

# **Moosehead Region Management Plan**

**Adopted February, 2017**

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***Appendix A: Public Consultation Process – Advisory Committee Members; Public Consultation Summary; Public Comments and Bureau Responses***

**Moosehead Region Advisory Committee Members:**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization/Affiliation</b>
Senator Paul T. Davis	Maine Senate - District 4
Eliza Donoghue	Natural Resources Council of Maine
Bob Guethlen	Local resident
Bob Hamer	Moosehead Region Chamber of Commerce
Erica Kaufmann	Forest Society of Maine
Luke Muzzy	Plum Creek
Tim Obrey	ME Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife
Walter Opuszynski	Northern Forest Canoe Trail
Allen Phillips	Seasonal resident and abutter
John Simko	Town of Greenville
Rep. Paul A. Stearns	Maine House - District 119
Steve Tatko	Appalachian Mountain Club

**Public Consultation Process:**

<b>Plan Phase/Date</b>	<b>Action/Meeting Focus</b>	<b>Attendance/Responses</b>
<b>Public Scoping</b>		
Jan. 30, 2015	Email notice of Public Scoping Meeting to AC members; notice in papers.	
Feb. 11, 2015	<b>Public Scoping Meeting</b> at Greenville Town Hall: presented public lands covered in the Plan and the process for planning; received public input on issues of concern, Q and A on public lands addressed and plan process.	40 AC members and general public, plus BPL staff, attended.
Feb. 27, 2015	End of Public Scoping Comment Period	Written comments were submitted by the Town of Greenville.
<b>Preliminary Plan</b>		
April 30, 2015	Email notice of AC Meeting to AC members and other interest parties	
May 14, 2015	Moosehead Region Issues, Needs and Opportunities developed during scoping and subsequent BPL staff discussions sent via email to AC members in advance of first AC meeting.	

<b>Plan Phase/Date</b>	<b>Action/Meeting Focus</b>	<b>Attendance/Responses</b>
May 21, 2015	<b>Advisory Committee Meeting</b> at Greenville Town Hall: review of Moosehead Region Issues, Needs and Opportunities. Comment deadline of June 5 given to attendees.	9 AC members plus 10 members of the public and BPL staff
June 5, 2015	Deadline for additional comments from AC members.	4 AC members and members of the public submitted comments; in addition, a conceptual plan for new multi-use trails at Little Moose was submitted.
June 24, 2015	Field visit to Little Moose Unit to discuss conceptual trails with proponent and BPL staff	1 trail proponent and BPL staff
<b>Draft Plan</b>		
Feb. 26, 2016	Draft Plan made available online and notice of second AC meeting sent to AC members. (Hard copies of Draft Plan sent to 2 AC members on request)	
March 17, 2016	<b>Advisory Committee Meeting</b> at Greenville Town Hall: review of Draft Plan. Comment deadline of April 1 given to attendees.	13 AC members plus BPL staff
April 1, 2016	End of comment period.	1 comment email received. (2 AC members commented via email or over the phone prior to the meeting)
<b>Final Draft Plan</b>		
April 8, 2016	Final Draft Plan made available online and mailed to AC members. Public Meeting scheduled for April 27 in Greenville, with comment period ending May 11, 2016.	
April 15-23, 2016	Notice of Public Meeting posted in papers.	
April 15, 2016	Press Release on Moosehead public reserved lands and planning process and upcoming public meeting approved by Governor's office.	
April 27, 2016	<b>Public Meeting</b> held, Center for Moosehead History, Greenville, 6-8 pm: presented Final Draft Plan	3 AC member and about 12 members of public attended, plus BPL staff.
May 18, 2016	End of Comment Period.	1 comment email received (see below).

**Comments received on the Final Draft Plan**

<b>Comment source</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Form received</b>
Walter Opuszynski, Northern Forest Canoe Trail	April 27, 2016	email

**Maine Department of Conservation  
Bureau of Parks and Lands  
SUMMARY OF PUBLIC COMMENT  
WITH BUREAU RESPONSE**

<b>Summary of Written Comments on the Final Draft Plan of the Moosehead Region Management Plan</b>	
(April 25, 2016 – May 11, 2016)	
Comments have been paraphrased, and similar comments have been consolidated.	
<b>Comment</b>	<b>Response</b>
<b>Topic: User Impact and Use Level Monitoring at Shoreline Campsites on Moosehead Lake</b>	
<b>From: Walter Opuszynski, Northern Forest Canoe Trail</b>	
<p>I did not see in the Final Draft a mention of my recommendations for performing user impact site surveys at the shoreline campsites on Moosehead and installing sign-in boxes as ways to monitor use and determine if there is an issue with degree of use or scarcity of sites.</p>	<p>The Bureau had considered the concept of site and visitor surveys at various locations on the Public Reserved Land and on a broader basis in the past. An important consideration is the additional burden such efforts would place on staff who at present have significant challenges in keeping up with recreation site and trail maintenance. This needs to be weighed against how additional data might or might not affect the Bureau’s management of these amenities. At this time, the Bureau has made the judgment that additional data on use levels and site impacts is not needed, beyond what is already obtained in a less systematic way during routine site maintenance and other visits.</p> <p>That being said, the Bureau has implemented more targeted, limited-time frame data collection efforts elsewhere on the Public Reserved Lands; such an effort could be considered for Moosehead Lake in the future, perhaps with the support of NFCT or other partners.</p>
<b>Topic: Signage for Shoreline Campsites on Moosehead Lake</b>	
<b>From: Walter Opuszynski, Northern Forest Canoe Trail</b>	
<p>I am also curious about the recommendation I had made to name and sign the Moosehead shoreline campsites to improve paddler navigation and increase response time in an emergency was ever to occur.</p>	<p>The Bureau has recognized a need for new and improved boat-in campsite signage, with site names. New signs have been prepared and installation is planned for the summer of 2016.</p>

*Appendix B: Guiding Statutes and Agreements – MRSA Title 12; Spencer Bay Road Easement (2009)*

**§1846. ACCESS TO PUBLIC RESERVED LANDS**

**1. Legislative policy.** The Legislature declares that it is the policy of the State to keep the public reserved lands as a public trust and that full and free public access to the public reserved lands to the extent permitted by law, together with the right to reasonable use of those lands, is the privilege of every citizen of the State. The Legislature further declares that it recognizes that such free and reasonable public access may be restricted to ensure the optimum value of such lands as a public trust but that such restrictions, if and when imposed, must be in strict accordance with the requirements set out in this section.

[ 1997, c. 678, §13 (NEW) .]

**2. Establishment of restrictions on public access.**

[ 2001, c. 604, §10 (RP) .]

**3. Unlawful entry onto public reserved lands.**

[ 2001, c. 604, §10 (RP) .]

**4. Development of public facilities.** The bureau may construct and maintain overnight campsites and other camping and recreation facilities.

[ 1997, c. 678, §13 (NEW) .]

**5. User fees.** The bureau may charge reasonable fees to defray the cost of constructing and maintaining overnight campsites and other camping and recreation facilities.

[ 1997, c. 678, §13 (NEW) .]

**SECTION HISTORY**

1997, c. 678, §13 (NEW). 2001, c. 604, §10 (AMD).

## §1847. MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC RESERVED LANDS

**1. Purpose.** The Legislature declares that it is in the public interest and for the general benefit of the people of this State that title, possession and the responsibility for the management of the public reserved lands be vested and established in the bureau acting on behalf of the people of the State, that the public reserved lands be managed under the principles of multiple use to produce a sustained yield of products and services by the use of prudent business practices and the principles of sound planning and that the public reserved lands be managed to demonstrate exemplary land management practices, including silvicultural, wildlife and recreation management practices, as a demonstration of state policies governing management of forested and related types of lands. [1997, c. 678, §13 (NEW).]

**2. Management plans.** The director shall prepare, revise from time to time and maintain a comprehensive management plan for the management of the public reserved lands in accordance with the guidelines in this subchapter. The plan must provide for a flexible and practical approach to the coordinated management of the public reserved lands. In preparing, revising and maintaining such a management plan the director, to the extent practicable, shall compile and maintain an adequate inventory of the public reserved lands, including not only the timber on those lands but also the other multiple use values for which the public reserved lands are managed. In addition, the director shall consider all criteria listed in section 1858 for the location of public reserved lands in developing the management plan. The director is entitled to the full cooperation of the Bureau of Geology and Natural Areas, the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, the Maine Land Use Regulation Commission and the State Planning Office in compiling and maintaining the inventory of the public reserved lands. The director shall consult with those agencies as well as other appropriate state agencies in the preparation and maintenance of the comprehensive management plan for the public reserved lands. The plan must provide for the demonstration of appropriate management practices that will enhance the timber, wildlife, recreation, economic and other values of the lands. All management of the public reserved lands, to the extent practicable, must be in accordance with this management plan when prepared.

