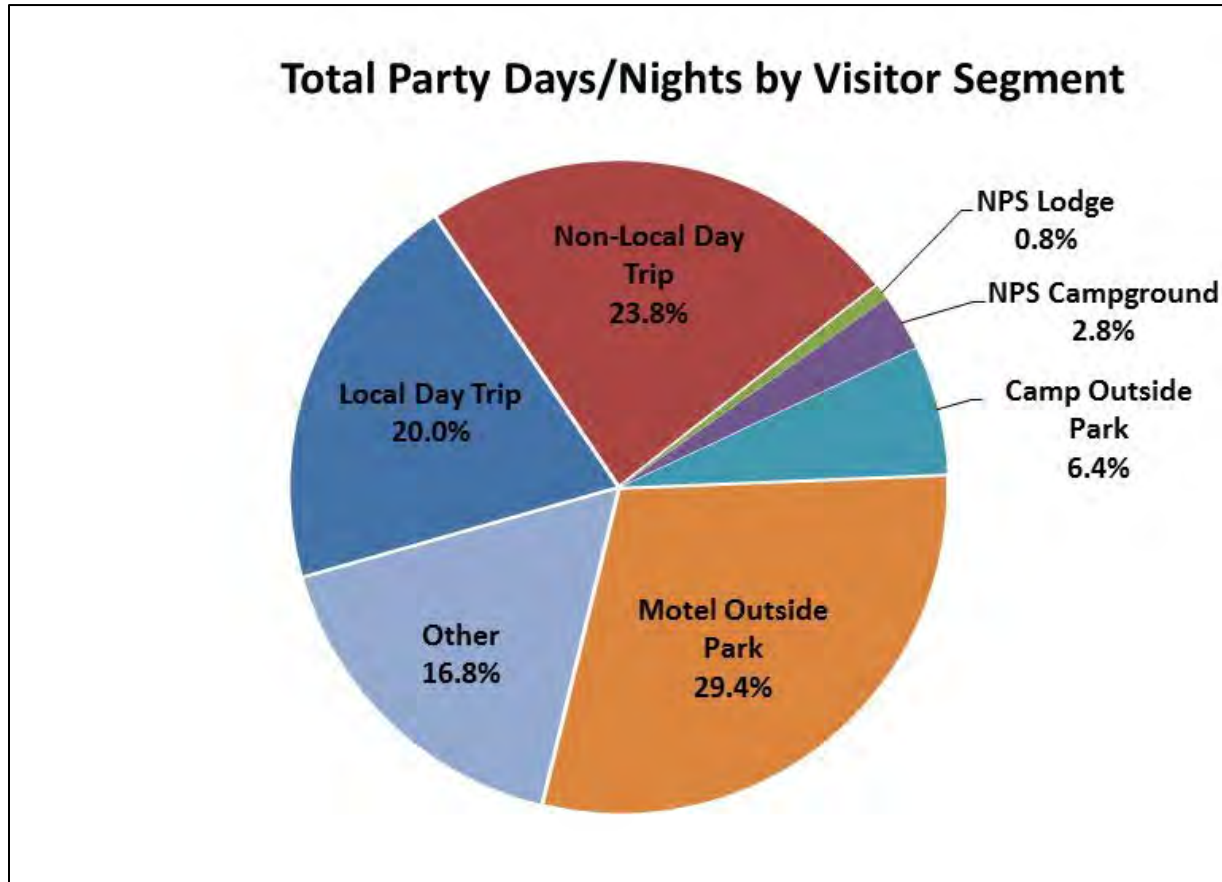
An adjustment in the estimation of visitor segment shares was made in this year's VSE model. Segment share distributions in the VSE model are derived by re-balancing the segment share distributions from the VSP surveys to align with overnight stay data reported in the NPS Statistical Abstract. Park overnight stay data collected by the NPS consist of annual in-park camping and in-park lodging overnight stays. In previous versions of the VSE model, the approach used to re-balance these data incorrectly affected the classification of lodging and camping visits for fifteen parks. Updating the VSE model using the corrected adjustment shows that previous spending estimates were overestimated for nine parks: spending was overestimated by 20% for Sitka NHP, 11% for Kenai Fjords NP and Klondike Gold Rush AK NHP, 8% for Acadia NP, 1% for Castle Clinton NM, Gateway NRA, and San Francisco Maritime NHP, and by 0.1% for George Washington MP and Denali NP&P. Previous spending estimates were underestimated for six parks: spending was underestimated by about 1% for Bluestone NSR, Chattahoochee River NRA, Mississippi NRR, Missouri NRR, Niobrara NSR, and Upper Delaware NSR&NRR.

An adjustment was made to the visitor segmentation data for Cuyahoga Valley NP based on newly available survey data. This adjustment reclassified a large portion of visitors into the local day trip segment, which had a substantial downward effect on visitor spending estimates for the park. This adjustment also had a downward effect on visitor spending estimates for the state of Ohio and for the Midwest region.

# Results

## Recreation Visits

A total of 330,971,689 NPS recreation visits are reported in the 2016 NPS Statistical Abstract (Ziesler, 2017). This is up 23.7 million visits from 2015 visitation. Total party days/nights are estimated for each park unit and for each visitor segment (as described in the *recreation visitation estimates* section). In 2016, visitor parties accounted for 133 million party days/nights. Figure 3 provides the distribution of total party days/nights by visitor segment.



**Figure 3.** Distribution of total party days/nights by visitor segment. Total party days/nights measure the number of days (for day trips) and nights (for overnight trips) that visitor groups spend in gateway regions while visiting NPS sites. In 2016, visitor groups accounted for 133 million party days/nights.

## Visitor Spending

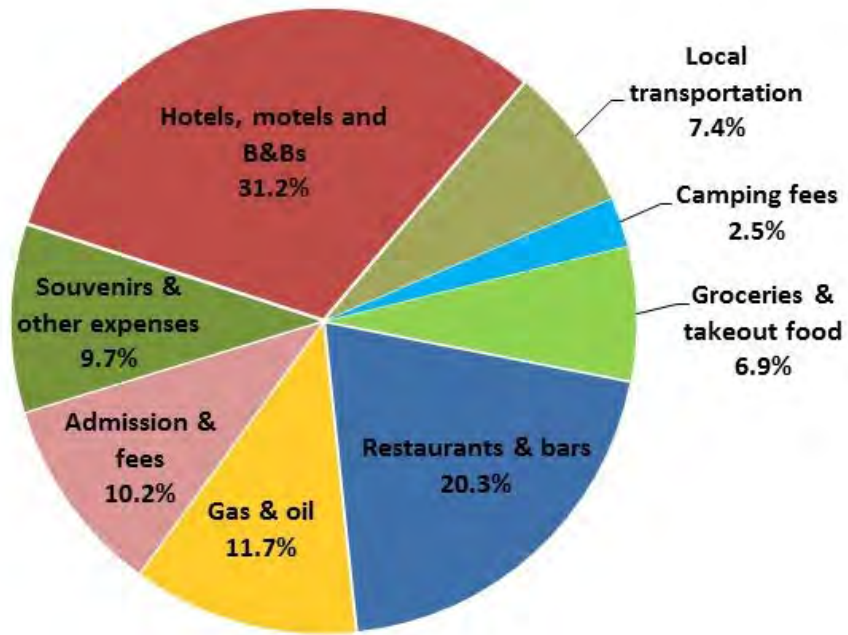
In 2016, park visitors spent an estimated \$18.4 billion in local gateway regions while visiting NPS sites. Visitor spending was estimated for each park unit and for each visitor segment based on park and segment specific expenditure profiles (as described in the *visitor spending patterns* section). Total visitor spending is equal to total party days/nights multiplied by spending per party per day/night. Table 1 gives total spending estimates and average spending per party per day/night by visitor segment. Figure 4 presents the distribution of visitor spending by spending category. Lodging expenses account for the largest share of visitor spending. In 2016, park visitors spent \$5.7 billion on lodging in hotels, motels and bed and breakfasts, and an additional \$465.5 million on camping fees. Food expenses account for the next largest share of expenditures. In 2016, park visitors spent \$3.7 billion dining at restaurants and bars and an additional \$1.3 billion purchasing food at grocery and convenience stores.

**Table 1.** NPS visitor spending estimates by visitor segment for 2016.

Visitor Segment	Total Spending (\$ Millions, \$2016)	Percent of Total Spending	Average Spending per Party per Day/Night (\$2016)
Local Day Trip	\$1,081.5	5.9%	\$40.63
Non-Local Day Trip	\$2,902.2	15.8%	\$91.62
NPS Lodge	\$444.6	2.4%	\$432.97
NPS Camp Ground	\$505.1	2.7%	\$136.09
Motel Outside Park	\$11,409.9	62.1%	\$291.62
Camp Outside Park	\$1,092.0	5.9%	\$128.36
Other	\$948.2	5.2%	\$42.48
Total	\$18,383.5	100%	\$138.23



## Visitor Spending by Expenditure Category



**Figure 4.** Distribution of NPS visitor spending by spending category. In 2016, visitors to NPS lands spent an estimated \$18.4 billion in local gateway regions.

## National Contribution of Visitor Spending

This section reports the economic contributions of visitor spending to the national economy. These contributions are estimated by multiplying total visitor spending by national economic multipliers. Contributions at the national-level are larger than those at the park, state, or regional levels because, as the economic region expands, the amount of secondary spending that stays within that region increases which results in larger economic multipliers.

In 2016, NPS visitors spent a total of \$18.4 billion in local gateway regions while visiting NPS lands. Table 2 gives the economic contributions to the national economy of NPS visitor spending. In 2016, NPS visitor spending directly supported 202 thousand jobs, \$5.8 billion in labor income, \$8.9 billion in value added, and \$14.6 billion in economic output in the national economy. The secondary effects of visitor spending supported an additional 116 thousand jobs, \$6.3 billion in labor income, \$11.0 billion in value added, and \$20.3 billion in economic output in the national economy. Combined, NPS visitor spending supported a total of 318 thousand jobs, \$12.0 billion in labor income, \$19.9 billion in value added, and \$34.9 billion in economic output in the national economy.

**Table 2.** Economic contributions to the national economy of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

Effects	Sector	Jobs	Labor Income (\$ Millions, \$2016)	Value Added (\$ Millions, \$2016)	Output (\$ Millions, \$2016)
<b>Direct Effects</b>	Hotels, motels, and B&Bs	56,461	\$2,081.8	\$3,596.2	\$5,730.5
	Camping and other accommodations	6,549	\$187.6	\$293.0	\$465.4
	Restaurants and bars	70,539	\$1,596.9	\$2,149.8	\$3,724.9
	Grocery and convenience stores	5,285	\$169.0	\$243.3	\$362.3
	Gas stations	3,063	\$116.7	\$154.1	\$236.0
	Transit and ground transportation services	9,190	\$431.1	\$906.9	\$1,365.9
	Other amusement and recreation industries	30,403	\$725.3	\$1,043.3	\$1,884.2
	Retail establishments	20,480	\$483.4	\$539.9	\$826.9
<b>Total Direct Effects</b>	--	<b>201,970</b>	<b>\$5,791.8</b>	<b>\$8,926.5</b>	<b>\$14,596.1</b>
Secondary Effects	--	116,180	\$6,254.3	\$11,009.8	\$20,282.2
<b>Total Effects</b>	--	<b>318,150</b>	<b>\$12,046.0</b>	<b>\$19,937.0</b>	<b>\$34,878.0</b>

### **Local, State and Regional Effects**

Contributions to local gateway economies are provided in the appendix in Table 3. Economic contributions are estimated by multiplying total (local and nonlocal) visitor spending by park-level (local gateway region) economic multipliers. Park unit type abbreviations are included in Table 6 in the appendix.

Contributions to state and regional economies are provided in the appendix in Tables 4 and 5, respectively. State-level contributions use state-level multipliers and regional-level contributions use regional multipliers. Figure 5 in the appendix provides a map of states included in each NPS region. For parks that fall within multiple states, park spending is proportionally allocated to each state based on the share of park visits that occur within each state. Visit shares for multi-state parks are listed in Table 7 in the appendix.

## Limitations

The accuracy of spending and contribution estimates rests largely on the input data, namely (1) public use recreation visit and overnight stay data; (2) party size, length of stay, and park re-entry conversion factors; (3) visitor segment shares; (4) spending averages; and (5) local area multipliers.

Public use data provide estimates of visitor entries for most parks. Various counting instructions consider travel mode context at park units to derive recreation and non-recreation visitation at both a monthly and annual resolution. Reentry rates, vehicle occupancy rates, and other corrections are collected using travel surveys that increase the accuracy of these estimates. While these methods are well established in the visitor use estimation literature, these are still estimates.

Visitor spending estimates are calculated by multiplying total party days/nights for each visitor segment by average spending profiles for each visitor segment. Visitor segment splits for each park determine how many visits are attributed to each visitor segment (local day trip, non-local day trip, NPS lodge, NPS campground, motel outside park, camp outside park, and other), and can have a substantial effect on visitor spending estimates. Visitor segment splits are derived from Visitor Services Project (VSP) data. These data overestimate the percent of visits that fall into the ‘other’ segment. ‘Other’ visitors are defined as non-local visitors who stay overnight in the local region but do not have any lodging expenses, and includes visitors staying in private homes, with friends or relatives, or in other unpaid lodging. Although the percent of visits assigned to this segment is overestimated, average spending for the ‘other’ segment is low; thus, an overestimate in the percent of visits that are classified as ‘other’ should have a downward effect on spending and economic effect estimates.

Many visitors come to local gateway regions primarily to visit NPS lands. However, some visitors are primarily in the area for business, visiting friends and relatives, or for some other reason, and their visit to a NPS unit is not their primary purpose for their trip. For these visitors, it may not be appropriate to attribute all of their trip expenditures to the NPS. The VSE model only counts expenditures for the number of days that these visitors visit the park, but it does not adjust daily expenditures to omit spending such as motel and rental car expenses. This likely results in an over-attribution of visitor spending in sectors such as lodging and local transportation. Pilot studies are underway to improve this methodology as better data on trip purpose and visitor spending become available.

Similarly, it is difficult to allocate trip expenses for visitors who visit a park as part of a multi-destination trip, a tour package, or a longer vacation. This is especially applicable for visitors to the large western national parks and parks in vacation destinations like Hawaii. Plans are underway to develop improved expenditure profiles for visitors on these types of trips.

The generic profiles constructed from the available VSP data should be reasonably accurate for many park units. However, a number of parks are not well represented by the generic visitor spending and trip characteristic profiles developed from the VSP data. For these parks, profiles were constructed using the best available data. These units include parks in Alaska, parks in the Washington D.C. area,

parkways, and parks in highly urban areas. There is a great need for increased sampling rigor across park types and geographic regions in order to increase the accuracy of these data and thus improve the accuracy of future visitor spending effects analyses. Efforts are underway to diversify the number of park units that these profiles represent. It is expected that these inputs to the model will continue to improve, and park unit specific data will be more prevalent through socioeconomic monitoring.

*Parks in Alaska-* Visit characteristics and spending at Alaska parks are unique. Spending opportunities near Alaska parks are limited and for many visitors a park visit is part of a cruise or guided tour, frequently purchased as a package. Most visitors are on extended trips to Alaska, making it difficult to allocate expenses to a particular park visit. Lodging, vehicle rentals, and air expenses frequently occur in Anchorage, many miles from the park. Also, many Alaska parks are only accessible by air or boat, so spending profiles estimated from visitor surveys at parks in the lower 48 states do not apply well. For this analysis, Alaska statewide multipliers are used to estimate contributions for parks in Alaska. Visitor trip characteristics and spending profiles are adopted from two reports on visitor spending and impacts in Alaska: a 2010 report on visitor spending and economic significance of visitation to Katmai National Park and Preserve (Fay and Christensen, 2010), and a 2010 report on the economic impacts of visitors to southeast Alaska (McDowell Group, 2010).

*Parks in the Washington D.C. area-* The many monuments and parks in the Washington, D.C. area each count visitors separately. To avoid double counting of spending across many national capital parks, we must know how many times a visitor has been counted at park units during a trip to the Washington, D.C. area. For parks in the Washington, D.C. area, we assume an average of 1.7 park visits are counted for day trips by local visitors, 3.4 park visits for day trips by non-local visitors, and 5.1 park visits on overnight trips (Stynes, 2011). A study is currently being conducted by the NPS Social Science Program that will provide better data on visitor trip patterns in the Washington D.C. area and will improve the accuracy of spending and economic effects for these parks.

In addition to the D.C. area parks, there are several other parks that are subject to similar double counting issues due to close proximity; for example, Castle Clinton NM and the Statue of Liberty NM, and parks in the Boston area. There are currently no adjustments made for these parks.

*Parkways and urban parks-* Parkways and urban parks present special difficulties for economic contribution analyses. These units have some of the highest numbers of visits while posing the most difficult problems for estimating recreation visits, spending, and economic contributions. Based on their proximity to urban areas and the activities available at these parks, the majority of recreation visits to parkways and urban parks are assumed to be day trips by local or non-local visitors. NPS visitor statistics parse out the potentially high number of non-recreation visits on parkways (e.g., commuters using the George Washington Memorial Parkway are not counted as recreation visits). This analysis only includes visitors driving on parkways for recreation purposes, but even so, individual visits to parkways like the George Washington Memorial Parkway are not likely to account for a substantial amount of visitor spending in the local area. For this reason, only a small amount of spending per party (\$12.32) is counted for the John D Rockefeller Jr. Memorial Parkway and the George Washington Memorial Parkway. Better data on parkway and urban park spending

patterns and trip characteristics are needed. Due to the high numbers of recreation visits at these units, small changes in assumed spending averages or segment mixes can have large effects on spending estimates.

The economic effects of visitor spending are estimated by multiplying visitor spending estimates by local area multipliers. Local area multipliers are developed using county-level IMPLAN models comprised of all counties contained within the local gateway regions. For this analysis, the local gateway region for each park unit is defined as all counties contained within or intersecting a 60-mile radius around each park boundary. This method results in some relatively large local gateway regions, especially in some western states where counties are large. Because of this, there is the potential for including some areas that are not intrinsically linked to the local economies surrounding each park. Efforts are underway to improve local gateway region definitions.

