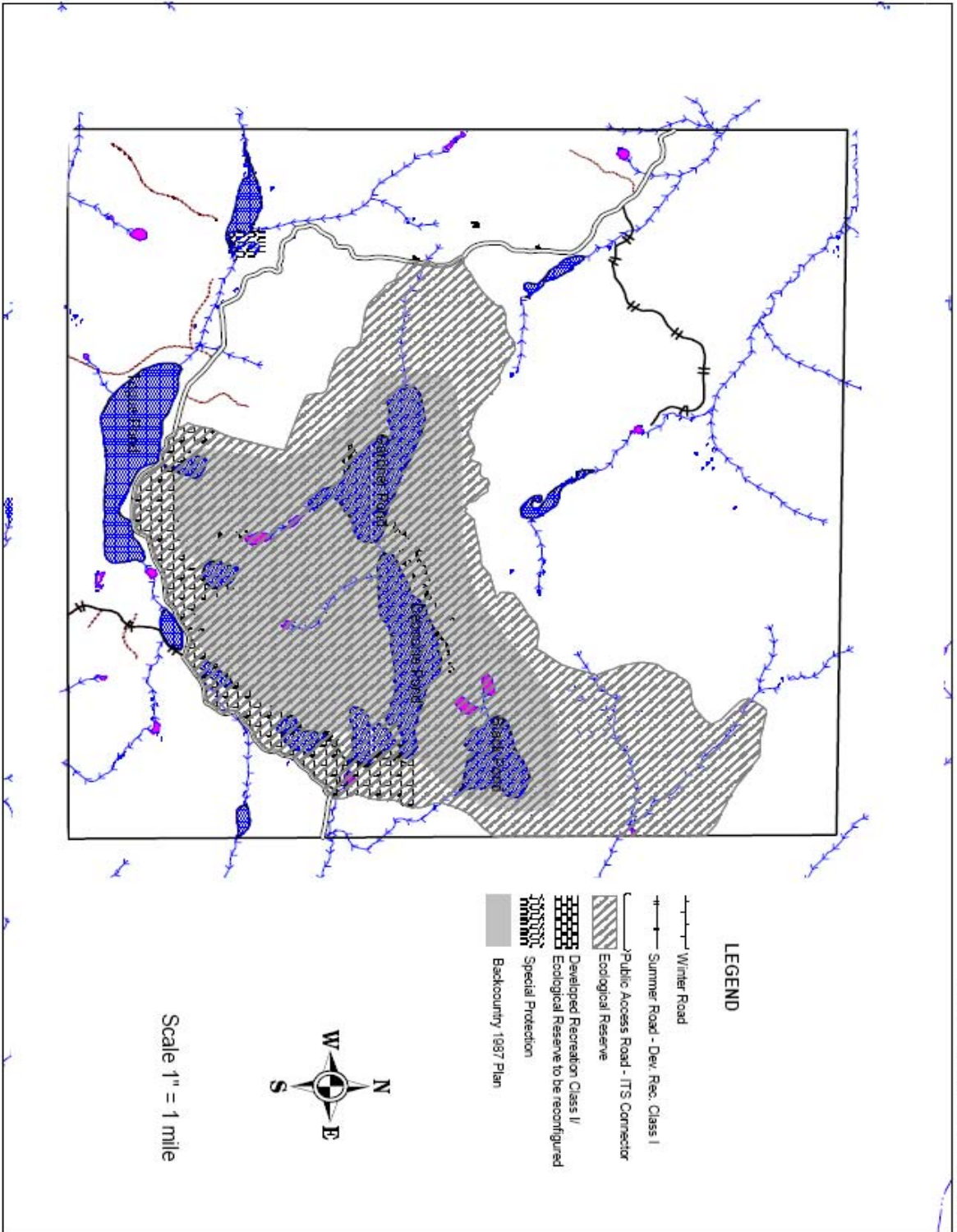


Appendix A Allocation Maps

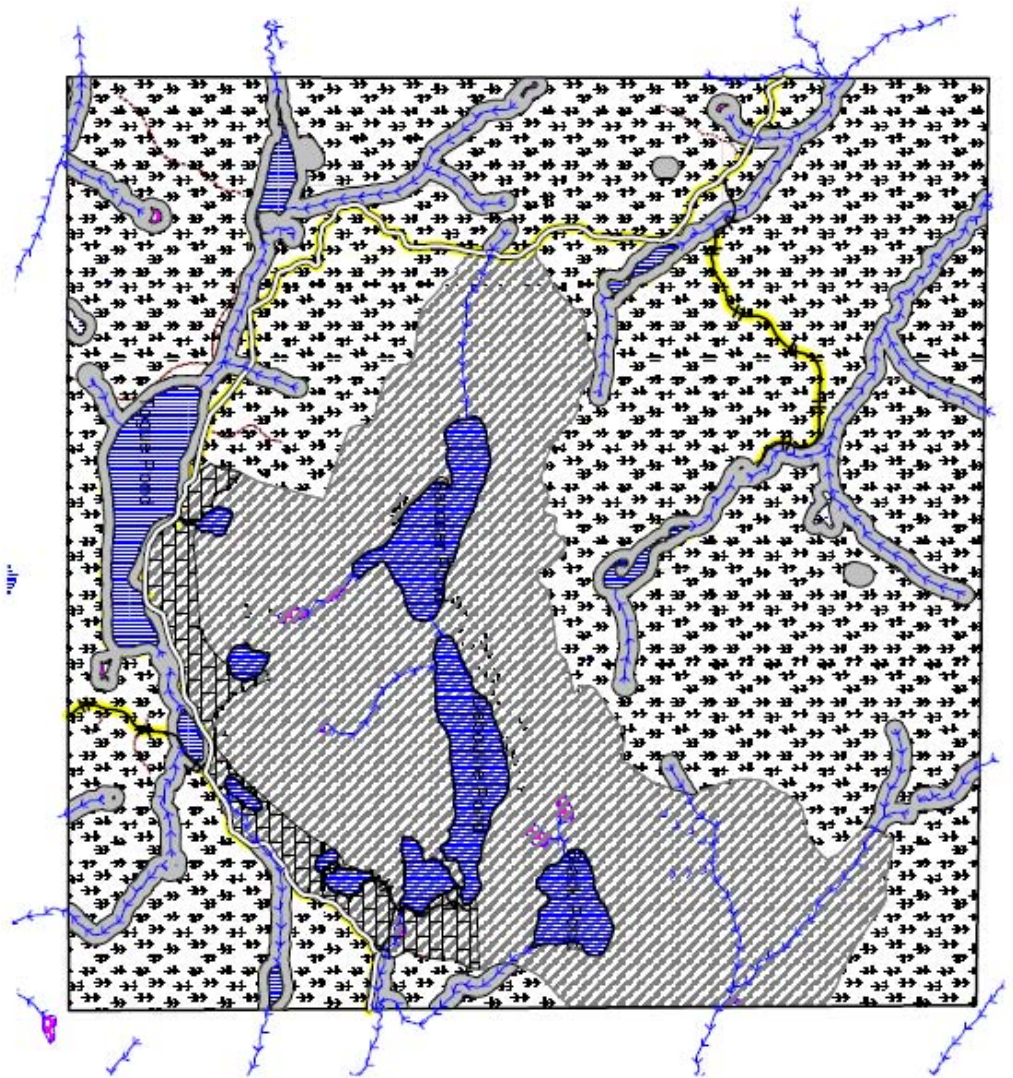
Deboullie Unit - Resource Allocations

Special Protection Areas



Deboullie Unit - Resource Allocations

Wildlife Management Areas



LEGEND

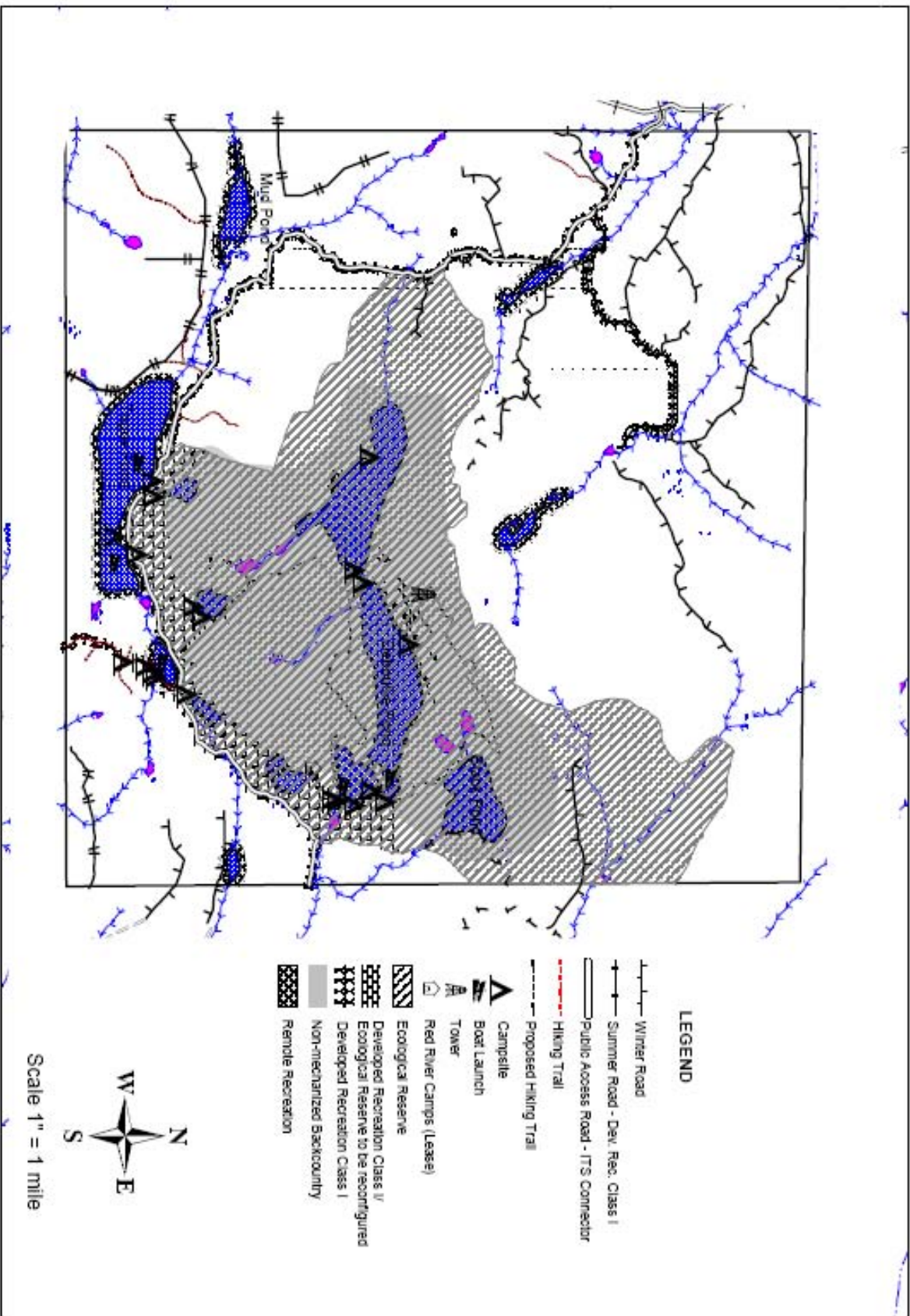
-  Public Access Road - ITS Connector
-  Stream
-  Ecological Reserve
-  Riparian
-  Developed Recreation Class II Ecological Reserve to be reconfigured