Within the context of the comprehensive management plan, the commissioner, after adequate opportunity for public review and comment, shall adopt a specific action plan for each unit of the public reserved lands system. Each action plan must include consideration of the related systems of silviculture and regeneration of forest resources and must provide for outdoor recreation including remote, undeveloped areas, timber, watershed protection, wildlife and fish. The commissioner shall provide adequate opportunity for public review and comment on any substantial revision of an action plan. Management of the public reserved lands before the action plans are completed must be in accordance with all other provisions of this section. [1999, c. 556, §19 (AMD).]

**3. Actions.** The director may take actions on the public reserved lands consistent with the management plans for those lands and upon any terms and conditions and for any consideration the director considers reasonable. [1997, c. 678, §13 (NEW).]

**4. Land open to hunting.** The bureau and the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife shall communicate and coordinate land management activities in a manner that ensures that the total number of acres of land open to hunting on public reserved lands and lands owned and managed by the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife does not fall below the acreage open to hunting on January 1, 2008. These acres are subject to local ordinances and state laws and rules pertaining to hunting. [2007, c. 564, §1 (NEW).]

### SECTION HISTORY

1997, c. 678, §13 (NEW). 1999, c. 556, §19 (AMD). 2007, c. 564, §1 (AMD).



FILED FOR RECORD AT THE REQUEST OF:  
Plum Creek Timber Company, Inc.  
999 Third Avenue, Suite 4300  
Seattle, WA 98104

File No. 912-19.09-0010

### SPENCER BAY ROADS EASEMENT

THIS EASEMENT, dated this 11<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2009 from PLUM CREEK MAINE TIMBERLANDS, L.L.C., a limited liability company of the State of Delaware, formerly known as SDW Timber II, LLC, whose address is 999 Third Avenue, Suite 4300, Seattle, Washington 98104, hereinafter called "Grantor," to THE STATE OF MAINE, in its sovereign capacity, acting through its Commissioner of Conservation and its Director of the Bureau of Parks and Lands, with an address of 22 State House Station, Augusta, Maine, 04333-0022, hereinafter called "Grantee,"

WITNESSETH:

1

#### I.

Grantor, for and in consideration of \$1.00 and other valuable consideration received by Grantor, the receipt and sufficiency of which is hereby acknowledged, does hereby grant to Grantee, subject to existing easements and rights, a permanent, non-exclusive easement and right-of-way for the use of a roadway ("the Roadway"), for Grantee to hold on behalf of the public and for the public's use, in common with Grantor, its successors and assigns, over, upon, along, under, and across the lands in T1 R13 WELS, Lily Bay Twp (TA R14 WELS), Spencer Bay Twp (T1 R14 WELS) and Days Academy Grant, County of Piscataquis, State of Maine, said easement as shown on the attached Exhibit 1 and labeled E1 and E2, incorporated herein by reference. Said easement being twenty-five (25) feet on each side of the centerline of the existing roadway shown on Exhibit 1. The above grant and conveyance is subject to all matters of public record as of the date of this Easement.

#### II.

The parties hereto hereby agree that the rights hereinabove granted shall be subject to the following terms, provisions, and conditions:

1. Purpose. The Easement and right-of-way conveyed herein is for all purposes of vehicular (but not including unregistered vehicles, ATV, snowmobile, bicycle or horse) travel by Grantee, and for the public to use for recreational vehicular (but not including unregistered vehicles, ATV, snowmobile, bicycle or horse) purposes, to access the land of the Grantee located as shown on Exhibit 1. Grantee shall obtain a road use permit before using the Easement and right-of-way for commercial activity involving heavy trucking, so that the parties can agree upon the condition of the Roadway before and after such commercial activity and that maintenance costs due to a party's commercial use can be allocated appropriately under Section 7 hereof. Grantor shall not unreasonably deny the permit, which shall be issued at no cost to the Grantee. Notwithstanding the foregoing, commercial guides including, without limitation outfitters, traditional outdoor guides, commercial sporting camps, non-profit camping and educational and

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Jane Sullivan Pyne  
D. A.

scientific institutions, and rafting companies, and their respective customers, may use the Roadway for commercial recreational purposes.

2. Vehicular Parking on Casey's Road. The parties recognize and agree that at the time of execution of this Easement, the existing road segment shown and labeled on Exhibit 1 as Casey's Road approaches but does not extend to Grantee's existing public property located on the shoreline of Moosehead Lake, and does not extend to any public parking lot with public trails or public access to Moosehead Lake. If at any point the Grantee by acquisition or agreement or development has not provided for adequate vehicular parking to accommodate actual or reasonably predicted public demand for access to Moosehead Lake, then the Grantor shall have the right to post or gate Casey's Road to prohibit or otherwise limit or manage public vehicular access or parking or both. Notwithstanding the preceding provisions, postings or gates installed by the Grantor shall not unreasonably limit or prohibit vehicular access, pedestrian access on Casey's Road, and occasional parking all for land-based activities, such as hunting, along the length of Casey's Road.

3. Relocation. Grantor reserves unto itself, its successors and assigns the right at its expense to relocate said Roadway subject to the condition that, except for distance and curvature, such relocated Roadway provides the same type and quality of Roadway as exists at the time of such relocation.

4. Road Crossing. Grantor reserves unto itself, its successors and assigns, the right at all times and for any purpose to go upon, cross and recross, at any place on grade or otherwise, said rights-of-way and to use the Roadway on said rights-of-way in a manner that will not unreasonably interfere with the rights granted herein. Grantee and its successors and assigns shall have the right to use the easement rights in accordance with this grant, provided that such use shall not unreasonably interfere with Grantor's timber operations and off public highway hauling of timber. Grantee's and the public's use of the easement rights shall at all times be in compliance with applicable laws, ordinances and regulations.

5. Gates and Closures. It is the intent of Grantor to afford recreational vehicular access along the Roads described herein at all reasonable times, but Grantor retains the right, at its discretion (at any time and from time to time), to temporarily post, gate and close such Roads for any purpose associated with its timber management operations, including but not limited to public safety or environmental concerns. Grantor shall notify Grantee of the reason and anticipated duration of any such posting, gating or closing. Grantee shall have the right to limit public access under this grant and Easement for the purpose of limiting damage to the Roads and adjacent property and resources, to protect public safety and in the interest of recreation management.

6. Third Parties. Grantor may grant to third parties, by easement, license or otherwise, upon such terms as it chooses, any or all of the rights reserved by it herein; including but not limited to the right to vehicular access for commercial purposes in addition to those expressly permitted pursuant to paragraph 1 above; provided that such grant shall be subject to the terms and conditions of this Easement and shall not unreasonably interfere with the rights granted here.

7. Maintenance. Grantee recognizes that the Roadway has been constructed and maintained for logging and other administrative purposes and Grantee accepts this Easement over the Roadway in its AS IS condition and with all faults. Grantee's exercise of the rights granted hereunder shall not interfere with Grantor's forestry or other operations. Grantor and

Grantee shall each be entitled to maintain the Roadway, but no party has an obligation to maintain the Roadway for the benefit of any other public user of the Roadway. Each party is responsible for performing such maintenance as relates solely to that party's own use, if any, of the Roadway. Grantee must obtain the approval from Grantor prior to conducting any maintenance, construction or reconstruction activities.

8. Construction and Improvement. Unless the parties hereto agree in writing to share the cost of improvements, including maintenance, construction and reconstruction, to said Roadway in advance of such improvements being made, the costs of said improvements shall be borne solely by the improving party. Nothing in this Section may be construed as relieving either party of its responsibility, as set forth in Section 7, above, to perform such maintenance as relates solely to that party's own use, if any, of the Roadway.

9. Right-of-Way Timber. Grantor reserves unto itself all timber now on or hereafter growing within the right-of-way described herein.

10. Insurance. Grantee's contractors, before undertaking any improvements, including maintenance, construction or reconstruction of the Roadway, shall obtain and maintain during such periods of Roadway improvements, liability insurance issued in a form and by an insurance company acceptable to Grantor. Coverage requirements shall be as customarily carried by commercial road users in the area but not less than as follows:

(a) Worker's Compensation Insurance.

(b) Commercial General Liability Insurance – on an Occurrence Basis, which will provide primary coverage in the event of any occurrence, claim, or suit, with limits of not less than:

\$2,000,000 – General Aggregate;  
\$2,000,000 – Products – Comp/OPS Aggregate;  
\$1,000,000 – Personal and Advertising Injury;  
\$1,000,000 – Each Occurrence;  
\$300,000 – Fire Damage (any one fire); and  
\$10,000 – Medical Expense (any one person).

