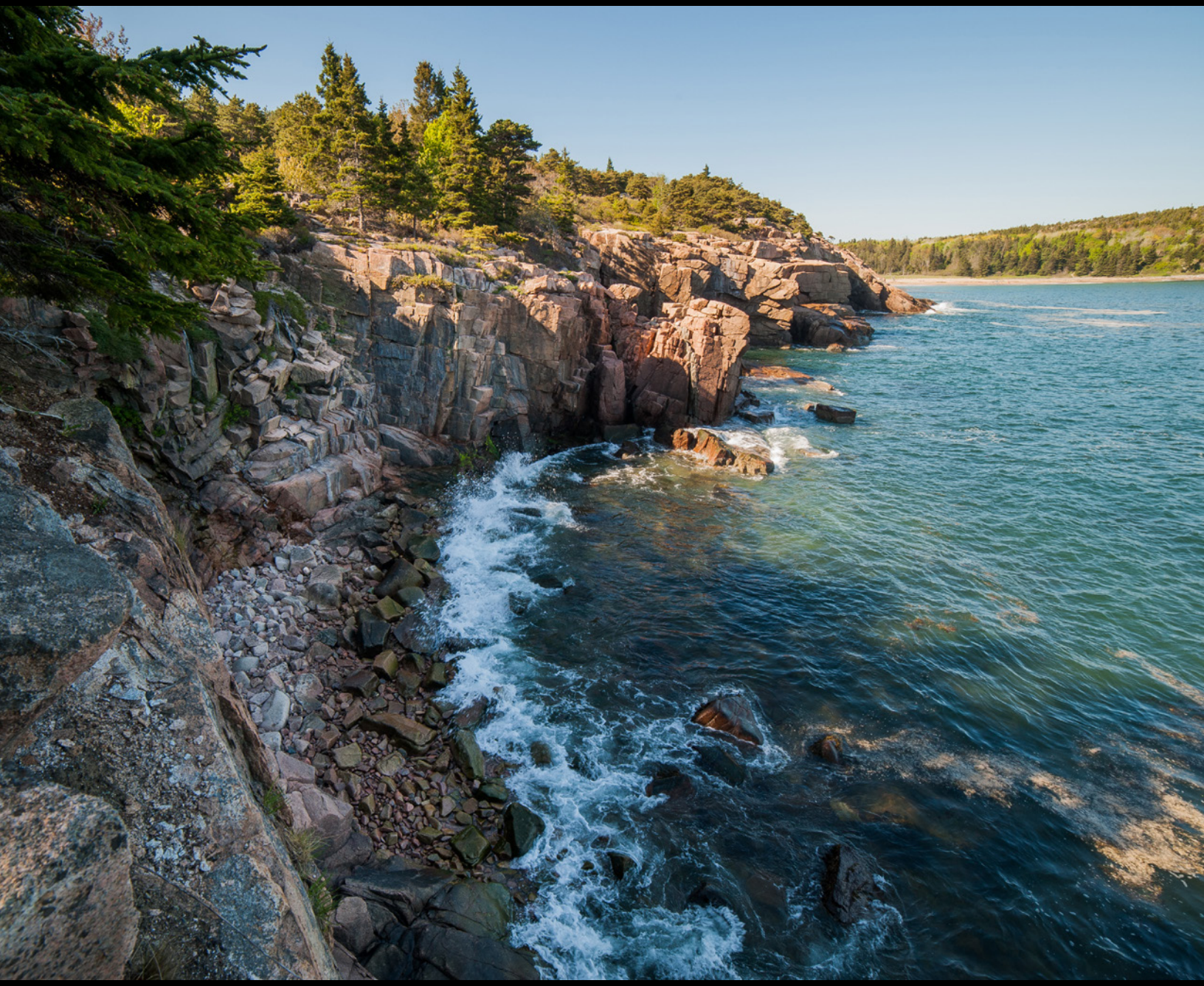
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE • U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

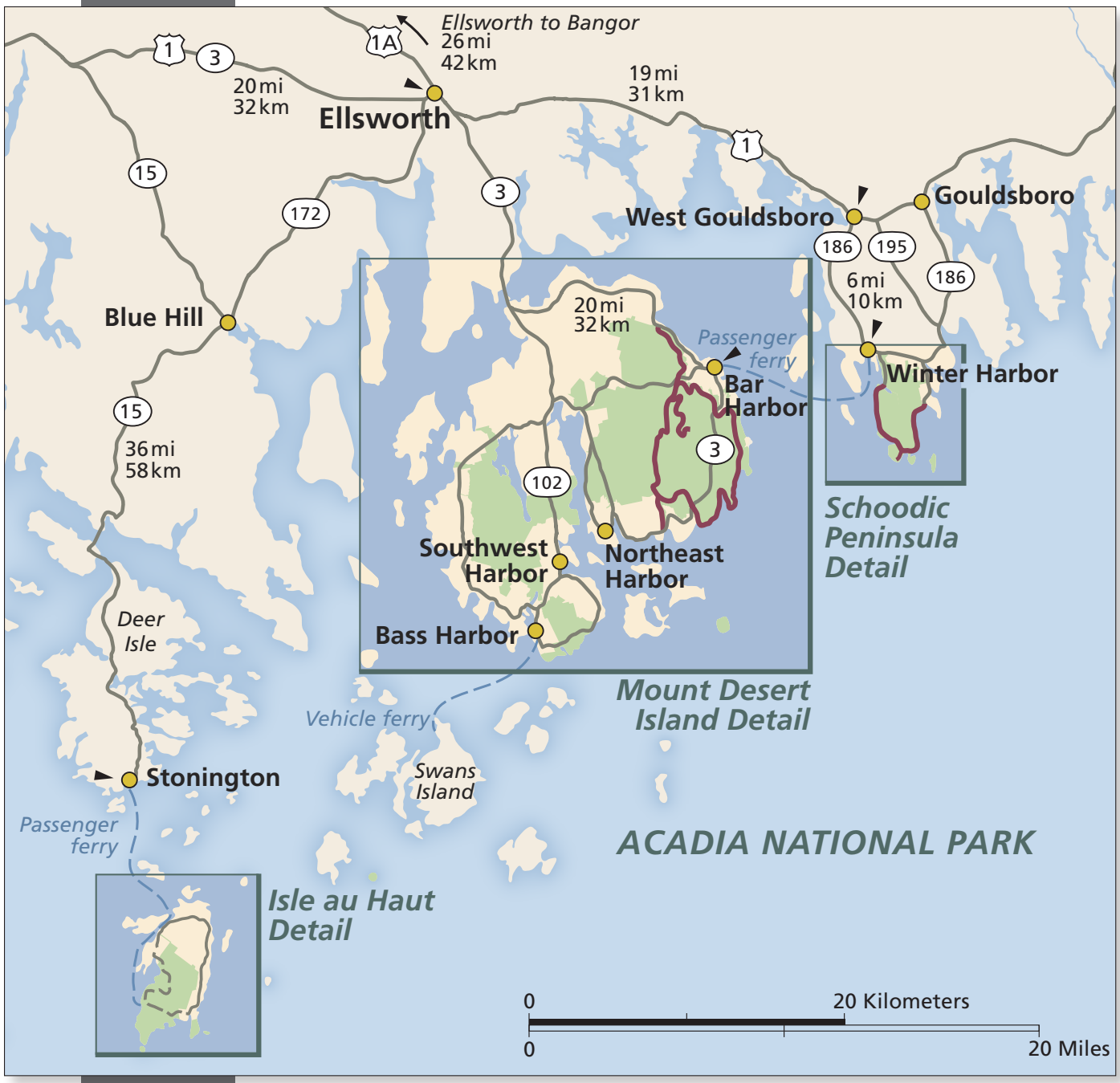
Foundation Document

Acadia National Park

Maine

September 2016




Ellsworth to Bangor
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West Gouldsboro
Gouldsboro
186
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186
6 mi
10 km
Blue Hill
20 mi
32 km
Passenger ferry
Bar Harbor
Winter Harbor
15
36 mi
58 km
3
102
Schoodic Peninsula Detail
Southwest Harbor
Northeast Harbor
Deer Isle
Bass Harbor
Mount Desert Island Detail
Vehicle ferry
Swans Island
Stonington
ACADIA NATIONAL PARK
Passenger ferry
Isle au Haut Detail
0
20 Kilometers
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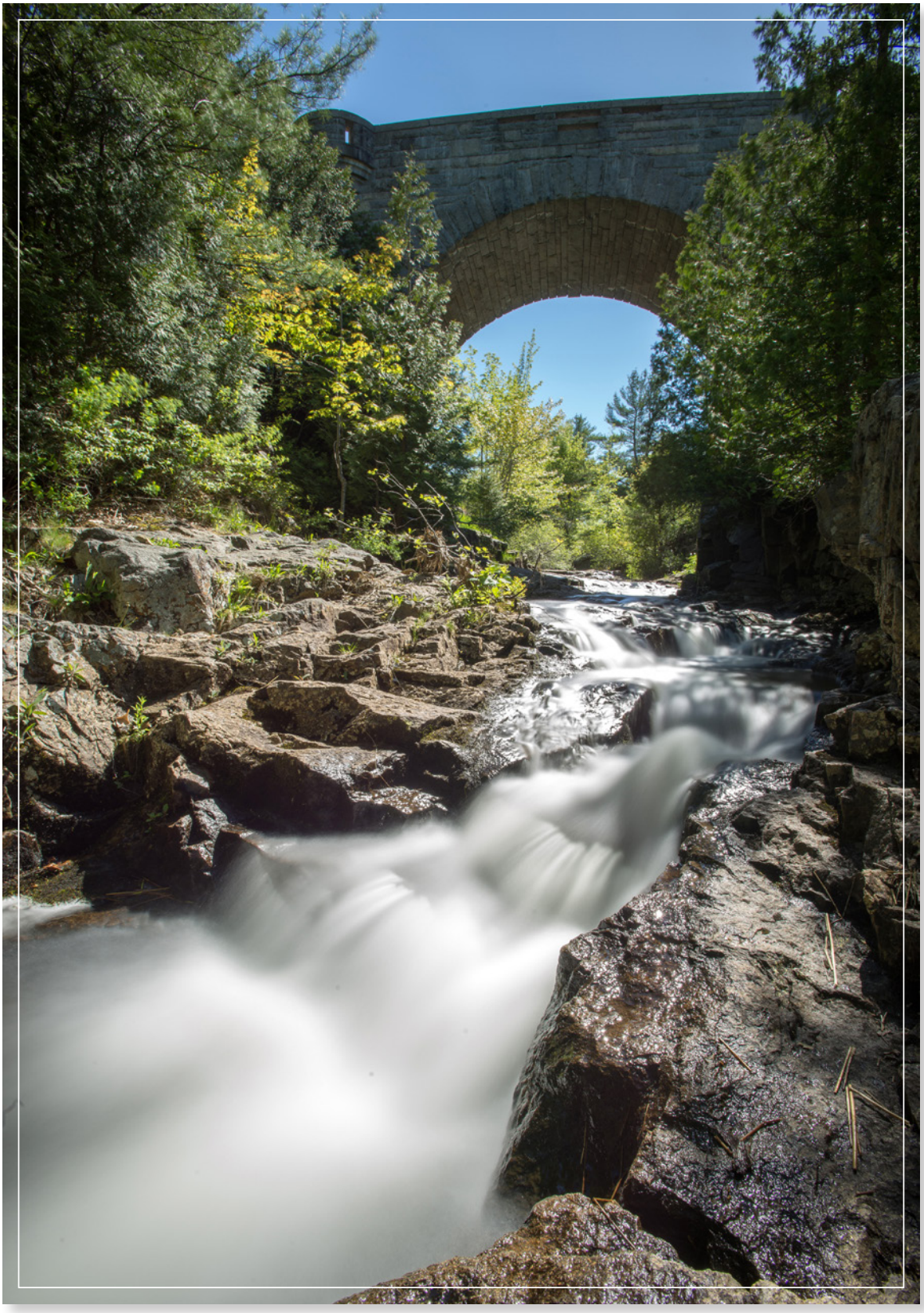
Contents



Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship**: We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence**: We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity**: We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition**: We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect**: We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.

The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park's purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Acadia National Park can be accessed online at: http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/.

Part 1: Core Components

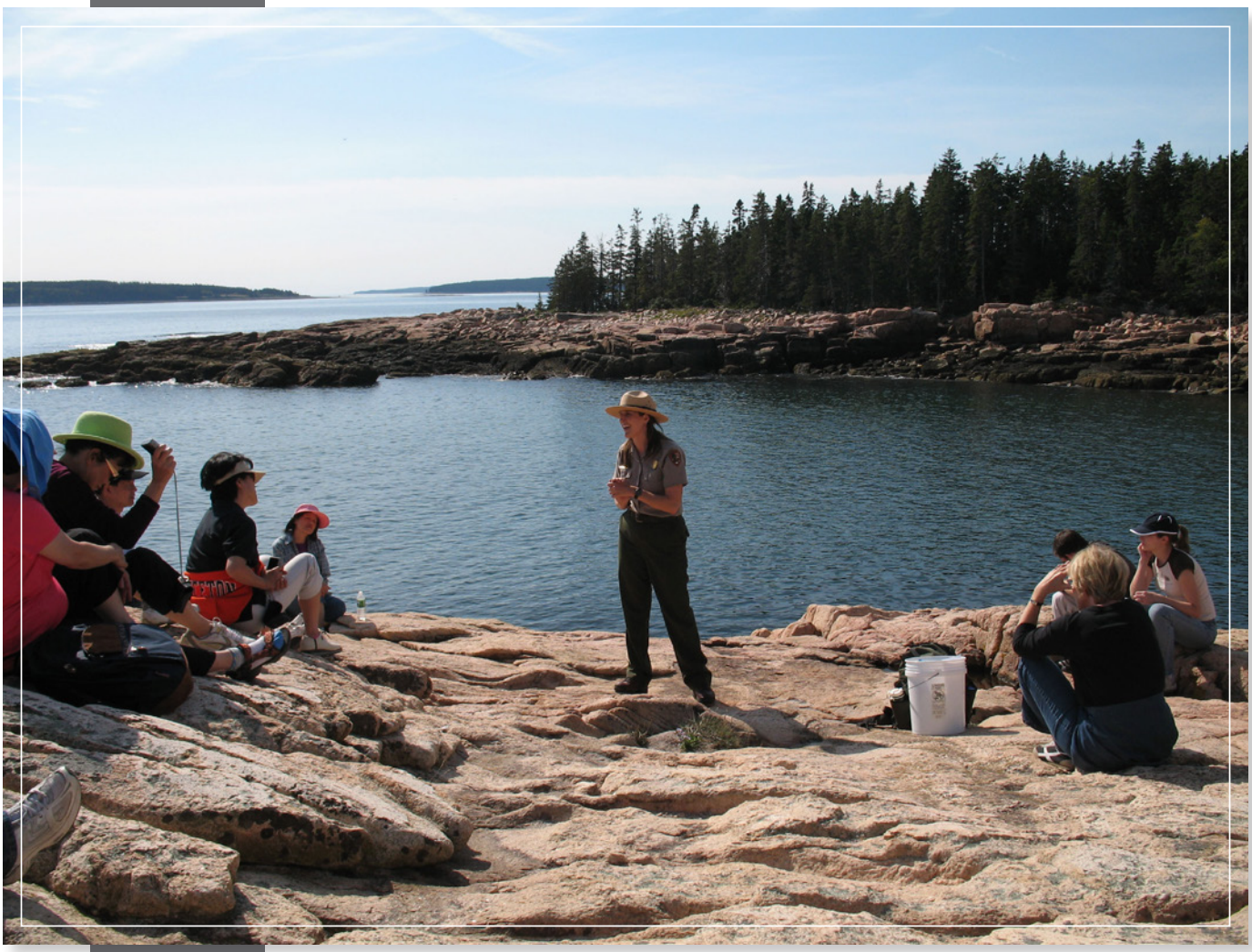
The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Brief Description of the Park

Acadia National Park preserves approximately 50,000 acres in Hancock and Knox Counties in the northeastern United States along the mid-section of the Maine coast. The park consists of portions of Mount Desert Island plus a portion of Isle au Haut to the southwest of Mount Desert Island, the tip of the Schoodic Peninsula on the mainland to the east, and most of or portions of 16 smaller outlying islands. The park also preserves more than 13,000 acres in conservation easements across its legislated boundary, which runs from the Penobscot River ship channel to just east of the Schoodic Peninsula.

The park was created to protect the natural beauty of the highest mountains and rocky headlands along the Atlantic shore of the United States. Significant resources include a glaciated coastal and island landscape, an abundance of habitats, a high level of biodiversity, clean air and water, and a rich cultural heritage. Acadia National Park was established in 1916 as Sieur de Monts National Monument and incorporated into Lafayette National Park in 1919 as the first national park east of the Mississippi River. Much of the land comprising the park was donated from private landowners; a practice that continued throughout much of the 20th century. Congress authorized the National Park Service to accept a donation of land on the Schoodic Peninsula in 1929 when the park's current name was adopted. In 1986, Congress granted the National Park Service authority to exchange, or purchase from willing sellers, selected inholdings in an effort to remove private inholdings in the park; transfer ownership of selected noncontiguous parcels; establish a more permanent and contiguous park boundary; continue the authority to accept conservation easements to protect scenic, ecological, and cultural values; and establish a park advisory commission. The park advisory commission was reauthorized for an additional 20 years in 2006.

Acadia National Park is in a transition zone between temperate deciduous and northern coniferous forests along the Gulf of Maine and Atlantic flyway, overlying glacially sculpted granite mountains with interspersed glacially scoured lake beds and bounded by rocky headlands. Noteworthy natural resources include both coniferous and deciduous coastal spruce-fir forest, subalpine communities, heaths and marshes, an exceptionally diverse flora, over 40 species of mammals, and documented sightings of over 300 bird species. The land forms of the park illustrate the dynamics of many geologic processes including all three rock types, plate tectonics, volcanism, glaciations, and shoreline erosion. The power of glaciers is evident in U-shaped valleys and cliffs, while the ongoing assault by the sea constantly reworks the island's shoreline.



The cultural resources of Acadia National Park document human activities that span 5,000 years. Acadia's human history begins with centuries of use by native people known as the Wabanaki. Five centuries ago Europeans began making contact with these people as they explored and settled here. Decades of commercial use by stonecutters, lumbermen, shipbuilders, and fishermen, as well as an evolving and growing northeast interest in tourism, fostered an increased interest in conservation. Other historic resources protected within the boundary of Acadia include 33 miles of scenic motor roads, 120 miles of hiking trails, 45 miles of carriage roads, a hiking trail system noted for its community origins and high level of craftsmanship, four lighthouses, and the Islesford Historical Museum.

Acadia National Park receives an average of 2.5 million visits per year, with most occurring from June through October. The most popular destinations include Cadillac Mountain, Sand Beach, and Jordan Pond. Resource-based recreational activities include viewing the scenery, hiking, bicycling, camping, horseback and carriage riding, sea kayaking, and canoeing. The park provides opportunities for educating visitors about its resources and values through a variety of interpretive activities including guided walks, amphitheater presentations, education programs, and outreach activities.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Acadia National Park was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on February 26, 1919 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and legislative acts). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

Acadia National Park protects ecological integrity, cultural history, scenic beauty, and scientific values within the Acadia archipelago and Schoodic Peninsula and offers visitors a broad range of transformative and inspiring experiences among the park's diverse habitats, glacially sculpted mountains, and bold, rocky coastline.

Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Acadia National Park, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Acadia National Park. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. Acadia National Park contains the tallest mountains on the eastern seaboard of the United States with Cadillac Mountain at its apex. From these summits, visitors experience panoramic views of the Acadia archipelago and the surrounding mountains, forests, meadows, lakes, and shorelines.

2. Acadia National Park includes a variety of highly visible geologic features including a glacially sculpted landscape of exposed granite domes, glacial erratics (boulders), U-shaped valleys, and cobble beaches.

3. Acadia National Park was the first national park created from private lands gifted to the public through the efforts of conservation-minded citizens. These efforts led to Acadia's establishment as the first national park in the eastern United States, which contributed to the creation and development of the land conservation movement. These conservation efforts continue today through the stewardship of what is today the largest conservation easement program in the national park system and generous private philanthropy.