Scale 1" = 1 mile

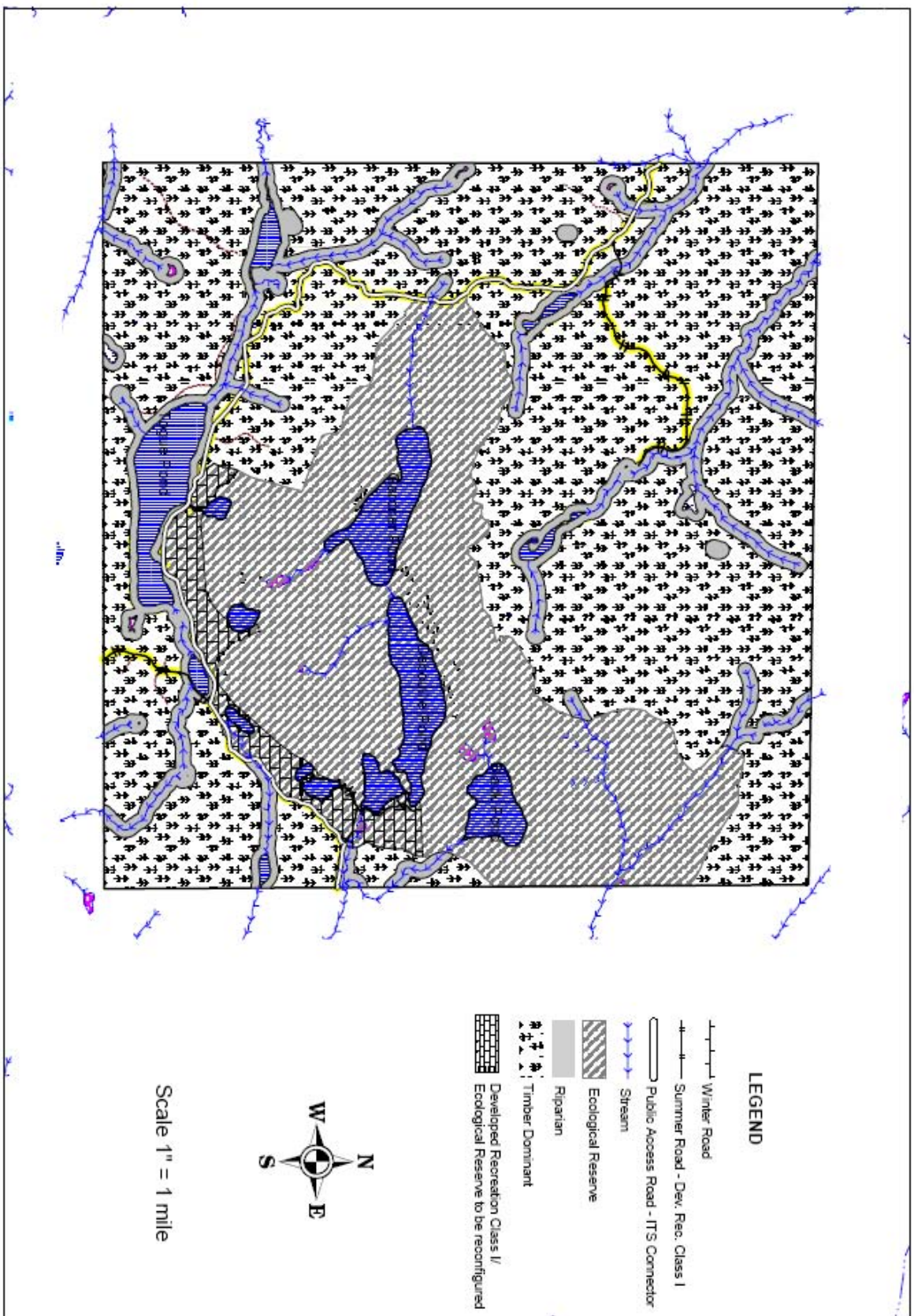
Deboullie Unit - Resource Allocations

Recreation Areas



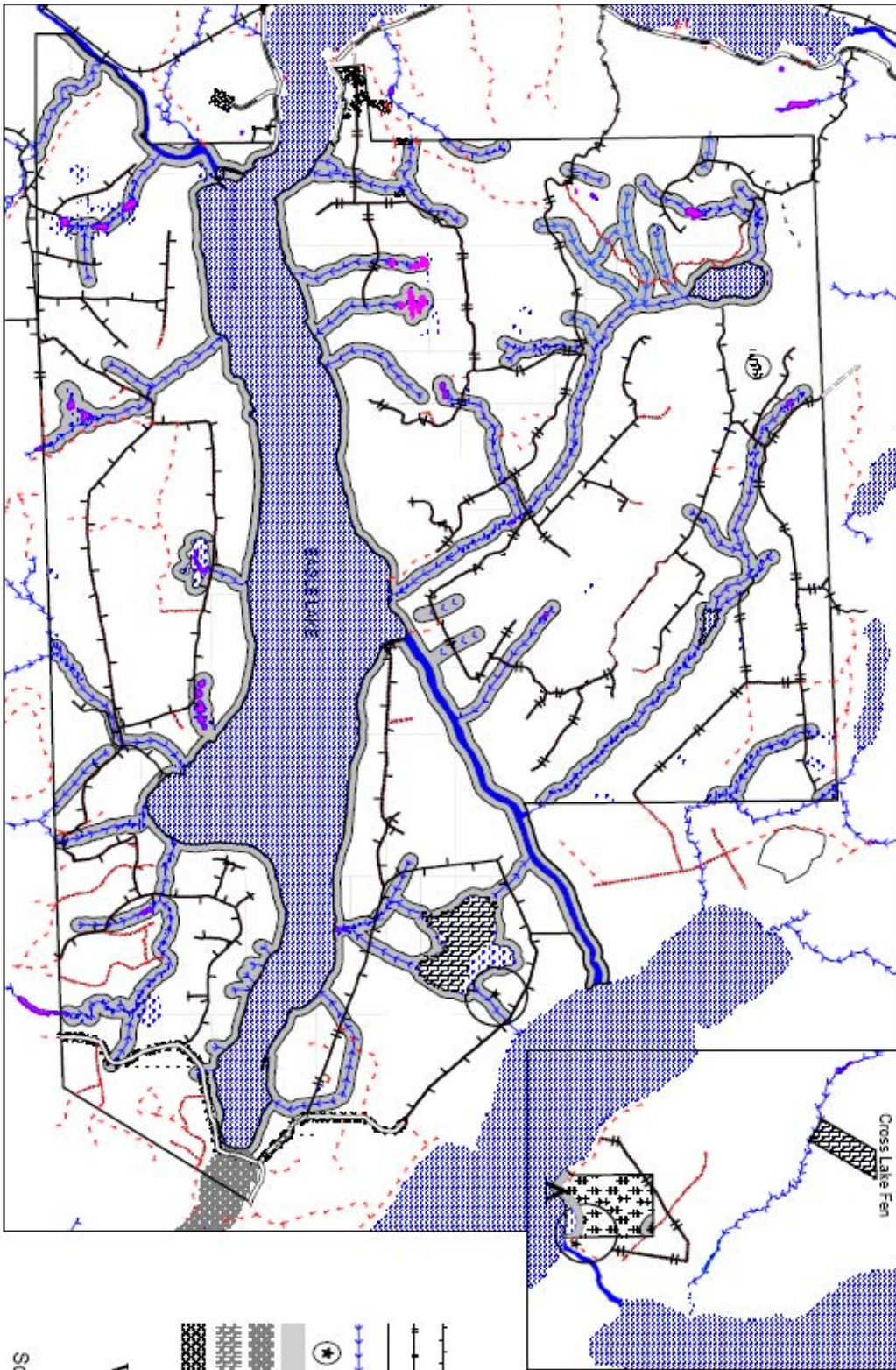
Deboullie Unit - Resource Allocations

Timber Management Areas



Eagle Lake Unit - Resource Allocations

Wildlife Management & Special Protection Areas



LEGEND

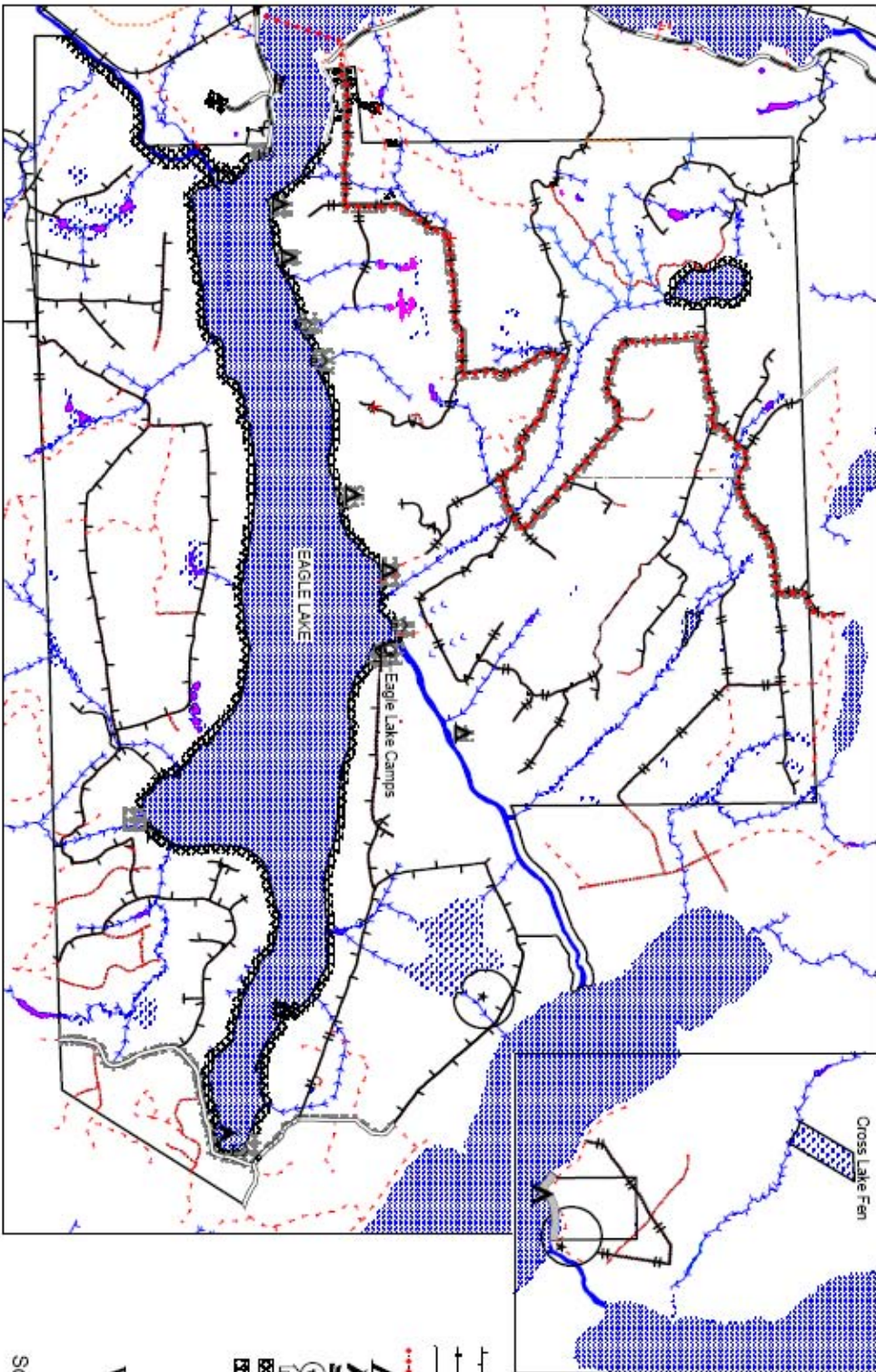
- Winter Road
- Summer Road - Dev. R
- Class I
- Public Access Road
- Stream
- Eagle Nest
- Riparian
- Zoned Deer Yard
- Special Protection
- Developed Recreation