(c) Automobile Liability Insurance, with a minimum limit of \$1,000,000 combined single limit per accident.

(d) The policies specified above shall include an endorsement which shall name Grantor and Plum Creek Timber Company, Inc., together with all of its subsidiaries (collectively, "Plum Creek"), as additional insureds on a primary basis. The additional insured endorsement must be ISO CG20 10 11 85 (or other form with like wording) or Contractor must maintain completed operations coverage with additional insured extension for a period of two (2) years after completion and acceptance of the work performed.

(e) The policies specified above shall include an endorsement which shall provide that Plum Creek will be given a 30-day written notice at Suite 4300, 999 Third Avenue, Seattle, Washington 98104-4096, prior to cancellation or material change in the policy.

(f) All liability coverages must be on an "occurrence" basis as opposed to "claims made."

(g) All such insurance shall be in a form and company acceptable to Grantor sufficient to protect Grantee and its contractor(s), to the extent that they are involved in the exercise of rights granted herein, and to protect Grantor against the claims of third persons, and to cover claims by Grantor against Grantee's contractor(s).

(h) Prior to commencement of any work to be performed in the exercise of rights granted herein, Grantee or its contractor(s) shall deliver to Grantor a certificate of insurance from the insurer(s) of Grantee's agent or contractor certifying that coverage in not less than the above amounts is in force. The certificate(s) of insurance shall be submitted for Grantor's approval, which approval shall not be unreasonably withheld, as to the insurance company writing the same, the amount of coverage and the form. Grantor reserves the right to require a certified copy of the policy, or to examine the policy itself.

11. Liability for Public Use; Termination of Easement by Grantor. Grantor and Grantee claim all of the rights and immunities against liability for injury to the public to the fullest extent of the law under Title 14 M.R.S.A. Section 159-A, *et seq.* as amended and successor provisions thereof (Maine Recreational Use Statute), under the Maine Tort Claims Act, and under any other applicable provision of law and equity. At any time that Grantor reasonably anticipates that it will, or reasonably determines that it has, become subject to liability arising from the exercise rights granted under this Easement by members of the public which is greater than such liability as it existed as of the date of execution of this Easement, Grantor shall notify Grantee in writing, describing the nature of the change in liability (and if prospective, the expected date of the change). Until such time as Grantee or a third party is able to provide protection from liability that is equivalent to that which existed at the time of the execution of this Easement, Grantor may, by advance, written notice to Grantee, limit the rights granted herein to use of the Roadway by the Grantee for administrative purposes only, and Grantor may prohibit vehicular access across such Roadway by the public from the date of such notice until such time as such equivalent protection is afforded to Grantor. Within 60 days following the notice, representatives of the Grantor and the Grantee shall meet to discuss mutually agreeable arrangements that, if implemented, would result in reduction of such liability to the level that existed as of the date of execution of this Easement. If agreement cannot be reached within a reasonable time regarding such arrangements and their implementation, the parties will participate in non-binding mediation with a neutral third party selected by mutual agreement. If the parties remain unable to reach mutual agreement within five years after Grantor's written notice, the rights granted in this Easement shall terminate upon Grantor's recording of a notice of termination in the Registry of Deeds.

12. Liens. Grantee shall use good faith efforts to keep Grantor's property free from mechanics' or materialmens' liens arising in any manner out of the activities of Grantee and shall promptly discharge any such liens that are asserted.

13. Termination. If Grantee determines that the Roadway, or any segment thereof, is no longer needed, Grantee may terminate this Easement by recording Notice of Termination in the proper registry of deeds, provided, however, that such termination shall not relieve Grantee of obligations under this Easement that arose prior to termination.

14. Rights and Obligations. The rights and obligations hereunder shall inure to the benefit of and be binding upon the successors and assigns of the parties hereto.

15. Notices. All notices or other communications made pursuant hereto shall be in

writing and shall be deemed properly delivered, given or served when (i) personally delivered against a receipted copy or (ii) mailed by certified or registered mail, postage prepaid, to the following addresses (or sent by facsimile and then delivered in above-described manner within forty-eight (48) hours):

Grantor Plum Creek Maine Timberlands, L.L.C.  
49 Mountain Avenue  
Fairfield, Maine 04937  
Attn: General Manager  
Telephone: 207-453-2527  
Facsimile: 207-453-2963

With a copy to: Plum Creek Timber Company, Inc.  
999 Third Avenue, Suite 4300  
Seattle, Washington 98104  
Attn: General Counsel  
Telephone: 206-467-3600  
Facsimile: 206-467-3799

Grantee: State of Maine  
Department of Conservation  
22 State House Station  
Augusta, Maine 04333-0022  
Attn: DIRECTOR, BPL  
Facsimile: (207) 287-6170  
Telephone: (207) 287-4900

All notices so mailed shall be deemed received seventy-two (72) hours after deposit in the United States mail. Either party may change its address for the purposes of this paragraph by giving five (5) days prior written notice of such change to the other party in the manner provided in this paragraph.

16. Governing Law. This Agreement shall be interpreted, construed and enforced according to the laws of the State of Maine.

**IN WITNESS WHEREOF**, the parties hereto have executed this instrument as of the day and year first above written.

**GRANTOR:**

**PLUM CREEK MAINE TIMBERLANDS, L.L.C.**



By: [Signature]  
Name: Rick R. Holley  
Title: President & CEO

Attest:  
By: [Signature]  
Sheri L. Ward  
Assistant Secretary

**GRANTEE:**

**THE STATE OF MAINE**  
Department of Conservation  
Bureau of Parks and Lands

By: Willard Harris 6-25-09  
Name: WILLARD HARRIS  
Title: DIRECTOR, BPL

State of Maine  
County of Kennebec, ss

Personally appeared Willard Harris, hereunto duly authorized, and acknowledged the foregoing Road Easement to be his free act and deed in his said capacity as Director, Bureau of Parks & Lands of the Maine Department of Conservation.

Before me,



Alan Stearns  
Attorney at Law, Maine Bar #7977  
June 23, 2009

STATE OF WASHINGTON)  
COUNTY OF KING )ss

On this 11<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2008<sup>9</sup>, before me personally appeared Rick R. Holley and Sheri L. Ward, to me known to be the President and Chief Executive Officer and Assistant Secretary, respectively, of Plum Creek Maine Timberlands, L.L.C., the limited liability company that executed the within and foregoing instrument, and acknowledged the said instrument to be the free and voluntary act and deed of said limited liability company for the uses and purposes therein mentioned, and on oath stated that they were authorized to execute said instrument on behalf of the limited liability company.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year last above written.

Paul A. Hill II  
Notary Public in and for the State of Washington  
Residing at: Seattle  
My commission expires: 10/29/2010  
Printed name: Paul A. Hill II



**CONSENT OF COMMISSIONER**

Pursuant to Title 12 M.R.S.A. Section 1836(1), the Commissioner of the Department of Conservation hereby gives his consent to the above and foregoing Easement.

Executed this 11<sup>th</sup> day of JULY, 2009

STATE OF MAINE  
Department of Conservation

By: Patrick McGowan  
Name: PATRICK MCGOWAN  
Title: COMMISSIONER

STATE OF MAINE )  
COUNTY OF KENNEBEC )

Date: ~~JUNE~~ <sup>JULY</sup> 27 2009

Then personally appeared the above-named PATRICK McGOWAN Commissioner of the Maine Department of Conservation and acknowledged the execution of the within Consent of Commissioner as his free act and deed in his said capacity and the free act and deed of the State of Maine.