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## Appendix

**Table 3.** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2016)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2016)
Abraham Lincoln Birthplace NHP	252,495	\$14,763.1	245	\$7,004.7	\$11,226.5	\$19,905.8
Acadia NP	3,303,394	\$274,208.8	4,195	\$111,087.1	\$188,275.1	\$332,786.3
Adams NHP	199,300	\$11,652.8	171	\$6,534.1	\$10,281.9	\$16,519.6
African Burial Ground NM	46,526	\$2,720.4	34	\$1,603.2	\$2,487.3	\$3,764.5
Agate Fossil Beds NM*	15,555	\$1,140.4	17	\$354.9	\$638.0	\$1,199.3
Alibates Flint Quarries NM	8,152	\$476.6	8	\$189.9	\$331.4	\$596.5
Allegheny Portage Railroad NHS	189,370	\$11,072.2	184	\$5,476.3	\$8,602.7	\$15,044.8
Amistad NRA	1,164,530	\$50,617.7	710	\$15,544.9	\$28,081.3	\$51,077.6
Andersonville NHS	134,216	\$7,847.4	133	\$3,016.4	\$5,135.5	\$9,622.3
Andrew Johnson NHS	45,937	\$2,685.8	45	\$1,202.5	\$2,006.6	\$3,502.1
Aniakchak NM&PRES	83	\$79.1	0	\$31.4	\$74.3	\$111.1
Antietam NB	351,911	\$22,660.8	305	\$12,039.0	\$19,161.8	\$30,595.2
Apostle Islands NL*	183,797	\$29,270.1	456	\$11,158.7	\$19,554.8	\$35,699.8
Appomattox Court House NHP	303,139	\$17,724.1	290	\$7,654.8	\$12,805.9	\$22,758.6
Arches NP*	1,585,719	\$188,802.5	3,120	\$78,699.1	\$142,124.6	\$251,620.4
Arkansas Post NMEM	34,405	\$2,011.6	29	\$882.3	\$1,386.8	\$2,428.5
Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial NMEM	1,057,500	\$61,830.5	869	\$33,737.8	\$52,945.9	\$84,399.1
Assateague Island NS	2,267,822	\$98,272.4	1,332	\$38,848.1	\$68,307.9	\$112,223.3
Aztec Ruins NM	57,693	\$3,373.2	52	\$1,249.0	\$2,169.2	\$3,880.2
Badlands NP	996,263	\$63,746.6	1,031	\$24,935.9	\$41,060.9	\$79,640.5
Bandelier NM	198,478	\$12,469.9	194	\$5,397.1	\$8,720.1	\$15,769.4
Belmont-Paul Women's Equality NM	2,703	\$51.3	0	\$28.9	\$45.7	\$72.8
Bent's Old Fort NHS	31,948	\$1,868.0	29	\$739.1	\$1,318.2	\$2,302.4
Bering Land Bridge NPRES	2,642	\$4,166.7	54	\$1,975.0	\$3,626.0	\$5,937.0
Big Bend NP	388,290	\$34,197.4	510	\$11,549.0	\$20,972.4	\$37,888.7
Big Cypress NPRES	1,102,147	\$88,049.8	1,255	\$48,767.7	\$77,452.1	\$126,017.4

\* For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are adapted from national averages for each park type.

<sup>1</sup> Trip characteristic data, spending data, and local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2016.

<sup>x</sup> Areas that were closed in 2016.

<sup>0</sup> Areas that were open but did not report visitation in 2016.



**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2016)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2016)
Big Hole NB*	41,795	\$2,728.7	40	\$1,002.2	\$1,523.7	\$2,884.3
Big South Fork NRRRA*	684,715	\$20,763.3	282	\$7,506.6	\$12,746.9	\$22,328.7
Big Thicket NPRES	192,809	\$12,347.9	172	\$5,890.1	\$9,511.2	\$15,909.4
Bighorn Canyon NRA	259,485	\$11,238.6	174	\$4,544.1	\$7,251.3	\$13,502.7
Biscayne NP	514,709	\$33,004.1	461	\$18,188.9	\$28,395.1	\$45,979.9
Black Canyon Of The Gunnison NP	238,017	\$14,616.1	197	\$6,769.0	\$11,041.6	\$18,040.2
Blue Ridge PKWY	15,175,578	\$979,334.2	15,649	\$462,871.0	\$767,939.8	\$1,341,343.1
Bluestone NSR	34,139	\$1,485.5	23	\$598.1	\$963.0	\$1,706.5
Booker T Washington NM	23,439	\$1,370.5	22	\$606.7	\$989.9	\$1,779.3
Boston NHP	2,594,495	\$151,696.4	2,226	\$85,199.5	\$134,130.9	\$215,088.0
Boston African American NHS	414,170	\$24,216.0	356	\$13,595.4	\$21,409.4	\$34,339.2
Brown V Board Of Education NHS	27,968	\$1,635.2	28	\$855.3	\$1,360.3	\$2,398.9
Bryce Canyon NP	2,365,111	\$200,974.1	3,036	\$78,944.8	\$139,455.7	\$244,697.3
Buck Island Reef NM	38,929	\$2,424.2	28	\$1,101.1	\$1,864.4	\$2,897.4
Buffalo NR	1,785,358	\$77,556.6	1,200	\$30,604.1	\$50,099.5	\$90,199.7
Cabrillo NM	959,145	\$56,079.8	819	\$30,201.7	\$46,315.5	\$75,163.1
Canaveral NS	1,629,944	\$104,943.6	1,551	\$50,324.9	\$84,136.1	\$140,813.9
Cane River Creole NHP	26,863	\$1,570.7	23	\$631.0	\$1,079.6	\$1,913.6
Canyon De Chelly NM	821,406	\$54,629.8	797	\$19,622.8	\$34,420.9	\$62,237.8
Canyonlands NP	776,217	\$47,639.7	722	\$18,085.8	\$32,425.2	\$57,605.3
Cape Cod NS	4,692,795	\$204,549.0	2,635	\$107,373.6	\$164,687.3	\$259,123.7
Cape Hatteras NS	2,411,711	\$153,828.4	2,359	\$65,010.8	\$108,081.4	\$191,709.5
Cape Krusenstern NM	15,000	\$23,656.3	308	\$11,212.9	\$20,586.4	\$33,706.5
Cape Lookout NS	458,000	\$20,931.7	322	\$7,451.0	\$12,259.7	\$22,945.1
Capitol Reef NP*	1,064,904	\$77,047.5	1,083	\$28,532.1	\$50,125.3	\$88,246.3
Capulin Volcano NM*	60,132	\$1,806.5	27	\$561.0	\$966.1	\$1,818.8
Carl Sandburg Home NHS	80,695	\$4,718.2	76	\$2,049.9	\$3,449.4	\$6,015.6

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**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2016)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2016)
Carlsbad Caverns NP	466,772	\$30,064.0	444	\$10,905.3	\$18,277.6	\$33,785.2
Casa Grande Ruins NM	75,752	\$4,429.1	68	\$2,360.7	\$3,811.8	\$6,306.9
Castillo De San Marcos NM	854,664	\$49,971.0	804	\$23,238.7	\$39,329.9	\$67,756.6
Castle Clinton NM	4,812,931	\$117,641.8	1,362	\$58,748.8	\$89,400.2	\$136,657.2
Catoctin Mountain P	221,750	\$13,620.7	184	\$7,189.6	\$11,402.6	\$18,277.3
Cedar Breaks NM	899,676	\$57,863.9	851	\$21,398.0	\$38,042.6	\$67,219.9
Cesar E. Chavez NM	17,216	\$1,006.6	14	\$546.4	\$844.4	\$1,396.6
Chaco Culture NHP	54,083	\$2,981.4	46	\$1,194.4	\$1,979.0	\$3,600.5
Chamizal NMEM	147,937	\$8,649.6	142	\$3,346.6	\$5,819.3	\$10,780.4
Channel Islands NP	364,808	\$22,436.0	315	\$12,610.7	\$19,409.8	\$31,882.7
Charles Pinckney NHS	53,184	\$3,109.6	48	\$1,373.9	\$2,334.2	\$3,913.1
Charles Young Buffalo Soldiers NM	10,211	\$597.1	9	\$272.4	\$432.3	\$790.0
Chattahoochee River NRA	2,736,385	\$119,071.9	1,841	\$62,588.4	\$97,242.2	\$166,687.3
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	4,813,079	\$91,239.4	1,351	\$50,484.3	\$80,369.6	\$130,195.4
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	1,027,738	\$66,160.3	1,016	\$26,138.1	\$45,515.5	\$81,561.2
Chickasaw NRA*	1,676,421	\$26,493.9	278	\$7,104.3	\$11,386.1	\$20,609.5
Chiricahua NM	51,277	\$3,029.0	40	\$1,023.5	\$1,774.3	\$3,133.4
Christiansted NHS	115,446	\$6,750.0	83	\$3,190.2	\$5,283.4	\$8,271.9
City Of Rocks NRES	107,864	\$6,306.7	98	\$2,537.5	\$4,081.9	\$7,341.4
Clara Barton NHS <sup>x</sup>	0	\$0.0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Colonial NHP	3,352,655	\$196,024.9	3,221	\$92,633.0	\$152,328.1	\$268,386.0
Colorado NM	391,076	\$24,513.6	368	\$9,634.0	\$17,368.5	\$30,315.9
Congaree NP*	143,843	\$7,307.3	101	\$2,816.1	\$4,954.9	\$8,529.8
Coronado NMEM	136,076	\$7,956.2	120	\$3,196.5	\$5,590.5	\$9,612.1
Cowpens NB	213,299	\$13,734.2	216	\$6,699.0	\$10,808.1	\$18,682.2
Crater Lake NP	756,343	\$65,300.7	1,101	\$31,401.2	\$49,465.6	\$89,386.8
Craters Of The Moon NM&PRES*	255,437	\$8,922.4	139	\$3,276.6	\$5,346.6	\$10,199.2
Cumberland Gap NHP	820,387	\$52,528.8	793	\$21,878.4	\$37,935.6	\$66,126.5
Cumberland Island NS	61,897	\$2,591.6	39	\$1,134.5	\$1,852.2	\$3,192.9

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**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2016)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2016)
Curecanti NRA	982,498	\$42,453.7	565	\$17,982.1	\$29,647.9	\$49,014.4
Cuyahoga Valley NP <sup>1</sup>	2,423,391	\$69,728.2	1,085	\$31,246.9	\$49,152.7	\$87,223.8
Dayton Aviation Heritage NHP*	95,334	\$5,655.7	104	\$3,195.5	\$4,989.0	\$8,850.2
De Soto NMEM	232,463	\$13,591.8	210	\$6,967.7	\$11,356.4	\$19,063.5
Death Valley NP	1,296,283	\$108,077.8	1,505	\$53,351.6	\$86,468.1	\$141,229.1
Delaware Water Gap NRA*	3,677,744	\$126,386.2	1,887	\$76,773.7	\$117,985.1	\$186,375.6
Denali NP&PRES	587,412	\$604,881.9	7,744	\$286,405.4	\$530,137.0	\$864,377.5
Devils Postpile NM	135,404	\$8,722.7	125	\$3,611.1	\$6,090.7	\$10,460.9
Devils Tower NM	496,210	\$31,586.8	500	\$12,589.5	\$20,921.8	\$39,646.1
Dinosaur NM	304,312	\$18,084.2	244	\$7,250.2	\$11,965.7	\$20,457.6
Dry Tortugas NP	73,661	\$4,410.0	54	\$1,837.7	\$2,996.0	\$4,869.2
Edgar Allan Poe NHS	14,828	\$867.0	13	\$508.7	\$790.1	\$1,286.4
Effigy Mounds NM*	77,196	\$4,906.7	82	\$1,915.6	\$3,248.5	\$5,982.9
Eisenhower NHS	55,551	\$3,248.0	46	\$1,760.8	\$2,749.7	\$4,413.9
El Malpais NM	157,439	\$9,205.2	155	\$3,919.0	\$6,443.1	\$11,815.3
El Morro NM	59,423	\$3,762.7	55	\$1,071.6	\$2,015.8	\$3,851.8
Eleanor Roosevelt NHS	63,480	\$3,711.6	52	\$1,969.6	\$3,187.3	\$4,957.3
Eugene O'Neill NHS	4,287	\$250.7	3	\$144.9	\$215.5	\$347.1
Everglades NP	930,907	\$91,321.4	1,330	\$52,994.1	\$84,126.2	\$136,391.8
Federal Hall NMEM	314,531	\$18,390.2	235	\$10,869.1	\$16,817.5	\$25,429.3
Fire Island NS	431,303	\$18,627.7	217	\$10,097.6	\$15,630.3	\$23,536.9
First Ladies NHS	13,378	\$782.3	13	\$413.8	\$643.7	\$1,127.0
Flight 93 NMEM	385,123	\$22,517.6	371	\$11,218.7	\$17,587.9	\$30,731.8
Florissant Fossil Beds NM	73,564	\$4,301.2	65	\$2,354.1	\$3,779.4	\$6,255.3
Ford's Theatre NHS	650,779	\$12,351.6	176	\$6,963.8	\$10,997.4	\$17,504.1
Fort Bowie NHS	8,013	\$468.5	8	\$185.2	\$323.8	\$558.7
Fort Caroline NMEM	232,083	\$13,569.6	217	\$6,549.3	\$10,874.8	\$18,709.9
Fort Davis NHS	61,823	\$3,614.7	55	\$1,164.9	\$2,091.5	\$3,838.4
Fort Donelson NB	259,343	\$16,703.2	244	\$7,781.9	\$12,844.6	\$21,613.6

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**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2016)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2016)
Fort Frederica NM	192,906	\$11,279.0	182	\$5,206.8	\$8,558.6	\$14,825.6
Fort Laramie NHS	57,445	\$3,358.7	52	\$1,309.2	\$2,249.7	\$3,948.7
Fort Larned NHS*	31,061	\$1,882.3	27	\$618.6	\$1,105.6	\$2,082.4
Fort Matanzas NM	557,811	\$32,614.4	524	\$15,231.5	\$25,777.4	\$44,304.2
Fort McHenry NM&SHRINE	610,987	\$35,723.5	508	\$19,331.7	\$30,820.3	\$49,054.2
Fort Necessity NB	290,021	\$18,680.5	296	\$9,424.4	\$14,960.7	\$25,999.8
Fort Point NHS	2,264,155	\$132,381.9	1,839	\$76,487.6	\$113,781.2	\$183,285.7
Fort Pulaski NM	344,921	\$22,219.5	320	\$9,452.1	\$15,992.0	\$27,123.9
Fort Raleigh NHS	292,368	\$17,094.3	277	\$7,482.6	\$12,215.1	\$21,716.4
Fort Scott NHS*	29,291	\$518.8	7	\$166.6	\$269.3	\$506.8
Fort Smith NHS	163,636	\$9,567.6	161	\$3,910.3	\$6,499.4	\$11,923.7
Fort Stanwix NM*	94,006	\$5,179.2	68	\$1,986.0	\$3,927.0	\$6,350.6
Fort Sumter NM	888,331	\$51,939.5	786	\$22,949.3	\$39,028.0	\$65,506.6
Fort Union NM*	11,953	\$805.9	11	\$341.7	\$523.1	\$910.7
Fort Union Trading Post NHS*	17,502	\$1,393.2	16	\$497.2	\$736.1	\$1,277.2
Fort Vancouver NHS	1,092,031	\$63,849.5	1,069	\$34,410.7	\$52,916.4	\$92,285.1
Fort Washington P	560,358	\$32,763.4	454	\$17,880.2	\$27,984.5	\$44,382.3
Fossil Butte NM*	20,736	\$1,030.7	13	\$393.5	\$634.3	\$1,110.4
Franklin Delano Roosevelt MEM	4,360,503	\$82,761.1	1,181	\$46,660.6	\$73,687.4	\$117,285.4
Frederick Douglass NHS	67,387	\$1,279.0	17	\$721.1	\$1,138.3	\$1,809.6
Frederick Law Olmsted NHS	8,936	\$522.5	7	\$292.8	\$461.4	\$742.3
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania NMP	969,895	\$56,708.4	787	\$30,191.9	\$47,145.6	\$75,308.5
Friendship Hill NHS	37,848	\$2,212.9	38	\$1,130.0	\$1,773.1	\$3,090.6
Gates Of The Arctic NP&PRES	10,047	\$15,844.8	205	\$7,510.3	\$13,788.6	\$22,576.5
Gateway NRA	8,651,771	\$211,482.4	2,489	\$106,267.4	\$160,938.8	\$247,963.2
Gauley River NRA	115,888	\$5,020.9	73	\$2,012.3	\$3,171.4	\$5,593.1
General Grant NMEM	109,151	\$6,381.9	81	\$3,759.3	\$5,837.1	\$8,839.6
George Rogers Clark NHP	126,095	\$7,372.6	124	\$2,874.2	\$4,874.5	\$9,029.6
George Washington MEM PKWY	10,323,339	\$66,926.9	1,215	\$39,500.7	\$58,428.3	\$96,249.5

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**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