Scale 1" = 1 mile

Eagle Lake Unit - Resource Allocations

Recreation Areas



LEGEND

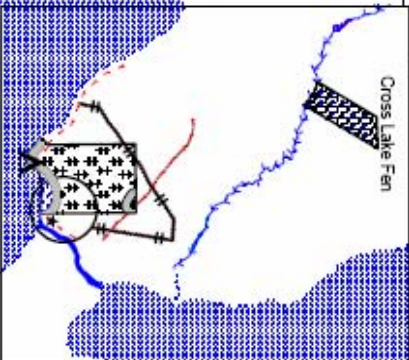
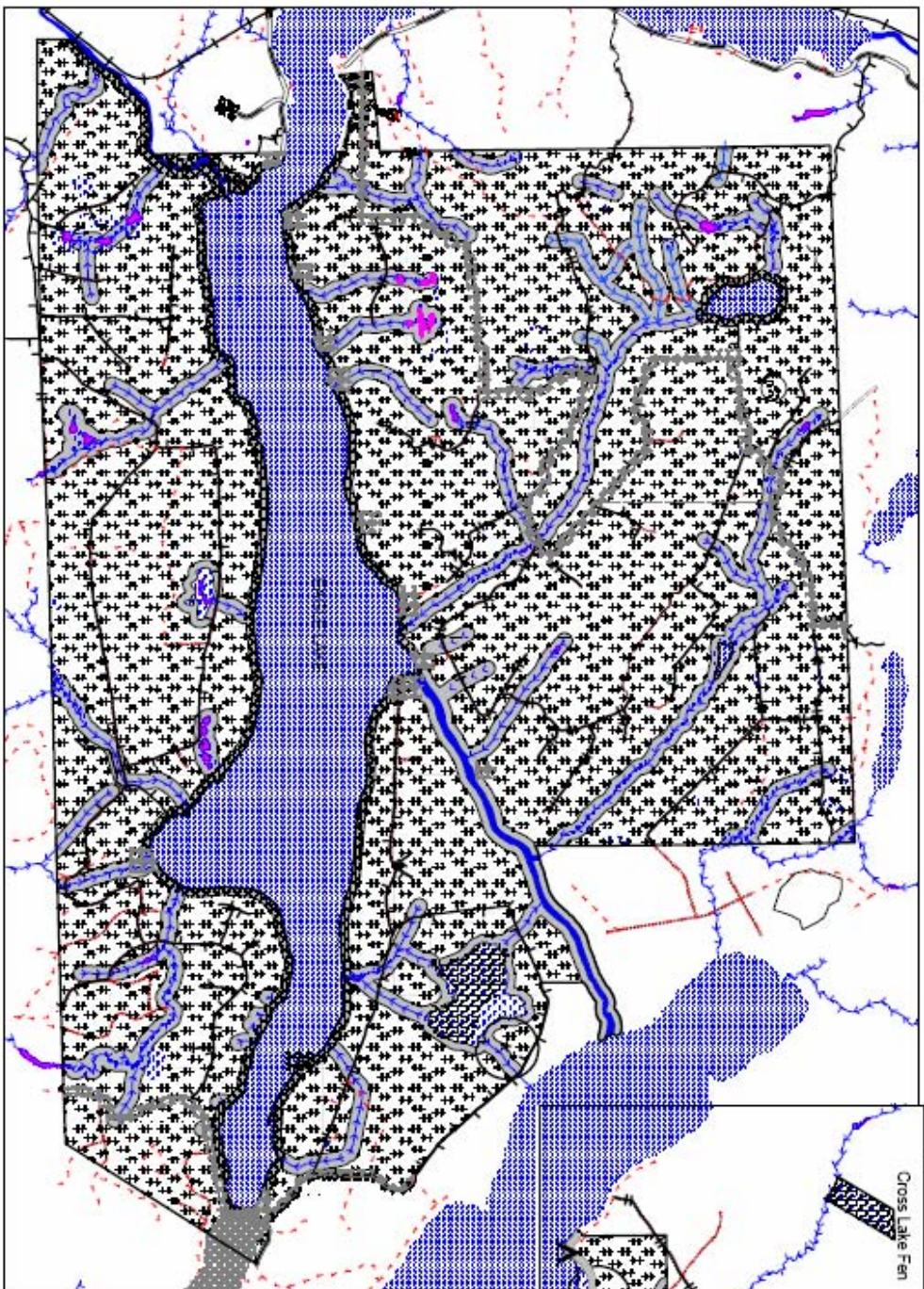
- Winter Road
- Summer Road - Shared Use
- Public Access Road
- Snowmobile Trail
- ▲ Campsite
- ▲ Proposed Campsite
- ▲ Boat Launch
- ▲ Eagle Nest
- ▲ Camp Lease
- ▲ Remote Recreation
- ▲ Developed Recreation



Scale 1" = 1 mile

Eagle Lake Unit - Resource Allocations

Timber Management Areas



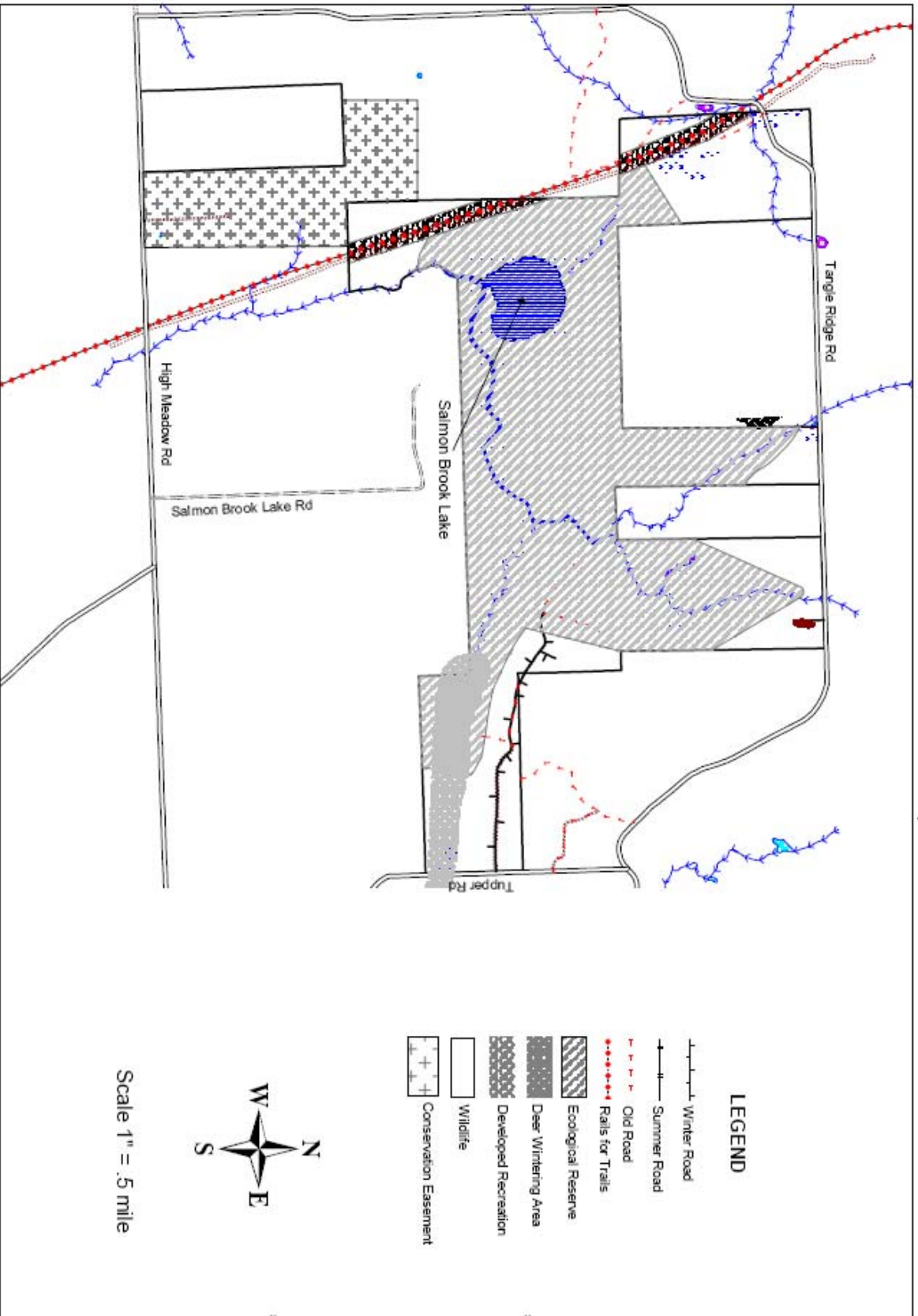
- LEGEND**
- Winter Road
 - Summer Road - Dev. Rec Class I
 - Public Access Road
 - Stream
 - ⊙ Eagles Nest
 - ▭ Riparian
 - ▨ Zoned Deer Yard
 - ▧ Special Protection
 - ⌘ Timber Dominant
 - ▩ Developed Recreation