Before me,

Gale Ross

Notary Public/Attorney at Law

Print name: \_\_\_\_\_

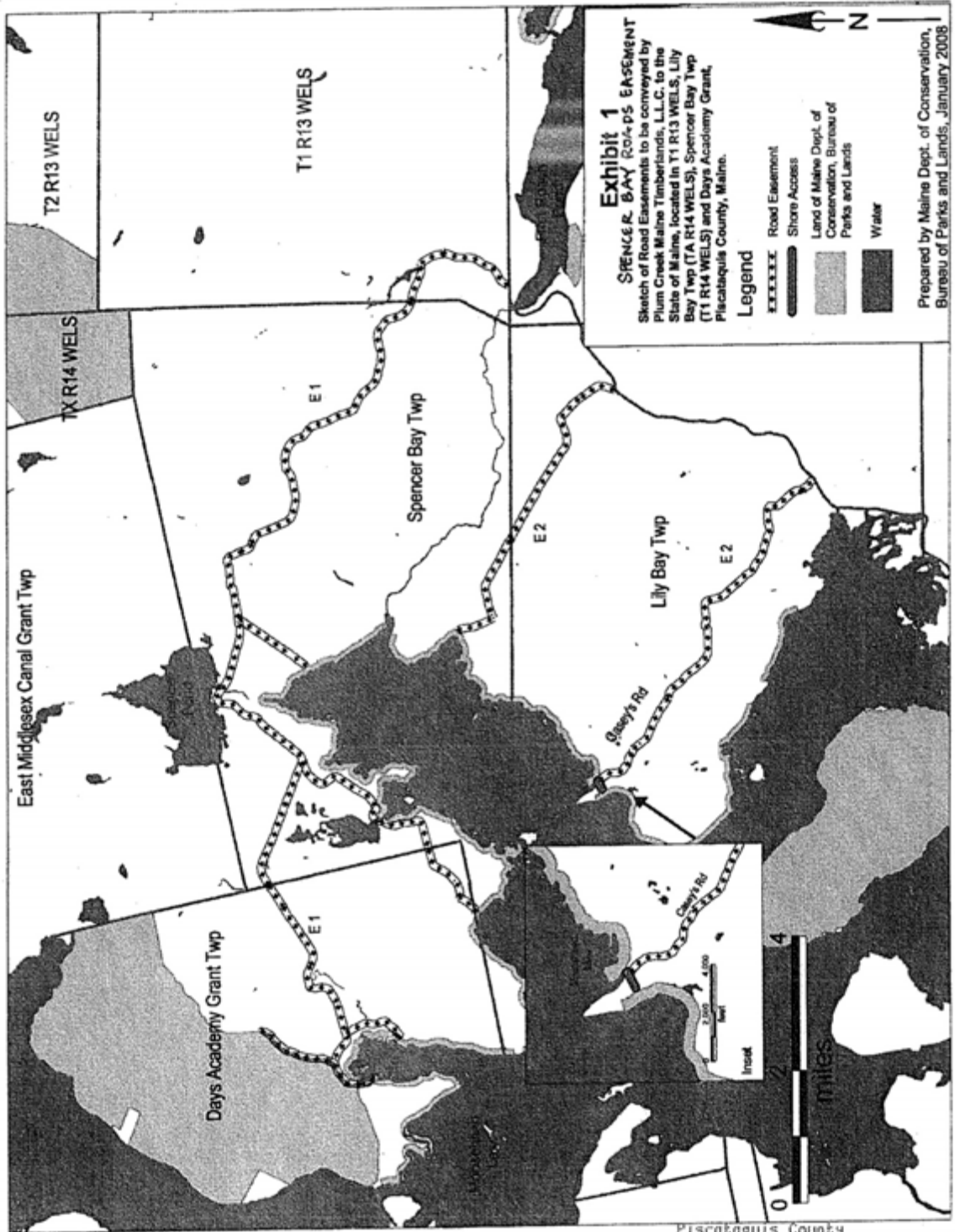
My commission expires: \_\_\_\_\_

N.P.  
SEAL

Seal:

**GALE ROSS**  
Notary Public  
Commission Exp. 12-12-2010





Piscataquis County  
 Recorded  
 Aug 04, 2009 11:25:23A  
 Linda M. Smith  
 Register of Deeds

## *Appendix C: A Summary of BPL Resource Allocation System*

### **Designation Criteria for Special Protection Areas**

1. *Natural Areas*, or areas left in an undisturbed state as determined by deed, statute, or management plan; and areas containing rare and endangered species of wildlife and/or plants and their habitat, geological formations, or other notable natural features;
2. *Ecological Reserves*, established by Title 12, Section 1801: "an area owned or leased by the State and under the jurisdiction of the Bureau, designated by the Director, for the purpose of maintaining one or more natural community types or native ecosystem types in a natural condition and range of variation and contributing to the protection of Maine's biological diversity, and managed: A) as a benchmark against which biological and environmental change can be measured, B) to protect sufficient habitat for those species whose habitat needs are unlikely to be met on lands managed for other purposes; or C) as a site for ongoing scientific research, long-term environmental monitoring, and education." Most ecological reserves will encompass more than 1,000 contiguous acres.
3. *Historic/Cultural Areas* (above or below ground) containing valuable or important prehistoric, historic, and cultural features.

### **Management Direction**

In general, uses allowed in special protection areas are carefully managed and limited to protect the significant resources and values that qualify for this allocation. Because of their sensitivity, these areas can seldom accommodate active manipulation or intensive use of the resource. Recreation as a secondary use is allowed with emphasis on non-motorized, dispersed activities. Other direction provided in the IRP includes:

Vegetative Management on Ecological Reserves, including salvage harvesting, is also considered incompatible. Commercial timber harvesting is not allowed on either Ecological Reserves or Special Protection natural areas.

Wildlife management within these areas must not manipulate vegetation or waters to create or enhance wildlife habitat.

Management or public use roads are allowed under special circumstances, if the impact on the protected resources is minimal.

Trails for non-motorized activities must be well designed and constructed, be situated in safe locations, and have minimal adverse impact on the values for which the area is being protected. *Trail facilities and primitive campsites* must be rustic in design and accessible only by foot from trailheads located adjacent to public use roads, or by water.

Carry-in boat access sites are allowed on water bodies where boating activity does not negatively impact the purposes for which the Special Protection Area was established.

Hunting, fishing, and trapping are allowed where they do not conflict with the management of historic or cultural areas or the safety of other users.

Research, interpretive trails, habitat management for endangered or threatened species, are allowed in Special Protection natural areas unless limited by other management guidelines

## **Designation Criteria for Backcountry Recreation Areas**

Relatively large areas (usually 1,000 acres or more) are allocated for Backcountry recreational use where a special combination of features are present, including:

- Superior scenic quality
- Remoteness
- Wild and pristine character
- Capacity to impart a sense of solitude

Backcountry Areas are comprised of two types:

*Non-mechanized Backcountry Areas* – roadless areas with outstanding opportunities for solitude and a primitive and unconfined type of dispersed recreation where trails for non-mechanized travel are provided and no timber harvesting occurs.

*Motorized Backcountry Areas* – multi-use areas with significant opportunities for dispersed recreation where trails for motorized activities and timber harvesting are allowed.

## **Management Direction**

*Trail facilities and campsites in all Backcountry Areas will be rustic in design and accessible from trailheads located outside the area, adjacent to management roads, or by water. All trails must be well designed and constructed, situated in safe locations, and have minimal adverse impact on the Backcountry values.*

*Management roads and service roads will be allowed as a secondary use in those Backcountry Areas where timber harvesting is allowed.*

*Timber management in Motorized Backcountry Areas will be an allowed secondary use, and will be designed to enhance vegetative and wildlife diversity. Salvage harvesting is allowed in Motorized Backcountry Areas only.*

*Wildlife management in Non-mechanized Backcountry Areas will be non-extractive in nature.*

## **Designation Criteria for Wildlife Dominant Areas**

- Essential habitats are those regulated by law and currently consist of bald eagle, piping plover, and least tern nest sites (usually be categorized as Special Protection as well as Wildlife Dominant Areas).*
- Significant habitats, defined by Maine’s Natural Resource Protection Act, include habitat for endangered and threatened species; deer wintering areas; seabird nesting islands; vernal pools; waterfowl and wading bird habitats; shorebird nesting, feeding, and staging areas; and Atlantic salmon habitat.*
- Specialized habitat areas and features include rare natural communities; riparian areas; aquatic areas; wetlands; wildlife trees such as mast producing hardwood stands (oak and beech),*

snags and dead trees, den trees (live trees with cavities), large woody debris on the ground, apple trees, and raptor nest trees; seeps; old fields/grasslands; alpine areas; folist sites (a thick organic layer on sloping ground); and forest openings.

### **Management Direction**

Recreation and timber management are secondary uses in most Wildlife Dominant Areas. Recreational use of Wildlife Dominant Areas typically includes hiking, camping, fishing, hunting, trapping, and sightseeing. Motorized trails for snowmobiling and ATV riding are allowed to cross these areas if they do not conflict with the primary wildlife use of the area and there is no other safe, cost-effective alternative (such as routing a trail around the wildlife area). Direction provided in the IRP includes:

*Habitat management for wildlife*, including commercial and noncommercial harvesting of trees, will be designed to maximize plant and animal diversity and to provide habitat conditions to enhance population levels where desirable.

*Endangered or threatened plants and animals* – The Bureau will cooperate with the US Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, and Maine Natural Areas Program in the delineation of critical habitat and development of protection or recovery plans by these agencies on Bureau lands.