4. Acadia National Park contains designed landscapes composed of nationally significant cultural resources including the finest example of a historic carriage road system in the United States and structures that embody the NPS picturesque and rustic design.

5. Acadia National Park consists of a varied range of habitats ranging from the intertidal zone to subalpine rocky summits. The park's mountains, lakes, streams, wetlands, forests, meadows, and coastlines contribute to the diversity of plants and animals. Acadia is within the transition zone between southern deciduous and northern coniferous forests, and as a result, hosts plant species and communities currently at the edge of their geographic range. The park's location along the Atlantic flyway makes it an important resting and feeding place for migrating bird, bat, and insect species.

6. Acadia National Park represents a unique socio-ecological landscape. The stunning landscape and natural resources of the area have attracted people for more than 10,000 years, beginning with the Wabanaki people, and have fostered an ongoing interconnectedness between people and the landscape through exploration, resource use, contemplation, and conservation. The interconnectedness between people and the landscape can be seen in Acadia's human-shaped ecosystems, its archeological record, the tradition of conservation philanthropy, and the local culture and economy dependent on natural resources.

7. The park's extensive museum collections and long tradition of multidisciplinary research efforts contribute to regional and global scientific bodies of literature, support science-based park management decisions, and promote the development of innovative education programs designed to translate science into learning for people of all ages. This legacy of more than 100 years of scientific investigation and inquiry continues today through ongoing scientific research and NPS support of the Schoodic Education and Research Center.

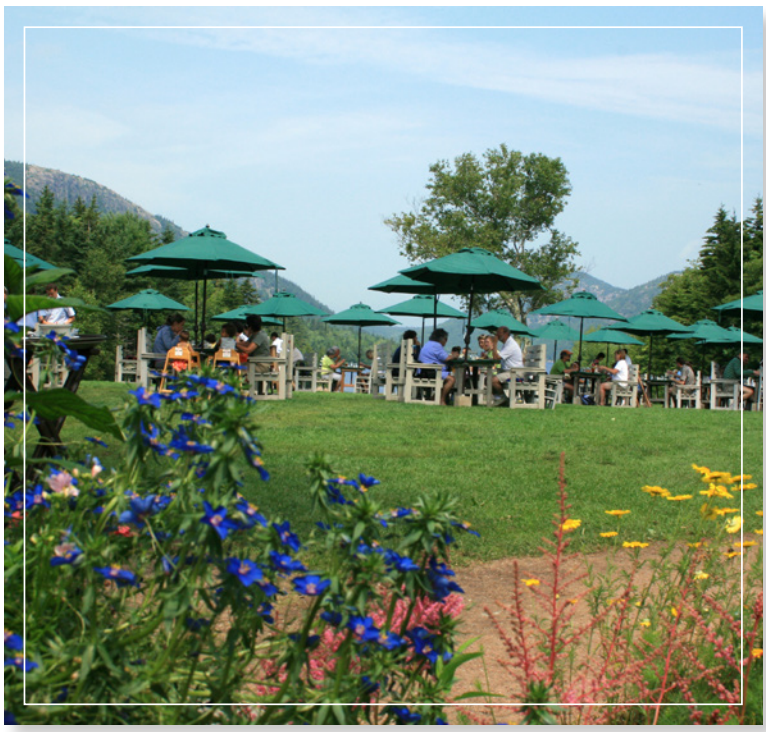
Fundamental Resources and Values

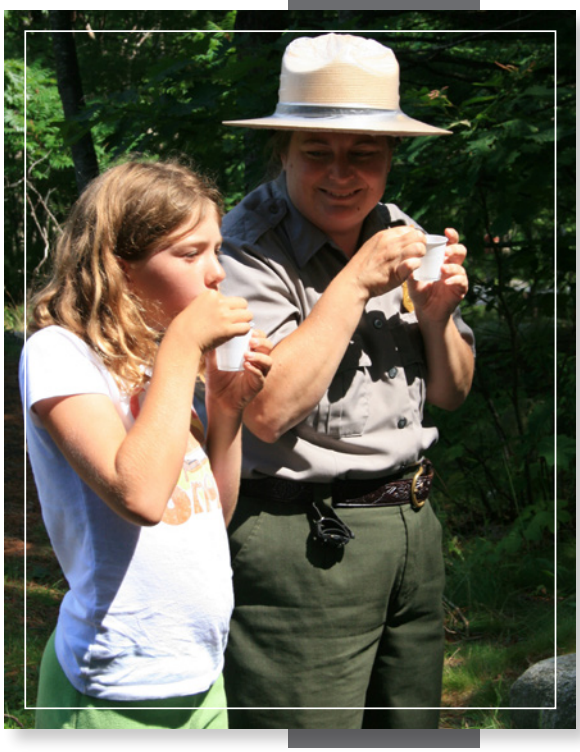
Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Acadia National Park:

- **Range of Visitor Experiences.** Acadia National Park offers visitors a broad range of opportunities to experience the landscape including scenic driving, hiking, bicycling, bird-watching, boating, climbing, fishing, horseback riding, picnicking, swimming, exploring natural habitats (tide pools and rocky summits), night sky viewing, and a variety of winter recreational activities. Visitors can travel the historic carriage road system with its bridges and gatehouses and have a truly unique experience free from the distractions of motor vehicles. The historic Park Loop Road and Schoodic Loop Road, with their iconic coping stones, provide stunning views of the park's landscape and the sea. The historic trails, with their iron rungs, stone steps, and other highly crafted stonework, offer hiking experiences unlike any other in the national park system. Opportunities for solitude and enjoying the natural soundscape can still be found at certain times and places throughout the park. Isle au Haut comes closest to offering visitors a backcountry experience. Acadia also offers views of the night sky that are among the best in the northeastern United States offering the opportunity to see thousands of stars and a distinct Milky Way with the naked eye. Through all these experiences, visitors can connect to nature, experience history, seek adventure, learn, relax, and rejuvenate.

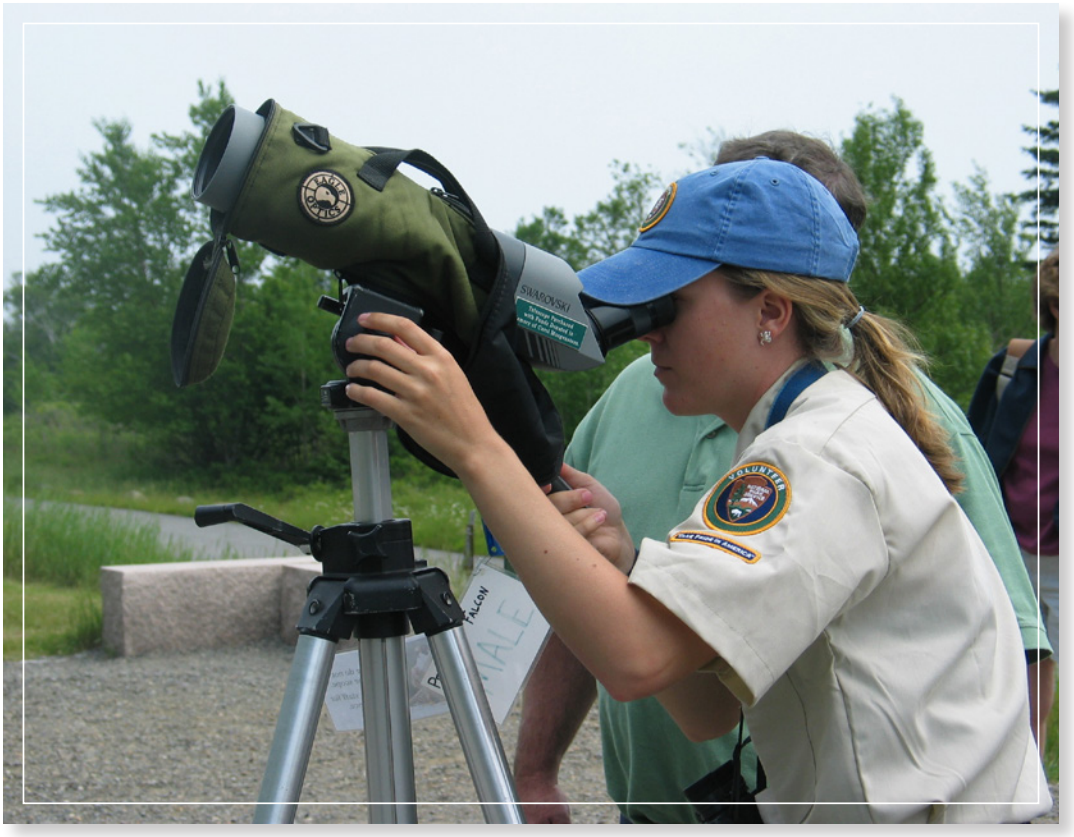


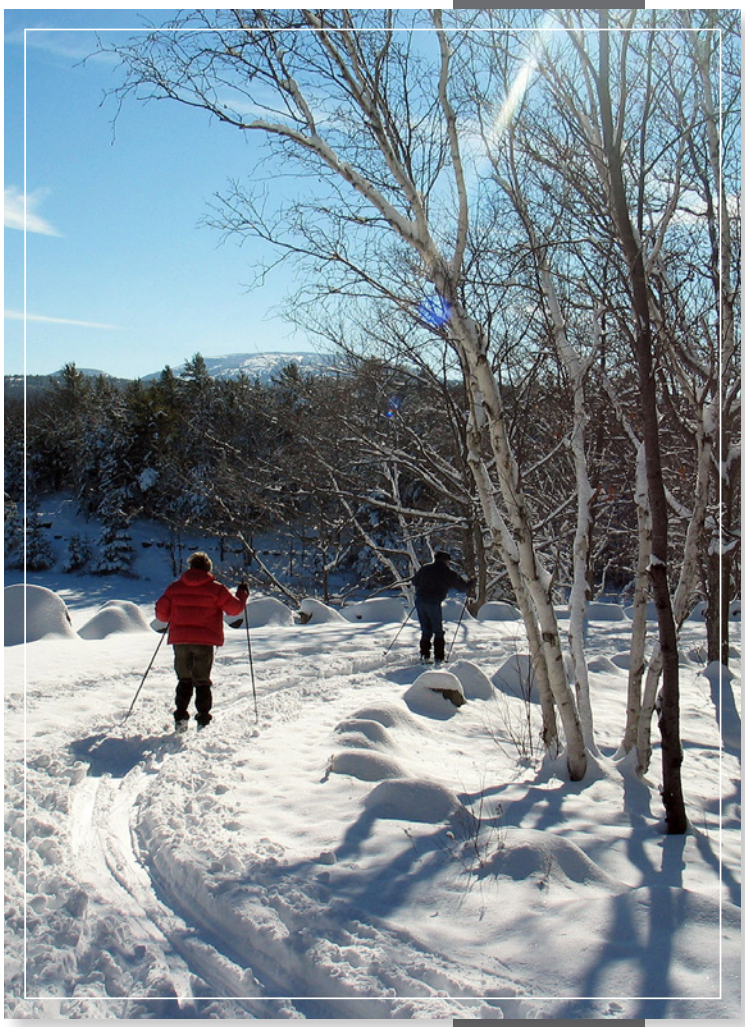


- **Glacial Landscape.** The geologic history of Acadia National Park spans more than 500 million years to the formation of Mount Desert Island from a batholith (a large mass of igneous rock such as granite) that was exposed through erosion accelerated by continental uplift. Today, granite domes sculpted by glaciers measuring up to 9,000 feet thick define the landscape of Acadia. Evidence of glaciers can be seen throughout the park, including U-shaped valleys, glacial erratics (boulders), chatter marks, striations, and glacial polish.

- **Mosaic of Habitats Supporting Diverse Flora and Fauna.** Acadia National Park is in the middle of a broad transition zone from southern deciduous to northern coniferous forests. It is located along the mid-coast of the Gulf of Maine and the Atlantic flyway. Elevations range from sea level to 1,530 feet at the summit of Cadillac Mountain. The location, elevation change, and the glacially carved landscape support a diversity of natural community types. The park also protects the scenic, ecological, and cultural values of all or parts of approximately 80 coastal islands. Due to their seclusion and a productive marine environment, these islands provide important habitat for distinctive assemblages of wildlife. Acadia protects over 900 plant species and a diversity of communities, including some that are globally, federally, and locally rare. Acadia's wildlife diversity parallels its plant diversity. A variety of species have been recorded in the park including many freshwater and estuarine fish, thousands of species of invertebrates, many terrestrial mammals, marine mammals, amphibians, and birds.

- **Legacy of Conservation Ethic and Philanthropy.** The origin of Acadia National Park is characterized by a rich legacy of conservation that continues today through many partnerships, philanthropic efforts, and Acadia's ongoing conservation easement program. Acadia has many partnerships that support its natural and cultural protection and preservation efforts through donations, endowments, volunteerism, and advocacy efforts. This legacy of citizen-initiated conservation and philanthropy allows the park to meet its mission of protecting and preserving its cultural and natural resources for present and future generations.





- **Network of Historic Roads and Trails.** Acadia's landscape can be accessed through a network of historic motor roads, carriage roads, and hiking trails, which contribute to the park's character. Acadia's 45 miles of carriage roads, along with the associated coping stones, gatehouses, stone-faced bridges, and other features, are the best and most extensive example of broken-stone roads in the United States and provide both sweeping vistas and close-up views of the landscape. Acadia's trails allow hikers to follow the footsteps of early settlers, American Indians, and outdoor enthusiasts of another era. With their iron rungs, stone steps, and highly crafted stonework, Acadia's hiking trails are as challenging to present-day hikers as to those of generations past. Acadia's historic 27-mile Park Loop Road and 6-mile Schoodic Loop Road offer outstanding views of the park's seashore, forests, and mountains.
- **Scenic Resources and Values.** The scenic views of Acadia and the surrounding landscape are unparalleled along the east coast of the United States. From this landscape, the park offers views of surrounding mountains, stunning sunrises and sunsets, fog-blanketed islands, stormy seas, and inspiring night skies. As the seasons change, visitors enjoy the changing colors and textures of a remarkable landscape.
- **Opportunities for Science and Education.** The Acadian archipelago has been an important site for research and discovery for hundreds of years. The extensive legacy of research and museum collections that draws from the tradition of exploration by Samuel de Champlain, described in the park's founding legislation, provides rich opportunities for scientific study, interpretation, and education. The Schoodic Education and Research Center, Islesford Historical Museum, Sieur de Monts Nature Center, Abbe Museum, Wild Gardens of Acadia, William Otis Sawtelle Collections and Research Center, the NPS Northeast Temperate Network, and park herbarium (housed at College of the Atlantic) provide facilities for ongoing science and education. Partnerships with cooperative park studies units at the University of Rhode Island and the University of Maine, the nearby College of the Atlantic, nonprofit organizations such as Friends of Acadia and the Schoodic Institute facilitate and provide support for science and learning.
- **Clear Skies and Clean Water.** Acadia is one of 48 Clean Air Act Class I areas managed by the National Park Service and the largest Class I area in New England. This classification places stringent constraints on facilities emitting air pollutants that may affect park resources such as visibility and ecosystem health. The Clean Air Act also requires the National Park Service to comply with air pollution control regulations when engaged in park development or management activities. Both the clean air and clean water in and around Acadia National Park contribute to the ecological health of the park's flora and fauna and are essential to maintaining high-quality visitor experiences.

Other Important Resources and Values

Acadia National Park contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as "other important resources and values" (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning and decision making.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Acadia National Park:

- **Ethnographic Resources and Values.** The park has archeological sites; surviving vernacular structures with their environs; the early works of the rusticators (to stay or sojourn in the country), wealthy summer residents, and village improvement societies; and the first park structures (the carriage road system and the Park Loop Road) combine with the natural resources of the park to create an important legacy for the American people. These resources and values are maintained and interpreted through efforts to preserve the maritime heritage and community character as well as through partnerships with cultural resource partners such as the Abbe Museum.
- **Cultural Landscapes.** Acadia National Park protects several cultural landscapes that are a part of the development and history of the park. The vernacular landscapes include, Baker Island, and landscapes associated with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Other cultural landscapes include Blackwoods and Seawall Campgrounds; Jordan Pond House area; Sieur de Monts Spring; Cadillac Summit; Schoodic Peninsula Historic District. Other potential cultural landscapes include the Carroll Homestead.
- **Historic Architecture.** The gate lodges at Jordan Pond and Brown Mountain and Rockefeller Hall at Schoodic are a unique architectural style. Designed by noted architect Grosvenor Atterbury and commissioned by John D. Rockefeller Jr., the stone-clad gate lodges and Rockefeller Hall were designed to reflect the French historic antecedents of the rugged "Acadian" landscape. Other historic architecture in the park includes the Carroll Homestead, built in 1825 and expanded in 1850. It is the only standing representative of the area's early settlement and pre-"rusticator" history. Also, the structures related to the Works Progress Administration (WPA) and the 1933–42 Acadia Civilian Conservation Corps remain and tell the story of the significant role they played in the development of the park.
- **Maritime Heritage.** Acadia National Park protects two lighthouse complexes that are important to the maritime history of the park and greater Acadia area. Islesford Museum and Blue Duck Ships Store are historic structures that represent the maritime heritage of the region.

Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Acadia National Park:

- The lure of the diverse resources of the Acadian archipelago has resulted in thousands of years of human interactions with these landscapes—today providing opportunities to imagine and appreciate local lifestyles and values, to gain a sense of place in these rugged coastal habitats, and to choose our roles in Acadia's continuing story.
- The combination of Acadia National Park's rich history of individual stewardship and extraordinary natural and cultural environments inspires people to learn about the critical issues threatening the park and take action to protect the integrity of Acadia in a changing world and an era of changing climates.
- The location of the Acadian archipelago at the interface between ocean and land, temperate and boreal, provides diverse and dynamic ecosystems where people and nature are intricately linked by the need to coexist and to adapt to changing conditions.
- The dramatic mountain and island topography of the Acadian archipelago displays evidence of the powerful geologic and hydrologic forces that shape it, provides a chance to understand the dynamic, ongoing processes that affect our planet, and creates a foundation for the area's ecological diversity and human activity.

Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, deed restrictions, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, retention of rights on donated lands, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Acadia National Park.

For more information about the existing special mandates and administrative commitments for Acadia National Park, please see appendix B.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
2. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)
3. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions that are not directly related to purpose and significance, but which still affect them indirectly. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Acadia National Park and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Traffic Congestion, Parking Lot Overflows, and Visitor Conflicts.** Acadia National Park continues to grow in popularity and visitation, which has resulted in increased demands on park staff and facilities, especially those facilities associated with the transportation systems in the park and neighboring communities. In addition to the peak visitation months of July and August, visitation in the traditional shoulder months (May/June and September/ October) has notably increased with a warming climate. There has been a substantial increase in motor coach traffic, including that associated with growing cruise ship arrivals in adjacent Bar Harbor. Visitor demands create traffic congestion, unauthorized overflow parking on road shoulders, resource damage, and potential safety issues throughout the park. These visitor demands and use patterns cause resource damage at key destination points, as well as a compromised quality of visitor experiences. In addition, the narrow historic park roads and low bridges were not designed for the large vehicles that are currently using park roads.