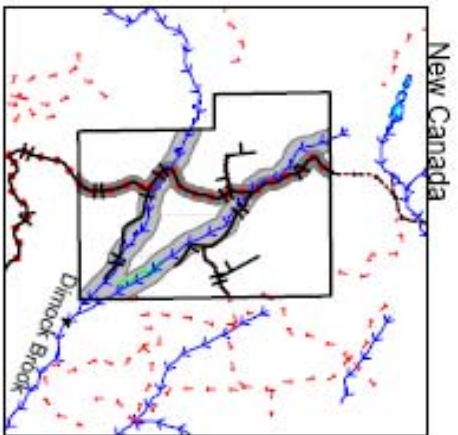
Scale 1" = 1 mile

Salmon Brook Lake - Resource Allocations

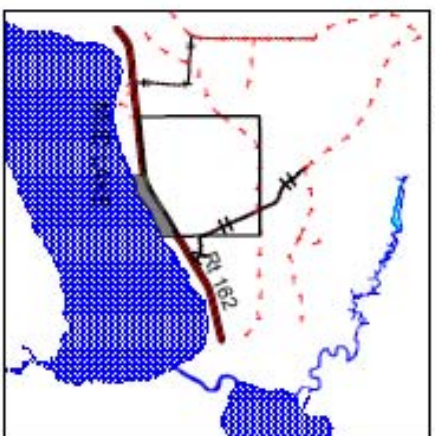
Special Protection - Wildlife - Recreation Areas



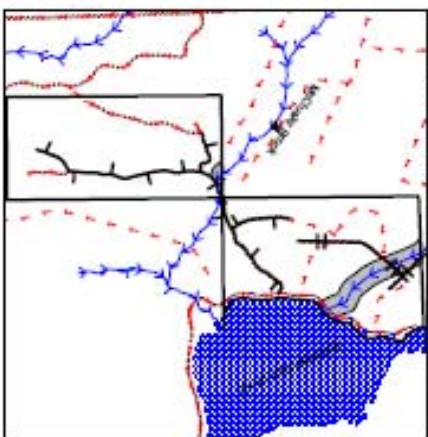
Small Lots - Resource Allocations



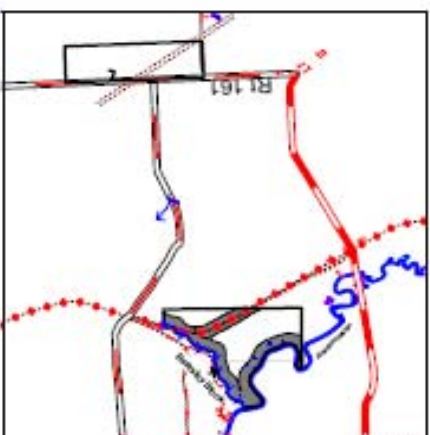
New Canada



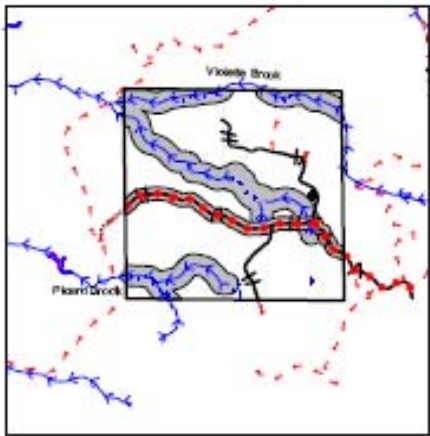
Sinclair



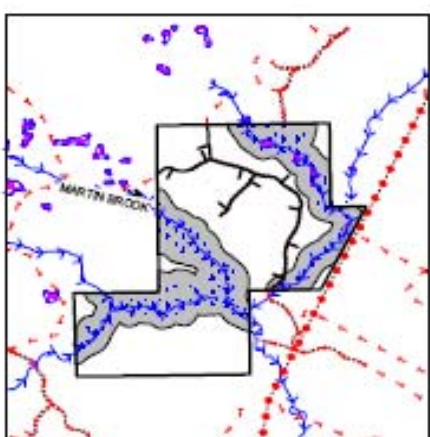
Westmanland



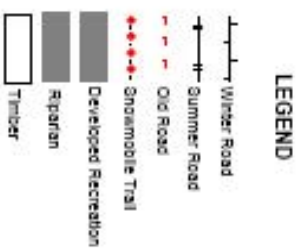
New Sweden



CVT

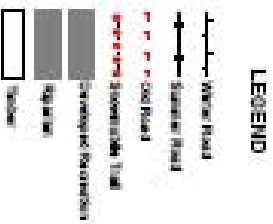
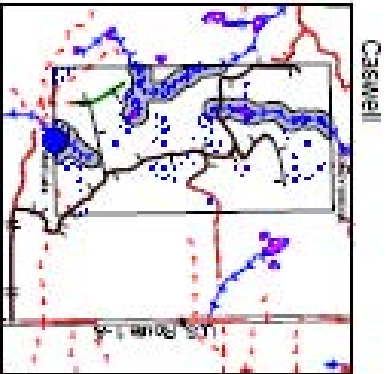
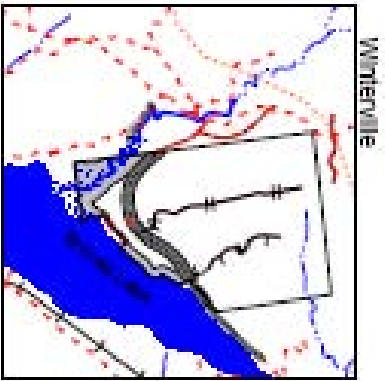
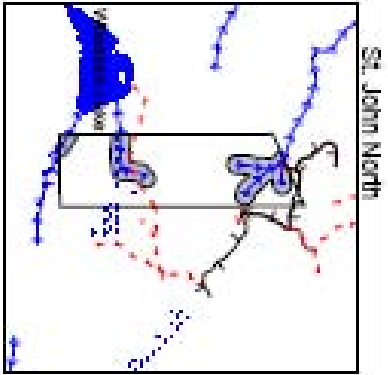
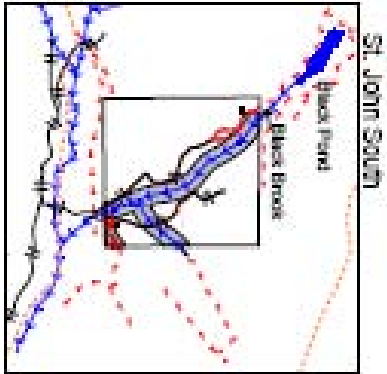


Hamlin



Scale 1" = 1 mile

Small Lots - Resource Allocations



Scale 1" = 1 mile

Appendix B

Northern Aroostook Region Management Plan Advisory Committee

Bureau of Parks and Lands

Northern Aroostook Region Planning and Management Staff

Will Harris – *Director, Bureau of Parks and Lands*
Cindy Bastey – *Chief Planner*
Vern Labbe – *Northern Region Lands Manager*
John Titus – *Senior Planner, Management Plan Coordinator*
Tom Charles – *Chief of Silviculture*
Joe Wiley – *IF&W Wildlife Biologist assigned to the Bureau of Parks and Lands*
Brooke Wilkerson – *Ecologist, Maine Natural Areas Program*
Scott Ramsay – *Supervisor, Off-road Vehicle Division*
George Powell – *Director, Boating Facilities Division*
Tom Desjardin – *Historic Site Specialist*
Stephen Richardson – *Forest Engineer*
Gena Denis – *GIS Coordinator*

Public Members - Other State Agency Representatives

Fritz Appleby – *Manager, Aroostook State Park, Bureau of Parks and Lands*
Dave Basley – *Regional Fisheries Biologist, Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife*
Charlie Beck – *Sportsman's Alliance of Maine*
Dan Bridgham – *Maine Snowmobile Association*
Mike Brophy – *Red River Camps*
Wayne and Tenley Bennett – *Fish River Lodge*
Diano Circo - *Natural Resources Council of Maine*
Richard Clark – *Landowner, Town of Perham*
David Coulters – *ATV Maine*
Richard Hoppe – *Regional Wildlife Biologist, Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife*
Don Cote – *Land Use Regulation Commission*
Albro Cowperthwaite – *North Maine Woods, Inc.*
Jerry Dow – *Town of Perham*
Dave Fernald – *Friends of Deboullie*
Don Guimond – *Town of Fort Kent*
Representative Troy Jackson – *House District #1*
Ed Lugdon – *Lugdon's Lodge/Dean's Den*
Senator John Martin – *Senate District #35*
Jim Nadeau – *Town of Eagle Lake*
Gary Pelletier – *Friends of the Allagash*
Dave Putnam – *University of Maine-Presque Isle*
Ben Ricciardi – *Eagle Lake Camps*
Dave Rochester – *Maine Forest Service*
Steve Selva – *University of Maine-Fort Kent*
Gary Stevens – *Fort Kent Elementary School*
Barbara Vickery/ Bill Patterson – *The Nature Conservancy*

Appendix C

Summary of Planning Issues and Management Recommendations

DEBOULLIE UNIT

Natural Resource Management Issues

- When designated in 2000, the Ecological Reserve incorporated a popular public use area with roads and recreation facilities that require more active management than is typical of Reserves.
- A proposal to expand the current Reserve area an additional 5,000 acres (to include most of the areas recommended in the 1998 McMahon report) has been submitted to the Bureau.

Historic-Cultural Resource Management Issues

- Past uses of this area includes a rich history of recreation and logging, providing opportunities for interpretation.
- Native Americans likely used the area for hunting and fishing, and there is the potential for artifacts from this activity to be present on the Unit.

Special Protection Management Recommendations

- Resolve the current Ecological Reserve boundary conflict where it includes developed recreation areas (allocated as General Recreation in the 1987 Management Plan) along the public access road between Togue and Deboullie Ponds. Work with MNAP towards the modification of this boundary.
- The use of the portage trail between Deboullie and Gardner Ponds by snowmobiles will be allowed to continue as this use pre-existed the designation of the Ecological Reserve, and has minimal impact on the values being protected in this area.
- Monitor public use and its impacts on the values in the Ecological Reserve, particularly where there is trail access to the talus slope on Deboullie Mountain.
- Monitor the water levels on Crater Lake for impacts to the surrounding shoreline within the Ecological Reserve resulting from the recently-repaired barrier dam.
- Timber management near the area identified as an exemplary natural community outside the Reserve area will be planned in consultation with the Maine Natural Areas Program.