*Timber management* as a secondary use in riparian buffers will employ the selection system, retaining all den trees and snags consistent with operational safety. In other wildlife-dominant areas it will be managed to enhance wildlife values.

### **Designation Criteria for Remote Recreation Areas**

1. Allocated to protect natural/scenic values as well as recreation values. Often have significant opportunities for low-intensity, dispersed, non-motorized recreation.
2. Usually are relatively long corridors rather than broad, expansive areas.
3. May be a secondary allocation for Wildlife Dominant areas and Special Protection – Ecological Reserve areas.
4. Examples include trail corridors, shorelines, and remote ponds.

### **Management Direction**

Remote Recreation areas are allocated to protect natural/scenic values as well as recreation values. The primary objective of this category is to provide non-motorized recreational opportunities; therefore, motorized recreation trails are allowed only under specific limited conditions, described below. Timber management is allowed as a secondary use. Direction provided in the IRP includes:

*Trail facilities and remote campsites* will be rustic in design and accessible by foot from trailheads, management and/or public roads, or by water.

*Existing snowmobile and all-terrain vehicle activity* may be continued on well-designed and constructed trails in locations that are safe, where the activity has minimal adverse impact on

protected natural resource or remote recreation values, and where the trails cannot be reasonably relocated outside of the area.

New snowmobile or all-terrain vehicle trails are allowed only if all three of the following criteria are met:

- (1) no safe, cost effective alternative exists;
- (2) the impact on protected natural resource values or remote recreation values is minimal; and
- (3) the designated trail will provide a crucial link in a significant trail system;

Access to Remote Recreation areas is primarily walk-in, or boat, but may include vehicle access over timber management roads while these roads are being maintained for timber management.

### **Designation Criteria for Visual Areas**

Many Bureau-managed properties have natural settings in which visual attributes enhance the enjoyment of recreational users. Timber harvests which create large openings, stumps and slash, gravel pits, and new road construction, when viewed from roads or trails, may detract significantly from the visual enjoyment of the area. To protect the land's aesthetic character, the Bureau uses a two-tier classification system to guide management planning, based on the sensitivity of the visual resource to be protected.

Visual Class I Areas where the foreground views of natural features may directly affect enjoyment of the viewer. Applied throughout the system to shorelines of great ponds and other major watercourses, designated trails, and designated public use roads.

Visual Class II Include views of forest canopies from ridge lines, the forest interior as it fades from the foreground of the observer, background hillsides viewed from water or public use roads, or interior views beyond the Visual Class I area likely to be seen from a trail or road.

### **Visual Class I Management Direction:**

Timber harvesting is permitted under stringent limitations directed at retaining the appearance of an essentially undisturbed forest.

Openings will be contoured to the lay of the land and limited to a size that will maintain a natural forested appearance.

Within trail corridors or along public use roads it may be necessary to cut trees at ground level or cover stumps.

Branches, tops, and other slash will be pulled well back from any trails.

Scenic vistas may be provided.

### **Visual Class II Management Direction:**

Managed to avoid any obvious alterations to the landscape.

Openings will be of a size and orientation as to not draw undue attention.

## **Designation Criteria for Developed Recreation Areas**

*Developed Class I* areas are low to medium density developed recreation areas, while *Developed Class II* areas have medium to high density facilities and use such as campgrounds with modern sanitary facilities. There are no Developed Class II areas in the Moosehead Region public reserved lands (they are more typical of State Parks).

### **Class I Developed Recreation Areas**

Typically include more intensely developed recreation facilities than found in Remote Recreation Areas such as: drive-to primitive campsites with minimal supporting facilities; gravel boat access facilities and parking areas; shared use roads and/or trails designated for motorized activities; and trailhead parking areas. These areas do not usually have full-time management staff.

## **Management Direction**

Developed Recreation areas allow a broad range of recreational activities, with timber management and wildlife management allowed as secondary uses. Direction provided in the IRP includes:

*Timber management*, allowed as compatible secondary use, is conducted in a way that is sensitive to visual, wildlife and user safety considerations. Single-age forest management is not allowed in these areas. Salvage and emergency harvests may occur where these do not significantly impact natural, historic, or cultural resources and features, or conflict with traditional recreational uses of the area.

*Wildlife management* may be a compatible secondary use. To the extent that such management occurs, it will be sensitive to visual, and user safety considerations.

*Visual consideration areas* are often designated in a buffer area surrounding the Developed Recreation area.

## **Designation Criteria for Timber Management Areas**

1. Area meets Bureau guidelines as suitable for timber management, and is not prohibited by deed or statute.
2. Area is not dominated by another resource category. Where other uses are dominant, timber management may be a secondary use if conducted in a way that does not conflict with the dominant use.

## **Management Direction**

The Bureau's timber management practices are governed by a combination of statute and Bureau policy, including but not limited to policies spelled out in the IRP. These general policies include:

*Overall Objectives:* The Bureau's overall timber management objectives are to demonstrate exemplary management on a large ownership, sustaining a forest rich in late successional character and producing high value products (chiefly sawlogs and veneer) that contribute to

the local economy and support management of Public Reserved lands, while maintaining or enhancing non-timber values (secondary uses), including wildlife habitat and recreation.

Forest Certification: Timber management practices (whether as a dominant or secondary use) meet the sustainable forestry certification requirements of the Sustainable Forestry Initiative, and the Forest Stewardship Council.

Roads: Public use, management, and service roads are allowed. However, the Bureau seeks to minimize the number of roads that are needed for reasonable public vehicular access or timber harvesting.

Recreational Use: Most recreational uses are allowed but may be subject to temporary disruptions during management or harvesting operations. The Bureau has latitude within this allocation category to manage its timber lands with considerable deference to recreational opportunities. It may, through its decisions related to roads, provide varying recreational experiences. Opportunities for hiking, snowshoeing, back-country skiing, horseback riding, bicycling, vehicle touring and sightseeing, snowmobiling, and ATV riding all are possible within a timber management area, but may or may not be supported or feasible, depending on decisions related to creation of new trails, or management of existing roads and their accessibility to the public.

In addition, the IRP provides the following specific direction for timber management:

Site Suitability: The Bureau will manage to achieve a composition of timber types that best utilize each site.

Diversity: For both silvicultural and ecological purposes, the Bureau will maintain or enhance conditions of diversity on both a stand and wide-area (landscape) basis. The Bureau will manage for the full range of successional stages as well as forest types and tree species. The objective will be to provide good growing conditions, retain or enhance structural complexity, maintain connectivity of wildlife habitats, and create a vigorous forest more resistant to damage from insects and disease.

Silvicultural Systems: A stand will be considered single-aged when its tree ages are all relatively close together or it has a single canopy layer. Stands containing two or more age classes and multiple canopy layers will be considered multi-aged. The Bureau will manage both single- and multi-aged stands consistent with the objectives stated above for diversity; and on most acres will maintain a component of tall trees at all times. Silvicultural strategy will favor the least disturbing method appropriate, and will usually work through multi-aged management.

Location and Maintenance of Log Landings: Log landings will be set back from all roads designated as public use roads. Off-road yarding may be preferable along all gravel roads, but the visual intrusion of roadside yarding must be balanced with the increased soil disturbance and loss of timber producing acres resulting from off-road spurs and access spurs. All yard locations and sizes will be approved by Bureau staff prior to construction, with the intention of keeping the area dedicated to log landings as small as feasible. At the conclusion of operations, all log landings where there has been major soil disturbance will be seeded to herbaceous growth to stabilize soil, provide wildlife benefits, and retain sites for future management need.

## ***Appendix D: Historical Overview of the Moosehead Lake Area***

***Prehistoric and Pre-European Settlement Native American History.*** Over the past 11,000 years, the abundant resources of Moosehead's waters, islands, and shores have engendered human activity on a scale as grand as the lake itself. Yet, for all its grand scale, clear evidence of much of this activity remains hidden today, overgrown by forests, buried below ground, or just plain lost, except in photographs, words, and memories.

The Bureau of Parks and Lands properties associated with Moosehead Lake have each seen aspects of this human activity from earliest times. Among these state-owned properties, the lake's most prominent and spectacular land feature, Mt. Kineo, emerges from the prehistoric and historic record as a particular focal point of human inspiration and endeavor.

The native peoples of the northeast coast and woodlands found importance in both Mt. Kineo and Moosehead Lake for a number of reasons. The lake served as access to and connections between several river systems, with fertile waters and grounds for fishing, hunting, and trapping. Abundant stands of birch along lake shores also provided bark for houses, canoes, and baskets. But it was the rhyolite forming Mt. Kineo itself that most distinguished the area. Native peoples extensively gathered, shaped, and traded pieces of this volcanic rock beginning roughly 11,000 years ago until approximately 1700 A.D. when stone tools were replaced by European metal. Bearing testimony to the extensive web of Native American trade and travel, projectile points made of Mt. Kineo rhyolite have been found in sites as far south as Martha's Vineyard, as far east as Nova Scotia and west to Vermont and Ontario.