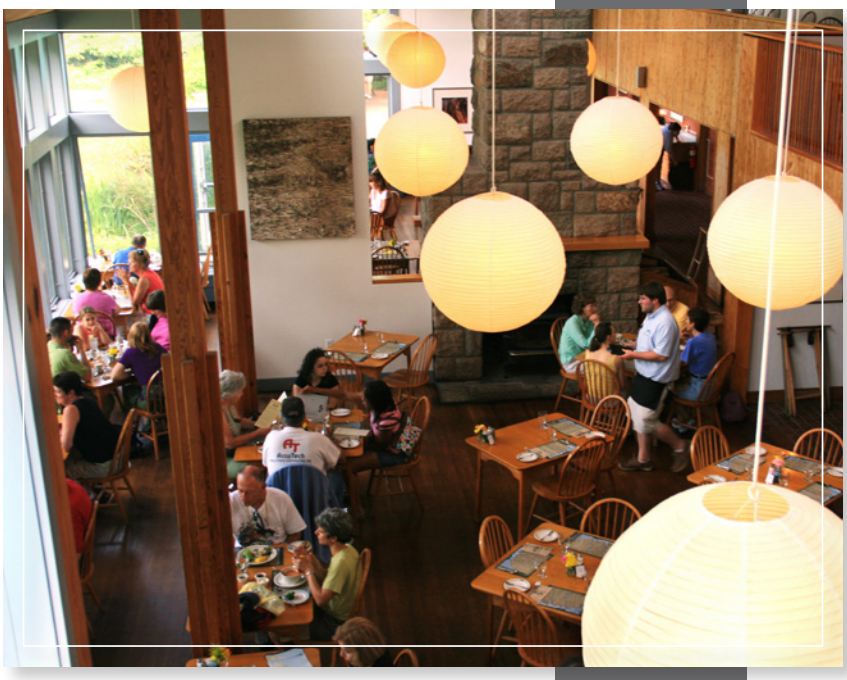
    - *Planning Needs:* Transportation plan, visitor use management plan (Mount Desert Island and Schoodic Peninsula), winter use plan, and emergency operations plan

    - *Data Needs:* Revised methodology for visitor counts, parking inventory and parking turnover rates, updated analysis of visitor use patterns at Schoodic Peninsula, simulation model for traffic flows, vehicle classification study, and analysis of use patterns at Schoodic Peninsula

- **Managing Commercial and Special Uses.** As visitation has increased so have demands for commercial use authorizations and special use permits by commercial service providers. Managing these commercial enterprises and groups within the context of a crowded park presents a significant challenge for park managers.

    - *Planning Needs:* Visitor use management plan

    - *Data Needs:* Classification of vehicles and uses, parking inventory and parking turnover rates, simulation models for traffic flows at key park locations



- **Inadequate Visitor Gateway and Orientation Facilities.** Due to the complex and dispersed nature of Acadia's boundary, it is difficult to provide visitors with a formal arrival experience as they enter the park. Hulls Cove Visitor Center is intended to serve as the primary entry and orientation point for park visitors; however, visitors often bypass the park entrance adjacent to Hulls Cove Visitor Center to go directly to the town of Bar Harbor, other island towns, and key visitor destinations. The Hulls Cove Visitor Center is often so crowded during peak times that visitors cannot enter the building to access park-related information, purchase entrance passes, or use the restrooms.

    - *Planning Needs:* Wireless communications plan, transportation plan, park headquarters and visitor center facilities development plan, visitor use management plan (Mount Desert Island and Schoodic Peninsula)

    - *Data Needs:* Needs assessment for Acadia Gateway Center, classification of vehicles and uses, parking inventory and parking turnover rates, simulation models for traffic flows at key park locations.

- **Unsafe and Inadequate Administrative Facilities.** Park headquarters are currently in one-third of the Eagle Lake watershed—a drinking water supply for the village of Bar Harbor and NPS facilities at Hulls Cove Visitor Center. This location, is visible from key viewpoints in the park, including the summit of Cadillac Mountain. Many park buildings are structurally unsafe and functionally inadequate. As options are explored for improving the gateway experience and alleviating traffic congestion and parking demand, there may be opportunities to consolidate administrative facilities within the existing administrative area, or in a previously disturbed area elsewhere in the park, to improve visitor orientation and operational efficiency and reduce resource impacts.

    - *Planning Needs:* Parkwide accessibility plan, wireless telecommunications plan, park headquarters and visitor center facilities development plan

    - *Data Needs:* Lead and asbestos study, lodging feasibility study for Schoodic Education and Research Center (SERC) campus, utilities analysis for SERC

- **Climate Change.** A significant number of Acadia National Park's roads, trails, buildings, and utility infrastructure are directly adjacent to shorelines and are threatened by sea level rise and the frequency and intensity of storms. Inland infrastructure and ecosystems are threatened by increases in heavy precipitation events, warming and other changes in climate variability.

    - *Planning Needs:* Climate change scenario planning

    - *Data Needs:* Water quality and flow data for Cromwell Brook watershed, park infrastructure at risk from sea level rise

- **Nonnative Invasive Species.** Nonnative plants, wildlife, and insects, and diseases, some of which are already present, pose a significant threat to human health and park natural resources. These agents include rabies, Lyme disease, serious forest insect pests and diseases, white-nose syndrome that has decimated bat populations in less than 10 years, and many others that will become more prevalent and difficult to manage as the climate warms.

    - *Planning Needs:* Forest pest response plan, beaver management plan, resource stewardship and science strategy, forest pest management plan, vegetation management plan

    - *Data Needs:* Bat inventory

- **Land Protection and External Development Pressure.** The scenic vistas from the park are particularly sensitive to development pressures—both internally and on adjacent lands, including cellular phone towers, wind turbines, and residential and commercial development. Noise and light pollution from adjacent developments encroaches on the scenic character and core visitor experiences within the park. NPS managers must work closely with local governments and partners, mark and maintaining boundaries, and continue to acquire inholdings within the administrative park boundary to protect park resources and high quality visitor experiences. Additionally, it is important for NPS managers to regularly monitor and enforce NPS-held conservation easements to protect the scenic character and resources.

    - *Planning Needs:* update to land protection plan

    - *Data Needs:* Inventory of viewsheds from hiking trails, night sky quality assessments, boundary survey and inventory of owners, update and solicitor review of jurisdictional inventory

Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses maybe required to provide adequate knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

Planning Needs – Where a Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	**Planning Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes**
Key Issue	Transportation plan (currently underway)	H	This plan will identify strategies to deliver safe and efficient transportation in the park while protecting resources and providing high-quality visitor experiences.
Key Issue	Park headquarters and visitor center facilities development plan (currently underway)	H	This plan seeks to identify facility improvements to and/or potential relocation of the visitor center and park headquarters.
Key Issue and FRV	Resource stewardship and science plan (currently underway)	H	This plan will identify the highest priority park resource stewardship and science goals, identify actions to meet those goals, and establish an adaptive management approach that is sustainable over time.
FRV	Visitor use management plan (Mount Desert Island and Schoodic Peninsula)	H	A parkwide visitor use management plan is needed to ensure that desired conditions for visitor experiences and resources are met throughout the park. Specific indicators, thresholds, and management strategies would be developed to ensure that park resources and values are protected.
Key Issue	Parkwide accessibility plan	H	This plan would guide phased developments and maintenance efforts to address all instances in which the park is not in compliance with physical and programmatic accessibility standards and guidelines for people with disabilities.
FRV	Overflights planning	H	This planning effort would assess the impacts to the acoustic environment from aircraft overflights, especially commercial air tours and use of unmanned aircraft systems (i.e., drones) for research in the park. It would establish a framework for managing commercial air tour operators as well as researchers using unmanned aircraft systems.
Key Issue and FRV	Forest pest management plan	H	This plan would identify roles and responsibilities, outline prevention and response strategies, and identify unmet needs to protect park forests from nonnative forest insect pests.
FRV	Schoodic Education and Research Center strategic plan	H	A draft strategic plan for the Schoodic Education and Research Center has been completed. This strategic plan needs to be completed before implementation can begin.
Key Issue	Wireless telecommunications plan	H	Much of the park is without cell phone coverage, which presents safety, visitor experience-related, and operational challenges. This plan would identify a strategy to bring wireless communications to areas of the park where it is deemed to be needed.
Key Issue	Emergency operations plan	H	This plan would outline specific actions to be taken to protect life and property under multiple emergency scenarios.
FRV	Climate change scenario planning	H	Outcomes from a scenario planning effort can be integrated into park planning and management to bring appropriate climate change considerations and adaptation into those documents (e.g., fire management plan, treatment plans for cultural resources, vegetation management plan). This planning process allows the park to continually explore and update a range of plausible climate futures based on credible science and identify the associated impacts and management implications for natural and cultural resources, facilities, and park operations.

Planning Needs – Where a Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	**Planning Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes**
FRV	Vegetation management plan	H	The vegetation management plan would determine the appropriate intervals and methods for managing vegetation throughout the park and would include historic vista management for park motor and carriage roads, hazard tree management, roadside and utility corridors vegetation management, rare plant management, and nonnative plant management.
FRV	Bat management plan	H	This plan is needed to assess current distribution of bat species within the park and prescribe management recommendations to protect habitat and ensure compliance with the Endangered Species Act.
FRV	Wildland fire management plan revision (currently underway)	M	This has been funded for fiscal year 2016.
FRV	Winter use plan	M	During winters with adequate snowfall for winter sports such as cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, and snowmobiling, winter use in the park increases dramatically. A comprehensive strategy for managing these spikes in visitor numbers is needed to ensure high-quality visitor experiences, protect natural and cultural resources, and enhance operational efficiency.
Key Issue	Update to land protection plan	M	An update to the land protection plan is needed to establish priorities and needs related to property acquisition within the legislated park boundary.
FRV	Beaver management plan	M	This plan is needed to assess impacts to park infrastructure and resources from beavers and prescribe management actions to sustainably manage beaver populations while protecting health and safety and facilities.
FRV	Wildland fire management plan update	M	The previous fire management plan is from 1993 and needs to be updated to reflect changing conditions and needs related to fire management in the park.
OIRV	Treatment plans for several cultural landscapes and historic structures	M	Treatment plans are needed to prescribe specific techniques and methods for regular maintenance of historic structures and cultural landscapes throughout the park. These structures and landscapes requiring treatment plans include the two gate lodges, Rockefeller Hall, nature center, Seawall and Thunder Hole historic ranger stations, Islesford Historical Museum, Blue Duck Ships Store (Hadlock), and the Baker and Bear Island lightsaving station complexes. Cultural landscapes include: Cadillac Summit, Sieur de Monts, Jordan Pond House area, Baker Island and Schoodic Historic District.
FRV	Science communication strategy	M	This strategy document is needed to form a vision for how scientific research being conducted in the park can effectively be communicated to external audiences.
FRV	Data management plan	M	This plan is needed to ensure that the scientific research and data that has been conducted in the park is accessible to park staff, researchers, and the general public. The plan would result in the development of a data management system.

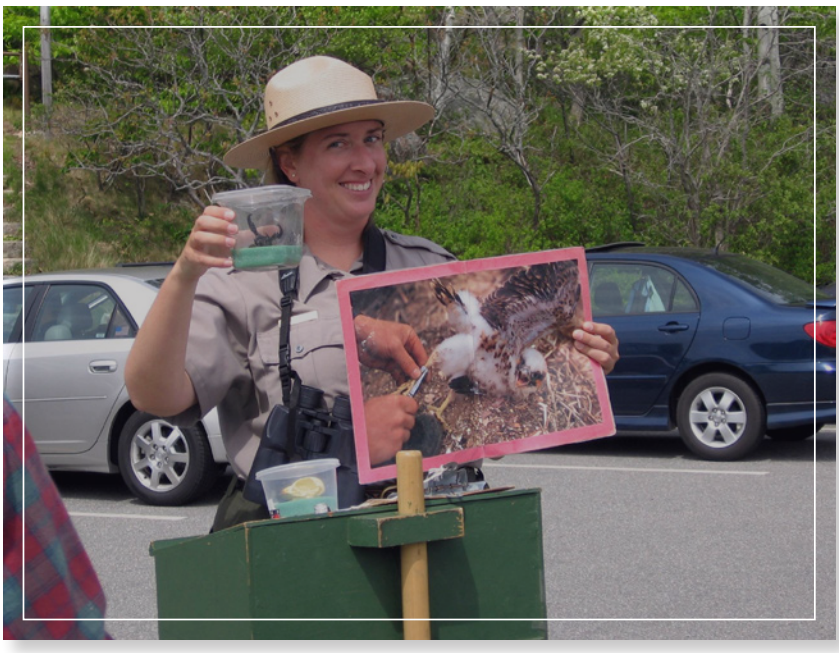
Planning Needs – Where a Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	**Planning Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes**
OIRV	Historic structure reports	M	Historic structure reports are needed for Seawall Ranger Station, lighthouses, gatehouses, Islesford Historical Museum, and Blue Duck Ship's Store.
OIRV	Cultural landscape reports	M	These reports are needed for Carroll Homestead, picnic areas, Isle au Haut, and Compass Harbor.
OIRV	Comprehensive interpretive plan	L	A comprehensive interpretive plan is needed to define a strategic process that, in its implementation, achieves management objectives for interpretation and education by facilitating meaningful connections between visitors and park resources. It would also include an updated long-range interpretive plan that will ensure that park interpretation is consistent with current scholarship of park resources, reflects modern attitudes, and addresses visitor needs and demands.
FRV	Update park asset management plan to reflect vistas maintenance	L	The previous park asset management plan did not capture operations related to vista clearing. The plan needs to be updated to reflect this new initiative.
OIRV	Historic lease feasibility study for the Baker Island Lighthouse	L	Declining budgets require innovative ways to fund the long-term protection and maintenance of historic structures. This study would assess the feasibility of leasing Baker Island Lighthouse in a manner that ensures its preservation.
FRV	Visitor use management plan for carriage road system	L	A plan for managing carriage road visitation was developed in 1997 following the visitor experience and resource protection framework (VERP). The plan established standards for the number of visitors and their behaviors. As visitation increases and these limits are closer to being met, a review of the management strategies as outlined in the plan is needed.
OIRV	Hiking trails plan update	L	The purpose of the 2002 *Hiking Trails Management Plan* was to determine which trails in Acadia National Park would be rehabilitated and maintained in the park's trail system, to set general standards for trail rehabilitation, and to define the basic management philosophy to guide park management on hiking trails and trail use. As was envisioned in the 2002 plan, an update is needed to reflect recent decisions of the Trails Committee, new Schoodic trails, Isle au Haut, illegal trails, visitor-created trails, and the capacity of the Trails Program.
FRV	Long Island visitor use management plan	L	This plan is needed to establish desired conditions and management strategies for Long Island.

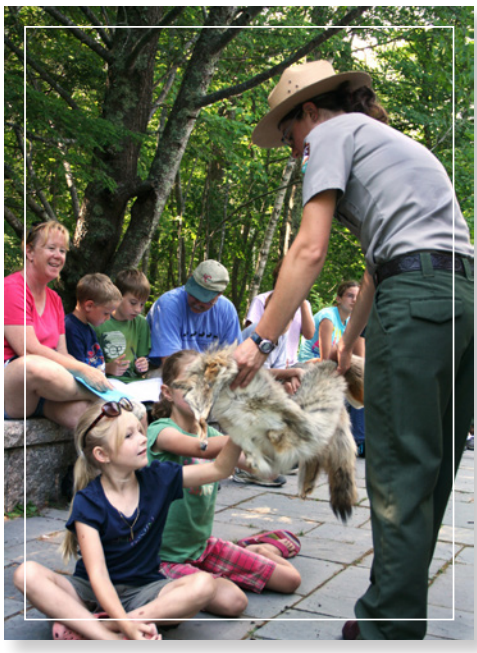
Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	**Data and GIS Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes, Including which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To**
FRV and Key Issue	Revised methodology for visitor counts	H	The current methodology is 25 years old and new uses are not included. The visitor count methodology needs to be developed and reported to generate better data, specifically related to vehicle occupancy counts. This data would support transportation and visitor use planning efforts.
FRV and Key Issue	Parking inventory and parking turnover rates	H	A comprehensive inventory of all parking lots and spaces, along with the turnover rates of each lot, is essential to understanding traffic patterns in the park. This data would support traffic and visitor use planning efforts.
FRV and Key Issue	Updated monitoring program for visitor use at Schoodic Peninsula	H	In the summer of 2015, a new campground and associated trails will be opening on the Schoodic Peninsula. It is anticipated that this influx of users and additional opportunities on the peninsula will seriously change the use patterns of this district. As a result, an improved and more extensive monitoring program for vehicles, bicycles, and pedestrians is needed to aid in upcoming transportation and visitor use planning efforts.
FRV and Key Issue	Simulation models for traffic flows at key park attractions	H	These models would be used to provide insight about vehicle traffic congestion and visitor experiences under conditions of increased use or alternative management strategies. This study would support upcoming transportation and visitor use planning efforts.
FRV and Key Issue	Bike use study	H	This study would evaluate how many bicyclists are using the motor roads in the park and would measure both frequency and patterns of use. Results of this study would inform upcoming transportation and visitor use planning.
FRV and Key Issue	Classifications of vehicles and uses	H	This study would measure the proportions of different classifications of motor vehicles using the motor roads. This study would inform transportation and visitor use planning.
FRV and Key Issue	Geometric surveys of motor roads	H	These surveys are needed to ensure that the appropriate size restrictions are in place for motor roads in the park.
FRV and Key Issue	Needs assessment for Acadia Gateway Center	H	This survey would aid the park, its partners, and community in determining the appropriate type and scope of visitor information facilities and services needed at this location. This study would inform any upcoming transportation and visitor use planning.
FRV and Key Issue	Ongoing resource monitoring	H	The Resource Management Plan calls for ongoing resource monitoring programs (i.e., air and water, vegetation, visitation, birds) throughout the park. Continuing support of these monitoring programs is essential for the sustained health of park resources.
Key Issue	Bat inventory	H	The northern long-eared bat has been federally listed as a threatened species. A complete inventory of this species would provide enhanced habitat protection for these critical species.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	**Data and GIS Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes, Including which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To**
Key Issue	Boundary survey	H	The boundary of the park has been adjusted many times over the years with the acquisition of additional fee lands and the inclusion of additional conservation easement lands. An updated boundary survey is needed to ensure that recent inclusions are accurately recorded and protected.
FRV	Geohazard studies	H	These studies are needed along the Loop Road and the bluffs along Route 3 to evaluate the hazard potential for objects falling onto the roadway. Results of this study would inform forthcoming transportation planning.
FRV	Schoodic bike trail monitoring	H	The Schoodic bike trail is scheduled to open during the summer of 2015, along with a new campground servicing up to 600 people per day. This monitoring program would allow the park to gain an understanding of the kinds and amounts of use on this new trail system.
FRV	Water quality and flow data for Cromwell Brook watershed	H	Water quality and flow data will provide a baseline assessment and means to evaluate long-term trends in watershed health.
FRV	Monitoring water flow measures for Otter Creek	H	There is a long-term monitoring water gauge in Otter Creek that collects streamflow data. It is essential to maintain this monitoring program to provide data for management.
Key Issue	Park infrastructure at risk from sea level rise	H	Coastal parks like Acadia could start to see sea level rise that impacts the park as a result of climate change. This study would assist the park in documenting those structures and assets that are most at risk for flooding during storm surge events.
FRV	Studies to ensure that anemones and other sea life around Anemone Cave have returned to a state of abundance	H	Inventory and monitoring needs to be instituted to understand baseline populations and changes in anemones over time. Causes of population declines are poorly understood.
FRV	Special studies to examine pollution dose-response relationships in sensitive park ecosystems	H	Impacts of nitrogen enrichment in forests needs more research. The ecosystem-level effects of elevated nitrogen in streams are poorly understood. Nutrient bioassays are needed to quantify nutrient loading in water resource systems.
FRV	Continued monitoring of toxic contaminants in biota, including understanding and measuring the mechanistic effects of the most harmful contaminants	H	More data are needed to understand ozone impacts park-wide. Mercury (Hg) – need for research to understand links between high levels of mercury in the environment and effects on biota. The contribution of mercury in fog to Acadia ecosystems is poorly understood.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	**Data and GIS Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes, Including which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To**
FRV	Completed plant species lists for Schoodic Peninsula and Isle au Haut	H	A full inventory of plant species is needed and there is a need for follow-up inventory and monitoring for rare plant species throughout the park. A partial species list has been started through repeat forest monitoring and vegetation mapping that can be used as a starting point for this effort. This will provide insight into communities that exist on the Schoodic Peninsula.
FRV	Studies to determine trends in species composition and relative abundance	H	There is very little data on trends in population numbers of all species in the park. Ongoing research on bats is critically needed to manage both threatened species and species of concern. Data are needed for freshwater, estuarine, and intertidal fish species.
Key Issue	Lodging feasibility study for Schoodic Education and Research Center campus	M	This study would provide information to determine an appropriate overnight capacity and associated type(s) of facilities for the Schoodic Education and Research Center.
Key Issue	Analysis of utility needs for Schoodic Education and Research Center campus	M	This study would evaluate the appropriate capacity for the Schoodic Education and Research Center campus and provide recommendations on "right size" utilities for the kinds and amounts of use on campus.
Key Issue	Collection conservation survey	M	This study would evaluate the current condition of the park's collections and would support the science communication strategy and data management plans.
FRV	Updated vegetation mapping data	M	Vegetation maps need to be updated to provide current documentation of habitat areas and to take advantage of newly available data sources (e.g., LiDAR digital elevation maps), higher resolution orthophotography, and more advanced mapping technologies that were not available for the initial vegetation map.
FRV	Resurvey rare aquatic plant species populations to document current status	M	Northeast Temperate Network (NETN) is monitoring several wetlands in the park that are producing data on status and trends. There is a need to resurvey Bass Harbor Marsh and continue monitoring other estuaries.
FRV	Information on which nonnative species represent threats to native flora and fauna and how they threaten them	M	Several nonnative plants are managed in the park but there is little data on how nonnative flora and fauna threaten native species.
Key Issue	Lead and asbestos study	L	A parkwide inventory that details the location of lead and asbestos in park assets would inform regular maintenance and other facility needs.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	**Data and GIS Needs**	**Priority (H, M, L)**	**Notes, Including which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To**
FRV and Key Issue	Inventory of viewsheds from hiking trails	L	Viewsheds are an important component of most of the roads and trails within Acadia National Park. While the historic viewsheds from the motor and carriage roads have been inventoried and documented, no similar documentation exists for the hiking trails. Completing this inventory would aid in the maintenance of viewsheds along historic trails.
FRV and Key Issue	Night sky quality assessment	L	Ongoing night sky measurements would aid the park in evaluating the impact of adjacent land development on the park's night skies and assessing trends in night sky quality.
FRV	Abandoned trails inventory	L	A full inventory of the abandoned trails is needed to document their current condition and remaining historic character and to provide a basis for future decisions about them.
OIRV	Ethnographic resources overview and assessment for island maritime heritage	L	Island maritime heritage is an important value to the community in and around Acadia National Park. This overview and assessment would document this heritage to ensure its continued protection.
FRV	Clarify intertidal and marine resources under park jurisdiction	L	The extent of intertidal and marine resources in Acadia is poorly understood because of lack of boundary information for the many easements on offshore islands in the administrative boundary. These easements should be reviewed to determine where their boundaries extend into or beyond the intertidal zone.
FRV	Schoodic Peninsula intertidal monitoring	L	Establish monitoring stations in the intertidal zone at Schoodic Peninsula to measure annual and seasonal trends in pH and other water quality parameters to better understand conditions affecting the health of diverse intertidal plant and animal communities.