Fisheries and Wildlife Management Issues

- The diversity and population of wildlife on the Unit have not yet reached their potential due to an imbalance of age classes.
- Enhancing or maintaining habitat conditions favorable for the blueback and wild brook trout populations continues to be of importance.
- The recently repaired barrier dam on the outlet of Crater Lake is on the boundary of the Ecological Reserve, although it was constructed many years prior to this designation.
- The Pushineer Pond dam, also within the Ecological Reserve boundary, is important in maintaining current water levels for boat travel between Pushineer and Deboullie Ponds. It was constructed approximately 50 years ago for log drives.
- The dam on the outlet of Perch Pond, which provides a barrier to unwanted fish species, is in need of repair.

- There are no deer wintering areas on the Unit, but stands along Fifth Pelletier and Rocky Brooks hold potential for providing suitable cover.
- The increase in beech mortality is a concern because of its importance as a food source for bears and other wildlife.

Wildlife Management Recommendations

- Continue to implement forest management practices that provide a greater diversity of age classes and species for wildlife habitat purposes.
- Manage the softwood component near Fifth Pelletier and Rocky Brooks that are not within the Ecological Reserve to enhance its potential as deer wintering areas. Include this area in the Bureau’s Cooperative Deeryard Agreement with Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. Where the softwood cover extends into the Reserve on Rocky Brook, the area will continued to be monitored for any wintering activity.
- Work with the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife to enhance habitat for the blueback and wild brook trout populations.
- Work with the Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, and the Maine Natural Areas Program on the management and maintenance of dams at Pushineer, Crater, and Perch Ponds.
- Monitor the water levels on Crater Lake for impacts to the surrounding shoreline within the Ecological Reserve resulting from the recently-repaired barrier dam.

=====

Recreation and Visual Management Issues

- When designated in 2000, the Ecological Reserve incorporated a popular public use area with roads and recreation facilities that require more active management than is typical of Reserves.
- Camping use at the Togue Pond west site is at times made difficult due to boaters and fisherman parking vehicles and trailers on the site.
- Soil stabilization is needed on the Togue, Denny, and Upper Pond campsites.
- There have been requests for a campsite along the public access road that would accommodate a camper-trailer.
- Better parking facilities are needed at the boat launching sites on Togue and Perch Ponds. Campsite parking improvements are needed on Denny, Togue, Perch, and Pushineer Ponds.
- The group camping area on Perch Pond needs to be formally designated as such.
- There is an opportunity to develop a hiking trail that includes Deboullie and Black Mountains to reduce use of the Deboullie Mountain trail.
- The Deboullie Mountain trail needs repair to correct erosion and run-off problems.
- The former ranger cabin on Deboullie Mountain needs to be removed and the former fire tower upgraded for use as a viewing platform for hikers.
- There is off-trail snowmobile travel on some ponds. Snowmobilers riding to Gardner Pond use the portage trail from Deboullie Pond, which is within the Backcountry area.
- LURC zoning currently restricts vehicle access to Black Pond although this use continues, along with degradation of the road and impacts to the shoreline.
- There is discussion of making the more remote campsites, currently authorized for use of campfires, “permit only” sites.
- There are no authorized campsites at Black Pond, although informal camping with open fires does occur.

- There are opportunities to provide scenic vistas from public access roads to Togue Pond, Whitman Mountain, and the ponds and mountains from Pushineer Dam.

Recreation and Visual Management Recommendations

- The existing use of the portage trail by snowmobiles within the Backcountry area between Deboullie and Gardner Ponds will be allowed to continue (*see page 19 of the Integrated Resource Policy*).
- Develop a three-mile section of new hiking trail that connects Deboullie and Black Mountains, providing a loop alternative to the Deboullie Mountain trail.
- Make repairs to correct erosion and runoff problems on the Deboullie Mountain trail.
- Remove the old fire warden's camp and improve the tower on Deboullie Mountain to make it safe and usable for hikers. Provide a picnic shelter at the site of the old camp.
- Correct ongoing/future environmental problems within public use areas.
- Reconfigure the Togue Pond West campsite area to better delineate the camping and boat access areas on the site.
- Replace the little-used tent platforms on the walk-to sites at Togue and Denny Pond with Adirondack shelters. Explore the feasibility of using these structures in other areas.
- Replace some or all of the remaining 12 "wet willie" backcountry toilets with pit privies. Consider replacing pit privies at the heavier used campsites with vault-type toilets.
- Make parking improvements to the Togue Pond boat launch site.
- Formally designate the group use campsite on Perch Pond.
- Formally designate the public access road system as a connector snowmobile route to the ITS system.
- Reevaluate the fire authorized sites in remote locations to determine if they should be designated as "permit only" sites.
- Barricade the road to Black Pond from the east at a location that would result in the least disturbance to the Ecological Reserve, in consultation with the Maine Natural Areas Program, LURC, and users of the pond. Discontinue and remove the roadbed from the barricade to the shoreline. Develop a turnaround, parking, and campsite with appropriate signage in conjunction with this use.
- Change the campsite at the foot of Deboullie Mountain next to the hiking trail to a day-use picnic site.
- Look for potential scenic vistas along the public access roads at the west end of Togue Pond, near Perch Pond, and around Pushineer Dam where there are views to the ponds and mountains within the Backcountry Recreation Area.

Timber Management Issues

- There is an imbalance of age classes within the forest stands on the Unit, with a less than optimal number of trees under 30' in height. The Bureau's forest management goal has been to manage for a larger percentage of multi-age forest.
- The high mortality of beech has and will continue to have a significant impact on the hardwood component on the Unit.
- There is interest in developing scenic vistas along the public road system, allowing for better views of the ponds and surrounding mountains.

Timber Management Recommendations

- Continue the primary goal of managing the forest for a wider diversity of age classes and species.
 - Identify and favor disease resistant beech as a means to address the increasing mortality within these stands.
 - Provide additional view sheds from the public access roads near Togue, Perch, and Pelletier Ponds.
 - Work in consultation with the Maine Natural Areas Program where harvesting may occur near the White Cedar Swamp Natural Community on the east end of Mud Pond.
-

Transportation and Administrative Management Issues

- The 1987 Management Plan identified one public vehicle access point (St. Francis Road); two access points have been managed for since 1997.
- An alternative to the current fording of the Red River to obtain vehicle access to public use areas at Pushineer and Deboullie Ponds needs to be developed.
- A number of visitors continue to object to the payment of fees to the North Maine Woods.
- Environmental issues with portions of the road system and public use areas need to be addressed.

Management Recommendations

- Maintain the Deboullie Road (Red River Road) to the St. Francis Road as the primary access road system on the Unit.
- Provide a travel surface over the Pushineer Pond dam and discontinue the fording of the Red River. Maintain water levels at the dam site in a manner acceptable to Inland Fisheries and Wildlife. Planning and construction will be done in consultation with DIF&W, the Maine Natural Areas Program, and the Land Use Regulation Commission. Should this option prove not be feasible, other options to fording the river will be explored.
- Upon completion of the dam upgrade, repair the road between Pushineer Pond and Deboullie Pond to correct environmental issues.
- Summer management roads constructed for timber harvesting activities may be left open for summer use; winter roads developed for that purpose will be discontinued once harvesting is completed.
- Improvements to the Fifth Pelletier Brook Lake Road, for both timber and recreation management purposes, will be made as funds become available.

EAGLE LAKE UNIT

Natural Resource Management Issues

- Harvests in areas identified as having rare lichens will be planned in consultation with the Maine Natural Areas Program.
- While this Natural Resource Inventory includes information based on available data and recent field surveys, the Unit has a broad array of natural community types. Further exploration of cedar seepage areas and pockets of mature hardwoods may yield rare plant species.

Historic Resources Management Issues

- The shoreline on the west end of Eagle Lake near the Unit boundary may have been the location of Native American campsites. With a southerly exposure on a canoe-navigable lake, this would have been an attractive location.

Special Protection Management Recommendations

- Harvests near areas identified as having unique or important natural community types will be planned in consultation with the Maine Natural Areas Program.
- Further exploration of cedar seepage areas will be conducted to determine if they have rare plant species and pockets of mature hardwoods.

=====

Fisheries and Wildlife Management Issues

- Though at present there are no zoned deer wintering areas on the Unit, historical deer use and areas with soil types favoring softwood provide the opportunity to increase suitable winter cover.
- The Unit is within the Fish River Chain of Lakes, well known for its coldwater fishery. Managing habitat conditions to maintain or enhance this fishery is important.

Wildlife Management Recommendations

- Continue to manage forest stands for a diversity of age classes and species that also supports greater habitat diversity and populations of wildlife.
- Continue active management of the softwood stands near the Thorofare and at Bear, Halfway, Alec, Miller, and Three Brooks to enhance their suitability as potential deer wintering areas. Include these areas in the Bureau's Cooperative Deeryard Agreement with Inland Fisheries and Wildlife.
- Monitor the beaver dam activity on the Unit and its impacts on wildlife habitat in general. Work with Inland Fisheries and Wildlife to better determine the impact of this activity on smelt spawning habitat.
- Manage the former agricultural lands on the Clover Hill Lodge parcel as open fields. Continue maintenance of the open field on the T16 R6 parcel.

Recreation Management Issues

- The undeveloped nature of the Eagle Lake shoreline gives the Unit a semi-remote character, and regular use of most water-access campsites suggests demand for this type of experience. Increasing the amount of boat-access camping, while maintaining the character of the lakeshore, should be further explored.
- Vehicle access over the two mile stretch of deteriorating road to Blake Lake has kept fishing pressure at moderate levels, though there is some regular use of this area and the adjoining campsite.
- Boaters camping overnight on the Unit are often concerned about the allowance of overnight parking at the state-owned boat launching facility in Eagle Lake.
- There is interest in developing cross country ski and dog sled trails on the Unit.

Recreation and Visual Management Recommendations

- Continue to manage Blake Lake for its remote character by keeping road access and the campsite informal (no active maintenance).
 - Explore the feasibility of developing a drive-to campsite on the east end of Eagle Lake off the Square Lake Road including its use as a primitive boat launch site and access point for snowmobiles.
 - Explore the feasibility of developing a trailered boat access site on Square Lake at Rocky Point.
 - If demand warrants, develop a water access campsite on Rocky Point on the Square Lake parcel.
 - Manage the 25 miles of Shared Use Roads for general snowmobile and ATV trail use, in recognition of its importance in providing connections to regional trail systems.
 - Explore the feasibility of providing cross country ski and dog sled trails throughout the Unit.
 - Work with the Boating Facilities Division in providing adequate space for overnight parking for those camping on the Unit.
 - Continue to manage the visual resources as seen from the lakes in conjunction with timber management activities and improvements to recreational use areas.
-

Timber Management Issues

- Harvesting prior to State ownership and spruce budworm damage from the 1970's and 1980's has left a diverse but somewhat fragmented forest on the Unit. Sizable areas of tall, fully-stocked softwood to provide winter cover and travel corridors for deer are limited. Many sites more suited to softwoods are presently occupied by an abundance of low-quality hardwoods.
- The fertile soils found over most of the Unit and the widespread presence of 5-20 foot tall spruce-fir regeneration present both challenges and opportunities for overstory harvests and subsequent precommercial thinning.
- The Unit has a sizable volume of low-quality hardwoods left in past harvests due to lack of markets.