***Mount Kineo House Era.*** Henry David Thoreau climbed Mt. Kineo and camped along the peninsula's shores during his 1857 trip to Maine. In this and his other visits to the region, Thoreau expressed the values of nature appreciation, as well as physical and psychological renewal brought by life in the outdoors, that would also draw others to Mt. Kineo and Moosehead. It was these people, described colloquially as "rusticators" and "sports," from throughout the eastern United States, who made scenic Mt. Kineo and its hotel, the Mt. Kineo House a famous destination point from the post-Civil War period to the 1930s.

At one point during this time, the Mt. Kineo House was the largest inland water hotel in America. The concept of using the peninsula for such purposes actually began quite modestly in 1844 when two Greenville residents built a small tavern with overnight accommodations for a few people who were in the area to fish, hunt, or work in lumbering. A few years later, the first steamboat began plying the waters of Moosehead Lake, thus providing an important means of transporting customers from Greenville to Mt. Kineo. An expanded version of the first tavern was built in 1848 and soon grew to accommodate the larger numbers of people who were able to travel there on the lake's steamers. This first Mt. Kineo House burned completely to the ground in 1868. A second, more luxurious hotel soon replaced it, but it too burned in 1882. Finally in 1884, a new Mt. Kineo House was constructed. This sizable and elegant hotel included 200 rooms, a fifteen foot wide piazza around the building, a bowling alley, music room, library, and golf course, along with bathrooms, electric bells, and other modern conveniences. Guests could



hire guides to take them on fishing and hunting trips. Canoeing, horseback riding, and tennis were available as well.



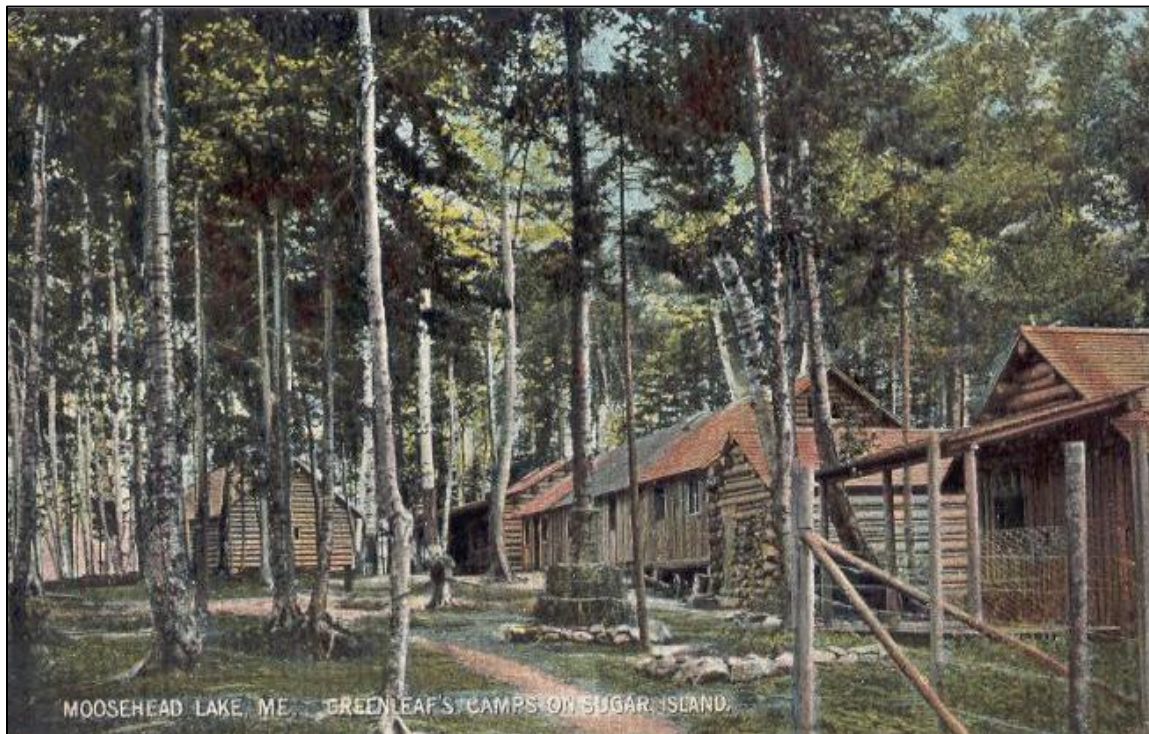
*Old postcard depicting Mount Kineo House hotel with Mount Kineo in the background.*

The Mt. Kineo House opened for its 67th season in 1911 with an even larger and more modern facility. The hotel itself had been remodeled with the addition of a new wing with well-equipped rooms, including private baths. A total of 500 guests could now be accommodated. Two large elevators had been built, along with modernized water supply and power generating systems. Most famous was the new dining room, which could seat 400 guests. All around it were great windows of plate glass. As a brochure advertising Mt. Kineo House at the time described: “Through them (the dining room windows), one may look out on the green lawn, the shining lake, the forest covered mountain, and the distant blue peaks, for it is so located as to command views of the lake in every direction as well as Mt. Kineo itself.”

One historian wrote that two exciting events happened each day at Mt. Kineo House, the arrival of the steamer from Greenville, and the arrival of the train at Kineo Station across the strait in Rockwood. Other parts of the lake also shared in such exciting events. During the heyday of their use, more than twenty steamers worked the lake, transporting passengers to accommodations and outdoor pursuits, ferrying supplies to lumber camps, and towing log booms.

***Other Camps on Moosehead Lake.*** No other hotels or camps could match the elegance of the Mt. Kineo House, but numerous other island and mainland locales also provided accommodations for people coming to Moosehead to fish, hunt, and recreate. More particularly, land currently owned by the state Bureau of Parks and Lands once had several such facilities. Farm Island, for example, had Camp Ogontz. On Sugar Island’s Birch Point, a set of camps

known as Camp Greenleaf was built in the 1890s. Early advertisements for Camp Greenleaf claimed that travel from Boston to Sugar Island took only 14 hours, with the journey going by rail from Boston to Greenville and by steamer from Greenville to the camps. In 1908, Camp Greenleaf included several large detached lodges near the main camp, fine table fare, daily mail, telephone, and a private launch. An advertisement also proclaimed: “Positively no flies, gnats, or mosquitos here.” Sugar Island had another set of camps and hotel known as Capen’s, which included a large main structure, barn, several individual camps, and a tennis court.



*Old postcard depicting Camp Greenleaf on Sugar Island.*

***Logging at Days Academy and Sugar Island.*** While lands addressed in this management plan saw a good deal of the camp and resort industry that has distinguished Moosehead Lake over the past 150 years, they were also logged extensively. Days Academy, for example, once supplied white birch for spools made by the American Thread Company of Milo. In the early 1920’s, the company even built a two-mile, narrow gauge railroad, remnants of which can still be found today, to haul logs out of the woods to the lake. The logs were then towed to Greenville and shipped via rail to Milo. Days Academy lands, owned by Hollingsworth and Whitney, were also logged to supply mills with spruce and fir pulpwood. Hardwoods from Sugar Island supplied stock for a veneer mill in Greenville before the island was purchased by Hollingsworth and Whitney and logged for spruce and fir pulpwood.

[This summary is excerpted from the 1997 *Management Plan for Days Academy and Sugar Island (Public Reserved Lands) and Kineo and Farm Island (State Park Lands)*]

***Appendix E: Moosehead Plan Area Forest Stocking and Sustainable Harvest Levels***

The following forest stocking and sustainable harvest level information applies to the 23,267 regulated acres within the Plan Area (as reported on page 22 of the Plan, with additional breakdowns by management unit and forest type).

**Forest Stocking (2011 inventory)**

Total Plan Area inventory in 2011 was 23.3 cords per acre. This inventory of standing timber was 59 percent hardwood species and 41 percent softwoods. Additional details by species are provided in the table below.