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			Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2016)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2016)
George Washington Birthplace NM*	129,750	\$5,909.9	79	\$3,066.5	\$4,790.8	\$7,590.1
George Washington Carver NM*	46,397	\$849.3	12	\$340.0	\$537.5	\$967.4
Gettysburg NMP	1,091,320	\$70,130.5	953	\$37,013.6	\$58,675.4	\$94,048.7
Gila Cliff Dwellings NM	41,519	\$2,427.6	37	\$748.1	\$1,325.7	\$2,472.6
Glacier NP	2,946,681	\$250,815.5	4,337	\$117,600.5	\$180,278.7	\$339,014.1
Glacier Bay NP&PRES	520,171	\$112,054.6	2,013	\$60,733.3	\$94,327.2	\$161,071.6
Glen Canyon NRA	3,239,525	\$235,159.9	3,346	\$88,420.2	\$156,951.8	\$272,501.1
Golden Gate NRA	15,638,777	\$392,112.3	4,832	\$193,074.0	\$284,398.8	\$458,213.3
Golden Spike NHS*	60,028	\$3,430.9	56	\$1,682.1	\$2,644.3	\$4,748.7
Governors Island NM	522,860	\$30,570.9	388	\$18,068.2	\$27,956.5	\$42,272.2
Grand Canyon NP*	5,969,811	\$648,170.9	9,779	\$334,219.8	\$556,633.8	\$904,315.7
Grand Portage NM	95,862	\$6,174.6	87	\$1,792.6	\$3,286.4	\$6,112.9
Grand Teton NP*	3,270,075	\$597,290.5	9,365	\$274,744.8	\$439,366.4	\$779,479.8
Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS	23,176	\$1,355.1	23	\$653.0	\$959.3	\$1,807.5
Great Basin NP	144,847	\$8,362.4	122	\$2,725.7	\$4,863.8	\$8,861.7
Great Sand Dunes NP&PRES	388,307	\$23,701.0	348	\$9,194.6	\$16,456.8	\$28,938.7
Great Smoky Mountains NP	11,312,786	\$942,731.8	14,673	\$426,908.8	\$745,508.1	\$1,277,787.6
Greenbelt P	137,899	\$8,502.9	112	\$4,478.6	\$7,131.9	\$11,320.8
Guadalupe Mountains NP	181,838	\$11,240.2	169	\$4,228.5	\$7,384.4	\$13,510.2
Guilford Courthouse NMP	321,796	\$18,814.8	318	\$9,305.6	\$14,371.0	\$25,454.2
Gulf Islands NS	4,771,308	\$206,607.7	3,000	\$90,031.6	\$145,918.8	\$251,844.7
Hagerman Fossil Beds NM	25,983	\$1,519.2	24	\$724.5	\$1,124.0	\$2,030.0
Haleakala NP	1,263,559	\$81,087.9	951	\$37,094.3	\$62,840.3	\$97,639.8
Hamilton Grange NMEM	85,348	\$4,990.2	64	\$2,935.1	\$4,555.4	\$6,884.6
Hampton NHS	34,943	\$2,043.1	28	\$1,124.5	\$1,776.2	\$2,838.1
Harpers Ferry NHP*	335,691	\$16,577.2	254	\$9,661.6	\$15,073.2	\$24,156.6
Harry S Truman NHS	34,616	\$2,023.9	33	\$1,073.7	\$1,704.2	\$3,002.7
Hawaii Volcanoes NP	1,887,580	\$159,195.5	1,917	\$74,345.7	\$129,139.8	\$199,923.4
Herbert Hoover NHS	152,383	\$8,909.7	145	\$3,689.4	\$6,416.7	\$11,407.1

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**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

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Home Of Franklin D Roosevelt NHS	193,272	\$11,300.3	153	\$6,053.7	\$9,735.8	\$15,155.2
Homestead NM*	87,755	\$2,879.0	45	\$1,014.5	\$1,696.2	\$3,150.6
Hopewell Culture NHP	58,058	\$3,394.6	60	\$1,759.3	\$2,723.9	\$4,831.0
Hopewell Furnace NHS	54,168	\$3,167.1	50	\$1,792.8	\$2,803.5	\$4,647.5
Horseshoe Bend NMP	83,370	\$4,874.6	82	\$2,227.4	\$3,577.6	\$6,507.4
Hot Springs NP	1,544,301	\$98,960.2	1,584	\$41,152.8	\$69,807.1	\$126,576.1
Hovenweep NM	42,863	\$2,709.0	39	\$1,039.6	\$1,825.4	\$3,153.8
Hubbell Trading Post NHS	67,276	\$3,933.6	61	\$1,413.0	\$2,439.6	\$4,450.7
Independence NHP	5,067,511	\$296,290.0	4,585	\$173,858.5	\$270,008.3	\$439,627.5
Indiana Dunes NL	1,698,222	\$73,788.0	1,024	\$39,408.1	\$62,104.4	\$100,876.1
Isle Royale NP	24,966	\$5,600.7	92	\$1,995.7	\$3,518.9	\$6,541.2
James A Garfield NHS*	45,438	\$1,627.3	28	\$845.9	\$1,326.1	\$2,374.4
Jean Lafitte NP&PRES	438,420	\$25,633.8	395	\$12,087.2	\$19,421.5	\$33,511.6
Jefferson NEM*	1,271,855	\$127,061.7	2,296	\$70,346.1	\$111,061.1	\$198,145.0
Jewel Cave NM	137,276	\$8,026.4	134	\$3,268.4	\$5,325.8	\$10,237.9
Jimmy Carter NHS	66,440	\$3,884.6	66	\$1,485.2	\$2,529.4	\$4,743.3
John D Rockefeller Jr MEM PKWY	1,411,820	\$49,901.4	826	\$26,961.5	\$43,953.4	\$78,932.5
John Day Fossil Beds NM*	210,111	\$9,995.4	153	\$4,183.9	\$6,524.3	\$11,801.9
John F Kennedy NHS	25,468	\$1,489.1	21	\$834.3	\$1,314.8	\$2,115.7
John Muir NHS	49,376	\$2,887.0	40	\$1,667.8	\$2,482.3	\$4,000.0
Johnstown Flood NMEM*	154,932	\$9,577.1	169	\$4,977.9	\$7,773.5	\$13,656.8
Joshua Tree NP*	2,505,286	\$123,304.5	1,701	\$63,662.0	\$100,692.7	\$164,529.9
Kalaupapa NHP	71,528	\$4,182.2	54	\$1,976.6	\$3,273.5	\$5,125.1
Kaloko-Honokohau NHP	185,040	\$10,819.0	137	\$5,113.3	\$8,468.3	\$13,258.2
Katmai NP&PRES	37,818	\$59,643.2	776	\$28,270.5	\$51,903.3	\$84,982.4
Kenai Fjords NP	346,534	\$62,784.5	1,200	\$34,936.9	\$52,200.0	\$90,223.9
Kennesaw Mountain NBP	2,360,255	\$138,000.7	2,294	\$78,261.9	\$121,116.8	\$207,703.0
Keweenaw NHP	14,613	\$854.4	12	\$226.6	\$462.4	\$907.4
Kings Canyon NP	607,479	\$52,945.1	793	\$22,734.4	\$38,460.9	\$66,635.0

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**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2016)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2016)
Kings Mountain NMP*	263,357	\$10,527.9	166	\$5,134.5	\$8,140.1	\$14,073.9
Klondike Gold Rush AK NHP	912,351	\$166,412.4	3,173	\$92,500.1	\$138,430.7	\$239,144.4
Klondike Gold Rush WA NHP	69,436	\$4,059.8	57	\$1,944.9	\$3,360.7	\$5,461.6
Knife River Indian Villages NHS	13,328	\$779.3	11	\$340.7	\$544.6	\$992.1
Kobuk Valley NP	15,500	\$24,445.4	318	\$11,587.0	\$21,273.2	\$34,831.0
Korean War Veterans MEM	4,084,298	\$77,518.8	1,106	\$43,705.1	\$69,019.8	\$109,856.2
Lake Chelan NRA	45,513	\$2,908.8	37	\$1,398.4	\$2,393.1	\$3,829.6
Lake Clark NP&PRES	21,102	\$33,280.3	432	\$15,774.6	\$28,961.5	\$47,419.3
Lake Mead NRA	7,175,890	\$312,693.6	4,172	\$141,437.0	\$226,254.1	\$369,031.2
Lake Meredith NRA	1,025,613	\$44,426.5	654	\$16,344.5	\$28,445.0	\$51,392.7
Lake Roosevelt NRA	1,253,571	\$54,340.0	754	\$21,016.6	\$37,956.6	\$64,488.6
Lassen Volcanic NP	536,068	\$32,639.4	478	\$12,093.6	\$21,362.9	\$37,514.1
Lava Beds NM*	127,699	\$5,402.8	74	\$1,971.9	\$3,278.2	\$5,870.0
Lewis and Clark NHP	281,576	\$16,463.4	260	\$8,620.5	\$13,475.7	\$22,991.5
Lincoln MEM	7,915,933	\$150,242.1	2,140	\$84,706.4	\$133,770.0	\$212,916.5
Lincoln Boyhood NMEM*	125,563	\$5,996.7	102	\$2,836.3	\$4,576.4	\$8,241.5
Lincoln Home NHS*	239,719	\$14,563.1	234	\$5,743.6	\$10,597.7	\$18,475.9
Little Bighorn Battlefield NM	332,328	\$19,430.8	330	\$8,640.8	\$13,401.6	\$25,264.6
Little River Canyon NPRES	462,700	\$27,053.4	446	\$12,003.6	\$19,928.5	\$35,545.4
Little Rock Central High School NHS	129,539	\$7,574.0	130	\$3,317.1	\$5,508.0	\$10,004.2
Longfellow NHS	49,698	\$2,905.7	44	\$1,630.4	\$2,568.9	\$4,122.6
Lowell NHP	541,825	\$31,679.7	467	\$17,721.9	\$27,945.1	\$44,925.9
Lyndon B Johnson NHP	140,302	\$8,203.3	131	\$4,133.3	\$6,756.5	\$11,601.3
Lyndon Baines Johnson Memorial Grove on the Potomac NMEM	260,234	\$15,215.6	215	\$8,302.4	\$13,029.2	\$20,769.4
Maggie L Walker NHS	9,589	\$560.6	9	\$261.8	\$434.0	\$759.8
Mammoth Cave NP	586,515	\$49,629.7	764	\$24,024.9	\$39,764.5	\$67,961.5
Manassas NBP	534,836	\$31,271.1	436	\$17,068.6	\$26,706.2	\$42,506.3
Manhattan Project (New Mexico) NHP	12,452	\$728.0	9	\$236.9	\$361.4	\$671.7
Manhattan Project (Washington) NHP	13,987	\$817.8	10	\$299.2	\$564.4	\$930.7

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**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2016)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2016)
Manhattan Project (Tennessee) NHP	78,276	\$4,576.7	72	\$2,035.3	\$3,490.1	\$6,053.6
Manzanar NHS*	105,307	\$10,974.0	161	\$4,592.1	\$7,614.4	\$12,975.6
Marsh - Billings - Rockefeller NHP	55,716	\$3,257.6	50	\$1,487.4	\$2,560.7	\$4,240.4
Martin Luther King Jr NHS	467,715	\$27,346.7	454	\$15,638.2	\$24,186.6	\$41,403.8
Martin Luther King, Jr. MEM	3,638,208	\$69,052.1	985	\$38,931.5	\$61,481.4	\$97,857.6
Martin Van Buren NHS	22,100	\$1,292.2	17	\$612.5	\$1,051.4	\$1,675.5
Mary McLeod Bethune Council House NHS	7,149	\$135.7	1	\$76.5	\$120.8	\$192.3
Mesa Verde NP*	583,527	\$60,591.0	883	\$23,648.1	\$42,203.3	\$73,272.9
Minute Man NHP	1,049,415	\$61,357.8	903	\$34,354.3	\$54,240.2	\$87,164.6
Minuteman Missile NHS*	133,895	\$9,967.3	163	\$3,846.1	\$6,321.4	\$12,425.5
Mississippi NRR	256,944	\$11,180.7	175	\$5,531.8	\$8,886.6	\$15,567.2
Missouri NRR	148,209	\$6,449.2	102	\$2,435.8	\$4,079.6	\$7,582.3
Mojave NPRES	585,634	\$34,205.5	490	\$16,826.3	\$26,693.1	\$43,497.9
Monocacy NB*	87,547	\$7,309.2	103	\$4,096.8	\$6,453.6	\$10,268.5
Montezuma Castle NM	392,168	\$22,929.5	340	\$12,212.0	\$19,554.4	\$32,144.1
Moore's Creek NB	83,890	\$5,399.7	81	\$2,078.5	\$3,644.8	\$6,473.8
Morristown NHP	252,515	\$14,764.2	193	\$8,783.0	\$13,536.1	\$20,739.3
Mount Rainier NP*	1,356,913	\$50,720.6	654	\$23,276.7	\$40,311.5	\$64,807.9
Mount Rushmore NMEM	2,431,231	\$142,150.6	2,412	\$59,021.2	\$95,561.8	\$184,247.4
Muir Woods NM	1,123,120	\$65,667.2	903	\$37,827.5	\$56,129.9	\$90,040.6
Natchez NHP	204,120	\$11,934.6	185	\$5,148.7	\$8,313.4	\$14,741.0
Natchez Trace PKWY	5,891,315	\$141,922.7	1,907	\$50,045.5	\$80,321.1	\$141,527.4
National Capital Parks Central	1,813,222	\$34,414.4	493	\$19,386.4	\$30,636.1	\$48,818.1
National Capital Parks East	1,224,671	\$23,243.9	337	\$12,997.2	\$20,912.3	\$33,352.8
National Park of American Samoa	28,893	\$1,689.3	21	\$798.4	\$1,322.3	\$2,070.2
Natural Bridges NM	101,843	\$6,407.8	87	\$2,360.4	\$4,129.7	\$7,130.5
Navajo NM	65,704	\$4,155.8	56	\$1,525.6	\$2,662.6	\$4,591.2
New Bedford Whaling NHP*	145,499	\$7,810.1	123	\$4,660.2	\$7,253.7	\$11,567.7
New Orleans Jazz NHP	35,515	\$2,076.6	32	\$1,008.6	\$1,604.7	\$2,753.2

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**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2016)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2016)
New River Gorge NR	1,197,930	\$52,097.9	781	\$20,907.1	\$33,608.2	\$59,790.3
Nez Perce NHP	239,907	\$14,027.0	215	\$5,536.8	\$9,929.5	\$17,283.7
Nicodemus NHS*	3,552	\$197.4	3	\$55.9	\$102.0	\$191.6
Ninety Six NHS	118,002	\$6,899.5	109	\$2,899.7	\$5,043.7	\$8,820.9
Niobrara NSR	73,812	\$3,211.9	49	\$867.3	\$1,537.7	\$3,079.9
Noatak NPRES	17,000	\$26,810.6	348	\$12,708.0	\$23,331.4	\$38,201.0
North Cascades NP	28,646	\$1,289.0	15	\$553.1	\$933.2	\$1,488.9
Obed W&SR*	231,389	\$4,089.3	50	\$1,417.2	\$2,275.6	\$3,893.6
Ocmulgee NM	162,261	\$9,487.2	160	\$3,635.4	\$6,292.2	\$11,619.9
Olympic NP	3,390,221	\$286,786.3	3,842	\$138,786.9	\$246,007.5	\$398,689.9
Oregon Caves NM	80,613	\$5,768.3	94	\$2,458.4	\$4,048.5	\$7,413.9
Organ Pipe Cactus NM	234,187	\$14,484.9	207	\$7,465.0	\$12,178.6	\$20,142.0
Ozark NSR	1,241,480	\$53,392.8	823	\$18,859.4	\$31,227.3	\$58,127.3
Padre Island NS	634,013	\$27,231.1	406	\$9,839.9	\$17,303.3	\$31,262.5
Palo Alto Battlefield NHP	58,555	\$3,423.6	57	\$1,262.5	\$2,296.6	\$4,232.8
Paterson Great Falls NHP	177,499	\$10,378.1	139	\$6,139.7	\$8,994.5	\$13,875.3
Pea Ridge NMP	119,490	\$6,986.5	118	\$3,148.5	\$5,091.5	\$9,204.3
Pecos NHP	39,715	\$2,322.1	37	\$1,048.9	\$1,663.7	\$2,995.1
Pennsylvania Avenue NHS <sup>x</sup>	0	\$0.0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
Perry's Victory & International Peace MEM*	142,152	\$12,768.6	243	\$7,359.3	\$11,552.9	\$20,097.1
Petersburg NB	191,899	\$11,220.1	183	\$5,204.8	\$8,581.5	\$15,182.2
Petrified Forest NP	643,273	\$41,429.1	568	\$14,902.3	\$26,303.0	\$45,858.2
Petroglyph NM	124,177	\$7,260.4	120	\$3,228.1	\$5,142.1	\$9,344.1
Pictured Rocks NL	777,428	\$33,598.4	474	\$10,705.0	\$19,138.2	\$34,354.1
Pinnacles NP	215,555	\$12,603.2	172	\$6,290.3	\$9,570.0	\$15,483.6
Pipe Spring NM	46,711	\$2,731.2	42	\$1,028.5	\$1,807.6	\$3,205.2
Pipestone NM	67,489	\$3,945.9	66	\$1,639.7	\$2,703.9	\$5,037.5
Piscataway P	123,381	\$7,213.9	100	\$3,937.0	\$6,162.1	\$9,773.6
Point Reyes NS	2,438,443	\$107,103.5	1,361	\$57,311.1	\$84,827.6	\$135,310.7

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**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2016)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2016)
Port Chicago Naval Magazine NMEM	1,943	\$113.7	0	\$65.7	\$98.1	\$158.4
President William Jefferson Clinton Birthplace Home NHS	10,468	\$612.0	9	\$244.0	\$414.9	\$740.7
President's Park	989,424	\$18,779.0	269	\$10,587.6	\$16,720.1	\$26,612.7
Prince William Forest P	344,435	\$19,803.8	259	\$10,285.6	\$16,279.6	\$25,853.6
Pu`uhonua O Honaunau NHP	421,028	\$24,616.9	309	\$11,634.5	\$19,268.2	\$30,167.0
Puukohola Heiau NHS	138,564	\$8,101.6	103	\$3,829.0	\$6,341.3	\$9,928.2
Rainbow Bridge NM	86,369	\$5,049.8	73	\$1,872.7	\$3,259.6	\$5,653.5
Redwood NP	536,297	\$34,282.7	548	\$14,247.2	\$23,530.3	\$42,801.5
Richmond NBP	208,969	\$12,218.1	200	\$5,650.4	\$9,374.5	\$16,508.5
Rio Grande W&SR	496	\$525.0	11	\$211.8	\$376.8	\$702.6
River Raisin NB	202,376	\$11,832.7	189	\$5,860.6	\$9,521.7	\$16,399.5
Rock Creek P	2,478,735	\$47,045.7	674	\$26,525.8	\$41,937.2	\$66,863.0
Rocky Mountain NP*	4,517,586	\$298,746.7	4,575	\$169,248.1	\$273,812.2	\$455,824.7
Roger Williams NMEM	65,587	\$3,834.8	54	\$2,107.0	\$3,348.8	\$5,327.6
Rosie the Riveter WWII Home Front NHP	64,425	\$3,766.8	52	\$2,176.4	\$3,237.6	\$5,215.3
Ross Lake NRA	905,419	\$40,011.3	492	\$18,119.1	\$30,389.3	\$48,600.2
Russell Cave NM	24,649	\$1,441.2	23	\$587.4	\$999.9	\$1,794.5
Sagamore Hill NHS	53,920	\$3,152.6	39	\$1,848.4	\$2,865.1	\$4,306.4
Saguaro NP	820,427	\$52,811.2	762	\$27,404.1	\$44,829.8	\$74,230.9
Saint Croix NSR	708,259	\$30,333.2	473	\$14,829.0	\$23,759.6	\$41,649.1
Saint Croix Island IHS	13,856	\$810.1	12	\$336.4	\$542.9	\$990.8
Saint Paul's Church NHS	20,831	\$1,218.0	15	\$716.3	\$1,110.8	\$1,671.1
Saint-Gaudens NHS*	42,377	\$2,116.6	34	\$1,160.2	\$1,929.2	\$3,165.4
Salem Maritime NHS	371,989	\$21,749.6	317	\$12,317.5	\$19,273.3	\$30,792.3
Salinas Pueblo Missions NM	32,415	\$1,895.3	30	\$852.2	\$1,355.1	\$2,442.8
Salt River Bay EHP	16,449	\$961.7	11	\$454.5	\$752.8	\$1,178.5
San Antonio Missions NHP	1,358,911	\$79,453.6	1,268	\$38,597.7	\$63,829.8	\$110,688.2
San Francisco Maritime NHP	4,334,752	\$105,955.1	1,295	\$51,771.9	\$76,064.3	\$122,391.3
San Juan NHS	1,456,552	\$85,162.5	1,065	\$40,249.6	\$66,658.7	\$104,363.1