Timber Management Recommendations

- Continue the primary goal of managing the forest for a wider diversity of age classes and species.
- Identify and favor resistant beech stands as a means to address the increasing mortality of beech throughout the Unit.
- Implement timber stand improvements (TSI) when time and budgets allow.

- Focus on harvesting low quality hardwoods when markets are favorable.
 - With respect to the ecological sensitivity within cedar stands, these areas will be managed in winter only, and in consultation with the Maine Natural Areas Program. Where harvesting is planned near areas identified as having important natural communities, MNAP will be consulted.
-
-

Transportation and Administrative Management Issues

- Much of the vehicle access to the Unit requires crossing private land, and important routes require up to 13 miles across abutting land. Securing formalized road-use agreements or public road frontage will be important to ensure continued management and recreational access.
- The management road system within the Unit is largely in place, although considerable reconstruction will be necessary along certain portions.
- The owner of Eagle Lake Camps may require further cooperation from the Bureau to restore the sporting camp tradition to Eagle Lake.

Management Recommendations

- Interior roads will be improved and maintained as needed for management access, and may remain unmaintained at other times.
- The Square Lake Road, where it crosses the southeast corner of the Unit, will be managed as a public use road.
- The Clover Hill Lodge Road will be managed under a road maintenance contract. Other roads may be managed under similar contracts.
- Continue to work with the owner of Eagle Lake Camps regarding the current and future need for the gate and roaded access to the sporting camp facility.

SALMON BROOK LAKE BOG

Natural Resource Management Issues

- Due to the unique ecology within the designated Ecological Reserve, any other management of the property will require careful planning.
- There is interest in providing recreational/educational facilities within the interior of the Unit, including a hiking trail, viewing area, and a hand carry boat access site to the outlet of the lake.
- Beaver flooding, associated with blocked culverts under the railroad grade, has threatened populations of the Lapland buttercup in the past. A neighbor to the Unit has monitored the populations of this plant and the water levels associated with flooding. If necessary, beaver control may be needed to perpetuate this rare plant population.
- There are two areas (approximately 90 acres) on the southwest portion of the main Unit and near the center of the detached parcel that contain attributes recommended for inclusion in the Ecological Reserve.

Special Protection Management Recommendations

- Monitor beaver activity in the Unit for its impact (positive or negative) on the values being protected within the Ecological Reserve.
 - Make adjustments to Reserve boundaries, where necessary, to include important ecological areas that may have not been included in the 2000 designation.
 - Work with local residents, TNC, and MNAP towards developing trail access to a viewing area within the interior of the Unit.
- =====

Fisheries and Wildlife Management Issues

- Beaver activity is significant throughout the Unit
- There is some potential for winter cover for deer in the southeast portion of the Unit. Providing deer cover would be a valuable resource for this area.
- The area around the Reserve provides wildlife habitat not common in this area.
- Access across the Unit for fishing is difficult; there is local interest in providing access to the inlet stream for fishing.

Wildlife Management Recommendations

- Monitor the beaver activity on the Unit for its impact (positive or negative) to wildlife habitat in general.
- Actively manage the areas outside the Ecological Reserve to improve wildlife habitat, utilizing timber management as appropriate to accomplish this goal.
- Work with local residents, The Nature Conservancy, and the Maine Natural Areas Program in providing a hand carry boat site on the outlet or inlet streams for fishing purposes.

Recreation and Visual Resources Management Issues

- There is interest in providing opportunities for recreational and educational trail use within the interior of the Unit including a hiking trail, viewing area, and a hand-carry boat access site to the lake and streams.

Recreation and Visual Management Recommendations

- Work with local residents, The Nature Conservancy, and the Maine Natural Areas Program towards providing recreational trail access to the interior portions of the Unit.
- Develop a trail-side picnic shelter along the Bangor and Aroostook Trail in partnership with the Off-road Vehicle Division and local trail clubs, should a trail to interior portions of the Unit be developed.

=====

Timber Management Issues

- Forest stands along the margins of the Unit were heavily harvested at one time and would benefit from timber management to restore the natural character and enhance wildlife habitat.
- The easy access to certain forest stands makes these areas ideal for conducting “demonstration forests” for educational purposes.
- Any harvesting activities will be planned in consultation with The Nature Conservancy and the Maine Natural Areas Program.

Timber Management Recommendations

- Manage the forest stands near the margins of the Unit with a focus on enhancing wildlife habitat and restoring the natural forest environment.
- Determine the feasibility of developing a “demonstration forest” for educational purposes.
- Consult with The Nature Conservancy and the Maine Natural Areas Program in any harvest planning on the Unit. Provide local residents with an opportunity to comment on these plans once they are available.

=====

Transportation and Administrative Issues

- The Bangor and Aroostook Trail provides the only access on the Unit.
- There may be ownership discrepancies on the northwest corner of the Unit that will need to be resolved.

Management Recommendations

- No public access roads will be developed on any portion of the Unit.
- Resolve any ownership discrepancies in the northwest corner of the Unit.

CASWELL PUBLIC LOT

Management Issues

- There is no deeded access to the public lot.
- A local ATV trail club has interest in using portions of the winter road system.

Management Recommendations

- Work in consultation with the Maine Natural Areas Program where harvesting may occur near exemplary natural communities identified by the Maine Natural Areas Program.

CYR PUBLIC LOT

Management Issues

- There is no deeded access to the public lot.

Management Recommendations

- Manage the timber to minimize conflicts with motorized trail uses and to enhance the aesthetic values along these trails.

HAMLIN PUBLIC LOT

Management Issues

- There is no deeded access to the public lot.

CYR PUBLIC LOT

Management Issues

- There is no deeded access to the public lot.

Management Recommendations

- Manage the timber to minimize conflicts with motorized trail uses and to enhance the aesthetic values along these trails.
- Consult with the Maine Natural Areas Program in harvest planning in the area around the Northern White Cedar Swamp.

NEW SWEDEN PUBLIC LOTS

Management Issues

- Ongoing management of the apple trees on the West lot will be necessary to enhance its value for wildlife.

Management Recommendations

- Manage the timber to minimize conflicts with uses along the Bangor Aroostook Trail and to enhance the aesthetic values along this trail.

ST. JOHN PLANTATION PUBLIC LOTS

Management Issues

- There is no deeded access to the South lot.

Management Recommendations

- Manage the timber on the South lot to minimize conflicts with motorized trail uses and to enhance the aesthetic values along these trails.
- Consult with the Maine Natural Areas Program in planning harvests near the area that may provide habitat for the giant rattlesnake-plantain orchid.

T16 R9 UNLOCATED INTEREST

None

T17 R4 (SINCLAIR) PUBLIC LOT

None

WESTMANLAND PUBLIC LOT

Management Issues

- The current public road on the lot is used exclusively by private campowners. Access for management purposes is across private land.
- There is interest in establishing a nature trail on the property.

Management Recommendations

- Should a nature trail be developed, manage the timber to minimize conflicts with this use and to enhance the aesthetic value along this trail.

WINTERVILLE PUBLIC LOT

None

Appendix D
Summary of Public Process and
Written Public and Agency Comments

Summary of Public Process
Northern Aroostook Management Plan

Date	Action	Notifications/Public Attendance
November 30, 2006	Announcement of Public Scoping Session in Fort Kent to introduce development of the Northern Aroostook Region Management Plan	105 Notifications mailed, Notices sent to Bangor Daily News, St. John Valley Times, Aroostook Republican (press coverage by St. John Valley Times)
December 14, 2006	Public Scoping Session, Fort Kent	Attendance: 52
December 28, 2006	Minutes of Scoping Session mailed	125 Minutes mailed
February 22, 2007	First Draft of the Management Plan made available for public review, with Advisory Committee scheduled March 9, and Written Comment period provided from receipt of plan through March 26 th (32 days).	130 Notifications mailed
March 9, 2007	Advisory Committee meeting, Ashland	Attendance: Advisory Committee – 18; other members of the public - 17
April 2, 2007	Minutes of Advisory Committee meeting mailed, with announcement of working group meetings for April 17 th and 18 th (Black Pond access issue, and trail/access proposal for Salmon Brook Lake Bog)	134 Notifications mailed
April 17 & 18, 2007	Working groups held in Ashland (Black Pond access issues) and Perham (Salmon Brook Lake Bog trail and access proposal)	Attendance: Ashland – 3 Perham - 14
April 26, 2007	Final Draft of the Management Plan made available for public review, with Public Meeting scheduled May 11 and Written Comment Period provided from receipt of plan through May 29 th , 2007 (33 days).	144 Notifications mailed; Notices sent to Bangor Daily News, St. John Valley Times, Aroostook Republican
May 11, 2007	Public Meeting on Final Draft, Ashland	Attendance: 11
June 15, 2007	Announcement of Plan Adoption	145 Notifications mailed

**Summary of Responses from Written Comment Period on the
Northern Aroostook Final Draft Management Plan
April 25th, 2007 – May 29th, 2007**

(Does not include typographical, grammatical, or formatting comments)

Comment	Response
From: Karen Boutot, abutting landowner	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • St. John Plantation lot – the Plan talks about deeded access from the Franklin School Road. Where exactly is this ROW, and are there provisions for road maintenance? • Are there harvest plans available for this lot? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Legislature intended that a right-of-way across the former public be maintained for future access. The ROW will be located, developed, and maintained when needed. • Harvest plans are available at the Northern Region office in Ashland.
From: Betty and Ben Ricciardi, Eagle Lake Camps	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The dates given in the Plan on the history of Eagle Lake Camps were not correct – we have provided you with the correct information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The revised draft will reflect the information provided.
From: Dan Bridgham, Maine Snowmobile Association	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was suggested that a section of the non-ecological area of Deboullie should be called a “roadless” area, and strongly oppose that idea. This would remove the land from wood production, which has a measurable affect on the economy of this area and the state. It is outside the authority of this process to make such decisions, a function strictly reserved for the legislature. • It was also suggested that the Bureau should designate areas for future inclusion as Ecological Reserves. I oppose this idea for the reasons stated above. • On page 40 you should indicate maintaining the Red River Road as a secondary access road. • On page 53 (Eagle Lake Unit), I fail to see why the State is not allowing the gate (to eagle Lake Camps) to remain open. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bureau will not be defining or designating “roadless” areas in this management plan. • The addition of 5,000 acres to the Ecoreserve, proposed by the Northern Forest Alliance several years ago is noted as a “management issue” in the Plan. The Bureau feels that the critical natural communities have been protected by the 2000 designation, and is not proposing to expand the Reserve during the 15-year Plan period. • The management recommendation has been clarified to include the Red River Road as part of the primary public access road system to be maintained throughout the Unit. • The Bureau has indicated it will work with Eagle Lake Camps regarding the future need and use of this gate. The management recommendation has been clarified to that effect.
From: Dave Basley, Inland Fisheries and Wildlife Division	