<b>Softwoods</b>	<b>Cords/Acre</b>	<b>% of Volume</b>		<b>Hardwoods</b>	<b>Cords/Acre</b>	<b>% of Volume</b>
All spruces	4.7	20.1		White ash	0.2	0.7
Red spruce	4.4	18.8		Brown ash	None tallied	0.0
White spruce	0.3	1.3		Beech	1.5	6.4
Black spruce	None tallied	0.0		Paper birch	1.0	4.1
Balsam fir	2.1	9.1		Yellow birch	2.8	12.1
Cedar	1.5	6.5		Sugar maple	4.4	18.9
Hemlock	0.5	2.2		Red maple	3.2	13.8
Tamarack	None tallied	0.0		Aspens	1.1	4.9
White pine	0.1	0.2		Balsam poplar	None tallied	0.0
Red pine	None tallied	0.0		Other hardwds	0.2	0.9
<b><i>All softwoods</i></b>	<b><i>8.9</i></b>	<b><i>38.1</i></b>		<b><i>All hardwoods</i></b>	<b><i>14.4</i></b>	<b><i>61.9</i></b>

Note: "Other hardwoods" are mainly hophornbeam, black cherry, pin cherry, and striped maple. Several other species are also present in small numbers but not tallied in 2011: jack pine, Norway spruce, red oak.

## **Sustainable Harvest Level (SHL) Volumes**

The table below presents the net growth and sustainable harvest level (SHL) targets for individual tree species, calculated from the 2011 inventory and subsequent forest modeling. The cords per acre figures are as measured in the 2011 inventory (reported above).

<b>Species/Group</b>	<b>Cords per Acre</b>	<b>Net Growth (cords)</b>	<b>SHL Target (Cords)</b>	<b>SHL as % of Growth</b>
Spruces	4.7	2,465	1,850	75
Balsam fir	2.1	1,426	1,700	119
Cedar	1.5	124	50	40
Hemlock/Other SW	0.5	291	150	51
Pines	0.1	858	50	6
<i>All Softwoods</i>	8.9	5,765	3,800	66
Intolerant HW	2.1	745	750	100
Tolerant HW	12.3	3,730	4,150	111
<i>All Hardwoods</i>	14.4	4,475	4,900	109
<b>All Species</b>	<b>23.3</b>	<b>9,640</b>	<b>8,700</b>	<b>90</b>

Note: Spruces include red and white; the Plan area has black spruce and some Norway spruces but none were tallied in 2011. "Other softwood" is tamarack. Pines are essentially all white pine; there may be a few scattered red pine. Intolerant hardwoods include paper birch, aspens (quaking, big tooth), and balsam poplar. Tolerant hardwoods are the remainder of the hardwood species.

The rationale for select SHL target values are as follows:

- **Total, all species:** It is not feasible to capture 100% of net growth, some of which occurs in stands with volume too low for economic harvesting, or in areas too far from current access.
- **Balsam fir:** This rapidly growing species is also short lived, and is the preferred food for the spruce budworm, which periodically has outbreaks in Maine and is currently becoming epidemic to our north.
- **Cedar:** Poor quality stems and poor local markets keep harvesting low on this slow growing species.
- **Pines:** One objective in BPL management is to increase the proportion of pine, especially white pine, which is fast growing, long lived, and valuable both for timber and wildlife.
- **Tolerant hardwood:** For many years this group was under-harvested due to limited markets. The target overcut is intended both to compensate for past practices and to move some hardwood stands toward mixedwood, especially where past records indicate mixedwood had been the earlier forest.

***Appendix F: Major Improvements Completed during the Past 10 Years (2006-2016), by Management Unit***

Little Moose Unit

<b>Item</b>	<b>Years Completed</b>
<b><i>Roads and Other Access Improvements</i></b>	
Big Indian Pond Road (0.5 mile) and parking lot	2010
East Moore Bog Road (1.1 miles) and parking lot	2013
Comp 53 Road upgrade (1.0 mile)	2014
South Road multi-use trail improvements (1.25 miles)	2015
Mountain Road extension (0.6 mile)	2016
<b><i>Recreation Improvements</i></b>	
Trout Pond campsite, trail and footbridge	2012
Wiggins Brook snowmobile bridge	2013
Wiggins Brook impoundment rehab	2016
Little Moose Hiking Trail - MCC rehab, bog bridges (5-6 miles)	2014-2015
Eagle Rock Trail construction (0.25 mi. on BPL)	2014
Notch Pond trailhead and connector trail (1.0 mile)	2015
Big Indian Pond trailhead	2014
Gravel Pit Pond – clearing and fishing access improvement	2015
<b><i>Other items</i></b>	
Greenville dump closure and borrow pit rehabilitation	2013-2014

Days Academy Unit

<b>Item</b>	<b>Years Completed</b>
<b><i>Roads and Other Access Improvements</i></b>	
Public Access road construction (4 miles)	2007-16
Lake road shutdown (1 mile)	2012
Rebuilding of Folsom Road (0.1 mile)	2014
New road to Shaw Mtn. Trailhead (1.5 miles)	2014-15
<b><i>Recreation Improvements</i></b>	
Shoreline campsites rehabilitation	2015
Shaw Mtn. trail buffer layout (2 miles)	2014-2015
<b><i>Other</i></b>	
Deer Head Farm field restoration (30 acres)	2014-16

Sugar Island

<b>Item</b>	<b>Years Completed</b>
<b><i>Roads and Other Access Improvements</i></b>	
Barge landing	2013
Reconstruct Duggy Road to mainland barge landing (2.25 miles)	2013
Timber harvesting roads (8 miles completed)	2016
<b><i>Recreation Improvements</i></b>	
Campsite construction - 2 new sites on west side (NFCT sites)	2015?

Moosehead Lake East Shore

<b>Item</b>	<b>Years Completed</b>
<b><i>Recreation Improvements</i></b>	
Jewett Cove Water-access/ Drive to campsites	
Vault outhouse	2011
Road reconstruction / parking pads	2015
Bridge redecked	2015-16
Picnic tables rebuilt for use at Cowans Cove, Spencer Bay, and Days Academy (also used at Spencer Bay in Seboomook Region), 75 total	2015

Kineo and Farm Island Undeveloped State Park Lands

<b>Item</b>	<b>Years Completed</b>
<b><i>Recreation Improvements</i></b>	
New welcome/information kiosk at trailhead (near shuttle dock)	2016
New picnic tables at Hardscrabble Point	2015

## ***Appendix G: Glossary***

**“Age Class”**: the biological age of a stand of timber; in single-aged stands, age classes are generally separated by 10-year intervals.

**“ATV Trails”**: designated trails of varying length with a variety of trail surfaces and grades, designed primarily for the use of all-terrain vehicles.

**“All-Terrain Vehicles”**: motor driven, off-road recreational vehicles capable of cross-country travel on land, snow, ice, marsh, swampland, or other natural terrain. For the purposes of this document an all-terrain vehicle includes a multi-track, multi-wheel or low pressure tire vehicle; a motorcycle or related 2-wheel vehicle; and 3- or 4-wheel or belt-driven vehicles. It does not include an automobile or motor truck; a snowmobile; an airmobile; a construction or logging vehicle used in performance of its common functions; a farm vehicle used for farming purposes; or a vehicle used exclusively for emergency, military, law enforcement, or fire control purposes (Title 12, Chapter 715, Section 7851.2).

**“Bicycling/ Recreation Biking Trails”**: designated trails of short to moderate length located on hard-packed or paved trail surfaces with slight to moderate grades, designed primarily for the use of groups or individuals seeking a more leisurely experience.

**“Boat Access - Improved”**: vehicle-accessible hard-surfaced launch sites with gravel or hard-surface parking areas. May also contain one or more picnic tables, an outhouse, and floats or docks.

**“Boat Access - Unimproved”**: vehicle-accessible launch sites with dirt or gravel ramps to the water and parking areas, and where no other facilities are normally provided.

**“Campgrounds”**: areas designed for transient occupancy by camping in tents, camp trailers, travel trailers, motor homes, or similar facilities or vehicles designed for temporary shelter. Developed campgrounds usually provide toilet buildings, drinking water, picnic tables, and fireplaces, and may provide disposal areas for RVs, showers, boat access to water, walking trails, and swimming opportunities.

**“Carry-In Boat Access”**: dirt or gravel launch sites accessible by foot over a short to moderate length trail, that generally accommodate the use of only small watercraft. Includes a trailhead with parking and a designated trail to the access site.

**“Clear-cut”**: a single-age harvesting method in which all trees or all merchantable trees are removed from a site in a single operation.

**“Commercial Forest Land”**: the portion of the landbase that is both available and capable of producing at least 20 cubic feet of wood or fiber per acre per year.

**“Commercial Harvest”**: any harvest from which forest products are sold. By contrast, in a pre-commercial harvest, no products are sold, and it is designed principally to improve stand quality and conditions.

**“Community”**: an assemblage of interacting plants and animals and their common environment, recurring across the landscape, in which the effects of recent human intervention are minimal (“Natural Landscapes of Maine: A Classification Of Ecosystems and Natural Communities” Maine Natural Heritage Program. April, 1991).