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**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

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			Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2016)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2016)
San Juan Island NHP	316,123	\$18,483.3	244	\$8,829.8	\$14,965.0	\$24,061.3
Sand Creek Massacre NHS	6,848	\$400.4	7	\$108.4	\$210.3	\$399.0
Santa Monica Mountains NRA	906,605	\$39,449.5	557	\$21,192.3	\$32,743.8	\$54,340.8
Saratoga NHP	102,807	\$6,011.0	88	\$2,545.7	\$4,621.7	\$7,654.6
Saugus Iron Works NHS	11,160	\$652.5	10	\$368.8	\$578.6	\$924.6
Scotts Bluff NM	130,085	\$7,605.8	113	\$2,998.8	\$5,134.1	\$8,872.8
Sequoia NP*	1,254,688	\$95,203.6	1,337	\$38,526.6	\$66,020.8	\$113,958.4
Shenandoah NP	1,437,341	\$96,204.1	1,278	\$50,004.0	\$79,138.6	\$126,153.4
Shiloh NMP	421,863	\$24,665.8	394	\$9,167.0	\$15,709.9	\$28,763.6
Sitka NHP	217,141	\$38,513.3	741	\$21,506.4	\$31,966.5	\$55,343.2
Sleeping Bear Dunes NL*	1,683,554	\$183,131.9	2,872	\$71,355.7	\$130,603.9	\$231,016.1
Springfield Armory NHS	22,434	\$1,311.7	18	\$696.3	\$1,123.3	\$1,794.8
Statue Of Liberty NM	4,501,548	\$263,199.0	3,352	\$155,427.8	\$240,682.0	\$364,030.0
Steamtown NHS*	99,660	\$5,403.5	86	\$2,796.4	\$4,429.4	\$7,432.4
Stones River NB	346,213	\$20,242.6	322	\$9,872.6	\$16,222.8	\$27,545.2
Sunset Crater Volcano NM	60,232	\$3,521.7	52	\$1,289.3	\$2,289.4	\$3,933.7
Tallgrass Prairie NPRES	29,378	\$1,717.8	26	\$735.7	\$1,215.0	\$2,188.5
Thaddeus Kosciuszko NMEM	2,795	\$163.5	3	\$95.9	\$149.0	\$242.6
Theodore Roosevelt NP	753,880	\$47,793.7	654	\$17,797.1	\$28,484.6	\$51,009.7
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace NHS	6,583	\$384.9	3	\$226.8	\$352.1	\$533.2
Theodore Roosevelt Inaugural NHS	29,200	\$1,707.3	25	\$712.3	\$1,345.4	\$2,196.0
Theodore Roosevelt Island P	164,361	\$9,609.9	135	\$5,243.7	\$8,229.1	\$13,117.6
Thomas Edison NHP	57,695	\$3,373.4	44	\$1,995.5	\$3,073.0	\$4,670.5
Thomas Jefferson NMEM	3,414,345	\$64,803.3	923	\$36,536.1	\$57,698.4	\$91,836.4
Thomas Stone NHS	10,652	\$622.8	8	\$341.3	\$532.4	\$842.7
Timpanogos Cave NM	91,261	\$5,335.9	90	\$2,824.9	\$4,425.3	\$7,930.6
Timucuan EHP	1,148,495	\$67,150.9	1,082	\$32,247.0	\$53,560.1	\$92,245.1
Tonto NM	38,048	\$2,224.6	33	\$1,187.8	\$1,912.4	\$3,155.8
Tumacácori NHP	43,830	\$2,562.6	39	\$1,029.6	\$1,800.7	\$3,096.0

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**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

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Tuskegee Airmen NHS	31,132	\$1,820.2	31	\$723.8	\$1,195.8	\$2,234.8
Tuskegee Institute NHS	8,452	\$494.2	8	\$196.5	\$324.6	\$606.7
Tuzigoot NM	104,605	\$6,116.1	89	\$3,269.9	\$5,227.3	\$8,583.7
Ulysses S Grant NHS	46,070	\$2,693.7	47	\$1,427.2	\$2,241.0	\$3,961.7
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	264,362	\$11,503.5	130	\$6,033.9	\$9,155.3	\$13,787.8
Valley Forge NHP	2,428,724	\$30,661.7	540	\$18,419.2	\$28,231.1	\$46,515.7
Vanderbilt Mansion NHS	387,855	\$22,677.3	309	\$12,139.3	\$19,514.9	\$30,365.8
Vicksburg NMP	508,915	\$29,755.6	488	\$13,749.8	\$21,775.8	\$39,140.7
Vietnam Veterans MEM	5,299,713	\$100,587.0	1,434	\$56,710.9	\$89,558.9	\$142,547.5
Virgin Islands NP*	411,343	\$59,829.1	779	\$29,448.5	\$51,991.3	\$80,376.4
Voyageurs NP	241,911	\$19,780.2	310	\$7,616.1	\$13,551.4	\$24,601.6
Waco Mammoth NM	69,511	\$4,064.3	65	\$1,577.0	\$2,744.5	\$4,930.9
Walnut Canyon NM	152,445	\$8,913.2	130	\$3,263.2	\$5,794.4	\$9,956.0
War In The Pacific NHP	488,987	\$28,590.4	356	\$13,512.4	\$22,378.4	\$35,036.3
Washington Monument	252,677	\$4,795.7	70	\$2,703.8	\$4,269.9	\$6,796.3
Washita Battlefield NHS	12,313	\$719.9	10	\$253.4	\$429.1	\$797.7
Weir Farm NHS	39,080	\$2,285.0	26	\$1,328.3	\$2,067.1	\$3,116.3
Whiskeytown NRA	875,566	\$37,748.7	546	\$13,975.2	\$24,040.3	\$41,874.7
White House	611,207	\$11,600.5	166	\$6,540.4	\$10,328.7	\$16,439.8
White Sands NM*	555,794	\$29,298.6	437	\$10,591.7	\$18,186.5	\$33,565.9
Whitman Mission NHS	50,148	\$2,932.1	42	\$1,076.3	\$1,952.9	\$3,325.3
William Howard Taft NHS	30,723	\$1,796.3	30	\$925.1	\$1,444.2	\$2,558.9
Wilson's Creek NB	183,699	\$10,740.7	184	\$4,822.7	\$7,796.7	\$14,112.4
Wind Cave NP*	617,377	\$62,282.9	1,066	\$25,980.0	\$42,848.5	\$82,815.2
Wolf Trap National Park for the Performing Arts	437,513	\$25,580.7	360	\$13,969.1	\$21,941.9	\$35,054.8
Women's Rights NHP*	52,683	\$3,828.2	52	\$1,624.6	\$3,096.0	\$4,959.4
World War II Memorial	4,856,532	\$92,175.6	1,313	\$51,968.5	\$82,069.7	\$130,627.2
World War II Valor in the Pacific NM	1,819,020	\$106,355.4	1,330	\$50,265.9	\$83,246.9	\$130,334.2
Wrangell - St Elias NP&PRES	79,047	\$124,665.5	1,619	\$59,090.6	\$108,487.8	\$177,629.4

\* For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are adapted from national averages for each park type.

<sup>1</sup> Trip characteristic data, spending data, and local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2016.

<sup>x</sup> Areas that were closed in 2016.

<sup>0</sup> Areas that were open but did not report visitation in 2016.

**Table 3 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to local economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

Park Unit	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$000s, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$000s, \$2016)	Value Added (\$000s, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$000s, \$2016)
Wright Brothers NMEM	458,776	\$26,824.0	431	\$11,796.1	\$19,305.9	\$34,248.0
Wupatki NM	223,173	\$14,376.6	198	\$5,296.9	\$9,388.6	\$16,009.9
Yellowstone NP*	4,257,177	\$524,319.8	8,156	\$238,536.4	\$383,908.1	\$680,381.8
Yosemite NP*	5,028,868	\$520,629.1	7,883	\$238,955.1	\$401,329.8	\$686,339.5
Yukon - Charley Rivers NPRES	1,090	\$1,025.8	8	\$407.8	\$964.3	\$1,441.8
Zion NP*	4,295,127	\$244,531.7	3,382	\$126,205.3	\$208,287.2	\$333,151.7

\* For these parks, results are based on a visitor survey at the designated park. For other parks, visitor characteristics and spending averages are adapted from national averages for each park type.

<sup>1</sup> Trip characteristic data, spending data, and local area definitions were updated for these parks in 2016.

<sup>x</sup> Areas that were closed in 2016.

<sup>0</sup> Areas that were open but did not report visitation in 2016.

**Table 4.** Visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

State	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$ Millions, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$ Millions, \$2016)	Value Added (\$ Millions, \$2016)	Output (\$ Millions, \$2016)
Alabama	1,022,695	\$45.6	740	\$19.2	\$30.7	\$56.4
Alaska	2,782,938	\$1,298.3	18,940	\$644.7	\$1,120.1	\$1,857.0
Arizona	12,007,549	\$995.9	15,648	\$532.1	\$881.4	\$1,472.3
Arkansas	3,787,197	\$203.3	3,268	\$81.3	\$137.2	\$251.9
California	41,977,186	\$2,005.9	28,935	\$1,137.5	\$1,751.4	\$2,911.2
Colorado	7,457,422	\$485.8	7,427	\$261.0	\$430.8	\$722.0
Connecticut	39,080	\$2.3	33	\$1.2	\$2.0	\$3.1
Delaware*	0	\$0.0	0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0
District of Columbia	42,700,158	\$810.4	7,807	\$383.9	\$598.2	\$866.7
Florida	10,855,365	\$653.6	9,972	\$347.1	\$566.3	\$949.1
Georgia	7,040,865	\$374.8	6,087	\$193.2	\$305.2	\$532.8
Hawaii	5,786,319	\$394.4	4,793	\$184.3	\$312.6	\$486.4
Idaho	629,191	\$30.8	525	\$13.1	\$21.0	\$39.7
Illinois	239,719	\$14.6	225	\$8.2	\$13.2	\$21.6
Indiana	1,949,880	\$87.2	1,399	\$37.7	\$60.4	\$109.4
Iowa	229,579	\$13.8	229	\$5.8	\$9.9	\$17.8
Kansas	121,250	\$6.0	94	\$2.6	\$4.3	\$7.7
Kentucky	1,882,703	\$121.8	1,899	\$52.5	\$87.3	\$155.7
Louisiana	500,798	\$29.3	449	\$13.4	\$22.0	\$38.0
Maine	3,317,250	\$275.0	4,531	\$132.7	\$218.9	\$386.2
Maryland	6,668,216	\$234.6	3,262	\$119.3	\$193.2	\$309.7
Massachusetts	10,127,184	\$521.6	7,220	\$282.5	\$437.1	\$696.6
Michigan	2,702,937	\$235.0	3,767	\$112.9	\$193.3	\$333.6
Minnesota	1,016,335	\$56.2	897	\$27.6	\$45.2	\$79.7
Mississippi	6,618,914	\$206.9	2,967	\$78.4	\$122.7	\$220.9
Missouri	2,824,117	\$196.8	3,449	\$102.1	\$158.1	\$283.9
Montana	5,655,262	\$547.8	9,467	\$261.1	\$398.5	\$762.3
Nebraska	307,207	\$14.8	241	\$6.4	\$10.5	\$19.0
Nevada	5,526,764	\$242.9	3,122	\$114.1	\$181.8	\$292.3
New Hampshire	42,377	\$2.1	36	\$1.1	\$1.9	\$3.2
New Jersey	4,829,261	\$160.5	2,368	\$88.6	\$138.4	\$221.9
New Mexico	1,872,045	\$108.4	1,685	\$45.0	\$72.5	\$132.4
New York	18,904,533	\$697.9	8,315	\$348.8	\$560.8	\$853.9
North Carolina	18,493,720	\$1,269.6	21,001	\$632.5	\$1,000.2	\$1,775.8

\*Delaware does not include any National Park System units that collect visitor data.

**Table 4 (continued).** Visits, spending and economic contributions to state economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

State	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$ Millions, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$ Millions, \$2016)	Value Added (\$ Millions, \$2016)	Output (\$ Millions, \$2016)
North Dakota	784,710	\$50.0	740	\$20.7	\$33.9	\$61.4
Ohio	2,818,685	\$96.4	1,602	\$46.9	\$73.5	\$131.6
Oklahoma	1,688,734	\$27.2	304	\$8.9	\$13.7	\$24.4
Oregon	1,328,643	\$97.5	1,640	\$50.6	\$77.5	\$138.4
Pennsylvania	11,070,578	\$516.4	8,568	\$281.4	\$430.9	\$742.4
Rhode Island	65,587	\$3.8	54	\$1.9	\$3.2	\$5.1
South Carolina	1,680,016	\$93.5	1,449	\$40.0	\$69.5	\$119.6
South Dakota	4,464,251	\$292.6	4,938	\$122.9	\$201.3	\$379.2
Tennessee	9,401,903	\$664.7	10,239	\$319.5	\$540.5	\$920.7
Texas	5,432,780	\$288.5	4,445	\$145.9	\$237.4	\$410.3
Utah	14,409,742	\$1,059.6	17,914	\$546.7	\$886.1	\$1,597.5
Vermont	55,716	\$3.3	50	\$1.4	\$2.4	\$4.1
Virginia	27,092,482	\$1,069.8	16,795	\$531.7	\$847.6	\$1,456.0
Washington	8,522,008	\$526.2	7,072	\$244.1	\$433.2	\$708.0
West Virginia	1,683,648	\$75.2	1,151	\$31.0	\$49.1	\$87.0
Wisconsin	537,926	\$44.4	744	\$20.8	\$33.2	\$60.4
Wyoming	7,461,666	\$945.3	13,431	\$392.1	\$684.9	\$1,180.4
America Samoa	28,893	\$1.7	21	\$0.8	\$1.3	\$2.1
Guam	488,987	\$28.6	356	\$13.5	\$22.4	\$35.0
Puerto Rico	1,456,552	\$85.2	1,065	\$40.2	\$66.7	\$104.4
Virgin Islands	582,167	\$70.0	903	\$34.2	\$59.9	\$92.7

**Table 5.** Visits, spending and economic contributions to regional economies of NPS visitor spending - 2016.

Region	Total Recreation Visits	Total Visitor Spending (\$ Millions, \$2016)	Contribution of all Visitor Spending			
			Jobs	Labor Income (\$ Millions, \$2016)	Value Added (\$ Millions, \$2016)	Economic Output (\$ Millions, \$2016)
Alaska	2,782,938	\$1,298.3	18,940	\$644.7	\$1,120.1	\$1,857.0
Intermountain	54,149,432	\$4,377.5	70,355	\$2,355.5	\$3,900.1	\$6,749.9
Midwest	21,771,884	\$1,310.2	22,254	\$699.1	\$1,153.1	\$2,055.9
National Capital	61,418,617	\$1,220.9	18,577	\$672.9	\$1,081.9	\$1,758.6
Northeast	59,350,603	\$2,776.2	41,228	\$1,596.7	\$2,566.1	\$4,171.2
Pacific West	66,123,759	\$3,408.9	49,520	\$1,932.4	\$3,046.3	\$5,061.3
Southeast	65,374,458	\$3,991.5	64,063	\$2,087.3	\$3,475.7	\$6,040.6



**Figure 5.** National Park Service Regions.



**Table 6.** Park unit type abbreviations.

<b>Park Unit Type</b>	<b>Abbreviation</b>
Ecological & Historic Preserve	EHP
International Historic Site	IHS
Memorial	MEM
Memorial Parkway	MEM PKWY
National & State Parks	NP
National Battlefield	NB
National Battlefield Park	NBP
National Expansion Memorial	NEM
National Historic Site	NHS
National Historical Park	NHP
National Historical Park and Preserve	NP&PRES
National Lakeshore	NL
National Memorial	NMEM
National Military Park	NMP
National Monument	NM
National Monument & Preserve	NM&PRES
National Monument and Historic Shrine	NM&SHRINE
National Monument of America	NM
National Park	NP
National Park & Preserve	NP&PRES
National Preserve	NPRES
National Recreation Area	NRA
National Recreational River	NRR
National Reserve	NRES
National River	NR
National River & Recreation Area	NRRA
National Scenic River	NSR
National Scenic Riverways	NSR
National Seashore	NS
National Wild and Scenic River	W&SR
Park	P
Parkway	PKWY
Scenic & Recreational River	NSR&NRR
Wild & Scenic River	W&SR

**Table 7.** Visit allocation to states for multi-state parks.

<b>Park Unit</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Share</b>
Assateague Island NS	Maryland	33%
Assateague Island NS	Virginia	67%
Big South Fork NRR	Kentucky	41%
Big South Fork NRR	Tennessee	59%
Bighorn Canyon NRA	Montana	54%
Bighorn Canyon NRA	Wyoming	46%
Blue Ridge PKWY	North Carolina	62%
Blue Ridge PKWY	Virginia	38%
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	District of Columbia	24%
Chesapeake & Ohio Canal NHP	Maryland	76%
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	Georgia	50%
Chickamauga & Chattanooga NMP	Tennessee	50%
Cumberland Gap NHP	Kentucky	93%
Cumberland Gap NHP	Virginia	7%
Delaware Water Gap NRA	New Jersey	71%
Delaware Water Gap NRA	Pennsylvania	29%
Dinosaur NM	Colorado	74%
Dinosaur NM	Utah	26%
Gateway NRA	New Jersey	20%
Gateway NRA	New York	80%
Glen Canyon NRA	Arizona	8%
Glen Canyon NRA	Utah	92%
Great Smoky Mountains NP	North Carolina	44%
Great Smoky Mountains NP	Tennessee	56%
Gulf Islands NS	Florida	75%
Gulf Islands NS	Mississippi	25%
Hovenweep NM	Colorado	44%
Hovenweep NM	Utah	56%
Lake Mead NRA	Arizona	25%
Lake Mead NRA	Nevada	75%
Natchez Trace PKWY	Alabama	7%
Natchez Trace PKWY	Mississippi	80%
Natchez Trace PKWY	Tennessee	13%
National Capital Parks East	District of Columbia	90%
National Capital Parks East	Maryland	10%
Saint Croix NSR	Minnesota	50%
Saint Croix NSR	Wisconsin	50%

**Table 7 (continued).** Visit allocation to states for multi-state parks.

<b>Park Unit</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Share</b>
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	New York	50%
Upper Delaware NSR&NRR	Pennsylvania	50%
Yellowstone NP	Montana	51%
Yellowstone NP	Wyoming	49%

The Department of the Interior protects and manages the nation's natural resources and cultural heritage; provides scientific and other information about those resources; and honors its special responsibilities to American Indians, Alaska Natives, and affiliated Island Communities.