<p><i>Deboullie Unit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Should another 5,000 acres of Ecological Reserve be added to the existing 7,253 acres, the reserve would include more than ½ of the township. The Plan documents the loss of 4,000 timber management acres resulting from the existing Reserve. We would question whether it is desirable public land management to take more land out of timber production in order to increase the Reserve acres. • On page 38, under Wildlife Management Recommendations, note that higher water levels on Crater Lake as a result of recent repairs to the dam will increase brook trout habitat. • On page 38, under Recreation Management Allocations, change “area around Deboullie, Whitman...mountains” to “land around Deboullie, Whtiman...mountains” to remove any inference to BP&L’s management of the waterbodies. • Improvements should be made to the Pushineer Pond boat launching site to reduce conflicts between campers and boaters • On page 39, we would suggest looking into providing gravel fill and cement planking at the Togue Pond boat launching area. • On page 39, we strongly recommend that if abuse occurs at the proposed barricade site on Black Pond a barricade be established at the half-mile line to prevent all vehicular traffic. Any dolly provided to assist watercraft access should be provided at the west end of the Pond, where the distance to the pond is greater. <p><i>Eagle Lake Unit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On page 42, IF&W water quality studies done in July 1990 indicated a pH of 7.3. • On page 52, under Recreation Management Recommendations, we suggest making this area an unimproved boat access site, rather than just a hand carry site. This location would be much more practical for those coming from the greater Caribou area. It is unlikely there would be more than 4-6 vehicles at this site at any one time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The addition of 5,000 acres to the ecoreserve, proposed by the Northern Forest Alliance several years ago, is noted as a “management issue” in the Plan. The Bureau feels that the critical natural communities have been protected by the 2000 ecoreserve designation, and is not proposing to expand the reserve during the 15-year Plan period. • A sentence to that effect has been added to the Fisheries description. • This sentence has been edited to reflect this change. • As part of the proposal to provide a vehicle bridge over Pushineer Dam, the Bureau will address the use conflict at the campsites. • The Bureau will work with the Boating Division to determine the feasibility of these improvements. • The Bureau will pursue alternatives to the proposed barricade location if abuse takes place. • This reference has been included. • The Bureau recognizes the suitability of this site for hand carry boat launching, while recognizing there may be some limited capacity for launching of small trailered boats at this location.
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<p><i>Salmon Brook Lake Bog</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On page 60 under Wildlife Recommendations, we support providing trail access to a hand carry boat site on the outlet stream. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bureau will continue to work with MNAP, the Nature Conservancy, and local residents in finding an area suitable for hand carry boat launching.
<p>From: Richard Clark, Landowner and Town of Perham Planning Board Member</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I have enclosed a map of an upland area (on Salmon Brook Lake Bog) that could be taken out of the Ecological Reserve, to make room for other, more sensitive acreage. • On the same map, there is a brook that crosses the detached parcel not shown on any of the other maps. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bureau will be working with the Maine Natural Areas Program and the Nature Conservancy in making any adjustments to the Reserve boundaries, and would be glad to take this information into consideration. • We will incorporate this information on future maps.
<p>From: Diano Circo, Natural Resources Council of Maine</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While the Council understands the need to adopt this management plan by June 15th, the limited notice on public input was a serious limiting factor in this process. <p><i>Ecological Reserves</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Council continues to believe that the Bureau should include in the plan a list of areas that may be appropriate for Ecological Reserve designation. While the current legislatively imposed cap on Ecological Reserves <u>may</u> limit additions, cataloging and mapping areas that might be appropriate for future Ecological Reserve status is still important. Over time, it is possible that more room will develop under the cap and appropriate areas will be added to the system. Including this information within the Plan insures that an easily accessible public record will be available for future reference. This will also assist in limiting concerns about perceived secretive decisions by the Bureau. The Bureau should be doing proactive work cataloging and mapping potential future Ecological Reserves. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bureau agrees that the timeline for adoption of this plan was relatively short; however, the Bureau is satisfied with the amount of public input it did receive during Plan development. The notification of the two Plan drafts and written comment periods, along with the three public meetings, has been consistent with other management plan processes around the state (see Summary of Public Process at the beginning of this document). • The Maine Natural Areas Program (MNAP) prepares a Natural Resources Inventory (NRI) for each management plan. The inventory reports identify ecologically significant areas and include management recommendations for these areas. MNAP is the state agency that conducts an ongoing, statewide inventory of rare plants, animals, natural communities and ecosystems, and maintains a biological and conservation database for ecologically significant sites for conservation and land use planning (12 MRSA Sec 544-3). • Ecological Reserves on public lands are part of a statewide <u>system</u>, designed “to represent all native ecosystem types across their natural range of variation in Maine.” (McMahon, 1998, p. 1). The Bureau’s policy is to “implement a system-wide approach to areas to be designated as Ecological Reserves.” (Integrated Resource Policy, 2000, p. 23) • It is inappropriate to identify potential ecological reserve additions without benefit of a system-wide context and analysis. The Bureau and MNAP have agreed that, upon completion of management plans for lands that include

Quiet Recreation

- Areas for quiet recreation are becoming harder and harder to find in Maine. The Bureau has done a significant amount of work to expand motorized trail systems over the past several years. There are now thousands of miles of ATV and snowmobile trails within this Plan's region alone. However, there are precious few acres currently designated for people-powered uses. As motorized trail use expands, the places for quiet people-powered recreation are rapidly shrinking. This is even more important considering that the private lands of Northern Maine offer little opportunity for this type of quiet recreation. In many cases, Bureau lands are the only places this type of experience can be found. Like the Bureau, we believe there is room in the North Woods for everyone, but not every use is appropriate in every place. Unfortunately, to date, with very limited exceptions, the only places designated by the Bureau for Non-Mechanized Recreation overlay areas designated as Ecological Reserves. While Ecological Reserves serve a very important ecological role they are not necessarily the most appropriate or attractive areas for people-powered recreation. The Non-Mechanized Backcountry designation was designed to create quiet people-powered recreation opportunities on public lands, yet its application has been extremely limited. The Council strongly believes there is a need to better balance Maine's recreational infrastructure by creating and expanding Non-Motorized Backcountry areas.

Nonmechanized Backcountry Recreation

- The Debouille Unit offers a significant opportunity to designate additional areas for Non-Mechanized Backcountry Recreation. The northeastern section of the Unit has been identified by the Appalachian Mountain Club as a roadless area. This roadless area

Ecological Reserves designated in 2000, the two agencies will work to determine where the greatest benefits to the Reserve system would result from expanding Reserve acreage. In the interim, both agencies continue to gather data on ecologically significant areas. This information is available to the public at any time.

- Between 90% and 95% of snowmobile and ATV trails are on private property, and comparatively few of these are located on public lands administered by the Bureau. These trails are not permanent public trails, but generally exist under landowner agreements that are secure for only one year. Lands managed by North Maine Woods exclude ATVs over much private land in northern Maine, including Deboullie. Elsewhere in northern Maine, changing landownership has resulted in the closure of ATV and snowmobile trails by new owners who wish to provide people-powered opportunities. Both motorized and nonmotorized users understandably look to public lands to meet some of their needs.
- Ecological Reserves are not necessarily the most appropriate or attractive areas for recreation. In fact, public support for reserves could be undermined by designating Reserves for reasons that stray from the scientific purposes outlined by the Maine Forest Biodiversity Project (MFBP). (McMahon, 1998)
- We also want to correct the notion that existing Backcountry Recreation Areas were laid over Ecological Reserves. The opposite is true. Ecological Reserves were designated on Bureau lands in 2000, while most Backcountry Recreation Areas were created under management plans prepared in the 1980s and 1990s. Under the then-existing Integrated Resource Policy, Backcountry areas allowed low density, dispersed use; minimal campsite facilities; uneven-aged harvesting to retain natural character and reduce user conflicts; and typically, no public vehicular uses, except snowmobiles in designated areas. The MFBP report that led to the creation of Reserve system notes that it did not consider recreational uses in its analysis of potential sites. (McMahon, 1998, p.56).
- The Bureau proposes to allocate 5,000 acres of the Deboullie Unit to Nonmotorized Backcountry Recreation. This is approximately 20% of the acres in the Unit. The proposed Backcountry area meets the IRP criteria for such areas by having a special combination of

recently extended off of the Unit onto private lands. Unfortunately, it appears that much of the roadless area off of the Debouille Unit has been lost. While it is our understanding that the Bureau has recently done some harvesting in this area of the Unit, in aggregate it continues to have some of the lowest road densities in the state and at one time was considered one of the most remote places in northern Maine. This area should be designated as Non-Mechanized Backcountry to protect this extremely rare quality, and to foster and ensure backcountry recreation opportunities. This is especially important considering the surrounding industrial properties, which are seeing a significant increase in road creation. In addition, given the rarity of roadless areas, the Bureau should not be developing road networks in roadless areas. No additional roads or expansion of roads should be built in this area and any existing roads should be put to bed.

- A more complete road inventory and mapping should be done for all of the Debouille Unit and included in the Plan. This would provide a baseline for how the Unit is changing over time and insure that the requirements of the Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) are being met. Additionally, the Bureau should use this data to identify roads that are within the current Ecological Reserve and Non-Mechanized Backcountry area. Based on the IRP standards, the Bureau needs to provide a justification for the continuance of any roads in Ecological Reserves and Non-Mechanized Backcountry areas. This information should also be included in the Plan.

features that include superior scenic quality, remoteness, wild and pristine character, a capacity to impart a sense of solitude, and are more than 1,000 acres. (IRP, p.13)

- The northeastern corner of the unit is not a recreation destination. It lacks features that attract recreational use in general, and it lacks the superior scenic qualities required for Backcountry areas under the IRP. The area may be "roadless" under some definition, but forest management roads exist in the area. Moreover, "roadlessness" alone is not an indicator of recreation quality.
- The bureau proposes to allocate the northeastern corner of the Unit for timber management because it is particularly high quality ground for this purpose. This is consistent with the Bureau's mandate to manage public lands in a manner consistent with the principles of multiple use and to produce a sustained yield of product and services. (12 MRSA Sec 1847)
- The Bureau cannot undertake a complete inventory of roads on Debouillie before the required adoption date of June 15, 2007. The Bureau can commit to a complete road inventory for the Unit within one year of the date of Plan adoption. The Bureau is building a more thorough road inventory, recognizing this as a valuable planning tool, providing important baseline data that has been overlooked in previous plans. Therefore, roads over time will become more standard inventory items for management plans.

Appendix E

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).