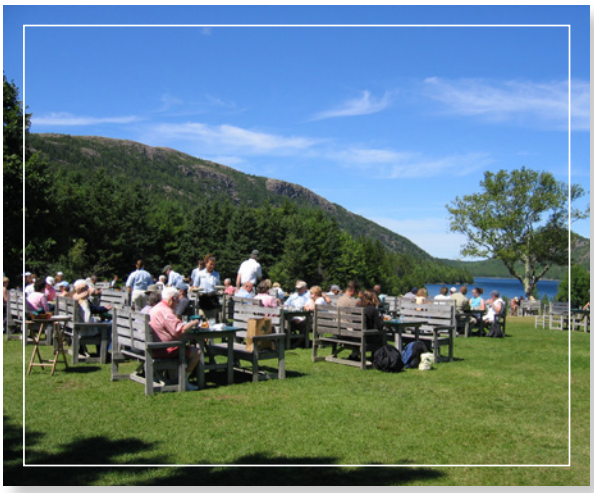
Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Range of Visitor Experiences
Related Significance Statements	1. Acadia National Park contains the tallest mountains on the eastern seaboard of the United States with Cadillac Mountain at its apex. From these summits, visitors experience panoramic views of the Acadia archipelago and the surrounding mountains, forests, meadows, lakes, and shorelines.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Alternative transportation use is increasing and reaching a critical capacity. • High-use areas include: the visitor center, Cadillac Mountain summit; Jordan Pond House area; Sieur de Monts; Sand Beach to Otter Point; parking areas associated with Eagle Lake, Brown Mountain, Parkman Mountain, Beech Mountain, Acadia Mountain, and Cadillac North Ridge; and the Ship Harbor / Bass Harbor lighthouse corridor. • The Jordan Pond House (restaurant) is at capacity during high season. • During the busy season, parking capacity is being exceeded almost everywhere in the park. This results in parking capacity being augmented by roadside parking in places where it is illegal, unendorsed, and dangerous. • The park does not have control of parking outside the park because these are state highways and town roads. • The variety of experiences at Acadia is essential to maintaining a quality overall experience of the park. • In a 2009 survey, 79% of visitor groups indicated that they hiked on trails, while 44% and 32%, respectively, walked or biked on carriage roads. • A new campground is scheduled to open on Schoodic Peninsula soon, which should increase camping, biking, and hiking opportunities in the park. • The dispersement of visitor use in the park is spatially and temporally uneven. **Trends** • Geocaching has increased in popularity as a recreational activity. • The park has observed a large increase in the amount of "rock art" throughout the park. This includes stacked rocks that have the appearance of cairns and rock graffiti. • High visitor-density experiences in the park are more common than low visitor-density experiences. • After a peak in 1995 with 2.8 million visits and a low of 2.0 million visits in 2005, park use has slowly but steadily increased in numbers to 2.5 million visits in 2014. Visitation on the Island Explorer bus is not counted. • Commercial use of the park is increasing. This is mostly due to increased bus tours in the park. • Carriage road use is most likely increasing. • Visitors to the carriage road report displacement behaviors due to the volume of use and visitor behaviors. This likely occurs for other park visitors as well. • Opportunities for solitude are decreasing. • Bicycle use is increasing on both carriage roads and motor roads in Acadia National Park. • An increasing number of cruise ships are docking in Bar Harbor during the fall. This is leading to an increased number of visitors and bus tours in this shoulder season. • Demographic shifts in the northeast are changing visitor use patterns. • New uses continually challenge park managers (geocaching, meet-up activities, running groups, requests for special events, etc.).

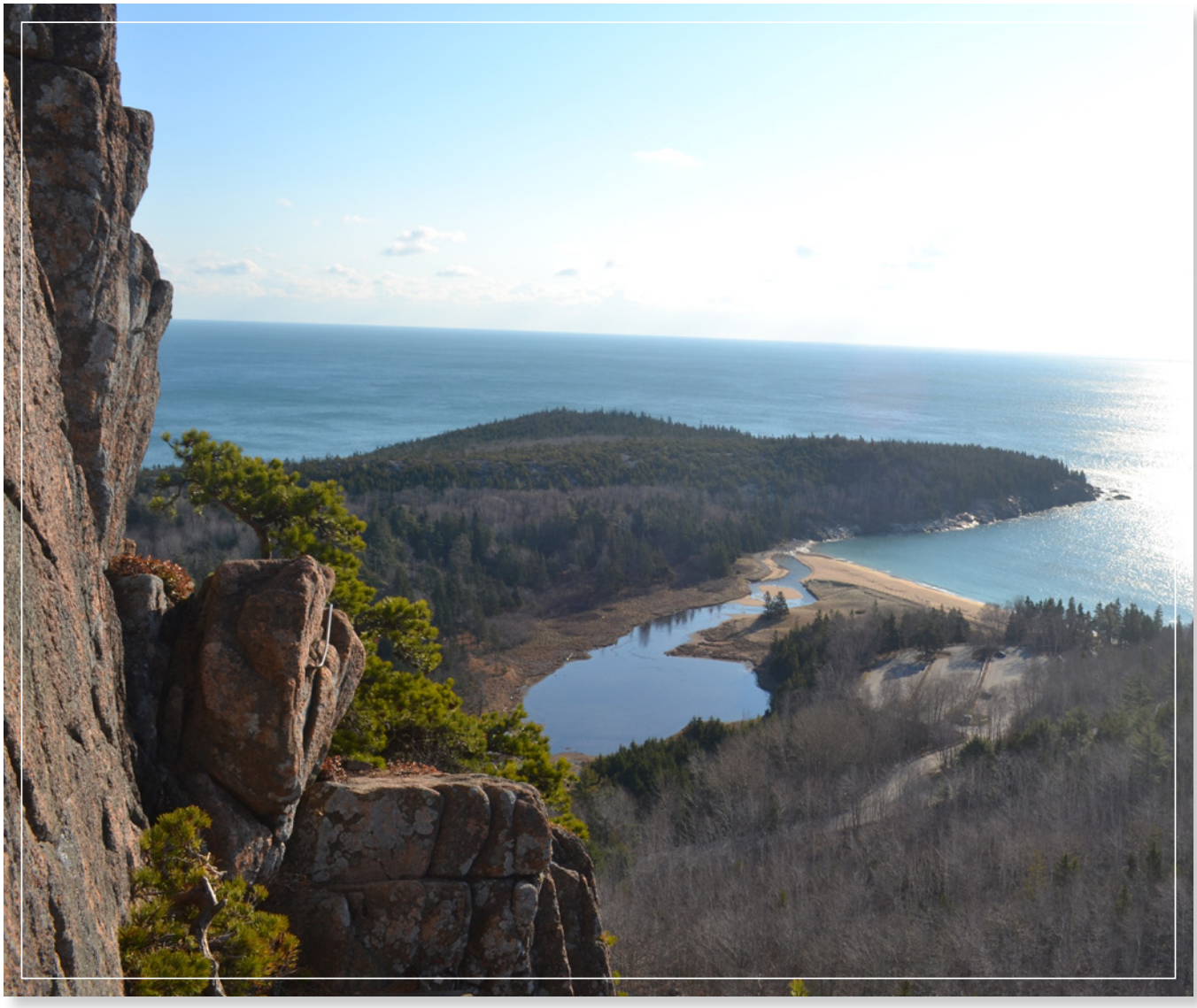
Fundamental Resource or Value	Range of Visitor Experiences
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • An increased number of vehicles are parking along roadways, which causes visitor safety issues to those walking on narrow roadways to and from their vehicles. • Increased roadside parking is also destroying plants and eroding the soil along roadsides, with the potential to erode the pavement. • Visitors are not able to experience the park or park roads the way they were intended because roads and parking areas become congested due to the volume of traffic and roadside/unendorsed parking. • Conflicts between user groups are increasing due to an increasing variety of recreational activities desired by visitors. • Noise from motorcycles and tour buses affect visitors' opportunities to enjoy the natural soundscape. • Vegetation on the mountaintops is threatened by the number of visitors seeking solitude in crowded places. • Ozone and particulate matter can make breathing difficult for sensitive groups. • There is a statewide coastal mercury-related fish consumption advisory, including fish caught in park waters. • Noise and artificial light can detract from a range of visitor experiences including ranger-led programs, wildlife viewing, night sky viewing, camping, and seeking solitude. **Opportunities** • The new campground on Schoodic Peninsula will provide more dispersed recreation opportunities for visitors. • The changing demographics of the country and region may provide changes to visitor use patterns. • Pursue designation as an International Dark Sky Park.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Revised methodology for visitor counts (vehicle occupancy). • Parking inventory and parking turnover rates. • Updated analysis of visitor use patterns at Schoodic Peninsula. • Simulation models for traffic flows at major park attractions. • Bike use study. • Geometric surveys of motor roads. • Needs assessment for Acadia Gateway Center. • Abandoned trails inventory.
Planning Needs	• Visitor use management plan for Mount Desert Island and Schoodic Peninsula. • Transportation plan. • Winter use plan. • Overflights planning. • Long Island visitor use management plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Range of Visitor Experiences
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • "Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities; Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Guidelines" (36 CFR 1191) • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 • National Park Service Concessions Management Improvement Act **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 10) "Commercial Visitor Services" • Director's Order 6: *Interpretation and Education* • Director's Order 42: *Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services* • NPS *Transportation Planning Guidebook*



Fundamental Resource or Value	Glacial Landscape
Related Significance Statements	2. Acadia National Park includes a variety of highly visible geologic features including a glacially sculpted landscape of exposed granite domes, glacial erratics (boulders), U-shaped valleys, and cobble beaches.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • There are at least 12 known sea caves in coastal areas of the park. • The park contains features representing ancient and modern coastlines (sea stacks, sea arches, sea caves, sea cliffs, boulder beaches, thunder holes). • Acadia National Park exhibits numerous signs of glacial forces, including polish, carved striations and grooves, chatter marks, glacial erratics, sculpted bedrock knobs, and carved U-shaped valleys. • Fossils have been found in several locations from the Presumpscot Formation on Mount Desert Island, and it is likely that other fossils are present within the park. • There are natural fluctuations in the conditions of beaches. • Recently installed dune fencing helps protect beach and dune resources. • The infrastructure at Thunder Hole frequently needs repair from storms. **Trends** • Sea caves along the current coast have active wave action, naturally causing changes to the caves. Inland sea caves are less active. • Park staff have noticed that an increasing number of people are removing rocks from trails, beaches, and domes.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • The calcium carbonate composition of Sand Beach has recently become threatened due to erosion from both natural processes and human activity. • Mass wasting and slope failure present a threat to park infrastructure, visitors, and staff. • Earthquakes with epicenters close to the park have triggered landslides and damaged roads and trails. • Visitors that collect cobbles as souvenirs and for landscaping purposes threaten geologic resources. • Rocky coastlines may experience an increase in wave height and energy due to sea level rise and storm surge, which can affect erosion and weathering of coastal features and the shoreline itself. • Natural and human-caused erosion could impact glacial features. • Rock climbers install bolts without going through the permitting system. These climbing anchors are sometimes placed in inappropriate locations. • Thompson Island picnic area and the Blue Duck Ship's Store are experiencing erosion issues that need to be mitigated. • Visitor safety is a concern on geologic features (domes, cliffs) and needs to be actively managed. • Graffiti and rock carvings appear throughout the park. • The road and bridge at Otter Cove have altered the natural sedimentation of the area. • Increase in storm frequency/intensity projected for the region due to climate change could increase erosion events. **Opportunities** • Identify, survey, and inventory sea caves in the park. • The park's EarthCache Program provides visitors with an opportunity to explore the geology of the park. • Leave No Trace education regarding rock removal.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Glacial Landscape
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Geohazard studies.
Planning Needs	• None identified.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Federal Cave Resources Protection Act of 1988 • Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 • Clean Water Act of 1972 • Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Act of 1899 • Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate" • NPS *Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77*



Fundamental Resource or Value	Mosaic of Habitats Supporting Diverse Flora and Fauna
Related Significance Statements	5. Acadia National Park consists of a varied range of habitats ranging from the intertidal zone to subalpine rocky summits. The park's mountains, lakes, streams, wetlands, forests, meadows, and coastlines contribute to the diversity of plants and animals. Acadia is within the transition zone between southern deciduous and northern coniferous forests, and as a result, hosts plant species and communities currently at the edge of their geographic range. The park's location along the Atlantic flyway makes it an important resting and feeding place for migrating bird, bat, and insect species. 7. The park's extensive museum collections and long tradition of multidisciplinary research efforts contribute to regional and global scientific bodies of literature, support science-based park management decisions, and promote the development of innovative education programs designed to translate science into learning for people of all ages. This legacy of more than 100 years of scientific investigation and inquiry continues today through ongoing scientific research and NPS support of the Schoodic Education and Research Center.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Mount Desert Island is the most floristically diverse unit of the park, supporting more than half of Maine's known plant species. • Spruce-fir forests are the most extensive vegetation type, covering over 60% of naturally vegetated habitats in the park. • Acadia National Park hosts a globally rare Pitch Pine – Broom Crowberry Woodland community, along with a state rare Pitch Jack Pine Woodland and Pitch Pine Woodland community that are rare in the state of Maine and diverse example of a Downeast Maritime Shrubland community. • Six plant species at Acadia National Park are listed as globally rare and 14 taxa are present that are listed as endangered or threatened in Maine. • Wetland classification at the park is: marine (37.5%), palustrine (31.6%), estuarine (20.0%), lacustrine (10.7%), and riverine (<1%). • There are 14 species of freshwater fish that are native to the park and 10 with an undetermined status. There are 9 nonnative freshwater fish species present. • The park is a significant stopover area for many migrant bird species and provides habitat for 205 species of resident birds. • There are 43 mammal species and at least 19 herptiles known to inhabit the park. • Acadia National Park ecosystems have high sensitivity to the effects of acidification from excess sulfur and nitrogen deposition because of shallow soils and bedrock unable to buffer excess acids. Acidification has been documented at Sargent Mountain Pond, park streams, and has contributed to a decline in red spruce at some sites. • Shellfish are showing low population numbers, deformities, and reduced physiological regulations due to elevated carbon dioxide emissions. • Over 80% of stream crossings on Mount Desert Island are thought to completely or partially block fish and other aquatic organism passage. • Approximately 25% of Acadia National Park plant species are nonnative, including several invasive species. **Trends** • A large fire on Mount Desert Island in 1947 had a major lasting influence on terrestrial and aquatic systems. Other areas have not burned in centuries. • The number and area of ponded wetland units on eastern Mount Desert Island increased by 89% between 1944 and 1997 as the result of an increasing beaver population. • There is evidence of increased mercury and nitrogen loading in streams and estuaries. • As threats to park biodiversity during 2004–13, the trend in wet sulfur deposition concentrations and vegetation health risk from ozone improved (were reduced), while wet nitrogen and mercury deposition concentrations in precipitation remained relatively unchanged.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mosaic of Habitats Supporting Diverse Flora and Fauna
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Climate change, including both seal level rise and increased storm frequency or intensity, with associated increased wave heights and storm surges may threaten to damage or destroy rare or threatened diverse ecosystems unique to Acadia National Park (including freshwater wetlands, coastal tide pools, estuaries, diverse forests) and rocky coastlines (including rock or cliff dwelling coastal ecosystems). • Nitrogen loading and eutrophication pose a threat to aquatic and soil ecosystems. Estimated levels of total nitrogen deposition are above recommended critical loads for lichen, fungi, and forest vegetation in the eastern temperate forest. Mostly of concern are the anthropogenic sources. • The park's vast extent of wetlands are conducive to increased methylation of mercury. Elevated levels of mercury and other deposited toxins have been detected in park biota, potentially leading to impairments of the reproductive and neurological systems of wildlife. Invasive species may thrive in areas with high atmospheric nitrogen deposition, leading to displacement of native species, altered food web dynamics, and shifting habitats. • Ozone may damage sensitive plants such as quaking aspen and chokecherry; sugar maple and red spruce trees are sensitive to acid deposition. Ozone injury has been documented on spreading dogbane, big-leaf asters, and reduced growth in white pines. • Habitats and wildlife populations can be disrupted by noise and artificial light from nearby developments, roadways, and some visitor activities. Dams, culverts, ditches, and other infrastructure have resulted in multiple impacts to lakes, streams, and wetland habitats, specifically in terms of reduced habitat connectivity and erosion runoff from motor and carriage roads, and probably will continue to do so. • Trampling by hikers is one of the primary stressors likely to affect rare and other plant species, especially on open summits and blueberry balds. • Nonnative invasive species may be introduced via "bait buckets" or by hikers (on their boots). • Pests and pathogens, including beech bark disease and hemlock woolly adelgid, as well as several amphibian pathogens, threaten native flora and fauna. • Habitats are fragmented for some wildlife by motor and carriage roads and by non-NPS lands, most noticeable is the impediments to fish passage. • As many of the flora and fauna are either at the southern or northern extents of their range, changes to climate could affect the stability of the ecosystems that support these plants and animals. Additionally, invasive species may benefit more by climate change than the native species. • Increase in mean annual temperature projected for the region due to climate change could change native flora and/or fauna species composition and increase invasive species. **Opportunities** • Identify ecosystems and plant communities most vulnerable to climate change and air quality impacts and devise management strategies accordingly. • Measure ecological baselines to gauge impacts from stressors. • The park has opportunities to support restoration efforts through partnerships, specifically Wild Acadia. • The park has ongoing partnerships for land protection and easement protection of natural resources through the conservation easement program. • Additional partnerships could be pursued for habitat restoration efforts. • Culvert replacement may restore fish passage. • Increase resilience of habitats to adapt to climate change. • Expand interpretive and educational tools to communicate the connections between biodiversity, air quality/pollution, climate change, sensitive park resources, clean skies and water, scenic views, clear night skies, recreation, human health, and other associated resources.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Mosaic of Habitats Supporting Diverse Flora and Fauna
Threats and Opportunities	**Opportunities (continued)** • Northeast Temperate Network forest health monitoring of an ecotone transect can provide a good baseline for potential change detection in habitat ranges. • Work cooperatively with other federal and state air quality agencies and local stakeholders to reduce air quality impacts in the park from sources of air pollution. • Increase park air quality literacy by making available to park staff the "Air Resources in National Parks."
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Updated vegetation mapping data.
Planning Needs	• Forest pest management plan. • Climate change scenario planning. • Vegetation management plan. • Beaver management plan. • Fire management plan update. • Bat management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • National Invasive Species Act of 1996 • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (942 USC 4321) • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • Migratory Bird Treaty Act • Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended • **Clean Water Act** **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" • NPS *Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77* • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • Director's Order 47: *Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management*