NPS 999/137708, April 2017

**National Park Service**  
**U.S. Department of the Interior**



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# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20240

NOV 02 2016

## Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Northeast Region  
Associate Director, Park Planning, Facilities, and Lands

From: Director *Justka J. Jansen*

Subject: Activation: Presidential Proclamation 9476, Establishment of the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument

On August 24, 2016, President Barack Obama issued Presidential Proclamation 9476, establishing the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument in the State of Maine. A copy of the proclamation is attached.

The purpose of the monument is to preserve and protect resources within a section of the storied Maine Woods as part of a larger landscape already conserved through public and private efforts that began a century ago. The monument contains a significant piece of this extraordinary natural and cultural landscape: the mountains, woods, and waters east of Baxter State Park (home of Mount Katahdin, the northern terminus of the Appalachian Trail), where the East Branch of the Penobscot River and its tributaries, including the Wassataquoik Stream and the Seboeis River, run freely. The national monument is comprised of approximately 87,500 acres of federal lands and interests in lands identified on the map attached to the proclamation. The boundary of the monument encompasses a total of 91,926 acres. The non-federal lands within the boundary would be added to the monument if acquired by the federal government.

The proclamation directs the Secretary of the Interior to manage the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument through the National Park Service, pursuant to applicable authorities and consistent with the valid existing rights and the purposes and provisions of the proclamation. The proclamation cites an access agreement that permits snowmobile use and reservations of rights for Elliotsville Planation, Inc. as valid existing rights. It also requires the Secretary to allow hunting, with certain restrictions, on the parcels east of the East Branch of the Penobscot River in accordance with applicable law, as provided for in the deeds of the land to the federal government.

The Secretary is required to prepare a management plan to implement the purposes of this proclamation, with full public involvement, within three years of the date of the proclamation. The Secretary is directed to use available authorities, as appropriate, to enter into agreements with others to address common interests and promote management needs and efficiencies.

The proclamation provides that nothing in the proclamation shall be deemed to enlarge or diminish the rights of any Indian tribe. It directs the Secretary to ensure, to the maximum extent permitted by law and in consultation with Indian tribes, the protection of Indian sacred sites and cultural sites in the monument and provide access to the sites by members of Indian tribes for traditional cultural and customary uses.

The proclamation further provides that nothing shall preclude the use of existing low-level military training routes, consistent with applicable Federal Aviation Administration regulations and guidance for overflights of military aircraft, and consistent with the care and management of the objects to be protected.

#### Background

The approximately 87,500 acres of land that comprise the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument were donated to the federal government by the Ellitsville Plantation, Inc., (EPI) for the purpose of including the land in the National Park System. EPI is the nonprofit foundation that was established by businesswoman Roxanne Quimby and is run by her son Lucas St. Clair. This gift of land was accompanied by an endowment of \$20 million to supplement federal funds for initial park operational needs and infrastructure development at the new national monument, and by a pledge of another \$20 million in future philanthropic support. Prior to gifting the lands, EPI was managing the lands as a recreation area.

The Maine congressional delegation was actively engaged in public discussion of the proposal for the President to designate lands owned by EPI as a national monument. Three members of the delegation (Senator Angus King, I-ME; Senator Susan Collins, R-ME; and Representative Bruce Poliquin, R-ME-1) wrote the President on November 20, 2015, requesting that certain conditions be met if a national monument was to be designated. The fourth delegation member (Representative Chellie Pingree, D-ME-2) wrote the President on May 31, 2016, expressing support for designating a national monument. At Senator King's invitation, the Director of the National Park Service participated in a public meeting and other official meetings in Maine on May 18, 2016, to discuss the proposal. The Senators' letters and comments from the public were taken into consideration as the proclamation was drafted.

Responsibility: Regional Director, Northeast Region  
Associate Director, Park Planning, Facilities, and Lands

Attachments: Presidential Proclamation 9476  
Letter to the President from Senators King and Collins and Representative Poliquin (November 20, 2015)  
Letter to the President from Representative Pingree (May 31, 2016)



# United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20240

FEB 04 2016

The Honorable Angus King  
United States Senate  
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator King:

Thank you for your letter dated November 20, 2015, to President Obama regarding the continued interest in creating a new national park unit or national monument in the Katahdin Region of the State of Maine. The President asked that I respond to you on his behalf.

The Department of the Interior (DOI) appreciates the time and attention that you have given to considering the various proposals and listening to opinions from all perspectives. It is helpful to hear the contrasting views on the proposals. In particular, DOI appreciates your sharing the strong statewide support for a new park, as demonstrated by the recent poll showing 60 percent of Mainers support such an idea.

The DOI is also sensitive to the economic needs of the region, as well as the region's traditional land and forest practices. These are important factors to weigh while considering the potential land donation by Elliotsville Plantation Inc. We also appreciate you sharing local concerns and ideas to be considered in any designation and you relaying the important questions that many people in the local communities have asked about any impact Federal stewardship would have on the local economy and traditional uses. All this information will be valuable in any future decisions.

I traveled to the area in 2011 with then-Secretary Ken Salazar to attend a public meeting in Millinocket, where we heard many of these concerns firsthand. The people who call the region home are justifiably proud of their forests, community, and traditions. We also saw the results of the economic downturn and the loss of the mill. I returned again in 2014 to tour the lands under discussion that lie to the east of Baxter State Park. As a park professional with 40 years of experience, it was important for me to see if these lands had the potential to draw new visitors to the area, generate local economic benefits, and accommodate a range of recreational uses. I was pleasantly surprised by the beauty of the area and its recreational potential, and I was intrigued by the rich history of Native Americans, early conservationists, and the timber industry.

If any new unit of the National Park System (System) were to be established through the donation of these lands, it would mean a change to the area. I can completely understand the concerns the community has about these changes. National parks attract new visitors, often in great numbers. Last year, the National Park Service (NPS) recorded 305 million visitors to the System, which generated over \$16 billion into the economies of communities within 60 miles of



parks. International tourism is also growing as a result of the marketing efforts of BrandUSA, and the new IMAX film featuring the national parks is premiering this month around the world.

The NPS experience has been that such influxes of new visitors result in the launching new businesses to start, such as food and beverage, lodging, guides and outfitters, and camping and outdoor supply. Often local entertainment and other attractions appear in neighboring areas. Land values often increase as well. These changes can have both positive and negative effects on local residents. New job opportunities often require new job skills. I understand that the local branch campus of the University College can assist in training local residents to meet these new business opportunities.

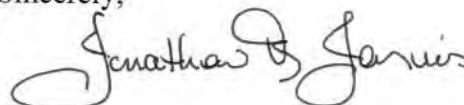
Having worked in parks adjacent to small rural communities in Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska, I can attest that NPS and its team of professionals who work in those parks are contributing members of those communities.

The DOI looks forward to the opportunity to better understand these and other issues as you continue to solicit public input and lead this open dialogue about how best to protect important resources within your communities, while recognizing the economic needs in the region. We also appreciate you sharing your thoughts on what you believe would be critically important considerations ranging from public access to private property rights, for your communities if the Federal Government received a land donation for a park or similar use.

Thank you for your attention to this issue. I look forward to your continued engagement.

A similar letter was sent to the cosigners of your letter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jonathan B. Jarvis". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Jonathan B. Jarvis  
Director

**Congress of the United States**  
Washington, DC 20510

November 20, 2015

The President  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We understand that you are considering using your executive power under the Antiquities Act to designate unilaterally as a national monument more than 100,000 acres of what is currently privately owned land in northern Maine and write to express our serious reservations and significant concerns about such a proposal.

The private land owner, Elliotsville Plantation Inc. (EPI), has made clear that it would like to donate its land in the Katahdin Region to the federal government for the purpose of establishing a national park and national recreation area, which would require an act of Congress. The president of EPI's board, Mr. Lucas St. Clair, has recently informed us that he is in discussions with the Department of Interior to bypass Congress to seek a national monument designation. This concerns us because residents in the Katahdin Region have the most to gain or lose from federal land encroaching on their doorstep, and it is clear that deep divisions remain.

While we acknowledge the right of private land owners to donate their land, we have serious concerns about the executive branch using its power to unilaterally designate a national monument in our state. Mainers have a long and proud history of private land ownership, independence, and local control, and do not take lightly any forced action by the federal government to increase its footprint in our state. Recognizing that despite these concerns, you nevertheless may use your legal authority to bypass the normal legislative process and designate a national monument in Maine, we believe that you should be aware of the history of this proposal and the conditions that we strongly believe must be included if such a designation moves forward.

For many years, EPI has been working to build local support to establish a national park and national recreation area on its land. As Members of Maine's Congressional Delegation, it is incumbent upon us to research thoroughly such a controversial issue. We have devoted countless hours to meet with stakeholders, including local business owners, forest product industry officials, snowmobile clubs, hunting groups, outdoor recreation organizations, environmental groups, local land owners, and land preservation trusts. We have responded to hundreds of emails, letters, and phone calls from local area residents. Our offices have toured the property in question and have attended local town hall meetings devoted to discussing publicly the proposal. We believe we have thoughtfully considered all points of view and have carefully listened to all sides of this issue.

Proponents and opponents alike target more jobs for the struggling Katahdin Region as the basis for their conclusions. Some residents believe that one way to stimulate the regional economy,

decimated by the closure of paper mills in the area, would be for the federal government to create a national park and national recreation area to boost tourism and outdoor recreation jobs. Local chambers of commerce support this opportunity and cite economic studies which point to job creation around other national parks across the country. In a recent poll, the idea of a national park was supported by roughly 60 percent of Mainers.

Other residents believe that any form of federal ownership could jeopardize jobs and future job creation in the prized Katahdin Region's working forests. In two non-binding referendums this past summer, more than 70 percent of the residents living in two of the most affected communities voted in opposition to creating a national park on this land. In addition, 225 Maine businesses that employ more than 5,000 hard-working Mainers, many in the logging, trucking, saw mill, and other forest products industries, announced their opposition to the proposal, largely because they believe that federal ownership would hurt their businesses and prevent future investment and job creation.

The federal government is also struggling to meet its current obligations to fund our 408 existing national park units, with a current maintenance backlog of \$11.5 billion. Adding more than 100,000 acres to the federal land system would only add to that burden.

We cannot underscore enough the importance of bringing new economic development to this severely economically depressed region of Maine. A national monument designation, however, would likely antagonize already divided local communities. The future of EPI's property is just one part of a greater need to improve economic opportunity in the Katahdin Region. To that end, we request the full assistance of the federal government to identify and secure funding for economic development activities through the Economic Development Assistance Program and other manufacturing programs that could help the forest products industry and other entrepreneurs in the area. Specifically, we seek financial support for research to back the development and use of wood products and fibers, advanced engineering projects that use wood, and support for policies that will create strong markets for wood products. Our many discussions with local residents and businesses have deepened our understanding of the viewpoints and needs of the Katahdin Region.

Despite our reservations, if you nevertheless choose to use your executive power under the Antiquities Act to accept the EPI land donation and to designate a new national monument, we strongly urge that you incorporate the following conditions:

1. Express permission for all traditional recreation uses, including hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, canoeing, kayaking, the use of motorized vehicles, such as snowmobiles and ATVs, and other outdoor recreational activities associated with our North Maine Woods. Maine has a long and cherished history of public access to large tracts of privately owned land. This invaluable relationship must be protected so that citizens are able to continue to recreate freely and responsibly.
2. Protection for the long term well-being of our prized forests, both within the borders of any federal land designation and for the adjacent and surrounding areas. Any federal land must allow for proper forest management, including timber harvesting, to prevent

forest fires and invasive species and to allow for proper sustainable tree growth. Moreover, the surrounding lands have robust forestry activities such as logging, trucking, and timber harvesting, and any federal land designation must not impair these industries, their good paying jobs or inhibit future growth in this sector. The forest products industry employs nearly 40,000 hard-working Mainers. One out of every 20 jobs in Maine is associated with the forest products sector.

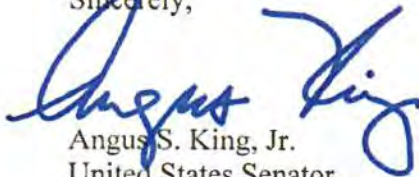
3. All private or state land that is contiguous, adjacent, or nearby, or any inholdings, must continue to have established easements and rights of way, including for roads, and remain independent of any federal control. This independence must also include freedom from view shed, air quality, or buffer zone regulations or requirements. No federal regulations should be put in place that would discourage future investment or growth in the region.
4. Any monument designation must respect private property rights and ensure that the federal government will never take any private land in the area by eminent domain. All land must be acquired from a willing seller through donation or purchase. Concerns have been raised about the size of the parcel in question, as for some time many believed that EPI owned 150,000 acres of the proposed national park and national recreation area. In fact, more than 40 percent of the proposed area is owned by other private landowners, some of whom have adamantly expressed they have no interest in selling their land for inclusion in any federal land system.
5. Management needs of the area must be carefully examined to determine the appropriate federal land management agency. The U.S. Forest Service, with its history of working closely with communities to preserve traditional uses, should be considered as an agency to oversee any national monument designation.
6. Establishment of a local and state advisory board to ensure that any management decisions reflect local and state priorities, not the priorities of Washington. Local communities know how to make their own decisions and that autonomy should continue.
7. Federal commitment to help improve the economically depressed Katahdin Region and create new jobs must accompany any new federal land designation. This should include efforts related to tourism and outdoor recreation, as well as the forest products industry.
8. When creating the educational and interpretive experience for any public land in question, it is critical to have a special emphasis on the Katahdin Region's rich history, including the important roles of the timber industry, local communities, and the Penobscot Nation.
9. Preference for Maine businesses and products in creating and servicing any federally designated public lands. For example, Maine timber should be used to construct buildings, and Maine concessioners should be hired to provide services and products inside the boundaries of any national monument. Neighbors to federal lands are more likely to support federal initiatives when Washington employs their direct support.

In closing, while we respect the right of EPI to donate its private property to the federal government, we cannot ignore the serious reservations of our constituents. We urge you to carefully weigh the views of those who live in the region, as well as the criteria we have outlined in this letter. The last thing the Katahdin Region needs is burdensome and restrictive federal regulations that discourage future investment and badly needed jobs while changing the traditional Maine way of life.

Sincerely,



Susan M. Collins  
United States Senator



Angus S. King, Jr.  
United States Senator



Bruce Poliquin  
Member of Congress

ANGUS S. KING, JR.  
MAINE

133 HART SENATE OFFICE BUILDING  
(202) 224-5344  
Website: <http://www.King.Senate.gov>

United States Senate  
WASHINGTON, DC 20510

COMMITTEES:  
ARMED SERVICES  
BUDGET  
ENERGY AND  
NATURAL RESOURCES  
INTELLIGENCE  
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

March 25, 2016

Jonathan B. Jarvis  
Director  
National Park Service  
1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20240

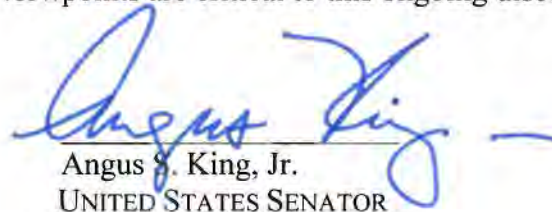
Director Jarvis:

Thank you for your response to the letter from Senator Collins, Representative Poliquin, and me regarding the potential donation of land owned by Elliotsville Plantation Inc. to the federal government in the interest of creating a national monument.

I recognize that the President has the statutory authority to designate as a national monument land donated by a private property owner. Given that reality, I continue to believe it is critical that the Department of the Interior focus its attention to the proposed conditions outlined in our previous letter.

I was pleased to note in your response that the Department of the Interior is sensitive to traditional land and forest practices in the region, and that you personally put a premium on local concerns and ideas regarding any possible designation. I strongly believe that the voices of those who call the Katahdin region home and who create and sustain jobs there are a fundamental part of this ongoing discussion. For this reason, I would encourage you to visit the region, as you have done in the past, to hear directly from the residents and to more specifically address their concerns, questions, and ideas.

As I am sure you would agree, their viewpoints are critical to this ongoing discussion.



Angus S. King, Jr.  
UNITED STATES SENATOR

AUGUSTA  
4 Gabriel Drive, Suite F1  
Augusta, ME 04330  
(207) 622-8292

FRESQUE ISLE  
169 Academy Street, Suite A  
Presque Isle, ME 04769  
(207) 784-5124

SCARBOROUGH  
383 US Route 1, Suite 1C  
Scarborough, ME 04074  
(207) 883-1566



CHELLIE PINGREE  
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES  
1<sup>ST</sup> DISTRICT, MAINE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS  
Subcommittee  
Federal Lands, Parks, Trails, and  
Recreation Agency  
Interior, Environment, and Public  
Affairs

May 31, 2016

The Honorable Barack Obama  
President of the United States  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. President,

I am writing today to express my strong support for the creation of a national monument on land owned by Elliotsville Plantation here in Maine. I believe the case for the creation of a national monument is strong and is supported by most people in the region and throughout the state.

As you know, Senator King recently invited National Park Director Jon Jarvis to a series of meetings and a public hearing in Maine. Director Jarvis heard a range of voices, differing viewpoints and some legitimate concerns. Most of the Mainers who turned out at the public hearing supported a national monument designation, which is indicative of the proposal's support across our state. In fact, according to one recent public survey conducted by an independent polling company, by a 3-to-1 margin Mainers support the creation of a national park from the Elliotsville Plantation.