“Backcountry Ponds”: 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 and may offer outstanding foot trail, remote camping, and scenic vista opportunities.

“Backpack Hiking Trails”: designated foot trails of moderate to long length designed primarily for overnight foot traffic, with primitive campsites provided for overnight camping.

“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 accommodates 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).

“Compartment”: the basic inventory unit, a parcel of forest land, easily identifiable on the ground and generally ranging between 500 and 1,500 acres in size.

“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.

“Cutting Cycle”: in uneven-aged management, the interval between harvest operations.

“Day Walking Trails”: designated foot trails of short to moderate length designed primarily for day use foot traffic.

“Demonstration Forest”: a forest in which management activities are designed to illustrate various facets of forest management; and/or to demonstrate exemplary multiple use techniques including but not limited to natural, scenic, wildlife, and educational values; and where information transfer through signs, brochures, and tours is provided.

“Ecological Reserve”: a parcel of land designated by the Bureau of Parks and Lands Director, containing certain “ecosystem types” (see below), and set aside primarily for non-manipulative scientific research and education purposes.

“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).

“Essential Habitat”: areas currently or historically providing physical or biological features essential to the conservation of an endangered or threatened species in Maine, and which may require special management considerations. Examples of areas that could qualify for designation are nest sites or important feeding areas. For some species, protection of these kinds of habitats is vital to preventing further decline or achieving recovery goals.

“Exotic (nonnative)”: 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.

“Forest Condition”: 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 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 privies, several fire rings or grills, a minimum of one water source, and several picnic tables.

“Group Picnic Area/Shelters”: areas designed to accommodate large groups that are generally separated from other nearby recreation facilities. These areas will usually include a large indoor charcoal grill and a large field area for game play. Outhouses may be shared with other users of the parcel.

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

“Improved Boat Access”: 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.

“Interpretation, Interpretive Trails”: an educational activity which aims to reveal meanings and relationships through the use of original objects, by first hand experience, and by illustrative media, rather than simply to communicate factual information.

“Invasive Species”: generally nonnative species that 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.

“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.

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

“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. This includes or assumes the use of mechanized forms of travel, such as a bicycle, for the same purpose.

“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 whereby more than one use occurs and varies by season.

“Native”: any species present in an ecosystem within its historic range, or naturally expanded from its historic range.

“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-timber Management”: describes acres on which, due to administrative decision or site/terrain factors, either will not be cut or otherwise are unlikely to be cut. These acres will be excluded from sustainable harvest calculations.

“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”: A tree which is in the latter stages of maturity or is over-mature.

“Original Public Lot”: That portion of the public landbase that constitutes “original reservations” held out from the sale of township blocks as surveyed in the 1800’s. These areas were at first held in common with others, most of which have now been delineated as separate lots.

“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. (LURC Regulations, Ch. 10)

“Primary Forest”: forest areas having no discernible evidence of human-caused disturbance. Depending on where a particular primary forest is along its stand replacement sequence, it may or may not fit the definition of old growth.

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

“Primitive Picnic Areas”: trail or water access only areas that may contain one or more rustic picnic table, fire ring or outhouse.

“Public Road or Roadway”: any roadway which is owned, leased, or otherwise operated by a government body or public entity. (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; and includes parking facilities for the public. Management will include roadside aesthetic values normally associated with travel-influenced zones.

“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.

“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.

“Regulated Forest Acreage”: that portion of the commercial forest landbase upon which the sustainable harvest will be calculated at or near maximum sustainable levels.

“Release Cutting”: any cutting operation designed to remove competing vegetation from or establish proper spacing intervals among featured trees.

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

“Rotation”: the age at which stands of timber are harvested for particular economic or silvicultural objectives.

“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.

“Semi-Regulated Forest Acreage”: describes acres on which, due to site, terrain or non-timber values, will yield commercial forest products at rates significantly lower than the maximum sustainable were timber the dominant use. These acres, which will have periodic but non-regular harvests, are to be distinguished from those on which commercial timber harvesting will be excluded.

“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.

“Significant Habitat”: those habitats regulated by the Natural Resources Protection Act (NRPA) administered by the Maine Department of Environmental Protection. Essential habitats include freshwater wetlands, vernal pools, waterfowl and wading bird habitats, deer wintering areas.

“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.

“Site Quality”: the combination of environmental factors and species' requirements, which serve to measure the degree of success with which a particular species of tree will occupy a given area of the forest.

“Shared Use”: recreational uses that occur concurrently on a given segment of road or trail.

“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.

“Specialized Habitat”: habitat areas and features including rare natural communities, riparian areas, wetlands, mast-producing trees (beech and oak), grasslands, snags and den trees, large woody debris on the ground, raptor nesting trees, apple trees, and alpine slopes.

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

“Sustainable 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 nonforest values as expressed in this document. 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 Harvest Unit”: a grouping of Bureau parcels with total area in the range of 10,000 to 50,000 acres, typically one or more consolidated units plus nearby smaller tracts, for which forest conditions are similar enough to make unified sustainable harvest calculations feasible.

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

“Unregulated Forest Acreage”: describes acres on which, due to administrative decision or site/terrain factors will not be harvested, or are very unlikely to be harvested. These acres will be excluded from sustainable harvest calculations.

“Wide-area (Landscape)”: in the context used in this document, this is the large-scale view of the land, beyond forest stand or compartment level, taking in entire consolidated units or more, and including similarities and contrasts with conditions on abutting lands.

Appendix F

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

between
THE STATE OF MAINE, ACTING THROUGH THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC LANDS
and the
MAINE CHAPTER OF THE NATURE CONSERVANCY
REGARDING
MANAGEMENT OF THE SIGNIFICANT NATURAL COMMUNITIES
and
RARE PLANTS FOUND ON STATE-OWNED LAND
at
SALMON BROOK LAKE BOG, PERHAM, AROOSTOOK COUNTY, MAINE

WHEREAS, Salmon Brook Lake Bog is one of the State's best and largest undisturbed example of a northern calcareous wetland and ecosystem, which contains a northern white cedar swamp community, a shrub swamp bog, a circumneutral fen and other peatland communities, and at least six plant species rare in Maine, and which also provides habitat for a wide variety of wildlife species; and

WHEREAS, the State of Maine, acting through the Land for Maine's Future Board, has acquired 1857 acres, more or less, around Salmon Brook Lake Bog (hereinafter referred to as the "Property"), which includes many of the significant natural communities and rare plant life described above; and

WHEREAS, the Maine Chapter of the Nature Conservancy assisted the Land for Maine's Future Board in negotiating this acquisition and contributed \$12,000.00 toward the final purchase price; and

WHEREAS, the Maine Bureau of Public Lands will manage the Salmon Brook Lake Bog Property, and wishes to prevent any negative impact on its significant natural communities and rare plant occurrences; and

WHEREAS, The Nature Conservancy, a national nonprofit organization dedicated to the protection of the habitat of rare plants and animals, acting through its Maine Chapter, has specific expertise in the management of unique natural areas, and also wishes to prevent any negative impact on the natural communities and rare plants on the state-owned Property at Salmon Brook Lake Bog; and

WHEREAS, the Maine Chapter of the Conservancy owns and manages a nature preserve at Perham Bog, which is nearly adjacent to the state-owned land at Salmon Brook Lake Bog;


NOW THEREFORE, the Maine Chapter of the Nature Conservancy (TNC) and the Maine Bureau of Public Lands (BPL) agree to the following:

1. BPL shall, with the assistance of TNC, complete an inventory of the location and extent of the Property's significant natural communities, and include this information in its ten year management plan for the Property;
2. BPL shall include TNC in the management planning process for the Property, and will recognize the value of the Property's rare plants and significant natural communities in its management plan by designating them as Special Protection areas;
3. BPL shall provide TNC copies of land management prescriptions during its internal review process and give TNC the opportunity to review and comment on proposed activities. Also, BPL shall notify TNC prior to initiating management activities on the Property (including timber harvests and planned public access improvements) that might have a negative impact on its significant natural communities;

4. BPL shall take all reasonable steps deemed necessary to prevent negative impacts on the significant natural communities and rare plants on the Salmon Brook Lake Bog Property that become designated as Special Protection Areas in BPL's ten year management plan;
5. TNC shall have the right (but not the obligation) to monitor the condition of the natural communities and rare plants on the Property on an annual basis, report to the BPL on their condition, and make recommendations on any management and/or recreational activities that may have a negative impact on these natural features.

Signed and agreed to this 17 day of Nov, 1993.

**The Maine Chapter of
The Nature Conservancy**


Gregory Watson
Director, Eastern Region
The Nature Conservancy

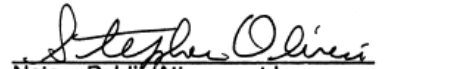
Maine Bureau of Public Lands


Thomas A. Morrison
Director


STATE OF MAINE
Kennebec, ss.

November 17, 1993
Then personally appeared the above named Thomas A. Morrison and acknowledged the forgoing instrument to be his free act and deed in his said capacity and the free act and deed of the State of Maine.

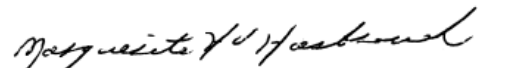
Before me,


Notary Public/Attorney at Law
Print Name: STEPHEN OLIVERI
Term Expires: NOTARY PUBLIC, MAINE
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES 12/21/96

Commonwealth of Massachusetts
STATE OF Massachusetts
Suffolk, ss.
Then personally appeared the above named Gregory Watson and acknowledged the forgoing instrument to be his free act and deed in his said capacity and the free act and deed of The Nature Conservancy.


November 6, 1993

Before me,


Notary Public/Attorney at Law
Print Name:
Term Expires:
MARGUERITE H. V. HASBROUCK
Notary Public
My Commission Expires Aug. 5, 1996

1

Appendix G

References

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Maine Department of Conservation, Bureau of Parks and Lands, *Integrated Resource Policy for Public Reserved, Non-reserved Lands, State Parks, and State Historic Sites*; December 2000, amended March 2007.

Maine Department of Conservation, Bureau of Parks and Lands, *Wildlife Guidelines for the Public Reserved Lands of Maine*; 1988 and as amended.

Maine Department of Conservation, Maine Natural Areas Program, *Ecological Reserve Monitoring Project*; April 2001, June 2004.

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Northern Maine Development Commission, *Fish River Scenic Byway, State Route 11, Corridor Management Plan*; December 2006.

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Timber and Renewable Resource documents available

- *Compartment Examination Manual*
- *Prescription Manual and prescriptions for the Northern Aroostook Region lands*
- *Timber Sale Manual*
- *Forest inventory data*
- *Forest Certification Reports - Sustainable Forestry Initiative, Forest Stewardship Council (March 2002, 2007)*
- *Maine Bureau of Parks and Lands Forest Certification Manual*
- *Soil surveys*
- *Forest Laws of Maine*
- *Best Management Practices Manual*