Fundamental Resource or Value	Legacy of Conservation Ethic and Philanthropy
Related Significance Statements	3. Acadia National Park was the first national park created from private lands gifted to the public through the efforts of conservation-minded citizens. These efforts led to Acadia's establishment as the first national park in the eastern United States, which contributed to the creation and development of the land conservation movement. These conservation efforts continue today through the stewardship of what is today the largest conservation easement program in the national park system and generous private philanthropy. 6. Acadia National Park represents a unique socio-ecological landscape. The stunning landscape and natural resources of the area have attracted people for more than 10,000 years, beginning with the Wabanaki people, and have fostered an ongoing interconnectedness between people and the landscape through exploration, resource use, contemplation, and conservation. The interconnectedness between people and the landscape can be seen in Acadia's human-shaped ecosystems, its archeological record, the tradition of conservation philanthropy, and the local culture and economy dependent on natural resources.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Partnerships with the park are numerous and healthy. • Staff capacity to address interest in new partnership opportunities is limited. • The park is at capacity for managing volunteers in the park. • The park has more easements than can be realistically monitored and managed by the current staff allocated to this program. • Carriage roads and trails are heavily dependent on endowments for their ongoing maintenance. **Trends** • The number of partners with the park has been increasing over time. • The park continues to take on conservation easements, and as a result, this program is still growing. • The total number of funds raised to support projects in the park has increased over time through collaboration with Friends of Acadia.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Legacy of Conservation Ethic and Philanthropy
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Maintaining many complex relationships with numerous partners can be a challenge to the park and stress park staff resources. • Long-term partners are typically the most effective relationships, but these can be challenging to maintain. • There are logistics issues (mainly with those easements on islands) associated with conservation easement monitoring. **Opportunities** • Institute an administrative process for developing and maintaining partners in a way that is sustainable for both parties. • Partners could augment staff capacity and provide the park with the ability to take on additional programs. • Partnerships may provide additional opportunities to increase youth program initiatives. • Maintaining long-term partnerships could provide the park with some stability in funding and personnel for specific programs. • Partnerships accomplish important work through endowments and volunteerism.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Needs assessment for Acadia Gateway Center. • Ethnographic overview and assessment for island maritime heritage.
Planning Needs	• Science communication strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§2.3.1.4) "Science and Scholarship" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.1.4) "Partnerships" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§5.1) "Research" • Director's Order 21: *Donations and Fundraising*

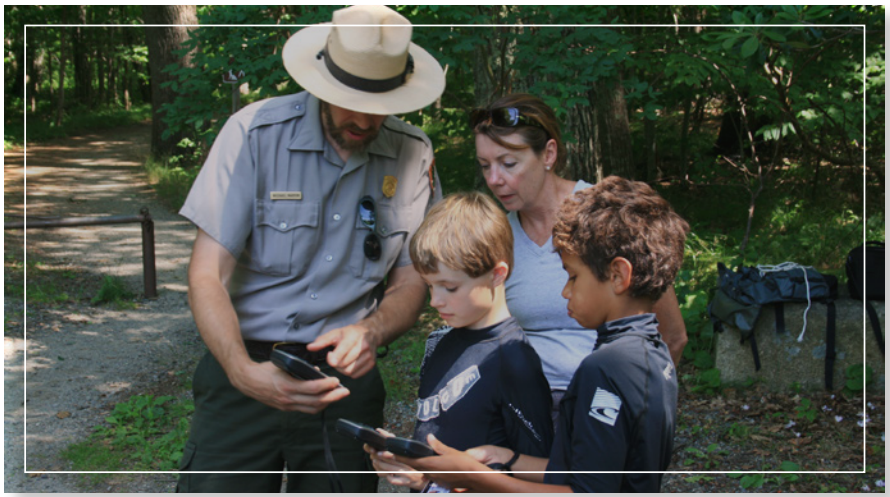
Fundamental Resource and Value	Network of Historic Roads and Trails
Related Significance Statements	4. Acadia National Park contains designed landscapes composed of nationally significant cultural resources, including the finest example of a historic carriage road system in the United States and structures that embody the NPS picturesque and rustic design.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Overall, the roads, trails, and carriage roads are in good condition. • In some places, trails are wider than originally designed/intended. This is due to the volume of hikers and their behavior (failure to stay on the trail) as well as the poor design and construction of trails many years ago. Trail braiding and visitor-created trails that stem off endorsed trails are also common impacts. • The park is almost entirely reliant on donated funds to support the maintenance of trails and carriage roads. • Eagle Lake Loop of the carriage road system needs to be rebuilt (scheduled for 2018). • The park struggles to maintain cairns along hiking trails as visitors tend to relocate or deconstruct the cairns. These are constructed in the historic style of pathmaker Waldron Bates and are a character-defining feature of the historic trail system. • Most of the headwalls that support historic motor and carriage roads are in good condition; however, two recent headwall collapses suggest that conditions need to be assessed for all headwalls. • Most of the bridges along motor roads and carriage roads are in good condition. • The park is behind in regular maintenance on bridges by two years. Currently, this cyclical maintenance is being supported by fee money. • Routine maintenance and rehabilitation strategies are implemented for roads and trails. **Trends** • There is a proliferation of visitor-caused and visitor-created trails throughout the park. This includes cut-off trails, branches from main trails, as well as unendorsed or illegally constructed trails. • Construction of unauthorized cairns by visitors, whether along trails or cobble beaches, is increasing.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • The culverts on the motor and carriage roads are undersized and often become clogged by debris contributing to road erosion. • Some park visitors are maintaining abandoned and unendorsed trails without the support or authorization of the park. • There is currently a lack of staff to maintain the endorsed trails. In particular it is challenging to maintain Isle au Haut's 19 miles of trails due to their remote nature. It is also difficult to fund trail work for trails that do not rate high enough in the Park Asset Management Program (PAMP). **Opportunities** • There are excellent opportunities for volunteerism and stewardship in the local community. The park has had success in getting volunteers engaged in other restoration projects (e.g., scenic vista clearing). • There may be other funding sources available to support maintenance associated with historic motor roads, carriage roads, and trails.

Fundamental Resource and Value	Network of Historic Roads and Trails
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Abandoned trails inventory. • Schoodic bike trail monitoring. • Bike use study. • Classifications of vehicles and uses. • Geometric surveys of motor roads.
Planning Needs	• Transportation plan. • Visitor use management plan for Mount Desert Island and Schoodic Peninsula. • Visitor use management plan for carriage road system.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 • Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 • "Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities; Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Guidelines" (36 CFR 1191) • Rehabilitation Act of 1973 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality" • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§1.4) "Park Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • Director's Order 42: *Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services* • *The National Park Service Transportation Planning Guidebook* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*

Fundamental Resource or Value	Scenic Resources and Values
Related Significance Statements	1. Acadia National Park contains the tallest mountains on the eastern seaboard of the United States with Cadillac Mountain at its apex. From these summits, visitors experience panoramic views of the Acadia archipelago and the surrounding mountains, forests, meadows, lakes, and shorelines. 2. Acadia National Park includes a variety of highly visible geologic features including a glacially sculpted landscape of exposed granite domes, glacial erratics (boulders), U-shaped valleys, and cobble beaches.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Vistas at Acadia National Park are sometimes obscured by pollution-caused haze, and visibility is currently a moderate concern. Visibility and haze monitoring has been performed at Acadia National Park since the 1980s through the Interagency Monitoring of Protected Visual Environments Program. • The standard visual range in the Acadia National Park region is greater than in most of the eastern part of the country but lower than in the western United States. Days with the highest visibility occur when air masses originate in the north. • The mean existing sound level (with the influence of human-made sounds) is predicted to be 2.6 decibels above the natural ambient sound level, reducing the listening area for wildlife and visitors by 45%. • Some motor road vistas have recently been cleared, restoring historic viewsheds along the roadways. However, some of the motor road vistas remain in poor condition. • Carriage road vistas are in slightly better condition than motor road vistas, but still could benefit from some clearing. • There are currently towers on Cadillac Mountain that distract from the quality of the scenery, both of and from Cadillac Mountain. • There are still differing perceptions of what encompasses a "good view" among the communities that surround Acadia National Park. • The anthropogenic light ratio at the park is 0.36, indicating that the night sky is predicted to be 36% brighter than natural. This is a good to moderate condition compared to other nonurban national park system units. • There are slightly diminished night sky qualities on the Schoodic Peninsula due to the higher level of development in the area. • It is challenging to escape indications of civilization (lights) in Acadia National Park, especially during the summer. **Trends** • In recent years, visibility and air quality have improved in the park. • Some scenic views are deteriorating due to development in the viewsheds. • Development in adjacent communities has functionally plateaued since 2008. It is hypothesized that this is due to the recession and that an increase in economic viability would lead to a reinvigoration of development in the area. • The fall visitor season is extending, probably as a result of climate change and cruise ship schedules. This is being encouraged by the local chambers. • There are an increasing number of cell towers and wind farms in the Acadia National Park viewshed.

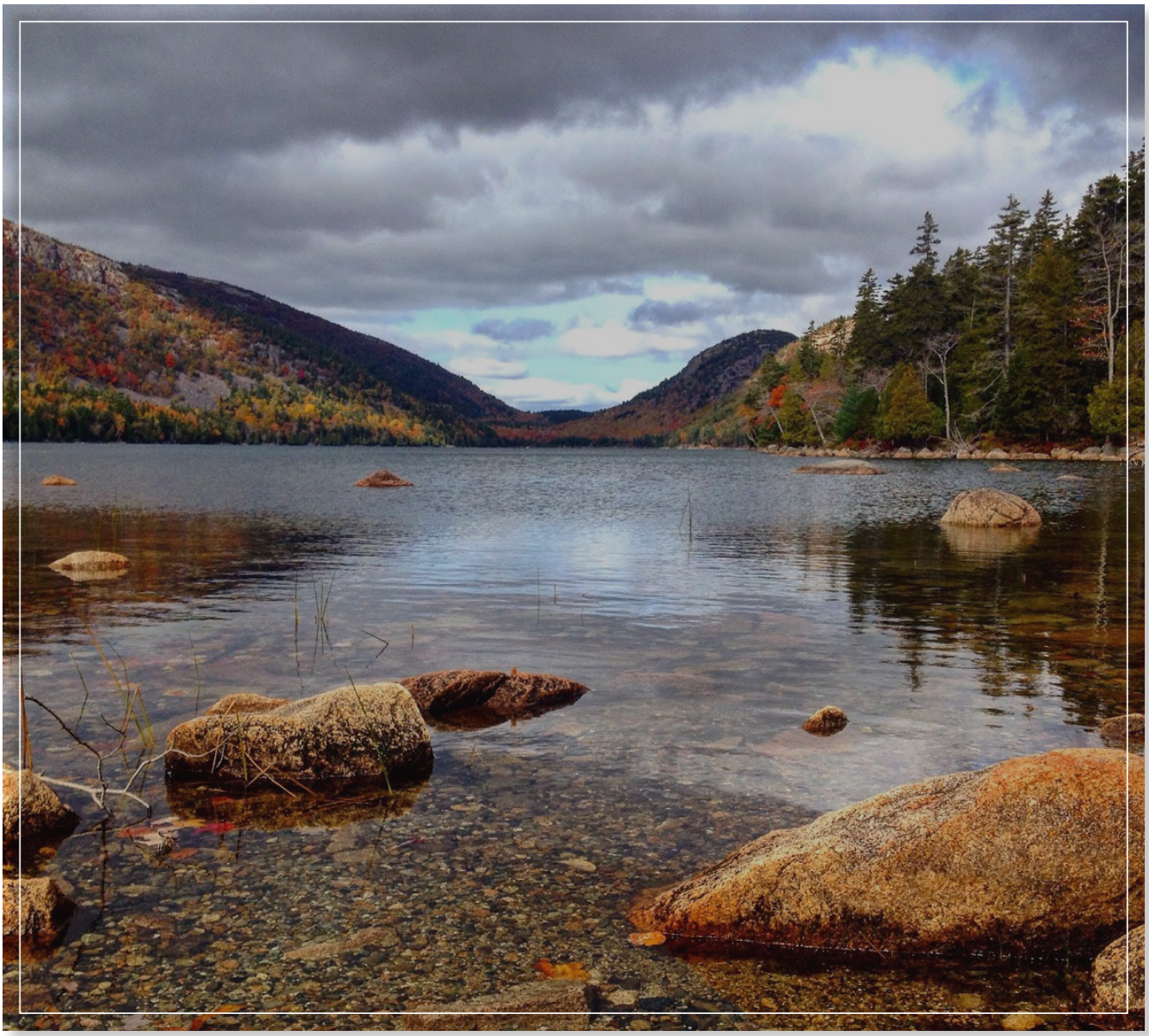
Fundamental Resource or Value	Scenic Resources and Values
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Primary threats to visual resources come from changes in land use that could alter the visual setting and pollutants that degrade visibility. • The increasing number of cell towers and wind farms in the area are viewable from many points on Mount Desert Island. • The light and noise produced by aquaculture in the area threatens viewsheds, night skies, and the acoustic environment. • The park has limited staff/resources/time capacity to maintain viewsheds around the park. • The redevelopment of the Bar Harbor ferry terminal for the possibility of cruise ship docking at the pier would increase the amount of nighttime light and viewable development, detracting from many of the views in the park. • Forest pests kill trees, negatively impacting views of the park's forest resources. • Development on adjacent lands could impact views from Acadia National Park's scenic vistas. • Overflights impact the park's acoustic environment. • Poor air quality could make scenic vistas hazy and land-use changes could drastically alter them. • At night, air pollution scatters artificial light, increasing the effect of light pollution on the night sky and can make star gazing more difficult. **Opportunities** • The park may be able to explore opportunities to relocate towers from Cadillac Mountain to other sites. • The park is actively trying to restore the documented historic vistas on motor and carriage roads. • Managing the cultural landscapes within Acadia is important to the ongoing maintenance of views between islands and between shore and islands. • Opportunities may be available to increase visitor awareness of sounds they hear in the park and why those soundscapes are valuable to the ecosystem. • The park could pursue broader enforcement of motorcycle noise. • The park could more actively manage overflights (air tours, unmanned aerial systems) to protect the acoustic environment. • As adjacent land use changes over time, there may be opportunities to enhance views from the park with more compatible development. Partnering with potential nearby developers or planners could increase awareness of the importance of park viewsheds, air quality, and night skies. • Pursue designation as an International Dark Sky Park.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Inventory of viewsheds from hiking trails. • Night sky quality assessment. • Scenic resource inventory from sensitive park vista points that include views extending beyond NPS boundaries. • Ongoing park air quality monitoring for atmospheric deposition, visibility, and ozone.
Planning Needs	• Fire management plan update. • Vegetation management plan. • Update park asset management plan to reflect vistas. • Overflights planning.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Scenic Resources and Values
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • National Parks Overflights Act • National Parks Air Tour Management Act **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§1.4.6) "What Constitutes Park Resources and Values" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • Director's Order 47: *Preservation of the Acoustic Environment and Noise Management* • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.9, 4.10, 8.4) "Soundscape Management," "Lightscape Management," and "Overflights and Aviation Uses"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Opportunities for Science and Education
Related Significance Statements	7. The park's extensive museum collections and long tradition of multidisciplinary research efforts contribute to regional and global scientific bodies of literature, support science-based park management decisions, and promote the development of innovative education programs designed to translate science into learning for people of all ages. This legacy of more than 100 years of scientific investigation and inquiry continues today through ongoing scientific research and NPS support of the Schoodic Education and Research Center.
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Collections are in good condition. • Islesford Historical Museum is in poor condition (collection and facility). • Above capacity for storage of collections and need to increase capacity. • The nature center is being rehabilitated in 2016. • Difficult to translate science to public. • There is a national strategy for managing NPS Research Learning Centers, and Schoodic Institute is a part of this network. • Schoodic Institute takes an increasingly greater role in maintaining the facilities at the old U.S. Navy base, there is an opportunity to have them take on more of this role in the future (financial). • Goals for the Schoodic Education and Research Center (SERC) are included in the general management plan. • Current programming of the park (and the Institute) is focused on increasing science literacy (this includes field trips, teacher training, etc.). • SERC provides a critical service for the park by providing a place for residential learning opportunities. • Recently the park has started to merge its historical data and reports into a consolidated information system that includes information and data sets from the Northeast Temperate Network (NETN). These consolidated data sets support the park's ability to capitalize on opportunities for science and education from both a local and regional perspective. These NETN data are one piece of the legacy data available to ACAD to help them make management decisions and shape education programs. **Trends** • Amount of scientific research tends to grow (permitted research within the park). • Citizen science is on the increase. • SERC continues to develop and expand.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Opportunities for Science and Education
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Capacity for park staff to manage increasing amount of scientific research (and managing the data coming out of these studies/research). • Difficult to get copies, sometimes from researchers, of their research for cataloging at the park. • Increasing visitor use in intertidal zones may diminish the quality and opportunity of future research in these areas. **Opportunities** • Friends of Acadia commitments to invest in science and education. • Schoodic Education and Research Center represents the parks biggest opportunity for research and science. • Schoodic Education and Research Center provides the best opportunity for residential science education in the park. • Use of drones in research. • Taking full advantage of the facilities on campus—there is opportunity to continue to develop and expand available programming at SERC. • Science and education provided at SERC should be consistent with and relevant to the science and education goals for the park, National Park Service, and the Schoodic Education and Research Center.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	• Natural resource condition assessment. • Science strategic planning in 2015. • Schoodic Education and Research Learning Center strategic plan.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Making park records accessible to staff and the public.
Planning Needs	• Complete SERC strategic plan. • Data management plan. • Climate change scenario planning.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Antiquities Act of 1906 (54 USC 320301-320303, 34 Stat. 225) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (54 USC 312502 et seq.) • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (54 USC 302902) • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (PL 95-341. 92 Stat. 469) • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 (54 USC 320101 et seq.) • Museum Act of 1955, as amended (54 USC 102501-102504) • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" • Director's Order 6: *Interpretation and Education* • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§2.3.1.4) "Science and Scholarship" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.2) "Studies and Collections" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§5.1) "Research" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • Director's Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management*