According to a recent independent study conducted for small businesses by BBC Research and Consulting, in ten communities in which a national monument has been created during your administration over 1,800 jobs are being supported by the increase in visitors to the area. And I've heard directly and indirectly from business owners throughout my District who benefit from the visitors who travel to Acadia National Park. Hotels and motels, outdoor recreation equipment dealers, restaurants and other businesses around the state benefit from the millions of visitors headed for Acadia, and I have no doubt the same would be true if a national monument were established in northern Maine.

The private landowner who has agreed to donate the land to the American people and provide a \$40 million endowment for its operation has made an unprecedented and generous offer. And as National Park Service Director Jarvis found when he visited the region earlier this month, the flora, fauna and culture significance of the land clearly meet the criteria for creating a national monument with that land.

In addition, the landowner's offer to donate additional land nearby where traditional recreation uses like hunting, fishing and snowmobiling can take place further ensures the public will be able to enjoy this part of our state in many ways.

The creation of a national monument in northern Maine would bring economic benefit to our state, is supported by the large majority of our citizens and would permanently protect a unique and beautiful area for the public to use and enjoy. I urge you to use the authority that Congress granted under the Antiquities Act to create a national monument in northern Maine.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Chellie Pingree".

Chellie Pingree  
Member of Congress





964088  
BASKAHEGAN COMPANY

157 Pine Street, Portland, Maine 04102

RECEIVED

2016 AUG -8

AMU: 55  
Roger Milliken, President

OFFICE OF THE  
SECRETARIAT

(207) 829-6596

August 2, 2016

The Honorable Sally Jewell  
Secretary of the Interior  
1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Secretary Jewell:

I am writing to request that Baskahegan's land located in Township 3 Range 7 and in the town of Patten in Penobscot County, Maine be considered for inclusion within the acquisition boundary of a Maine Woods national monument, as proposed by Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. (EPI) and generally described by Lucas St. Clair at the public meeting in Orono, Maine on May 16, 2016. Our land is contiguous to land that EPI proposes to donate for establishment of this potential new unit of the National Park System. As you consider EPI's proposal, please be aware of our interest in having our lands, as shown on the attached map and circled in red, included within the acquisition boundary, should a national monument be designated.

The parcel in Township 3 Range 7 lies between EPI's Hunt Farm and Three Rivers parcels on the east side of the East Branch, across from the State's Wassataquoik Public Reserved Land and the confluence of the Wassataquoik Stream and the East Branch. The Patten parcel connects to EPI's Sebocis River South parcel, and provides a connection through the Happy Corner Road to State Route 11. Both parcels could be valuable for management and recreational purposes.

Our request to be included within the acquisition boundary of a Maine Woods national monument is conditional on our understanding that being included would not make the property part of the national monument or subject to existing National Park Service law or regulation. We understand that such inclusion would, however, allow all or a portion of the property to become part of the monument should we decide to sell or otherwise convey it. We further understand that the Federal Government would acquire an inholding like ours only through a willing seller donation or purchase.

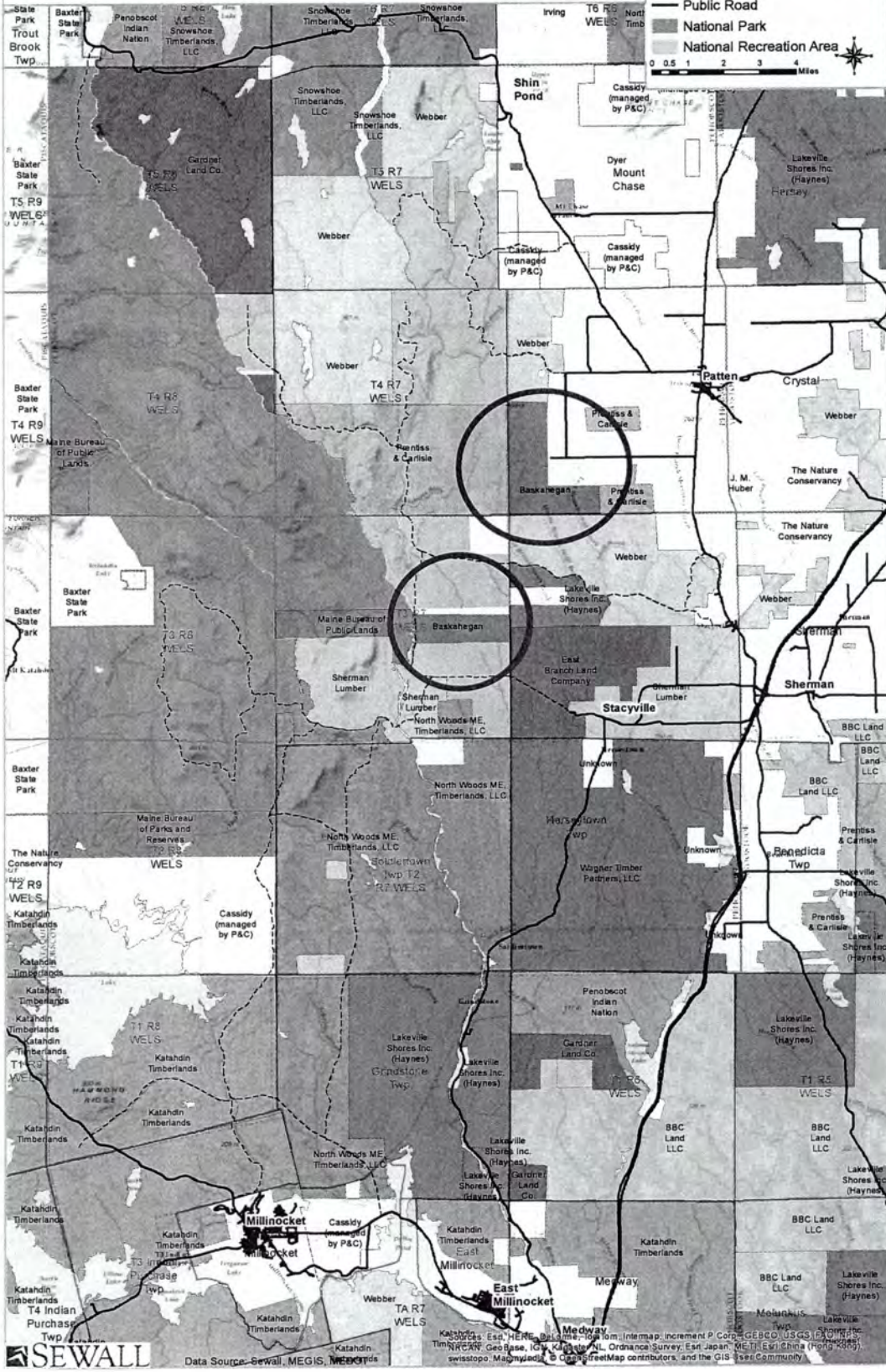
Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Sincerely,

cc. Jonathan B. Jarvis, Director, National Park Service  
Christy Goldfuss, Managing Director, Council on Environmental Quality

**Proposed National Park and National Recreation Area**

- - - - Private Gravel Road  
 ——— Public Road  
 ■ National Park  
 ■ National Recreation Area



**SEWALL**

Data Source: Sewall, MEGIS, NECA, etc. © 2008. East HERE, DeLorme, Via Tom, Intermap, increment P Corp., GEBCO, USGS, FAO, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Earthstar (Australia), CNRS, IGN, Karteg, NL, Ordnance Survey, Esri Japan, METI, Esri China (Hong Kong), swisstopo, Mapbox, © OpenStreetMap contributors, and the GIS User Community



2005 Market Street, Suite 1700  
Philadelphia, PA 19103-7077

215.575.9050 Phone  
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901 E Street NW, 10th Floor  
Washington, DC 20004  
[www.pewtrusts.org](http://www.pewtrusts.org)

202.552.2000 Phone  
202.552.2299 Fax

August 24, 2016

The Honorable Jonathan B. Jarvis  
Director  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Director Jarvis:

On behalf of The Pew Charitable Trusts, I wish to express our sincere appreciation for your efforts in ensuring the establishment of the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument.

The designation of this newest national monument east of the Mississippi is of particular significance to The Pew Charitable Trusts because we have worked with Ms. Roxanne Quimby and her family for many years regarding their desire to protect the northern Maine woods. The monument now provides lasting protection for some 87,000 acres of unique woodlands, safeguarding important habitat for fish and wildlife while allowing for continued recreational activities, both of which are important to the local economy.

Congratulations, and thank you very much for your leadership and role in protecting these lands and waters for all Americans to enjoy and appreciate.

Sincerely,

Mike Matz  
Director, U.S. Public Lands  
The Pew Charitable Trusts



June 29, 2016

The President  
The White House  
1600 Pennsylvania Ave, NW  
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are writing to urge you to use your executive power under the Antiquities Act to proclaim a national monument encompassing lands in the Katahdin region of northern Maine proposed for donation by the current landowner, Elliotsville Plantation Inc. (EPI), for the benefit of the American people. We wish to express the strong support of our organization for such an action.

Citizen proposals for the establishment of a new unit of the National Park System in the Maine Woods have been pending for many years. There is strong public support for such a designation. However, because of political gridlock it is uncertain when Congress will take positive action. Therefore, we urge you to exercise your authority to designate the EPI lands as a Maine Woods National Monument managed by the National Park Service (NPS).

This year, 2016, is especially appropriate, because it not only marks the centennial of the National Park Service, but also the founding of Maine's beloved Acadia National Park by President Wilson's proclamation designating donated lands as Sieur de Monts National Monument in 1916.

Board directors, staff members, and supporters of our organization have devoted more than two decades to meeting with stakeholders in Maine, including local business owners, forest products industry officials, snowmobile club leaders, hunting groups, outdoor recreation organizations, environmental and conservation groups, land owners, and land trusts. We have spoken to thousands of people about the environmental and economic challenges and opportunities facing Maine. We have walked, skied, paddled, driven and flown countless miles in the region. For more than a quarter century we have

been advocating for creation of a new national park and preserve in the Maine Woods. After thoughtfully considering all points of view, we are convinced that including the EPI lands being offered in the Katahdin region of the Maine Woods in the National Park System makes environmental, economic, recreational, and cultural sense. You alone have the authority to make this happen right now.

## **A Katahdin region national monument qualifies for inclusion in the National Park System**

Under the Antiquities Act, the President can establish monuments containing "historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest."

The EPI lands being offered for a new national monument in the Maine Woods contain geological, botanical, prehistoric, historic, and other features of scientific, cultural and recreational importance. For example:

- Many geologic features of significance identified by eminent geologists are evident throughout the area, from mountains to rock outcrops and glacial topography.
- The segment of the Penobscot River East Branch encompassed by the proposed monument is one of the least-developed watersheds in the Northeast U.S. According to a Department of Interior study, the river qualifies for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and the Maine Rivers Study lists the East Branch system among the top ranked rivers in the state.
- The East Branch Penobscot harbors a high-quality native brook trout fishery and enormous potential for the restoration of Atlantic salmon. In fact, the federal government and conservation partners have invested tens of millions of dollars in the Penobscot River Restoration Project to open up historic salmon habitat in the watershed.
- The Nature Conservancy has classified thousands of acres of the Penobscot River East Branch region as "critical for biodiversity conservation." Exemplary natural communities and rare plant and invertebrate species are found here. The forest that covers much of the area is listed by The Nature Conservancy as highest priority for conservation.
- Tracking surveys in the proposed monument have found the presence of Canada lynx, federally listed as a threatened species. Moose, bear, deer, coyotes and scores of other animal species, along with 78 nesting bird species have also been documented on the property.
- The area of the proposed monument is an outstanding example of a transition between the southern broadleaf deciduous forest and the northern boreal forest. The proposed monument would become the largest and most northern unit in the NPS Northeast Northern Temperate Network. This type of ecosystem is seriously underrepresented in the National Park System.
- During much of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries river drives sent saw logs and later pulp wood down the Penobscot River to saw mills and paper mills. Today, the forest is a matrix of mixed species of diverse ages. It encompasses land in two eco regions, the Adirondack-New England Mixed Forest-Coniferous Forest-Alpine Meadow Province and the Laurentian Mixed Forest Province. Monitoring changes to the successional forest, natural communities, and wildlife habitats, including due to climate change, offers important opportunities for scientific study.

- Native Americans have traveled Wassataquoik Stream and the East Branch Penobscot River for millennia. During the last half of the 19th century these waterways were used as major access routes for early European exploration of the Katahdin region. Visitors included the artists John James Audubon and Frederic Church. George Hallowell's painting "Wassataquoik River Drive" is in the permanent collection of the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, DC. Henry David Thoreau on his last trip to Katahdin traveled on the Penobscot East Branch. Generations of Native Americans, explorers, artists, photographers, and writers have continued to visit the valleys, ponds, and peaks surrounding the East Branch Penobscot River.

- The wild landscape east of Katahdin inspired two very important early conservationists, Theodore Roosevelt and Percival Baxter. On his third visit to the region in 1879, Roosevelt climbed Katahdin along a route across the proposed national monument. That journey helped form the foundation for his later conservation initiatives as President. In the early 20th century, Percival Baxter was similarly inspired by his experiences there. He eventually invested his family fortune to acquire and donate to the public the lands that became Baxter State Park. The proposed national monument would border and buffer that extraordinary gift.

- Sportsmen and recreationists have been coming to the region for more than a century and a half. There are opportunities for canoeing, rafting, fishing, hiking, mountain biking, camping, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, landscape and wildlife painting and photography, and nature education. The International Appalachian Trail crosses a 30-mile stretch of the proposed monument from Baxter State Park to Grand Lake Matagamon.

Henry David Thoreau was so inspired by the wild Maine Woods of the mid-1800s that he envisioned the region as a "national preserve." Instead of becoming a public preserve, these lands were transferred to a few large, private landowners who logged them, but kept them substantially undeveloped.

In 1937, the National Park Service completed a field investigation of an area proposed as Mount Katahdin National Park. This included the area now being proposed for designation as a national park or monument. In its report to the Director of the National Park Service, the investigating committee stated that it:

*...unanimously agrees that the proposed Mount Katahdin National Park area is of national geologic and biologic importance and that it possesses outstanding supplemental scenic and historic values, all of which taken collectively, qualify the area for national park and monument system purposes.*

A century and a half has passed since Thoreau first imagined the Katahdin region as a national preserve. Three-quarters of a century has passed since the National Park Service team recommended the creation of a national park or monument in the Maine Woods. Despite some alteration by logging, roadbuilding, and other activities, the essence of the wild Maine Woods survives. Indisputably, the values of the region are still highly significant and remain worthy of protection as a national monument. Indeed, National Park Service Director Jonathan Jarvis told an audience of more than 1,200 Mainers last month that the EPI lands "are absolutely worthy of being part of the National Park Service" system.

The disruptive changes in Maine's pulp and paper industry are not subsiding; instead, they are accelerating. At this moment:

- a mill in Bucksport is being scrapped
- a mill in Lincoln is bankrupt and is being liquidated
- a mill in Old Town closed six months ago
- a mill in Jay has been sold to a corporation that declared bankruptcy
- a mill in Rumford has been sold and is laying off workers
- a mill in Auburn is closing next month
- numerous bioenergy plants have shut down, including two more last month
- half a dozen of the remaining paper mills are seeking tax breaks
- investors who looted mills in the Millinocket area are skimming millions of dollars in a tax scam
- Maine taxpayers have had to take on perpetual maintenance of two toxic paper company landfills
- pulp mill employment in Maine has plummeted 70% from the peak and more cuts are projected
- 1,200 jobs at two mills in Maine are jeopardized by tariffs being placed on Canadian paper imports
- traditional forestry ownerships continue to be fragmented, threatening public access

These tectonic shifts underscore the urgency of reducing Maine's over-reliance on the forest products industry and of diversifying the economy of the region and state. We cannot emphasize enough the importance of bringing new economic development to the severely depressed Katahdin region. Protecting land is just one part of what is needed to improve the economy of the region. It alone is not sufficient, but it is essential.

## **A Katahdin region national monument can address key issues**

Several members of Maine's congressional delegation have written to you about the proposed national monument. In response, as you decide about using your authority to designate land in Maine as a national monument, we urge that you consider the following points:

1. The National Park Service is the only federal agency with a mandate to both provide for public enjoyment of natural and historic treasures, and to ensure that they are kept unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations. Also, as you saw when you visited Acadia National Park in 2010, the NPS has a long and successful legacy of working closely with local communities in Maine. Accordingly, the National Park Service is the most appropriate agency to oversee a new national monument in northern Maine. The monument should be managed under the same management regime as most national parks.
2. About 90 percent of Maine is forested, but barely 6 percent of the land in the state is publicly owned, one of the lowest proportions in the nation. It is appropriate that many of the woodlands in Maine continue to be open to management for forest products. However, there is an urgent need to expand the small acreage of lands protected from the impacts of logging. A national monument in northern Maine should not be subject to commercial logging. Instead, monument lands should be allowed to recover their natural beauty, integrity, and ability to store carbon to help address the threat of accelerating climate change.
3. When creating educational and interpretive facilities and programs, it will be important to have a special emphasis on the Katahdin region's rich history, including the important roles of the Penobscot Nation, local communities, and the forest industry. No existing unit of the National Park Service now represents the rich heritage of Maine's North Woods. A new national monument will help round out our country's portfolio of nationally significant cultural sites. It will also give a big boost to local efforts to tell the stories of this magnificent region, from prehistory to the present.

4. Establishment of an advisory board, including membership from local communities and a range of constructive stakeholders, will help ensure good community relations and management decisions, as it has with Acadia National Park.

5. Preference should be considered for Maine businesses and products in creating and servicing federally designated public lands in the state. To the extent possible, preference should also be considered for Maine citizens in staffing National Park Service jobs created by the new national monument. Not only will this be important for the local economy, it will also provide a more authentic visitor experience.

6. Monument designation should respect private property rights. Consistent with our long-standing position, all property should be acquired from willing land owners through donation or purchase.

7. In concert with the establishment of a new national monument, the federal government can also help create sustainable new jobs, including related to tourism and outdoor recreation, in the economically stressed Katahdin region with separate programs and investments.

## Conclusion

There are two legal considerations in establishing a new national monument from private land: Does the property warrant acceptance as federal land and does it qualify for monument designation?

As discussed above, we believe it is clear that the lands in Maine being offered meet both the Criteria for Inclusion in the National Park System (NPS Management Policies 2006) and the provisions of The Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 U.S.C. §§431-433) for new national monuments. The proposed Maine Woods National Monument presents an opportunity to protect an ecosystem harboring natural and cultural features unlike any other in the National Park System.