**“Cross-Country Ski Trails”**: designated winter-use trails primarily available for the activity of cross-country skiing. Trails may be short to long for day or overnight use.

**“Ecosystem Type”**: a group of communities and their environment, occurring together over a particular portion of the landscape, and held together by some common physical or biotic feature. (“Natural Landscapes of Maine: A Classification Of Ecosystems and Natural Communities.” Maine Natural Heritage Program, April, 1991).

**“Foliate Site”**: areas where thick mats of organic matter overlay bedrock, commonly found at high elevations.

**“Forest Certification”**: A process in which a third party “independent” entity audits the policies and practices of a forest management organization against a set of standards or principles related to sustainable management. It may be limited to either land/forest management or product chain-of-custody, or may include both.

**“Forest Condition (or condition of the forest)”**: the state of the forest, including the age, size, height, species, and spatial arrangement of plants, and the functioning as an ecosystem of the combined plant and animal life of the forest.

**“Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) Certification”**: A third-party sustainable forestry certification program that was developed by the Forest Stewardship Council, an independent, non-profit, non-governmental organization founded in 1993. The FSC is comprised of representatives from environmental and conservation groups, the timber industry, the forestry profession, indigenous peoples’ organizations, community forestry groups, and forest product certification organizations from 25 countries. For information about FSC standards see [http://www.fsc.org/standards\\_criteria/](http://www.fsc.org/standards_criteria/) and [www.fsc.org](http://www.fsc.org).

**“Forest Type”**: a descriptive title for an area of forest growth based on similarities of species and size characteristics.

**“Group Camping Areas”**: vehicle or foot-accessible areas designated for overnight camping by large groups. These may include one or more outhouses, several fire rings or fire grills, a minimum of one water source, and several picnic tables.

**“Horseback Ride/Pack Stock Trails”**: generally moderate to long-distance trails designated for use by horses, other ride, or pack stock.



**“Invasive Species”**: generally nonnative species which invade native ecosystems and successfully compete with and displace native species due to the absence of natural controls. Examples are purple loosestrife and the zebra mussel.

**“Late successional”**: The condition in the natural progression of forest ecosystems where long-lived tree species dominate, large stems or trunks are common, and the rate of ecosystem change becomes much more gradual. Late successional forest are also mature forests that, because of their age and stand characteristics, harbor certain habitat not found elsewhere in the landscape.

**“Log Landings”**: areas, generally close to haul roads, where forest products may be hauled to and stored prior to being trucked to markets.

**“Management Roads”**: roads designed for timber management and/or administrative use that may be used by the public as long as they remain in service. Management roads may be closed in areas containing special resources, where there are issues of public safety or environmental protection.

**“Mature Tree”**: a tree which has reached the age at which its height growth has significantly slowed or ceased, though its diameter growth may still be substantial. When its annual growth no longer exceeds its internal decay and/or crown loss (net growth is negative), the tree is over-mature.

**“Motorized”**: a mode of travel across the landbase which utilizes internal combustion or electric powered conveyances; which in itself constitutes a recreational activity, or facilitates participation in a recreational activity.

**“Mountain Bike Trails”**: designated trails generally located on rough trail surfaces with moderate to steep grades, designed primarily for the use of mountain bicycles with all-terrain tires by individuals seeking a challenging experience.

**“Multi-aged Management”**: management which is designed to retain two or more age classes and canopy layers at all times. Its harvest methods imitate natural disturbance regimes which cause partial stand replacement (shelterwood with reserves) or small gap disturbances (selection).

**“Multi-use Trail”**: a trail in which two or more activities occur on the same trail at different times of the year.

**“Natural Resource Values”**: described in Maine’s Natural Resource Protection Act to include coastal sand dunes, coastal wetlands, significant wildlife habitat, fragile mountain areas, freshwater wetlands, great ponds and rivers, streams, and brooks. For the purposes of this plan they also include unique or unusual plant communities.

**“Non-motorized”**: a mode of travel across the landbase which does not utilize internal combustion, or electric powered conveyances; which in itself constitutes a recreational activity, or facilitates participation in a recreational activity.

**“Non-native (Exotic)”**: a species that enters or is deliberately introduced into an ecosystem beyond its historic range, except through natural expansion, including organisms transferred from other countries into the state, unnaturally occurring hybrids, cultivars, genetically altered or engineered species or strains, or species or subspecies with nonnative genetic lineage.

**“Old Growth Stand”**: a stand in which the majority of the main crown canopy consists of long-lived or late successional species usually 150 to 200 years old or older, often with characteristics such as large snags, large downed woody material, and multiple age classes, and in which evidence of human-caused disturbance is absent or old and faint.

**“Old Growth Tree”**: for the purposes of this document, a tree which is in the latter stages of maturity or is over-mature.

**“Pesticide”**: a chemical agent or substance employed to kill or suppress pests (such as insects, weeds, fungi, rodents, nematodes, or other organism) or intended for use as a plant regulator, defoliant, or desiccant (from LURC Regulations, Ch. 10).

**“Primitive Campsites”**: campsites that are rustic in nature, have one outhouse, and may include tent pads, Adirondack-type shelters, and rustic picnic tables. Campsites may be accessed by vehicle, foot, or water.

**“Public Road or Roadway”**: any roadway which is owned, leased, or otherwise operated by a government body or public entity (from LURC Regulations, Ch. 10).

**“Public Use Roads”**: all-weather gravel or paved roads designed for two-way travel to facilitate both public and administrative access to recreation facilities. Includes parking facilities provided for the public. Management will include roadside aesthetic values normally associated with travel influenced zones.

**“Recreation Values”**: the values associated with participation in outdoor recreation activities.

**“Regeneration”**: both the process of establishing new growth and the new growth itself, occurring naturally through seeding or sprouting, and artificially by planting seeds or seedlings.

**“Remote Ponds”**: As defined by the Maine Land Use Regulation Commission: ponds having no existing road access by two-wheel drive motor vehicles during summer months within ½ mile of the normal high water mark of the body of water with no more than one noncommercial remote camp and its accessory structures within ½ mile of the normal high water mark of the body of water, that support cold water game fisheries.

**“Riparian”**: an area of land or water that includes stream channels, lakes, floodplains and wetlands, and their adjacent upland ecosystems.

**“Salvage”**: a harvest operation designed to remove dead and dying timber in order to remove whatever value the stand may have before it becomes unmerchantable.

**“Selection”**: related to multi-aged management, the cutting of individual or small groups of trees; generally limited in area to patches of one acre or less.

**“Service Roads”**: summer or winter roads located to provide access to Bureau-owned lodging, maintenance structures, and utilities. Some service roads will be gated or plugged to prevent public access for safety, security, and other management objectives.

**“Silviculture”**: the branch of forestry which deals with the application of forest management principles to achieve specific objectives with respect to the production of forest products and services.

**“Single-aged Management”**: management which is designed to manage single age, single canopy layer stands. Its harvest methods imitate natural disturbance regimes which result in full stand replacement. A simple two-step (seed cut/removal cut) shelterwood is an example of a single-aged system.

**“Shared-use Trail”**: a trail in which two or more activities are using the same trail at the same time.

**“Snowmobile Trails”**: designated winter-use trails of varying length located on a groomed trail surfaces with flat to moderate grades, designed primarily for the use of snowmobiles.

**“Stand”**: a group of trees, the characteristics of which are sufficiently alike to allow uniform classification.

**“Succession/ successional”**: progressive changes in species composition and forest community structure caused by natural processes over time.

**“Sustainable Forestry/ Harvest”**: that level of timber harvesting, expressed as treated acres and/or volume removals, which can be conducted on a perpetual basis while providing for non-forest values. Ideally this harvest level would be “even-flow,” that is, the same quantity each year. In practice, the current condition of the different properties under Bureau timber management, and the ever-changing situation in markets, will dictate a somewhat cyclical harvest which will approach even-flow only over time periods of a decade or more.

**“Sustainable Forestry Initiative (SFI)”**: A third party sustainable forestry certification program that was developed in 1994 by the American Forest and Paper Association, which defines its program as “a comprehensive system of principles, objectives and performance measures that integrates the perpetual growing and harvesting of trees with the protection of wildlife, plants, soil and water quality.” To review SFI standards see [http://www.afandpa.org/Content/NavigationMenu/Environment\\_and\\_Recycling/SFI/The\\_SFI\\_Standard/The\\_SFI\\_Standard.htm](http://www.afandpa.org/Content/NavigationMenu/Environment_and_Recycling/SFI/The_SFI_Standard/The_SFI_Standard.htm).

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