Fundamental Resource or Value	Clear Skies and Clean Water
Related Significance Statements	5. Acadia National Park consists of a varied range of habitats ranging from the intertidal zone to subalpine rocky summits. The park's mountains, lakes, streams, wetlands, forests, meadows, and coastlines contribute to the diversity of plants and animals. Acadia is within the transition zone between southern deciduous and northern coniferous forests, and, as a result, hosts plant species and communities currently at the edge of their geographic range. The park's location along the Atlantic flyway makes it an important resting and feeding place for migrating bird, bat, and insect species. 7. The park's extensive museum collections and long tradition of multidisciplinary research efforts contribute to regional and global scientific bodies of literature, support science-based park management decisions, and promote the development of innovative education programs designed to translate science into learning for people of all ages. This legacy of more than 100 years of scientific investigation and inquiry continues today through ongoing scientific research and NPS support of the Schoodic Education and Research Center.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Clear Skies and Clean Water
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The park is one of 48 national park system units classified as a Class I area under the Clean Air Act. • Vistas at Acadia National Park are sometimes obscured by pollution-caused haze and visibility is of moderate concern based on monitoring compared to natural conditions. • There are approximately 53.55 miles of perennial and 47.29 miles of intermittent streams within Acadia National Park. • The park includes 110 lakes and ponds, encompassing 1,056.56 acres within and 49.92 miles of shoreline. There are 60.16 miles of shoreline on the Atlantic Ocean. • Mercury levels in Mount Desert Island streams are unusually high within the regional context. • Average water column transparency ranges from about 1 meter to over 13 meters at Jordan Pond, which has some of the clearest water in the state. • The park holds approximately 1,178.7 acres of nontidal swamp/marsh and five seeps/springs. • Combined sewer overflows have resulted in 3.21 miles of the park's Atlantic Ocean shoreline becoming impaired (for recreation) by pathogenic bacteria. • Acadia National Park scientists monitor water quality on 19 park lakes and 21 park streams in 10 freshwater wetlands. • Bridges, causeways, culverts, dikes, and other structures that cross wetlands restrict or impede the natural hydrologic regime at a number of locations in the park. • Acadia is part of a global lake-monitoring network that provides support for lake water-quality monitoring. • The air pollution in the Acadia region increases the impacts of light pollution, which degrades night sky quality. • The long scientific record and museum collections make Acadia National Park a leader in documenting observed changes in species ranges and phenology. **Trends** • Air quality has improved over the last 20 years, but resources are still being impacted by deposition of pollutants at current levels. • Jordan Pond water, as well as many waters of Mount Desert Island and other areas in Maine, has changing water qualities. More research is needed to determine the cause and direction of these changes. • Coal-fired power plants and vehicle exhaust are believed to be major contributors to air quality impacts regionally in the northeastern United States. Both sources have reduced emissions significantly in the past decade to reduce ozone and fine particulates, and these reductions have also improved air quality at the park. Additional emission reductions from regional power plants are required by 2018.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Clear Skies and Clean Water
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Increases in mean annual temperature, storm frequency/intensity, and sea level rise projected for the region due to climate change could impact water quality (e.g., increase in water temperature, ocean acidification, saltwater intrusion, and increases in sedimentation and pollutants from runoff events) and air quality (e.g., increase in ground-level ozone). • Surface waters in the park are susceptible to impacts of acid deposition (sulfur and nitrogen loadings and eutrophication), mercury, runoff, and dissolved organic compounds. • Acadia National Park is downwind from large urban and industrial areas to the south and west and periodically experiences high concentrations of air pollutants, primarily as a result of long-range transport. • Air quality and scenic resources are impacted by international, regional, and local sources of air pollution such as agriculture, power plants, industry, oil and gas development, and urban sprawl. • Several locations have been identified where there is redeposition of sediment from carriage roads and trails into wetlands and forested areas and watersheds. • Erosion from outside the park is degrading the water quality in Stanley Brook and other arms of this watershed. • Higher atmospheric carbon dioxide levels being absorbed into the oceans are making the oceans more acidic and pose known and unknown risks to aquatic resources in the park. For instance, marine organisms in the Acadia intertidal areas that use calcium carbonate to make shells or skeletons are particularly susceptible to the impacts of ocean acidification. As pH drops below critical levels, acidic water may retard their growth as larvae or threaten their survival as adults. • Harmful algae blooms (such as "red tide") can be found along Acadia's coastlines, as well as in freshwater lakes. These blooms can cause beach closures, and there is some evidence that their occurrence is on the rise. • Inappropriate visitor use in freshwater lakes can cause impacts to the water quality of the great ponds, which serve as public water supplies for gateway towns. • Winter time use on the frozen lakes can result in trash, gasoline, and other pollutants entering watersheds during the spring melt. • Park scientists have begun to observe nutrient enrichment in two estuaries. This nutrient enrichment could lead to reduced water quality and a decline in native vegetation in these estuaries. The models in Northeast Creek are currently showing increased nutrient loading. • Invasive species such as plants, algae, mollusks, and fish can negatively impact water quality in and around the park. • State management of the surface uses of the "great ponds" may result in user conflicts and affect park values. • Local air pollution sources (industry, home heating, cruise ships, autos, etc.) may threaten the air quality of the park. • Degradation of air quality may threaten night sky quality in the park.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Clear Skies and Clean Water
Threats and Opportunities	**Opportunities** • With increased resources for science in the park, there are additional opportunities for citizen science. • Expand interpretative and educational tools to communicate the connections between clear skies and clean water, air quality/pollution, climate change, sensitive park resources, biodiversity, scenic views, night skies, recreation, human health, and other associated resources. • Complete the Climate Friendly Park certification and implement an environmental management system (NPS Director's Order 13A) for park environmental leadership and emission reduction activities (e.g., vehicle fleet and energy efficiencies). • There are ongoing opportunities through federal air quality programs (e.g., regional haze program) for the National Park Service to work cooperatively with other federal and state air quality agencies and local stakeholders to potentially reduce air quality impacts in parks from sources of air pollution. • The park currently has 30-plus years of air and water quality monitoring data to use in observing condition trends. • The park has strong relationships with the Maine Department of Environmental Protection, NPS Inventory and Monitoring Program, U.S. Geological Survey, universities, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Ongoing resource monitoring (including water quality and air quality data). • Analysis of the long-term air and water quality data to understand how air and water have changed over time. • Monitor water quality and flow data for Cromwell Brook watershed. • Maintain water gauge in Otter Creek to monitor water flow. • Clarify intertidal and marine areas under park jurisdiction. • More research is needed to determine the cause and direction of changes in water quality on Mount Desert Island and Jordan Pond specifically. • Increase park air quality literacy by making available to park staff the "Air Resources in National Parks."
Planning Needs	• Overflights planning. • Science communication strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV** • Clean Water Act of 1972 • Executive Order 11514, "Protection and Enhancement of Environmental Quality" • Executive Order 12088, "Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards" • Clean Air Act of 1977 (42 USC 7401 et seq.) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.6.1) "Protection of Surface Waters and Groundwaters" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.6.2) "Water Rights" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.7) "Air Resource Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.10) "Lightscape Management" • NPS *Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77*

Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Ethnographic Resources and Values
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The park has recently gained a better understanding of what the community concerns and issues are related to ethnographic resources and values. The park has commitments to engage with communities about these issues. • The park has limited staff capacity for community outreach to discuss concerns and needs. • Park management has a strong relationship with the Abbe Museum and traditionally associated American Indian tribes. **Trends** • The park has been increasing the number of programs related to interpreting ethnographic resources and values.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • A lack of staff capacity to address community outreach limits progress that could be made toward resolving some of these issues. **Opportunities** • New partnerships at Islesford could help to maintain the historical museum. • The park could continue to improve relationships with communities, particularly at Otter Creek. • The park could increase volunteer presence in interpreting and sharing ethnographic resources with the public.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Ethnographic overview and assessment for maritime heritage of the islands.
Planning Needs	• Comprehensive interpretive plan. • Visitor use management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV** • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 (PL 84-127) (16 USC 18f through 18f-3) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.1.4) "Partnerships" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.2) "Studies and Collections" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§5.1) "Research" • Director's Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • Director's Order 28A: *Archeology* • NPS *Museum Handbook*, parts I, II, and III • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*

Other Important Resource or Value	Cultural Landscapes
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The earliest evidence of human occupation in Frenchman Bay consists of Middle Archaic artifacts (approximately 8,000–6,000 years ago). • Lighthouses are generally in poor condition and deteriorating. • All landscapes require ongoing cyclic maintenance. • There is a lease for Bear Island Light Station. **Trends** • The condition of many of the landscapes is deteriorating. This is mostly attributable to insufficient funding for maintenance. • There is a significant amount of deferred maintenance on the assets associated with cultural landscapes.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Lack of funding to manage these resources puts them at risk for further deterioration. • Increases in sea level and storm frequency/intensity projected for the region due to climate change could impact the park's cultural landscapes through accelerated erosion and flooding. • Theft and vandalism represent a minor threat to cultural resources. • Climate change will have impacts on the integrity of cultural landscapes, requiring more frequent cyclic maintenance. **Opportunities** • Reconfiguring the parking area to provide an Island Explorer turnaround and bus stop could relieve congestion and increase the number of visitor opportunities to see and experience the historic lighthouse. • The park could seek volunteers or donations to care for some of the historic and cultural resources. • Secure long-term funding for maintenance of cultural landscapes.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• None identified.

Other Important Resource or Value	Cultural Landscapes
Planning Needs	• Treatment plans for several cultural landscapes and historic structures. • Historic lease feasibility study for the Baker Island Lighthouse. • Hiking trails plan update. • Visitor use management plan for Mount Desert Island and Schoodic Peninsula. • Comprehensive interpretive plan. • Cultural landscape reports. • Climate change scenario planning.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV** • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 USC 4321) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*

Other Important Resource or Value	Historic Architecture
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • The gatehouses are in fair to poor condition and require deferred maintenance of the roofs, windows, and chimneys. • Due to the unique architecture, ongoing maintenance is required and has a high deferred maintenance cost associated with it. • Rockefeller Hall is a part of the Research Learning Center and essential to the Schoodic Institute programming. It has been rehabilitated to be used for offices and housing. • The Carroll Homestead contains significant features that contribute to interpretation of the site. In addition to the house, there is a barn foundation, a privy, rock walls, and historic apple trees and plantings. **Trends** • These gatehouses are aging and as a result are in slow decline.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • Additional uses of these buildings, especially Rockefeller Hall, could result in upgrades to these structures that are not consistent with the historic use and fabric of these buildings. • There is currently no ability for the general public to access the gate lodge complexes. • Because of the unique construction of the buildings (concrete and steel structures overlain by unique masonry, wood, and tile surfaces that are highly decorative), they require highly specialized treatments to maintain them using materials that are difficult to acquire. • The Carroll Homestead property was determined ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places and is currently being managed as a resource. • CCC structures and infrastructure continue to deteriorate. The lack of baseline documentation makes it difficult for the park to make decisions about managing this important historic context. Historic integrity is threatened. **Opportunities** • Rehabilitating these buildings to allow public interaction with them; however, this needs to be done in a way that does not conflict with the historic uses of these places. • Leverage partnerships and private donors for Rockefeller Hall and welcome center. • The park has a strong interpretive program that is based at the Carroll Homestead. Determine if there is interest to expand understanding and experience of early settlement on the island. • The CCC-constructed campgrounds (Blackwoods and Seawall) have been assessed in a cultural landscape report, but within Seawall Campground is the ranger station, which is an excellent example of NPS Rustic Design constructed during the New Deal era. • There are several unique CCC structures in the park besides the campgrounds. These include the Thunderhole Ranger Station (under the WPA), picnic shelters, comfort stations, and a blacksmith shop that was funded by the Emergency Relief Administration. • Infrastructure related to fish rearing (pools, dams, and spillways) and fire management (fire ponds, truck trails, and roads) have never been evaluated.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• Historic structure reports. • Further study or re-evaluation of early settlement on Mount Desert Island. • Baseline documentation of CCC structures and infrastructure and evaluation for eligibility to the national register.
Planning Needs	• Schoodic Education and Research Center strategic plan. • Treatment plans for several cultural landscapes and historic structures.

Other Important Resource or Value	Historic Architecture
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV** • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Management of Museum Properties Act of 1955 (PL 84-127) (16 USC 18f through 18f-3) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§4.1.4) "Partnerships" • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management* • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation* • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (§5.1) "Research"

Other Important Resource or Value	Maritime Heritage
Current Conditions and Trends	**Conditions** • Baker Island lighthouse and associated complex is highly degraded and in poor condition. The light tower requires specialized rehabilitation. The tower is constructed of bricks and mortar and has received inappropriate treatment in the past—there is lead paint throughout the interior and the exterior metal parapet has extensive metal corrosion and may be unstable. • The light keeper's house and Gilley House are in fair condition—the exteriors are painted to protect them, and the roofs were replaced within the last 10 years. There is asbestos and lead paint throughout the interiors of both structures. • There is no safe access to the Baker Island lighthouse. • There are no plans for using the Baker Island lighthouse and associated complex. • Baker Island is remote and providing visitor access for viewing the outside of the structure is limited. • The Blue Duck Ships Store building received new clapboards on the side exposed to the marine environment—the roof is in good condition. The interior is structurally stable. • Bear Island Lighthouse is under an historic lease. It is in good condition but not being maintained to historic standards. **Trends** • High interest in lighthouses in Maine and increasing demand for viewing these resources, at least from the outside. • There is interest within the Cranberry Isles community for adaptive reuse of the Blue Duck Ships Store. • The Friends of the Islesford Historical Museum group has provided support for community-based exhibits in the museum and to support building rehabilitation needs through fundraising.
Threats and Opportunities	**Threats** • The light tower's condition will continue to degrade from exposure to the elements unless the exterior is treated. • The Blue Duck Ships Store is on the shore on a foundation of granite blocks. Changes in tidal regimes and storm intensity from climate change may result in undermining of the foundation placing the building at high risk from storm impacts. • The leasee at Bear Island has been difficult to communicate with and has been known to conduct work that has not been approved by the park. **Opportunities** • There is an opportunity for a lease for the Baker Island Lighthouse. • Baker Island is part of the Cranberry Isles, as a result there is a constituency that could be interested in preservation of these resources. • Friends of the Islesford Historical Museum is a stakeholder group that has organized around maintaining the museum as a community resource. • Continue to work with the leasee at Bear Island (leased until 2040) while committing to holding the leasee to the standards as described in the lease.
Data and/or GIS Needs	• None identified.
Planning Needs	• Treatment plans for several cultural landscapes and historic structures. • Historic lease feasibility study for the Baker Island Lighthouse.

Other Important Resource or Value	Maritime Heritage
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance	**Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV** • Antiquities Act of 1906 (54 USC 320301-320303, 34 Stat. 225) • Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act of 1935 (54 USC 320101 et seq.) • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; (54 USC 300101 et seq.) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) **NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS *Management Policies 2006* and Director's Orders)** • NPS *Management Policies 2006* (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: *NPS Museum Collections Management* • Director's Order 28: *Cultural Resource Management (1998)* • Director's Order 28A: *Archeology (2004)* • NPS *Museum Handbook*, parts I, II, and III • *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation*

Part 3: Contributors

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Acadia National Park

hundred and sixteen, the boundaries of the Washakie National Forest shall become modified and established as shown on the diagram hereto annexed and forming a part hereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this thirtieth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, [SEAL.] and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and fortieth.

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:
ROBERT LANSING
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

July 8, 1916.

A PROCLAMATION

Sieur de Monts National Monument, Me. Preamble. Vol. 34, p. 225.

WHEREAS, the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations, State of Maine, did, on the 10th day of June, 1916, pursuant to the Act of Congress entitled, "An Act for the Preservation of American Antiquities", approved June 8, 1906, (34 Stat., 225), by their certain deed of conveyance, properly executed in writing and acknowledged, give, grant and convey to the United States of America the following described lands at that time held by them in private ownership and being located upon Mount Desert Island in the State of Maine, and bounded and particularly described as follows, to wit:

Description.

Beginning at a large hemlock tree in the west line of land of Charles C. Burrill, said tree marking the southwest corner of the Humphrey Stanwood Lot, so called; thence south six degrees thirty minutes west, but everywhere following the west line of said land of Burrill, one thousand three hundred and thirty-eight feet, more or less, to the southwest corner of said land of Burrill; thence on same course, south six degrees thirty minutes west, following the west line of land formerly of John B. and Charles T. How, now of George B. Dorr, four hundred and twelve and five-tenths feet to an iron bolt set in the ledge and a cross cut in the ledge on Kebo Mountain, said bolt marking the southwest corner of said land of Dorr; thence, following the south line of said land of Dorr, south eighty-three degrees thirty minutes east six hundred and forty-five feet to a cedar stake driven in the ground; thence south seven degrees five minutes east five hundred and ninety-eight feet to a cedar stake driven in the ground; thence south fifteen degrees east five hundred and ninety-two and five-tenths feet to a cedar stake driven in the ground; thence south two degrees thirty minutes east four hundred and forty feet; thence south ten degrees east four hundred and ninety-seven feet to a stake and stones; thence south twenty-four degrees thirty minutes east three hundred and fifty-seven feet to a stake driven in the ground; thence south five degrees thirty minutes west one hundred and ninety-four feet to a stake driven in the ground; thence south thirty minutes east six hundred and ninety-two feet to a stake driven in the ground; thence south fifty-two degrees forty-five minutes east to the west side line of the Kane Memorial Path, so-called; thence southerly, but always following the western side line of said Kane Memorial Path, to its intersection with the Ladder Path, so called; thence southerly and easterly, but everywhere following the western and southern side lines of said Ladder Path, to an iron bolt driven in the ground at a point one rod westerly of the western side line of the Otter Creek Road; thence northerly, but everywhere parallel with

Description—continued.

and one rod distant from said Otter Creek Road, to the southern line of said Kane Memorial Path; thence at right angles easterly to the center of said Otter Creek Road; thence northerly, by said Otter Creek Road, to an iron bolt at the junction of line of land of Morrell and the eastern line of said Road; thence south thirty degrees thirty minutes east, but everywhere following said land of Morrell two hundred and fifty feet, more or less, to an iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south eighty degrees ten minutes east, but everywhere following the southerly line of said land of Morrell and land of Dorr two thousand five hundred and thirty-four and four-tenths feet, passing through an iron pipe driven in the ground marking the southwest corner of land of George B. Dorr, to a stake driven in the ground; thence north eighty-one degrees twenty minutes east, following said land of said Dorr, one hundred and fifty-six and seventy-five one-hundredths feet to a stake driven in the ground; thence north seventy-three degrees east, still following said land of Dorr, two hundred and eighty-seven and twenty-six one-hundredths feet to a stake driven in the ground; thence north nine degrees fifty-five minutes east, still following said land of Dorr, seven hundred and forty-four and ninety-seven one-hundredths feet to a stake driven in the ground; thence north fifteen degrees thirty minutes east, still following said land of Dorr, three hundred and twenty-five and five one-hundredths feet to a stake driven in the ground; thence north fifty-five minutes east, still following said land of Dorr, two hundred and fourteen and ninety-nine one-hundredths feet to the southern line of the Quarry Road, so-called; thence south sixty-five degrees twenty-three minutes east one hundred and ninety-nine and ninety-eight one-hundredths feet to a stake driven in the ground; thence south twenty-one degrees twenty minutes west, following land of said Dorr, four hundred and ninety-five feet to a stake driven in the ground; thence south eighty-seven degrees east, following said land of Dorr, three hundred and sixty and eighty-five one-hundredths feet to a stone set in the ground marking the northwest corner of land of Bowler; thence south nineteen degrees fifteen minutes west, eight hundred and sixty-nine and eighty-eight one-hundredths feet to a stone set in the ground in the line between land of Bingham Estate and said Bowler; thence continuing same course, to wit, south nineteen degrees fifteen minutes west one hundred and eighty-one and seventeen one-hundredths feet to a pine tree marked for a corner; thence south seven degrees east, but everywhere following the western line of said Bingham land three hundred and eighty-seven and forty-two one-hundredths feet, more or less, to the most northerly corner of that certain lot described as conveyed in the deed from Daniel W. Brewer to the Trustees of the Bingham Estate, dated October 23, 1882, and recorded in the Hancock County Maine Registry of Deeds in Book 185, Page 169; thence in a general southwesterly direction, but everywhere following the northwesterly line of said lot so described as conveyed in said deed from Brewer to Trustees of the Bingham Estate, to the northerly line of land formerly of Charles T. How, later of Brunnow; thence south eighty-three degrees east to a stake and stones marking the northwest corner of land of Brunnow, said stake and stones being six hundred and seventy-four feet north eighty-three degrees west from the Schooner Head Road; thence south thirty-three degrees thirty minutes west one hundred and two feet to a poplar tree; thence south sixty-eight degrees west one hundred and nineteen feet to a stake and stones; thence south seven degrees east three hundred and twenty-five feet to a stake and stones marking the southwest corner of said land of Brunnow; thence north eighty degrees forty-five minutes east, following the southern line of said land of Brunnow, eight hundred and sixty feet, more or less,

Description — continued.