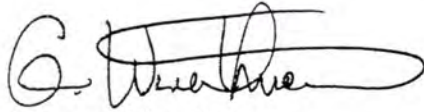
Members of Maine's congressional delegation — Democratic, Republican and Independent — have written to you acknowledging the right of private land owners to donate their land to the American people. They have attested that you have the legal authority to proclaim donated land in Maine as a national monument under the Antiquities Act. Indeed, it is both an opportunity and a solemn responsibility that goes with your position.

We have exhaustively researched areas that might qualify as new national park units throughout America. We know of no opportunity more urgent and important anywhere in the United States than in northern Maine to create a new national monument that would be an outstanding addition to our National Park System in its centennial year.

**We urge you, as soon as possible, to accept the offer of nearly 90,000 acres, along with donated endowment funds, and to designate the EPI lands in the Maine Woods as a new national monument.** Generations of citizens in Maine, New England, and beyond will be grateful for your vision and leadership.



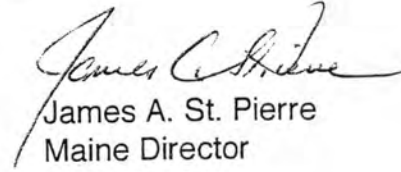
Sincerely,



George Wuerthner  
Board Chair



Michael J. Kellett  
Executive Director



James A. St. Pierre  
Maine Director

cc:

Ms. Christy Goldfuss  
White House Council on Environmental Quality  
722 Jackson Place NW  
Washington, DC 20506

Hon. Sally Jewell, Secretary of the Interior  
Department of the Interior  
1849 C Street NW  
Washington, DC 20240

Hon. Jonathan Jarvis, Director  
National Park Service  
1849 C Street NW  
Washington, DC 20240

U.S. Senator Susan Collins  
213 Senate Office Building  
Washington, DC 20510

U.S. Senator Angus King  
359 Senate Office Building  
Washington DC 20510

U.S. Rep. Chellie Pingree  
2162 Rayburn House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515

U.S. Rep. Bruce Poliquin  
426 Cannon House Office Building  
Washington, DC 20515



Carlson, Ellen &lt;ellen\_carlson@nps.gov&gt;

## Secretarial Travel to Maine

9 messages

Laird, Joshua <joshua\_laird@nps.gov> Fri, May 19, 2017 at 11:34 AM  
 To: Michael Reynolds <michael\_reynolds@nps.gov>, Bert Frost <bert\_frost@nps.gov>, Cinda Waldbusser <cinda\_waldbusser@nps.gov>, Beverly Stephens <grace\_stephens@nps.gov>, Tim Hudson <tim\_hudson@nps.gov>, Ellen Carlson <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov>

FYI, Downey Magallanes reached out to me concerning secretarial travel to Maine. We are trying to connect this afternoon. More to follow.

Joshua

--

Joshua Laird

Northeast Regional Director (Acting)  
 200 Chestnut Street  
 Philadelphia, PA 19106  
 tel. 215-597-3503 cell. 718-775-6038



Laird, Joshua <joshua\_laird@nps.gov> Fri, May 19, 2017 at 11:45 AM  
 To: Michael Reynolds <michael\_reynolds@nps.gov>, Bert Frost <bert\_frost@nps.gov>, Cinda Waldbusser <cinda\_waldbusser@nps.gov>, Beverly Stephens <grace\_stephens@nps.gov>, Tim Hudson <tim\_hudson@nps.gov>, Ellen Carlson <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov>

She called almost as soon as I hit the send button.

The Secretary is planning to travel to Katahdin on June 14-15. He wants to tour the site and meet with the Governor, Chamber of Commerce, local tribe(s), Lucas St Clair and other local elected officials.

Downey would like to connect with Tim... she is available again today after 4:30, or can wait till Monday.

Joshua

[Quoted text hidden]

Michael Reynolds <michael\_reynolds@nps.gov> Fri, May 19, 2017 at 11:50 AM  
 To: "Laird, Joshua" <joshua\_laird@nps.gov>  
 Cc: Bert Frost <bert\_frost@nps.gov>, Cinda Waldbusser <cinda\_waldbusser@nps.gov>, Beverly Stephens <grace\_stephens@nps.gov>, Tim Hudson <tim\_hudson@nps.gov>, Ellen Carlson <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov>

Thanks. Let us know what they are asking for and I would recommend we get some assistance to Tim for his logistics etc for those days if we can- there is apt to be a lot of requests and needs. Who is contacting Lucas?

Sent from my iPhone-sorry for typos.

[Quoted text hidden]

Carlson, Ellen <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov> Fri, May 19, 2017 at 11:55 AM  
 To: "Waldbusser, Cinda" <cinda\_waldbusser@nps.gov>

Have you heard anything from Tim?

E.

Ellen Carlson  
Legislative Affairs Specialist

National Park Service  
Northeast Region  
15 State Street  
Boston, MA 02109

Ph. 617.223.5048  
Cell. 617.834.2626



[Quoted text hidden]

---

Carlson, Ellen <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov>  
To: Rose Fennell <rose\_fennell@nps.gov>

Fri, May 19, 2017 at 11:56 AM

Just looping you in . . . I just sent a note to Cinda re: whether they have heard from Tim.

E.

Ellen Carlson  
Legislative Affairs Specialist

National Park Service  
Northeast Region  
15 State Street  
Boston, MA 02109

Ph. 617.223.5048  
Cell. 617.834.2626



[Quoted text hidden]

---

Carlson, Ellen <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov>  
To: Susan Farinelli <susan\_farinelli@nps.gov>

Fri, May 19, 2017 at 4:07 PM

FYI . . . we have not received any additional information as of now.

E.

Ellen Carlson  
Legislative Affairs Specialist

National Park Service  
Northeast Region  
15 State Street  
Boston, MA 02109

Ph. 617.223.5048  
Cell. 617.834.2626



----- Forwarded message -----

From: Michael Reynolds <michael\_reynolds@nps.gov>  
Date: Fri, May 19, 2017 at 11:50 AM  
Subject: Re: Secretarial Travel to Maine  
To: "Laird, Joshua" <joshua\_laird@nps.gov>  
Cc: Bert Frost <bert\_frost@nps.gov>, Cinda Waldbusser <cinda\_waldbuesser@nps.gov>, Beverly Stephens <grace\_stephens@nps.gov>, Tim Hudson <tim\_hudson@nps.gov>, Ellen Carlson <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov>

[Quoted text hidden]

---

Carlson, Ellen <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov>  
To: Jane Ahern <jane\_ahern@nps.gov>

Thu, Jun 1, 2017 at 8:00 AM

FYI

Ellen Carlson  
Legislative Affairs Specialist

National Park Service  
Northeast Region  
15 State Street  
Boston, MA 02109

Ph. 617.223.5048  
Cell. 617.834.2626



----- Forwarded message -----

From: Michael Reynolds <michael\_reynolds@nps.gov>  
Date: Fri, May 19, 2017 at 11:50 AM  
Subject: Re: Secretarial Travel to Maine  
To: "Laird, Joshua" <joshua\_laird@nps.gov>  
Cc: Bert Frost <bert\_frost@nps.gov>, Cinda Waldbusser <cinda\_waldbuesser@nps.gov>, Beverly Stephens

<grace\_stephens@nps.gov>, Tim Hudson <tim\_hudson@nps.gov>, Ellen Carlson <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov>

[Quoted text hidden]

Ahern, Jane <jane\_ahern@nps.gov>  
To: "Carlson, Ellen" <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov>

Fri, Jun 2, 2017 at 8:53 AM

Was there an answer to Mike's question? Maybe it's in another email.

[Quoted text hidden]

--

Jane Ahern  
National Park Service - [Northeast Region](#)  
Associate Regional Director  
[External Affairs Office](#)  
Phone: 215-597-0865  
Cell: 215-817-5870  
Check us out at:  
[www.nps.gov/nero](http://www.nps.gov/nero)



Carlson, Ellen <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov>  
To: "Ahern, Jane" <jane\_ahern@nps.gov>

Fri, Jun 2, 2017 at 8:55 AM

I never saw an answer to Mike's question about contacting Lucas. We'll have to ask Tim.

E.

Ellen Carlson  
Legislative Affairs Specialist

National Park Service  
Northeast Region  
15 State Street  
Boston, MA 02109

Ph. 617.223.5048  
Cell. 617.834.2626



[Quoted text hidden]



Carlson, Ellen &lt;ellen\_carlson@nps.gov&gt;

---

## KAWW -- Handouts

10 messages

---

Carlson, Ellen <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov> Fri, Jun 9, 2017 at 4:40 PM  
To: Rose Fennell <rose\_fennell@nps.gov>, Thomas Crosson <thomas\_crosson@nps.gov>, April Slayton <april\_slayton@nps.gov>  
Cc: Jane Ahern <jane\_ahern@nps.gov>, Tim Hudson <tim\_hudson@nps.gov>

We are going to pull together a packet of information to make available to site visit participants.

Content will include the attached "Park Summary" which provides basic details and information on topics that have frequently come up and the Site Visit Itinerary.

It will also include:

- Proclamation

- KAWW Trifold

- KAWW Recreation Map (11 x 17 map, two-sided, depicting main access roads and recreational amenities)

- Keeping Maine Forests brochure: "[Welcome to the Maine Woods! Tips to enjoy your visit.](#)"

Tim -- am I missing anything?

Please take a look at the Park Summary and the Itinerary and let us know if anything changes need to be addressed. Do we need to share this content with the Department's Comms people as well?

Many thanks,

Ellen

Ellen Carlson  
Legislative Affairs Specialist

National Park Service  
Northeast Region  
15 State Street  
Boston, MA 02109

Ph. 617.223.5048  
Cell. 617.834.2626

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---

2 attachments

KAWW\_SOI\_Visit\_Itinerary .docx  
48K

KAWW\_Park\_Summary\_2017\_Rev .docx  
51K

---

Ahern, Jane <jane\_ahern@nps.gov>

Mon, Jun 12, 2017 at 8:51 AM

To: Cynthia MacLeod <Cynthia\_MacLeod@nps.gov>

Cc: "Waldbuesser, Cinda" <cinda\_waldbuesser@nps.gov>, "Carlson, Ellen" <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov>, Rosalyn Fennell <rose\_fennell@nps.gov>

Cynthia; I will let today if are any changes -- in the meantime, here's the standing draft by Ellen/Tim (itinerary and park summary) attached.

Jane

[Quoted text hidden]

--

Jane Ahern

National Park Service - [Northeast Region](#)

Associate Regional Director

[External Affairs Office](#)

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Cell: 215-817-5870

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2 attachments



KAWW\_SOI Visit\_Itinerary .docx  
48K



KAWW\_Park Summary 2017 Rev .docx  
51K

---

MacLeod, Cynthia <cynthia\_macleod@nps.gov>

Mon, Jun 12, 2017 at 8:52 AM

To: "Ahern, Jane" <jane\_ahern@nps.gov>

Cc: "Waldbuesser, Cinda" <cinda\_waldbuesser@nps.gov>, "Carlson, Ellen" <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov>, Rosalyn Fennell <rose\_fennell@nps.gov>

got it. thanks.

Cindy

Cynthia MacLeod  
Northeast Regional Director (Acting)  
National Park Service  
(215) 597-3503

200 Chestnut Street  
Philadelphia, PA 19106

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[Quoted text hidden]

---

Ahern, Jane <jane\_ahern@nps.gov>  
To: "Crosson, Thomas" <thomas\_crosson@nps.gov>  
Cc: "Carlson, Ellen" <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov>

Mon, Jun 12, 2017 at 8:54 AM

Tom: Know this came to you late Friday - Ellen and I appreciate your eyes/brain on this one handout that is attached. Will you/should you run up to DOI for blessing? Audience is the SOI staff and SOI - -and any press that be in attendance.

Thank you!

Jane

----- Forwarded message -----

From: Carlson, Ellen <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov>

Date: Fri, Jun 9, 2017 at 4:40 PM

Subject: KAWW -- Handouts

To: Rose Fennell <rose\_fennell@nps.gov>, Thomas Crosson <thomas\_crosson@nps.gov>, April Slayton <april\_slayton@nps.gov>

Cc: Jane Ahern <jane\_ahern@nps.gov>, Tim Hudson <tim\_hudson@nps.gov>

[Quoted text hidden]

--


Jane Ahern  
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Associate Regional Director  
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---

2 attachments

 KAWW\_SOI Visit\_Itinerary .docx  
48K

 KAWW\_Park Summary 2017 Rev .docx  
51K

---

Thomas Crosson <Thomas\_Crosson@nps.gov>  
To: Jane Ahern <jane\_ahern@nps.gov>  
Cc: Ellen Carlson <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov>

Mon, Jun 12, 2017 at 8:57 AM



Ok...I'm going to send this up as more of an FYI than requesting approval. If they come back with anything, I'll let you know.

Tom

From: Ahern, Jane [mailto:jane\_ahern@nps.gov]  
Sent: Monday, June 12, 2017 8:55 AM  
To: Crosson, Thomas  
Cc: Carlson, Ellen  
Subject: Fwd: KAWW -- Handouts

[Quoted text hidden]

---

Thomas Crosson <Thomas\_Crosson@nps.gov>  
To: Jane Ahern <jane\_ahern@nps.gov>  
Cc: Ellen Carlson <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov>

Mon, Jun 12, 2017 at 9:01 AM

I love the park summary, by the way. Very nice product.

From: Ahern, Jane [mailto:jane\_ahern@nps.gov]  
Sent: Monday, June 12, 2017 8:55 AM  
To: Crosson, Thomas  
Cc: Carlson, Ellen  
Subject: Fwd: KAWW -- Handouts

Tom: Know this came to you late Friday - Ellen and I appreciate your eyes/brain on this one handout that is attached. Will you/should you run up to DOI for blessing? Audience is the SOI staff and SOI - -and any press that be in attendance.

[Quoted text hidden]

---

Ahern, Jane <jane\_ahern@nps.gov>  
To: Thomas Crosson <Thomas\_Crosson@nps.gov>  
Cc: Ellen Carlson <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov>

Mon, Jun 12, 2017 at 3:27 PM

Thanks! Ellen is tops! -- and double checking to see if this is ok to handout or are we awaiting DOI approval.

[Quoted text hidden]

---

Thomas Crosson <Thomas\_Crosson@nps.gov>  
To: Jane Ahern <jane\_ahern@nps.gov>  
Cc: Ellen Carlson <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov>

Mon, Jun 12, 2017 at 3:36 PM

The two pager is fine. Let me circle back about the itinerary. When do you want to start passing that out?

From: Ahern, Jane [mailto:jane\_ahern@nps.gov]  
Sent: Monday, June 12, 2017 3:28 PM  
To: Thomas Crosson  
Cc: Ellen Carlson  
Subject: Re: KAWW -- Handouts

[Quoted text hidden]

---

Ahern, Jane <jane\_ahern@nps.gov>  
To: Thomas Crosson <Thomas\_Crosson@nps.gov>  
Cc: Ellen Carlson <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov>

Mon, Jun 12, 2017 at 3:37 PM

Ellen - itinerary ok to share or Tim/you will do that tomorrow with folks showing up for the overview tour? Tom can share in DC with DOI counterparts tomorrow?

[Quoted text hidden]

---

Carlson, Ellen <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov>  
To: "Ahern, Jane" <jane\_ahern@nps.gov>  
Cc: Thomas Crosson <Thomas\_Crosson@nps.gov>

Mon, Jun 12, 2017 at 4:04 PM

We'll be creating a packet and distributing them the morning of the event. We won't have much latitude to edit documents once I leave for ME but we will be able to pull materials out of the package the night before if someone raises an objection.

Ellen

Ellen Carlson  
Legislative Affairs Specialist

National Park Service  
Northeast Region  
15 State Street  
Boston, MA 02109

Ph. 617.223.5048  
Cell. 617.834.2626

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[Quoted text hidden]



National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Katahdin Woods & Waters  
National Monument

P.O. Box 446  
Patten, Maine 04765

(207) 456-6001 phone  
[www.nps.gov/kaww](http://www.nps.gov/kaww)

## Katahdin Woods & Waters National Monument Site Visit Itinerary

---

### Wednesday, June 14

**8 AM** - Leave Bangor and drive to Medway, Maine. Arrive by 9:30 AM.

*Details: Exit 244 on I-95 – turn left and cross over the Interstate and then there is a gas station with a Park and Ride parking area on the right*

**9:45 AM** - Depart from Park and Ride

*Details: Drive on Highway 11 – known as the Grindstone, but also a State Scenic Byway, for 20 miles. Stop at Hay Brook for partner infrastructure on the way.*

**10:30 AM** - Access the Swift Brook to go into the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument. Stops on the way to the Katahdin Loop Road.

**11:30 AM** - Enter the 17 mile Katahdin Loop Road, with stops.

**Noon** - Lunch at the scenic viewpoint at Milepost 6.

*Details: Lunch provided for all except press, who will bring their own.*

**12:45 PM** - Continue on Katahdin Loop Road with a stop to go to Orin Falls on the Wassataquoik Stream.

**2:00 PM** - Finish the loop road and drive to Lunksoos

**2:30 PM** – Arrive Lunksoos area and canoe on the East Branch of the Penobscot River.

*Details: Press leave before the canoe trip.*

**5:30 PM** – Arrive back at Lunksoos after the canoe trip.

**6:00 PM** - Dinner at Lunksoos Camps.

*Details: Site visit participants will be joined for dinner by approximately 10 locals and Congressional Staffers and will stay at Lunksoos Camps for the night. Dinner will be catered by Twin Pines. Accommodations are cabins with sleeping bags. There is a shower house and vault toilets.*

**Evening** - Continue discussions after dinner around the campfire.

---

### Thursday, June 15

**7:00 AM** - Coffee, tea and depart Lunksoos for breakfast and the day's meetings.

---

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National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior

Katahdin Woods & Waters  
National Monument

P.O. Box 446  
Patten, Maine 04765

(207) 456-6001 phone  
[www.nps.gov/kaww](http://www.nps.gov/kaww)

## Katahdin Woods & Waters National Monument -- At a Glance

---

<b>Establishment:</b>	August 24, 2016 by Presidential Proclamation 9476: Establishment of Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument
<b>Acreage:</b>	87,500+ federal acres
<b>ONPS Budget:</b>	\$ 0 (FY17) \$ 180,000 (Requested FY18)
<b>NPS Staff:</b>	1.4 FTE – Superintendent; 1 seasonal maintenance worker; one detailee; 2 interns
<b>Endowment:</b>	2 Place Based Learning Teachers; 2 Visitor Outreach Assistants
<b>Volunteers:</b>	Approximately 50 volunteers

---

### Public Access and Use:

**Recreational Use (in general):** Visitors continue to enjoy traditional activities, including canoeing, kayaking, hiking, mountain biking, birdwatching, fishing, cross-country skiing, and snowshoeing. Dogs on leash are also welcome.