to the Schooner Head Road; thence south five degrees west, but following said Schooner Head Road, six hundred and thirty-six and twenty five one-hundredths feet, more or less, to the north line of land of Bliss; thence south seventy-three degrees twenty minutes west eight hundred and fifty-five and six-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south sixty degrees west thirty-nine and six-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south fifty degrees forty minutes west forty-two and nine-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south forty-three degrees twenty-eight minutes west forty six and one-tenth feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south thirty-nine degrees sixteen minutes west forty-four and two-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south thirty-eight degrees ten minutes west forty-seven and eight-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south thirty-six degrees fifty minutes west three hundred and thirty-two and six tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south twenty-six degrees twenty-six minutes west one hundred and thirty-two and two-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south twenty-five degrees twenty-four minutes west one hundred and nineteen and seven-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south twenty-three degrees two minutes west fifty-five and eight-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south fifteen degrees thirty minutes west sixty and eight-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south twelve degrees twenty six minutes west two hundred and seven and eight-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south four degrees fourteen minutes west forty-three and four-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south thirty-two minutes west forty and five-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south twenty-three degrees eight minutes east thirty-four feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south forty-seven degrees twenty-four minutes east thirty-nine and eight-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south fifty-eight degrees twenty four minutes east thirty-four and seven-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south sixty-three degrees fifty-two minutes east three hundred and twenty-two and three-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south seventy-three degrees forty minutes east one hundred and fifteen and nine-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south eighty-four degrees four minutes east one hundred and five and seven-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south seventy-six degrees thirty-four minutes east seventy-one and four-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south sixty-one degrees twenty-six minutes east one hundred and seventy-one and two tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence north eighty six degrees ten minutes east sixty-five and one-tenth feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence north seventy degrees twenty-four minutes east eighty-two and nine-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence north eighty one degrees twenty minutes east seventy-eight and seven-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south seventy-six degrees ten minutes east one hundred and thirty-one and five-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south sixty-two degrees forty-five minutes east one hundred and eighty-three and seven-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south sixty-nine degrees fifty-eight minutes east fifty-two and eight-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence north forty four degrees forty-five minutes east thirty-nine and three-tenths feet to a piece of iron

Description—continued.

pipe driven in the ground on the west side of the Schooner Head Road; thence following the west side of said road southerly to a stone post set in the ground in the north line of land of Hale et als; thence north eighty four degrees west four thousand seven hundred and and fifty feet to a stake and stones; thence southerly nine hundred and ten feet to a point north eighty-eight degrees east from a stake driven in the ground in the east side of the Otter Creek Road, marking the northeast corner of the Timothy Smallidge Lot, so-called; thence south eighty-eight degrees west six hundred and ninety-seven and nine-tenths feet to said stake; thence continuing same course, to wit, south eighty-eight degrees west, following said Smallidge lot, to the southwest corner of the lot described as conveyed in the deed from Daniel W. Brewer to Fountain & Serenus H. Rodick, dated April 21, 1883, and recorded in said Registry of Deeds Book 187, page 510; thence north, following the west line of said land so conveyed by Brewer to Rodick, to the southeast corner of the Green Mountain House Lot, so-called, said corner being marked by a bolt set in the ledge near the edge of a steep bluff on the southerly slope of Green Mountain and also marked by a cross cut in the ledge; thence south sixty-seven degrees thirty minutes west two thousand five hundred and eighty-nine feet to an iron bolt set in the ledge on the westerly slope of the western ridge of said Mountain, also marked by a cross cut in the ledge; thence north forty-nine degrees thirty minutes west six hundred and sixty feet to an iron bolt set in the ledge and a cross cut in the ledge near said bolt, said point being in the Gilmore-Brewer division line, or Deane line, so-called; thence following said Gilmore-Brewer division line south forty-five degrees west to a point one hundred and fifty feet easterly of the eastern shore of Bubble Pond or Turtle Lake; thence northerly, but everywhere parallel with and one hundred and fifty feet distant from said eastern shore of Bubble Pond, or Turtle Lake, to a stake driven in the ground; thence south fifty-two degrees west to a point one hundred and fifty feet westerly from the western shore of said Pond; thence southerly, but everywhere parallel with and one hundred and fifty feet distant from the western shore of said Pond to a stake driven in the ground near the southern end of Bubble Pond; thence southwesterly to a point on the town line between the towns of Eden and Mount Desert, said point being seven hundred and fifty feet at right angles westerly from the eastern line of the Benjamin and Enoch Spurling lot, or Jordan Purchase, so-called; thence south four degrees west, parallel with and seven hundred and fifty feet distant from said eastern line of said Spurling Lot, or Jordan Purchase, two thousand one hundred and thirty feet; thence westerly, at right angles to said last described line four hundred and seventy-five feet; thence southerly, at right angles to said last described line twelve hundred feet; thence southeasterly to a copper bolt set in a ledge on the eastern slope of the Eastern Triad Mountain; thence south thirteen degrees fifty-five minutes east one thousand two hundred and sixty-six and thirty-seven one-hundredths feet to a copper bolt in a point of ledge; thence south forty-one degrees fifty minutes west one hundred and seventy-seven and thirty-seven one-hundredths feet to an iron bolt set in a ledge marking the northeast corner of the lot of J. & C. H. Clement; thence westerly, but everywhere following the northerly line of said Clement Lot, to the northwest corner thereof; thence southerly, but everywhere following the westerly line of said Clement Lot, to the northerly side of the road leading to Turtle Lake; thence southwesterly, but everywhere following the northern side line of said road, forty-five feet, more or less, to a stone post in the side of said road; thence north eighty-one degrees twenty-three minutes west, passing through two iron bolts set in a bowlder in line of land of Helen P. Dane, and every-

Description continued.

where following same, four hundred and seventy-five and seventy-five one-hundredths feet to a stone post set in the ground; thence north twenty-eight degrees forty-six minutes west, still following said Dane line, three hundred and forty-five and two-tenths feet to an iron bolt in a bowlder; thence north sixty-one degrees thirty-nine minutes west, everywhere following said Dane line, six hundred and thirty-five and eight-tenths feet to an iron bolt in a bowlder; thence south fifty-eight degrees fifty-eight minutes west, but everywhere following said Dane line, six hundred and forty-two and eight-tenths feet to a stone post set in the ground; thence north eighty-seven degrees forty-five minutes west, but everywhere following said Dane line, eight hundred and thirty-three feet, to a stone post set in the ground; thence north thirty-five degrees fifty-six minutes east, following the easterly line of the so-called Candage Quarry Lot, one hundred and fifty and one-tenth feet to a stone post set in the ground; thence north eleven degrees thirty-nine minutes east, but everywhere following the eastern line of said Quarry Lot, two hundred and forty-nine and one-tenth feet to a stone post marking the northeastern corner of said Quarry Lot, said stone post at said northeastern corner being distant ten hundred and eighty-seven feet, measuring south eighty-two degrees thirty minutes east, from the intersection of the southerly line of the Sidney P. Bracy Lot, called also the Candage Lot, with the center of the town road leading to Jordan's Pond; thence turning and running easterly, bounded northerly by said Bracy or Candage Lot, to the southeast corner of said Bracy or Candage Lot; thence generally northerly, bounded westerly by said Bracy or Candage Lot, the John Clement Lot and the Hannah A. Bracy (widow) Dower Lot, to the northeast corner of said Dower Lot; thence south seventy degrees west, but always following the northern line of said Dower Lot, one thousand three hundred and three and five-tenths feet to the south-east corner of land formerly of Charles T. How; thence north four degrees east, following said How's east line, seven hundred and forty-two feet, more or less, to a point one hundred and fifty feet distant from the southerly shore of Jordan Pond; thence easterly, northerly, westerly and southerly, but everywhere parallel with and one hundred and fifty feet distant from the shore of said Jordan Pond, to a point one hundred and fifty feet from the intersection of the shore line of the water of said Pond with the westerly line of the strip of land two rods wide taken and condemned for a pipe line by the Seal Harbor Water Supply Company by its condemnation proceedings of December 22, 1896, and according to its plans and descriptions of that date filed in the Registry of Deeds for Hancock County; thence south twenty-five degrees fifty minutes west; but everywhere following the westerly line of said strip so taken and condemned for a pipe line to its intersection with the northerly line of the lot of land taken and condemned for dams, reservoirs and other necessary buildings for the said Water Company by its condemnation aforesaid, and according to its plans and descriptions filed as aforesaid; thence north fifty-two degrees forty minutes west, but everywhere following the northerly line of said lot taken and condemned for dams and other purposes above mentioned, to the stone post marking the northwestern corner of said lot; thence south seventeen degrees twenty minutes west, but everywhere following the westerly line of said lot, one hundred and six and forty-one hundredths feet to the stone post marking its southwestern corner; thence in a southerly direction to Station Eighteen plus Seventy-eight in the centre line of the old location of the water pipe line of the Seal Harbor Water Supply Company according to the condemnation aforesaid; thence southwesterly, but everywhere following the centre line of said old location, being the centre line of a strip two rods wide marked at its angles by stone posts

Description—continued.

in the outside lines of said strip twenty-one hundred and two feet, more or less, to Station Thirty-nine plus Eighty in said centre line of said old location; thence diverging from said pipe line location and running south six degrees forty-one minutes west one thousand four hundred and forty-three feet to the Hannah H. Bracy north line, called also the widow Jordan's Dower Lot; thence north eighty-six degrees forty-five minutes west, but everywhere following the northerly side line of said Dower Lot to its northwest corner; thence south ten degrees thirty minutes west, but everywhere following the westerly line of said Dower Lot, five hundred and ninety-four feet, more or less, to a stake in the northern line of the Shore or Settlers' Lots, it being also the southwestern corner of said Dower Lot; thence north eighty-five degrees forty-five minutes west, everywhere following the northern line of the said Settlers' Lots and the southern line of the Jordan Purchase, so called, three thousand nine hundred and forty three and five-tenths feet, more or less, to the southwesterly corner of said Jordan Purchase at the northwesterly corner of Settler's Lot No. 73 on the old Peters Plan; thence north four degrees forty-five minutes east, but everywhere following the westerly line of said Jordan Purchase thirteen thousand two hundred and thirty-three feet, more or less, to an iron bolt marking the northwestern corner of said Jordan Purchase, being the southern line of the Southwest Valley, or Gilmore Lot, said westerly line of the Jordan Purchase being marked throughout its length by iron bolts; thence westerly, following the southern line of said Southwest Valley or Gilmore Lot, four hundred and twelve and five-tenths feet to the southwest corner thereof; thence northerly, by the head line of the shore lots, to said town line; thence south forty-five degrees east, following said town line, to the southwesterly corner of Lot No. 4, according to the survey and plan made by A. P. Goodell in October A. D. 1880, said plan being recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said Hancock County; thence northerly and easterly, but always following said Lot No. 4, to a point one hundred and fifty feet distant from the shore of Eagle Lake; thence easterly and northerly, but everywhere parallel with and one hundred and fifty feet distant from said shore of Eagle Lake to a point one hundred and fifty feet distant from the Bubble Pond Brook; thence easterly, but everywhere parallel with and one hundred and fifty feet distant from said Bubble Pond Brook to the road leading to Bubble Pond; thence by said road, by the four next following courses and distances, first, south eight degrees five minutes east two hundred and two and twelve one-hundredths feet; thence south eleven degrees forty minutes east ninety-nine and ninety-nine one-hundredths feet; thence south twenty-five degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and forty-nine and ninety-eight one-hundredths feet; thence south thirteen degrees thirty-six minutes east two hundred and eighty-three and eight-tenths feet to a stake driven in the ground; thence diverging from said road and crossing said brook north eighty-nine degrees forty minutes east three hundred and thirty-nine and nine-tenths feet; thence north eight degrees thirty-five minutes west one hundred and fifteen and five-tenths feet; thence north eight degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and twenty-five and four-tenths feet; thence north one degree fifteen minutes west one hundred and thirteen and thirty-five one-hundredths feet; thence north ten degrees thirty minutes west one hundred and thirty-two feet; thence north six degrees fifty minutes east one hundred and sixty-eight and ninety-six one-hundredths feet; thence north fourteen degrees east one hundred and eighty-two and forty-nine one-hundredths feet; thence north fourteen degrees west one hundred and thirty-eight and ninety-three one-hundredths feet; thence north nine degrees west three hundred and fifty-one and ninety-one one-

Description — continued.

hundredths feet; thence south seventy-four degrees thirty minutes west to a point one hundred and fifty feet distant from the shore of Eagle Lake; thence northerly, but everywhere parallel with and one hundred and fifty feet distant from said shore of Eagle Lake to the southeastern line of land of W. M. Roberts; thence north fifty-two degrees thirty minutes east, but everywhere following the southeasterly line of said land of Roberts one thousand two hundred and seventy and five-tenths feet, more or less, to an iron bolt at a corner of land of the Estate of T. L. Roberts; thence south thirty-seven degrees thirty minutes east, but everywhere following the southwest line of said Roberts Estate and land now or formerly of William H. Puffer one thousand one hundred and fifty-five feet, more or less, to a stone post at the southwest corner of said land of Puffer; thence north fifty-two degrees thirty minutes east, but always following the southeasterly line of land now or formerly of Puffer et als, being lot No. 56 on said Peters Plan, to the Thomas Wasgatt Lot, so called; thence south thirty-seven degrees thirty minutes east, following said Wasgatt Lot, to land formerly of the Heirs of Benjamin Ash, now of the Rodick Realty Company; thence south two degrees thirty minutes west, but always following said land of the Rodick Realty Company five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five feet to said Brewer-Gilmore Division Line, or Deane Line; thence north forty-five degrees east, always following said land of Rodick Realty Company, et als, three thousand eight hundred and fifty-two and seventy-five one-hundredths feet, more or less, to the hemlock tree, the place of beginning, and

WHEREAS, the said conveyance has been accepted by the Secretary of the Interior in the manner and for the purposes prescribed in said act of Congress, and

WHEREAS, the said lands embrace about five thousand acres adjacent to and including the summit of Mount Desert Island, which island was discovered by Samuel de Champlain and upon which he first landed when, acting under the authority of Sieur de Monts, he explored and described the present New England coast, an exploration and discovery of great historic interest. The topographic configuration, the geology, the fauna and the flora of the island, largely embraced within the limits of the Monument, also, are of great scientific interest,

National Monument, Maine. Vol. 34, p. 225.

Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by Section 2 of said Act of Congress, do hereby declare and proclaim that the said lands hereinbefore described and which are located within the irregular tract and fully delineated on the diagram hereto attached and made a part hereof, are hereby reserved and set apart as a National Monument, to be known and recognized as the Sieur de Monts National Monument.

Reserved from settlement, etc.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy or remove any of the features or objects included within the boundaries of this Monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 8th day of JULY, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

[SEAL.]

WOODROW WILSON

By the President:
FRANK L. POLK
Acting Secretary of State.

February 26, 1919.
[S. 4957.]
[Public, No. 278.]

CHAP. 45. An Act To establish the Lafayette National Park in the State of Maine.

Lafayette National Park, Me.
Sieur de Monts National Monument changed to.
Vol. 34, p. 225.
Vol. 39, p. 1785.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tracts of land, easements, and other real estate heretofore known as the Sieur de Monts National Monument, situated on Mount Desert Island, in the county of Hancock and State of Maine, established and designated as a national monument under the Act of June eighth, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act for the preservation of American antiquities," by presidential proclamation of July eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby declared to be a national park and dedicated as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people under the name of the Lafayette National Park, under which name the aforesaid national park shall be entitled to receive and to use all moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated for Sieur de Monts National Monument.

SEC. 2. That the administration, protection, and promotion of said Lafayette National Park shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provision of the Act of August twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," and Acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to accept in behalf of the United States such other property on said Mount Desert Island, including lands, easements, buildings, and moneys, as may be donated for the extension or improvement of said park.

Approved, February 26, 1919.

CHAP. 77.—An Act To provide for the extension of the boundary limits of the Lafayette National Park in the State of Maine and for change of name of said park to the Acadia National Park.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to accept in behalf of the United States lands, easements, and buildings, as may be donated for the extension of the Lafayette National Park, lying within the bounds of Hancock County within which the park is situated, together with such islands in Knox County adjoining, as lie to the east and south of the main ship channel through Penobscot Bay, which complete the archipelago of which Mount Desert Island, whereon the park is situated, forms the dominant and largest unit.

SEC. 2. That the area now within the Lafayette National Park, together with such additions as may hereafter be made thereto, shall be known as the Acadia National Park, under which name the aforesaid national park shall be entitled to receive and to use all moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the Lafayette National Park: *Provided*, That the provisions of the Act of June 10, 1920, entitled "An Act to create a Federal Power Commission, to provide for the improvement of navigation, the development of water power, the use of the public lands in relation thereto, and to repeal section 18

54325°—29—vol 1——72

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That electricians, radio electricians, chief electricians, and chief radio electricians shall be eligible for appointment to the grade of ensign under the restrictions imposed by law upon the appointment of boatswains, gunners, machinists, chief boatswains, chief gunners, and chief machinists to that grade.

Approved, January 19, 1929.

Public Law 97-335
97th Congress

An Act

Relating to the establishment of a permanent boundary for that portion of the Acadia National Park as lies within the town of Isle au Haut, Maine.

Oct. 15, 1982
[S. 1777]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Congress finds that—

Acadia National Park, Maine, boundary establishment
16 USC 341 note.

(1) there are significant scenic, educational, natural, and cultural resources in the town of Isle au Haut, Maine;

(2) due to the isolated location and traditional resource-based economy of the town's island community, these resources are fragile and deserving of conservation and protection through both public and private efforts; and

(3) both residents of the town and visitors to the Acadia National Park will benefit from the establishment of a permanent boundary for the park and the management of parklands on a limited entry, low intensity basis.

Public inspection
16 USC 341 note

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the permanent boundary of Acadia National Park lying within the town of Isle au Haut, Maine, is hereby established to include only those lands and interests therein as are depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Acadia National Park, Town of Isle au Haut, Maine", numbered 123-80003 and dated October 1981, which map is on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the Department of the Interior and at the Registry of Deeds for Hancock and Knox Counties, Maine.

Land acquistion
16 USC 341 note

SEC. 3. (a) Within the boundary established by section 2, and as indicated on the map referenced therein, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as "the Secretary") is authorized to acquire lands and interests therein by donation or exchange. The Secretary is authorized and directed to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, or exchange the tract known as the Hamilton lot in Duck Harbor. No later than one hundred and eighty days from enactment hereof, the Secretary shall convey to the town of Isle au Haut all right, title and interest of the United States in and to those lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary which lie outside the boundary established by section 2 and within the town of Isle au Haut, subject only to such covenants running with the land as the Secretary and the town agree are necessary to preserve the general character of such lands, which shall include covenants to maintain forever in their natural condition (excepting the cutting of fire trails and the extinguishment of fires) lands above three hundred feet above the mean high water level: *Provided, however,* That such covenants with respect to lands above three hundred feet and below four hundred feet shall permit the gathering and removal of dead and fallen timber.

Land conveyance

Enforcement

(b) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, the Secretary is also authorized to accept by donation, as a coholder for enforcement purposes only, a limited enforcement interest in con-

servation easements on lands outside the boundary established by section 2 hereof and within the town of Isle au Haut which may from time to time be donated to the Isle au Haut Land Conservation Trust, a trust established under the laws of the State of Maine. The Superintendent of Acadia National Park is hereby authorized to serve as an ex officio trustee of such trust.

Parkland preservation. 16 USC 341 note.

SEC. 4. (a) The management and use of parklands on Isle au Haut shall not interfere with the maintenance of a viable local community with a traditional resource-based economy outside the boundary of the park. To the maximum extent practicable, no development or plan for the convenience of park visitors shall be undertaken which would be incompatible with the preservation of the flora and fauna or the physiographic conditions now prevailing, and every effort shall be exerted to maintain and preserve this portion of the park in as nearly its present state and condition as possible. In recognition of the special fragility and sensitivity of the park's resources, visitation shall be strictly limited to assure negligible adverse impact on such resources, to conserve the character of the town and to protect the quality of the visitor experience.

Report.

(b) In furtherance of the purpose of subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary shall prepare a report establishing carrying capacities for the Isle au Haut portion of Acadia National Park. The report shall be prepared and the carrying capacities established with public participation and in consultation with the town of Isle au Haut and other interested parties.

Report to congressional committees.

(c) The Secretary shall transmit the report to the Energy and Natural Resources Committee of the Senate and the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives no later than six months from the date of enactment of this Act. The Secretary shall begin implementing the carrying capacities contained in the report sixty days after the report has been transmitted to the committees.