**ATVs use:** ATVs are allowed on the Hunt Farm section in the monument's southeastern corner pursuant to a State conservation easement on that land. For other areas, the NPS does not have authority under its regulations to designate off-road trails for ATV use in national monuments. However, NPS regulations permit consideration of ATV use on park roads (roads open to motor vehicles) if the ATVs are deemed "street legal" under State law, which is problematic under Maine law. The area of focus is a loop road on the property outside of Patten previously used by ATVs with permission from EPI during the last couple of years. The question is still under review and discussion.

**Hunting:** Hunting, with state of Maine license, will continue to be allowed on the lands previously open to these traditional activities during EPI management as guaranteed through provisions that EPI included in the deeds for the relevant parcels. Hunting will continue on monument lands east of the East Branch of the Penobscot River (noted as dark green on monument recreation maps). Trapping is generally not allowed on monument lands (except on the Hunt Farm section), nor is the hunting of bears with bait or dogs. NPS may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or resource protection.

**Snowmobiling:** Snowmobiling will continue on the Millinocket to Matagamom Interconnected Trail System snowmobile trail (largely, but not entirely, on the east side of the East Branch of the Penobscot River), as guaranteed through provisions that EPI included in the deeds for the relevant parcels.

**Fishing:** Fishing, with state of Maine license is allowed in all parts of the monument.

**Logging Trucks & Visitor Safety:** The national monument was established "subject to valid existing rights," including rights-of-way across national monument lands. Logging trucks and recreational users have co-existed in both the North Woods of Maine and various national parks throughout the country for a long time. Safety is always a concern, but NPS has been actively working with private landowners and towns to address safety conflicts through rules of the road, signage, publications, and good road management. A brochure explaining that the logging trucks always have the right-of-way and other safety tips is given to visitors at the contact stations.

**Fees:** There are currently no fees for entrance, camping or other non-commercial uses

---

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**Park Management:**

**Endowment:** The Roxanne Quimby Foundation has committed \$20 million to the establishment of an endowment at the National Park Foundation to support the new monument, and Ms. Quimby and the National Park Foundation have also announced their intention to undertake a \$20 million fundraising campaign to increase this support. This unprecedented gift, intended to supplement federal funding, will help jump-start monument operations (e.g. road and bridge work completed on Swift Brook Road) and be used primarily to enhance infrastructure and programs.

**Management Plan:** During the first few years, NPS will be focused on working with the public to determine how best to assure quality experiences for the visitors to the monument and long-term protection for the monument's resources and values while considering its relationship to and effects on the greater Katahdin region. The management planning process will start with listening to the public's concerns and suggestions, and learning more about the monument's resources, values, and associated stories. The process will begin to surface ideas and questions about visitor use and management, access, interpretive and educational programming, resource protection, and other topics that will be further explored through additional public engagement and outreach. Over time, the monument designation and NPS management will assure the protection of the resources and values and public access for their enjoyment, with improved infrastructure, interpretive and educational programming, and partnering with local organizations and landowners for mutual benefit. The first series of Listening Sessions took place at four locations across the Katahdin Region in September 2016 with over 550 people attending the sessions

**Reserved Rights:** Several of the deeds transferring land to the federal government include language describing rights that were reserved by the Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. as grantor for a finite number of years. The properties on which EPI retains reserved rights include Three Rivers, Lower Shin Pond, Lunksoos Camp, Hunt Farm, Seboeis River South and Seboeis River North. The language for each reservation differs per property but is explicit about the type of use or development that would be allowed, specific conditions guiding its development, and a prescribed time frame within which the reservation must be exercised. We are working closely with EPI to be sure that use and development decisions for these areas with reserved rights are considered in the context of the management planning process.

**Local Tax Revenues:** The Federal Government makes Payment In Lieu of Taxes (PILT) on lands which are owned by the Federal Government and managed by the National Park Service. The purpose of the payments is to offset the losses in property taxes due to nontaxable Federal lands. The Department of the Interior administers the program and is responsible for the calculation of payments according to formulas established by law and distributes the funds appropriated by Congress. Those assessments are currently under development for the national monument lands. PILT payments will vary from year to year, based on the amount that is appropriated for the national payment, as well as the factors used in calculating the payment. It is rare that Congress will appropriate one hundred percent of the needed funds. For the first five years that lands are managed by the NPS two types of payments are made; and it is probable that during these years the payment could be in excess of the prior tax revenue for these lands.

---

**Contact:** Tim Hudson, Superintendent. [KAWW\\_Superintendent@nps.gov](mailto:KAWW_Superintendent@nps.gov). (207) 456-6001



Carlson, Ellen &lt;ellen\_carlson@nps.gov&gt;

---

## KAWW Information Memo for the Secretary

3 messages

---

Carlson, Ellen <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov>  
To: Jane Ahern <jane\_ahern@nps.gov>, Rose Fennell <rose\_fennell@nps.gov>  
Cc: Tim Hudson <tim\_hudson@nps.gov>

Mon, Jun 12, 2017 at 9:59 AM

Hi Jane & Rose,

Tim and I pulled together this memo in response to a request for Grace Stephens on behalf of the Department.

We have posted it back to the Grace's file on the Google drive, however, I failed to run it up the chain. We still have access to the file and can make amendments if you think that they are necessary.

My apologies for not running this up . . . I think we were moving a little too fast.

See attached.

Ellen Carlson  
Legislative Affairs Specialist


National Park Service  
Northeast Region  
15 State Street  
Boston, MA 02109

Ph. 617.223.5048  
Cell. 617.834.2626

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 06 14 Katahdin Woods and Waters National Memo.docx  
31K

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Ahern, Jane <jane\_ahern@nps.gov>  
To: "Carlson, Ellen" <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov>  
Cc: Rose Fennell <rose\_fennell@nps.gov>, Tim Hudson <tim\_hudson@nps.gov>

Mon, Jun 12, 2017 at 10:01 AM

It looks good to me - thanks - - unless Rose see something that needs edits

[Quoted text hidden]

--

Jane Ahern  
National Park Service - [Northeast Region](#)  
Associate Regional Director  
[External Affairs Office](#)  
Phone: 215-597-0865  
Cell: 215-817-5870  
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Fennell, Rosalyn <[rose\\_fennell@nps.gov](mailto:rose_fennell@nps.gov)>  
To: "Carlson, Ellen" <[ellen\\_carlson@nps.gov](mailto:ellen_carlson@nps.gov)>  
Cc: Jane Ahern <[jane\\_ahern@nps.gov](mailto:jane_ahern@nps.gov)>, Tim Hudson <[tim\\_hudson@nps.gov](mailto:tim_hudson@nps.gov)>

Mon, Jun 12, 2017 at 10:43 AM

No comment from me. Excellent job in pulling this together and also in the coordination with WASO and DOI.

Rose Fennell  
Deputy Regional Director  
Northeast Region

617-223-5137 (desk)  
857-248-1107 (cell)

[Get to know your Park's NPS Score Card!!](#)

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On Mon, Jun 12, 2017 at 9:59 AM, Carlson, Ellen <[ellen\\_carlson@nps.gov](mailto:ellen_carlson@nps.gov)> wrote:  
[Quoted text hidden]



**United States Department of the Interior**  
Washington, D.C. 20240  
**INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY**

**DATE:** June 14, 2017      **TIME:** All Day  
**FROM:** Maureen Foster  
**SUBJECT:** Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument

---

## **I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE**

The Secretary will receive a tour of the National Monument via car and canoe from Superintendent Tim Hudson, and Lucas St. Clair from the Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. The tour will include the Secretary's party and a press van organized by the Department of the Interior. Following the tour, the group, minus the press, will overnight in cabins or tents at the Lunksoos Camp inside of the National Monument. The Secretary will hold a breakfast meeting in the Millinocket area the next morning (15 June) which the NPS staff can attend. The Secretary leaves the Katahdin Woods and Waters area after the breakfast meeting for other meetings concerning the monument in other parts of Maine.

## **II. BACKGROUND**

Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument (KAWW) was created by Presidential Proclamation 9476 on August 24, 2016. The boundary encompasses 87,500 acres located in the unincorporated territory of Penobscot County in the state of Maine. The monument is subject to review under Executive Order 13792 calling on the U.S. Department of the Interior to conduct a review of certain National Monuments designated or expanded since 1996 under the Antiquities Act of 1906. The Secretary requested to see the monument itself on the 14th and 15th of June.

## **III. DISCUSSION**

- In the interest of time, the tour will focus on the southern section of the monument and emphasize the core visitor experience during the summer visitor season.
- The group will travel the main route leading to the principal public access along Swift Brook Road to access the 17-mile scenic loop road with multiple stops for brief walks and scenic views.
- A guided paddle down the Seboeis River and into the East Branch of the Penobscot River to Lunksoos Camp is planned (approximately 2.5 hours).
- Lunksoos Camp is where the group will stay for the night. A cook-out is planned with invited guests from the local community and three Congressional staffers (Collins, King, Poliquin). The staffers are not on the tour or canoe trip.
- Park managers will be available to answer questions on park resources, visitor amenities and use, management planning, and key park issues.

## **IV. NEXT STEPS**





**United States Department of the Interior**

Washington, D.C. 20240

**INFORMATIONAL MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY**

- Park management will continue to prepare for the upcoming visitor season (e.g. staffing, volunteers)
- Park management will continue with park planning, research, and community outreach efforts.
- The recommendations concerning the Executive Order Review are scheduled to be released in August.

**V. ATTACHMENTS**

No attachments.



Carlson, Ellen &lt;ellen\_carlson@nps.gov&gt;

---

## KAWW Trip Report

2 messages

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Carlson, Ellen <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov>  
To: Jane Ahern <jane\_ahern@nps.gov>  
Cc: Tim Hudson <tim\_hudson@nps.gov>

Fri, Jun 23, 2017 at 9:44 AM

Hi Jane --

I'm attaching a trip report regarding the SOI visit to KAWW during June 13 - 15.

It's mostly a rundown of the itinerary with a few highlights . . . Let me know if you'd like to see additional information or have me edit this down further.

I'm also attaching a [link to the park map](#) for reference.

Best,

E.

Ellen Carlson  
Legislative Affairs Specialist

National Park Service  
Northeast Region  
15 State Street  
Boston, MA 02109

Ph. 617.223.5048  
Cell. 617.834.2626

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KAWW\_SOI Visit\_T rip Report\_June 13 - 15\_2017.docx  
26K

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Ahern, Jane <jane\_ahern@nps.gov> Fri, Jun 23, 2017 at 9:47 AM  
To: Cynthia MacLeod <Cynthia\_MacLeod@nps.gov>, Rosalyn Fennell <rose\_fennell@nps.gov>  
Cc: "Waldbuesser, Cinda" <cinda\_waldbuesser@nps.gov>, "Carlson, Ellen" <ellen\_carlson@nps.gov>, John Warren <john\_warren@nps.gov>, Beth Sciumeca <Beth\_Sciumeca@nps.gov>, Jonathan Meade <jonathan\_meade@nps.gov>

Cindy/Rose: Here's Ellen's excellent snapshot of the SOI visit to KAWW. Please let us know if you need anything else. Tim Hudson has a copy of this as well.

Jane  
[Quoted text hidden]  
--  
Jane Ahern

National Park Service - [Northeast Region](#)

Associate Regional Director

[External Affairs Office](#)

Phone: 215-597-0865

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 [KAWW\\_SOI Visit\\_Trip Report\\_June 13 - 15\\_2017.docx](#)  
26K

## Trip Report

To: Jane Ahern, NER ARD External Affairs  
From: Ellen Carlson, Legislative Affairs Specialist  
Subject: KAWW – Secretary Zinke’s Visit  
Date: June 13 to June 15, 2017

---

### Participants:

#### Katahdin Woods and Waters NM

Tim Hudson, Superintendent  
Lynn Sanderson, Acting Deputy Superintendent

#### Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. (EPI)

Lucas St. Clair, President  
David Farmer, consultant

#### New England Outdoor Center

Matt Polstein

#### NPS Northeast Region

Ellen Carlson, Legislative Affairs Specialist

#### Office of the Secretary of the Interior

Ryan Zinke, Secretary of the Interior  
Caroline Boulton, Special Assistant to the Secretary  
Aaron Thiele, Advance Representative  
Downey Magallanes, Acting Deputy Chief of Staff  
Heather Swift, Press Secretary  
Laura Rigas, Communications Director  
Tammy, Staff Photographer  
2 members of Secretary’s security detail

### Site Visit Purpose:

The Secretary will receive a tour of the National Monument via car and canoe from Superintendent Tim Hudson, and Lucas St. Clair from the Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. The tour will include the Secretary’s party and a press van organized by the Department of the Interior. Following the tour, the group, minus the press, will overnight in cabins or tents at the Lunksoos Camp inside of the National Monument. The Secretary will hold a breakfast meeting in the Millinocket area the next morning (15 June) which the NPS staff can attend. The Secretary leaves the Katahdin Woods and Waters area after the breakfast meeting for other meetings concerning the monument in other parts of Maine.

### Itinerary:

#### **Tuesday, June 13**

Secretary Zinke and his staff arrive in Augusta. The Secretary and selected staff had dinner with the Governor and other invited guests.

#### **Wednesday, June 14**

All participants met at Medway Park and Ride (Exit 244 on I-95) at 9:30 AM

- Initial introductions made

Depart from Medway Park and Ride in multiple vehicles.

- Around 11 reporters participated and were split between two vehicles.
- The Secretary’s party was split across 4 vehicles – 2 of which carried press. Lucas St. Clair and Tim Hudson rode with Secretary Zinke in the lead vehicle.
- The group traveled up Route 11 – known as the Grindstone or the Katahdin Woods and Waters Scenic Byway
- Prior to reaching the monument, we made a stop at Hay Brook just off of Route 11. Matt Polstein met the group at the site of a new environmental education building currently under construction as a project of the Butler Conservation Fund. Matt Polstein operates the New

England Outdoor Center (NEOC) and is also working with the Butler Conservation Fund to provide project oversight. The location is currently used as a staging area for river-based outdoor education programming. The Secretary took a few questions from the media and posed for photos.

The group continued the drive on to the Swift Brook Road – principal entrance road to the monument and made several stops on the way to the Katahdin Woods loop road.

- Some of the anti-park signs that had been removed in the time since the monument was proclaimed were reposted. A tractor with an anti-park sign was positioned along the Swift Brook Road.
- Secretary Zinke hopped out of the car to check out and be photographed by the monument's entrance sign.
- There was logging activity occurring on private lands along the road and the Secretary had the opportunity to speak w Dan Qualey, one of the local loggers, who was out there with his equipment.
- We crossed the privately-owned Whetstone Bridge. The owner had again posted a sign expressing their opposition to the monument.

Entered the 17-mile Katahdin Loop Road, with stops.

- Sandbank Stream campsite – restroom break. (Restroom passed muster w the Secretary)

Lunch at the scenic viewpoint at Milepost 6 – overlooking Mount Katahdin at Noon.

- Post lunch press conference
- Some local artists were present.
- Secretary Zinke offered his initial impressions and responded to questions. He expressed optimism about the process.

Continued on Katahdin Loop Road with a stop to go to Orin Falls on the Wassataquoik Stream.

- Drove most of the way into the site – very brief hike into the Falls.
- Secretary had the opportunity to interact with visitors.

Finish the loop road and drive to Lunksoos around 2 PM

- Secretary's party meets up with river guides to paddle a section of the East Branch at Lunksoos.
- Press are given last photo opportunity of the day and departs.

Arrive back at Lunksoos after the canoe trip at around 4:30 PM.

- Dinner at Lunksoos Camps for the Secretary and his staff.
- Staff from Senators King and Collins and Representative Poliquin's offices attended.
- River guides and a number of local community residents, particularly from the Patten area, attended.
- No media was present.

**Evening** - Continue discussions after dinner around the campfire. The Secretary and his staff remained at Lunksoos for the night.

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**Thursday, June 15**

**Breakfast at the Twin Lakes Lodge – River Driver Restaurant**

Sponsored by the Katahdin Region Chamber of Commerce

- Approximately 40 members of the Chamber of Commerce attended. Media was present.
- Staff from Senators King and Collins and Representative Poliquin’s offices attended.
- Gail Fanjoy, outgoing President, made opening remarks. She welcomed the Secretary and talked about the public engagement that grew local support for the monument. She also expressed concern about the dampening effect that the Secretary’s review was having on local initiatives.
- Gail invited supporters of the monument to stand and be counted. All of the Chamber members stood in support of the monument.
- Chamber members were then invited to introduce themselves and say a few words. All spoke with candor about their support; some described their previous opposition to the designation and how they had changed their positions.
- At the conclusion of the breakfast, the Secretary held a final press conference. Again, he expressed optimism about his findings and talked more about the possibility of seeking national park status for the area that would enable traditional uses (e.g. hunting, fishing, timber harvest, etc.) to continue.

**Other Related Secretarial Meetings:**

Following the press conference, the Secretary and his staff were expected to attend other meetings related to the KAWW review. NPS and the press were not invited to attend.

- Representatives of the Penobscot Nation at Indian Island
- Maine Woods Coalition (Congressional staffers were invited to attend.)

A previously scheduled meeting with the Governor was canceled as was press conference.

**Next Steps:**

- Secretary’s recommendations are due by August 26, 2017. He did not indicate that he would release his findings and recommendations any earlier than that date.

## **ATTACHMENT**

Media Representatives (not comprehensive – DOI Press Secretary Heather Swift should have complete list)

Patrick Whittle, AP/ Portland

Jack Hilton, Fox Bangor/ WVII/ABC 7

Samantha York, WLBZ2/ Bangor

Zach Blanchard, WCSH6/ Portland

Susan Sharon, Maine Public Radio

Emily Tadlock, WABI TV 5-Bangor

WJAB Portland -- ???

Danielle Waugh, NECN – Maine

Kevin Miller, Portland Press Herald

Nick Sambides, Jr., Bangor Daily News