Review and revision.

(d) Carrying capacities established pursuant to this section shall be reviewed, and if necessary revised, every five years. Any revision in such carrying capacity shall be made in accordance with the procedures set forth in subsections (b) and (c) of this section.

(e) Until such time as a carrying capacity limitation is established and implemented pursuant to subsections (b) and (c) of this section, the Secretary shall take such temporary measures as are necessary to assure that visitation does not exceed the average annual visitation for the period 1979 to 1981.

SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated after October 1, 1982, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Approved October 15, 1982.

Public Law 99-420
99th Congress

An Act

To establish a permanent boundary for the Acadia National Park in the State of Maine, and for other purposes.

Sept. 25, 1986
[S. 720]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I

SEC. 101. BOUNDARIES OF ACADIA NATIONAL PARK.

Conservation. Public information. 16 USC 341 note.

In order to protect and conserve the land and water resources of Acadia National Park in the State of Maine (hereinafter in this title referred to as "the Park"), and to facilitate the administration of the Park, the boundary depicted on the map entitled "Acadia National Park Boundary Map", numbered 123-80011, and dated May 1986 (hereinafter in this title referred to as "the map") is hereby established as the permanent boundary for the Park. The map shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and it shall be made available to the Registry of Deeds for Hancock and Knox Counties, Maine.

SEC. 102. LANDS WITHIN BOUNDARIES.

Gifts and property. 16 USC 341 note.

(a) The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter in this title referred to as "the Secretary") is authorized to acquire lands and interests therein within the boundaries of the Park by donation, exchange (in accordance with this section), or purchase with donated or appropriated funds, except that—

(1) any lands or interests therein owned by the State of Maine or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation or exchange; and

(2) privately owned lands or interests therein may be acquired only with the consent of the owner thereof unless the Secretary determines that the property is being developed or proposed to be developed in a manner which is detrimental to the scenic, historical, cultural, and other values for which the Park was established.

(b)(1) Not later than 6 months after the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish specific guidelines under which determinations shall be made under subsection (a)(2). The Secretary shall provide adequate opportunity for public comment on such guidelines. The guidelines shall provide for notice to the Secretary prior to commencement of any proposed development within the boundaries of the Park. The Secretary shall provide written notice to the owner of the property of any determination proposed to be made under subsection (a)(2) and shall provide the owner a reasonable opportunity to comment on such proposal.

(2) For purposes of this section, except as provided in paragraph (3), development or proposed development of private property within

the boundaries of the Park that is significantly different from, or a significant expansion of, development existing as of November 1, 1985, shall be considered by the Secretary as detrimental to the values for which the Park was established.

(3) Reconstruction or expansion of a private or commercial building shall not be treated as detrimental to the Park or as an incompatible development within the meaning of this section if such reconstruction or expansion is limited to one or more of the following:

(A) Reconstruction of an existing building.

(B) Construction of attached or accessory structural additions, which do not exceed 25 per centum of the square footage of the principal structure.

(C) Construction of reasonable support development such as roads, parking facilities, water and sewage systems, and dock facilities.

Real property.

(c)(1) The owners of any private property within the Park may, on the date of its acquisition by the Secretary and as a condition of such acquisition, retain for himself and his successors or assigns a right to use and occupancy for a definite term of not more than 25 years, or ending at the death of the owner, or his spouse, whichever is later. The owners shall elect the term to be reserved. The Secretary shall pay to the owner the fair market value of the property on the date of such acquisition, less the fair market value, of the right retained by the owner.

(2) Any such right retained pursuant to this subsection shall be subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe and may be terminated by the Secretary upon his determination and after reasonable notice to the owner thereof that such property is being used for any purpose which is incompatible with the administration of the Park or with the preservation of the resources therein. Such right shall terminate by operation of law upon notification to the owner by the Secretary and tendering to the owner the amount equal to the fair market value of that portion which remains unexpired.

(d)(1) In exercising his authority to acquire lands by exchange pursuant to this title, the Secretary may accept title to non-Federal property located within the the boundary of the Park and may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under the jurisdiction of the Secretary which lies outside said boundary and depicted on the map. Properties so exchanged shall be approximately equal in value, as determined by the Secretary, except that the Secretary may accept cash from or pay cash to the grantor in such an exchange in order to equalize the value of the properties exchanged.

(2) Federally owned property under jurisdiction of the Secretary referred to in paragraph (1) of this subsection which is not exchanged within 10 years after enactment of this Act, shall be conveyed to the towns in which the property is located without emcumbrance and without monetary consideration, except that no town shall be eligible to receive such lands unless, within 10 years after enactment of this Act, lands within the Park boundary and owned by the town have been acquired by the Secretary.

(e) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, lands depicted on the map referenced in section 101 and identified as 10DBH and 11DBH known as the "Bar Harbor Sewage Treatment Plant"; 14DBH known as the "New Park Street Ballfield"; and

15DBH known as the "Former Park Headquarters"; shall be conveyed by the Secretary, without monetary consideration, to the town of Bar Harbor, Maine, within 180 days following the enactment of this Act. The real property conveyed pursuant to this subsection shall be used and retained by the town for municipal and public purposes. Title to the properties conveyed pursuant to this subsection shall revert to the United States if such property or any portion thereof is conveyed by the town to another party or used for purposes other than those specified in this subsection.

(f) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, land depicted on the map identified as 4DBH, located in the village of Town Hill, Maine, shall be conveyed by the Secretary without monetary consideration, to the town of Bar Harbor, Maine, as soon as practicable following the enactment of this Act, subject to such terms and conditions, including appropriate reversionary provisions, as will in the judgment of the Secretary provide for the development and use of such property by any town which so desires as a solid waste transfer station in accordance with a plan that is satisfactory to the town and the Secretary. The Secretary shall (subject to the availability of prior appropriations) contribute toward the cost of constructing such transfer station the lesser of—

(1) $350,000, or

(2) 50 per centum of the cost of such construction.

(g) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation or exchange lands or interests therein in the area identified on the map as "Schooner Head", which is outside the boundary of the park. The Secretary is further authorized to acquire conservation easements on such lands by purchase with donated or appropriated funds if he determines after written notice to the owner and after providing a reasonable opportunity to comment on such notice, that the property is being developed or proposed to be developed in a manner which is significantly different from or a significant expansion of development existing as of November 1, 1985, as defined in subsection (b) of this section.

Conservation.

(h)(1) The Secretary is authorized to acquire conservation easements by purchase from a willing seller or by donation on parcels of land adjacent to the Park on Schoodic Peninsula, the islands of Hancock County, and the islands of Knox County east and south of the Penobscot Ship Channel, except such islands as lie within the town of Isle au Haut, Knox County. Parcels subject to conservation easements acquired or accepted by the Secretary under this subsection must possess one or more of the following characteristics:

(A) important scenic, ecological, historic, archeological, or cultural resources;

(B) shorefront property; or

(C) largely undeveloped entire islands.

(2) Conservation easements acquired pursuant to this subsection shall—

(A) protect the respective scenic, ecological, historic, archeological, or cultural resources existing on the parcels;

(B) preserve, through setback requirements or other appropriate restrictions, the open, natural, or traditional appearance of the shorefront when viewed from the water or from other public viewpoints; or

(C) limit year-round and seasonal residential and commercial development to activities consistent with the preservation of the

islands' natural qualities and to traditional resource-based land use including, but not limited to, fishing, farming, silviculture, and grazing.

(3) In determining whether to accept or acquire conservation easements pursuant to this subsection, the Secretary shall consider the following factors:

(A) the resource protection benefits that would be provided by the conservation easement;

(B) the public benefit that would be provided by the conservation easement;

(C) the significance of the easement in relation to the land planning objectives of local government and regional and State agencies;

(D) the economic impact of the conservation easement on local livelihoods, activities, and government revenues; and

(E) the proximity of the parcel to the boundary of the Park and to other parcels on which the Secretary maintains conservation easements.

(4) For purposes of this subsection, the term "conservation easement" means a less-than-fee interest in land or a conservation restriction as defined in section 476 through 479-B inclusive, as amended, of title 33 of the Maine Revised Statutes of 1964, as in effect on the date of the enactment of this Act.

(5) No easement may be acquired by the Secretary under this subsection without first consulting with, and providing written notification to, the town in which the land is located and the Acadia National Park Advisory Commission established by section 103 of this title. In providing such notification, the Secretary shall indicate the manner and degree to which the easement meets the criteria provided in this subsection.

(i) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the use of condemnation as a means of acquiring a clear and marketable title, free of any and all encumbrances.

(j)(1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Secretary shall accept an offer of the following from the Jackson Laboratory (a not-for-profit corporation organized under the laws of Maine):

(A) Lands depicted on the map as 55 A ABH which are held in fee by the Jackson Laboratory.

(B) A conservation easement on lands depicted on the map identified as 55 ABH (the developed property known as "Highseas"). The easement shall prohibit subdivision of such land or any further significant development on such lands, except as permitted by the guidelines published under section 102(b)(1).

(2) Upon receipt of the lands and easement described in paragraph (1), the Secretary shall transfer to the Jackson Laboratory the lands depicted on the map as 8 DBH and 9 DBH. Any disparity in the fair market value of the lands and easement referred to in paragraph (1) and the lands described in the preceding sentence shall be equalized as provided in section 102(d)(1).

(k) For purposes of subsection (a)(2), the construction of one single family residence on Burnt Porcupine Island by the owner of the island shall not be treated as detrimental to the scenic, historic, cultural, or other values for which the park was established if, before such construction commences, the Secretary has reviewed

and approved plans for the size, location and architectural design of the structure.

SEC. 103. ADVISORY COMMISSION. 16 USC 341 note.

(a) There is hereby established an Acadia National Park Advisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as "the Commission"). The Commission shall be composed of 16 members appointed by the Secretary as follows:

(1) 3 members at large.

(2) 3 members appointed from among individuals recommended by the Governor of Maine.

(3) 4 members, appointed from among individuals recommended by each of the four towns on the island of Mount Desert.

(4) 3 members appointed from among individuals recommended by each of the three Hancock County mainland communities of Gouldsboro, Winter Harbor, and Trenton.

(5) 3 members, appointed from among individuals recommended by each of the three island towns of Cranberry Isles, Swans Island, and Frenchboro.

(b) The terms of the Commission members shall be 3 years except that, for initial appointments under each paragraph, one member shall serve for a term of one year, and one member shall serve for a term of 2 years.

(c) The Commission shall elect its own chairman and adopt its own bylaws. Any vacancy on the Commission shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(d) Members of the Commission shall serve without compensation as such, except that the Secretary is authorized to pay the expenses reasonably incurred by the Commission in carrying out its responsibilities under this title.

(e) The Secretary shall consult with the Commission on matters relating to the management and development of the Park, including but not limited to each of the following:

(1) The acquisition of lands and interests in lands (including conservation easements on islands).

(2) Termination of rights of use and occupancy.

(f) The Commission established under this section shall terminate 20 years after the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 104. BEAR ISLAND. 16 USC 341 note.

(a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, Federal property located on Bear Island in the town of Cranberry Isle shall, with the concurrence of the agency having custody thereof, be transferred without consideration to the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary for use by him in carrying out the provisions of the title. Such Federal property shall not be developed by the Secretary in a manner which would provide for or encourage intensive visitor use.

(b) The Secretary is authorized to make improvements to the Federal property on Bear Island as he deems appropriate for the protection of adjacent private property.

SEC. 105. TOWN OF ISLE AU HAUT. 16 USC 341 note.

The provisions of this title shall not apply to those portions of the Park lying within the Town of Isle au Haut, Maine, which lands shall continue to be governed by the provisions of Public Law 97-335. 16 USC 341 note.

16 USC 341 note. Effective date.

SEC. 106. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

(a) Effective October 1, 1986, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title, but not to exceed $9,100,000 for acquisition of lands and interests therein.

(b) For the purposes of paragraph 7(a)(3) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-9), the statutory ceiling provided in subsection (a) shall be deemed to have been enacted prior to the convening of the Ninety-fifth Congress.

16 USC 341 note.

SEC. 107. PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

31 USC 6904.

(a) Notwithstanding the limitation in subsection 3(d) of the Act of October 20, 1976 (90 Stat. 2662) payments in the manner provided in section 3 of that Act shall be made to the appropriate units of local government having jurisdiction over lands with the boundary of the Park. Such payments shall be made only for a period of 12 years.

(b) Payments received by the units of local government pursuant to this section shall be used only for fire protection, police protection, solid waste management, and road maintenance and improvement.

(c) Payments pursuant to this section may be made only from funds appropriated therefor. Such payments shall be in addition to and not in place of any other funds or form of Federal assistance to which the units of local government are entitled.

TITLE II

SEC. 201. CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE ADVISORY COMMISSION.

16 USC 459b-7.

Section 8(a) of the Act of August 7, 1961 (Public Law 87-126; 75 Stat. 292) is amended by striking out "ten years" and substituting "30 years".

Approved September 25, 1986.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 720:

HOUSE REPORTS: No. 99-572 (Comm. on Interior and Insular Affairs).
SENATE REPORTS: No. 99-198 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:
Vol. 131 (1985): Dec. 3, considered and passed Senate.
Vol. 132 (1986): May 5, considered and passed House, amended.
June 6, Senate concurred in House amendment with amendments.
July 24, House concurred in certain Senate amendments, in another with an amendment.
Sept. 11, Senate receded from its amendment.

Appendix B: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Special Mandates

- **Isle au Haut –** The provisions of this title shall not apply to those portions of the park lying within the Town of Isle au Haut, Maine, which lands shall continue to be governed by the provisions of Public Law 97-335.
- **Great Ponds Act –** Maine is governed by the Great Ponds Act, which states that any natural pond greater than 10 acres is public. It would appear that the public has a right of access on foot to great ponds over any "unimproved land." Anyone who denies this right of access can be prosecuted and fined or imprisoned.
- **Acadia Gateway Center Act –** In 2008, section 314 of Public Law 110-229 (122 Stat. 754), the Acadia National Park Improvement Act, amended Public Law 99-420 to extend the park's advisory commission for an additional 20 years to 2026; increase the authorized amount of federal funding for land acquisitions and interests by an additional $10 million; and authorize the National Park Service to participate in the planning, construction, and operation of the Acadia Gateway Center, which is the proposed intermodal transportation hub for the Island Explorer bus system and welcome center for Acadia in Trenton, Maine.
- **Clean Air Act – Class I Area Designation –** Acadia National Park is designated as a Class I area under the Clean Air Act. Under the Clean Air Act, Congress set a national goal "to preserve, protect, and enhance the air quality in national parks, national wilderness areas, national monuments, national seashores, and other areas of special national or regional natural, recreational, scenic or historic value" (42 U.S.C. 7470(2)). The Clean Air Act bestows an "affirmative responsibility" on the federal land managers to protect Class I areas from the adverse effects of air pollution. In section 169A, "Congress hereby declares as a national goal the prevention of any future, and the remedying of any existing, impairment of visibility in mandatory Class I federal areas, which impairment results from manmade air pollution."
- **Acadia National Park Advisory Commission –** The purpose of the commission is to advise the Secretary of the Interior through his designee, the superintendent, Acadia National Park. The superintendent shall conduct with and request the advice of the commission on matters relating to the management and development of the park including, but not limited to, each of the following: The acquisition of lands and interests in lands (including conservation easements on islands) and the termination of rights of use and occupancy.

Administrative Commitments

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Public Water Supply	General Agreement, (formerly CA/ MOU)	?	Mt Desert lapsed 12/2014, Bar Harbor?	Bar Harbor Water Department, Mt. Desert Water District	The water supply for two towns on Mount Desert Island are protected within the boundaries of Acadia National Park	See John Kelly for additional information
Schoodic Institute	Cooperative agreement and assignment of lands					
Baker Island Light Operation				U.S. Coast Guard		
Conservation Easement Program						Multiple easements and agreements are nested within this program
Numerous Rights of Way						Roads and utilities and water supply lines
Four Concession Contracts						Four concession contracts
Friends of Acadia						Many associated commitments
Island Explorer				Downeast Transportation		
Isle la Haut Ferry	Cooperative Agreement	2012	2017	Isle au Haut Boat Services	Public transportation	
Air Monitoring	General Agreement	2015	2020	Maine Department of Environmental Protection	Air quality monitoring and data management	
Educational Partnerships						

Name	Agreement Type	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Thompson Island Information Center Agreement				Regional Chamber of Commerce		
Abbe Museum	Cooperative agreement	2015	2020	Maine Indian Tribes	Education, tribal cultural demonstrations, research	
Mutual Aid Agreement	Cooperative agreement					Fire, piers, and other operative needs
Bear Island Lease	Historic lease	1990	2050	Leaseholder	Historic lease	
Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units Agreements	Teaming Agreement	2015	2020	College of the Atlantic, Biodiversity Research Institute, Boston University, University of Maine, Univ. of MA at Amherst	Scientific Research, education, natural history collections management	
Eastern National					Provides operation of bookstores within the park.	

Appendix C: Past and Ongoing Park Planning Efforts

Date	Event / Document	Reference / Citation
12/18/1978	Master Plan	*Master Plan: Acadia National Park,* Bar Harbor, Maine, Restricted Access
6/6/1992	General Management Plan	*General Management Plan: Acadia National Park,* Boston, Massachusetts
1/1/1993	Resource Management Plan	*Resource Management Plan,* Bar Harbor, Maine
10/1/1993	Fire Management Plan	*Fire Management Plan: Acadia National Park,* Boston, Massachusetts, Restricted Access
8/1/1995	Statement for Management	*Statement for Management Planning Implementation Report,* Boston, Massachusetts, Restricted Access
7/1/1997	Climbing Management Plan	Climbing Management Plan, Bar Harbor Maine
8/11/1997	Strategic Management Plan	*Strategic Management Plans: Acadia National Park, Saint Croix Island International Historic Site, Maine Acadian Culture Project,* Boston, Massachusetts, Restricted Access
12/1/1997	Applying the Visitor Experience Protection Process to Acadia National Park Carriage Roads	Applying the Visitor Experience Protection Process to Acadia National Park Carriage Roads: A Summary of Research and Decision-Making, Bar Harbor, Maine
1/1/1998	Resource Management Plan	*Resource Management Plan Acadia National Park,* Bar Harbor, Maine
3/1/1999	Long-Range Interpretive Plan	*Long-Range Interpretive Plan: Acadia National Park,* Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, Restricted Access
9/1/1999	Road Inventory	*The Road Inventory of Acadia National Park,* Washington, DC, Restricted Access
4/1/2000	Water Resources Management Plan	*Water Resources Management Plan,* Bar Harbor, Maine
4/17/2000	Commercial Services Plan	*Commercial Services Plan Acadia National Park,* Bar Harbor, Maine
1/1/2001	Business Plan	*Acadia's Business Plan: An Assessment of the Park's Operational Needs,* Restricted Access
3/27/2001	Transportation Study	*Federal Highway Administration and Federal Transit Administration: Report - Acadia National Park,* Washington, DC, Restricted Access
11/1/2001	Transportation for Schoodic Peninsula	Dyer, M. G., S. A. Peterson, and T. Crikelair (2001) *Acadia National Park: Assessment of Alternate Transportation for Schoodic Peninsula.* Washington, DC, Restricted Access

Date	Event / Document	Reference / Citation
2/14/2002	Hiking Trails Management Plan	*Hiking Trails Management Plan: Acadia National Park,* Bar Harbor, Maine
5/2002	Visitor Capacity Charrette	Final Report: A Visitor Capacity Charrette for Acadia National Park August 1–3, 2001
12/2/2002	Environmental Assessment Seawall Campground and Picnic Area	*Environmental Assessment Seawall Campground and Picnic Area Rehabilitation,* Southwest Harbor, Maine
2/3/2003	Carriage Road Bridges Rehabilitation Environmental Assessment	*Carriage Road Bridges Rehabilitation Environmental Assessment,* Bar Harbor, Maine, Restricted Access
3/1/2003	Collection Management Plan	*Collection Management Plan Acadia National Park,* Charlestown, Massachusetts, Restricted Access
3/2003	MDI Visitor Use Management Strategy	A Visitor Use Management Strategy for the Mount Desert Island Section of Acadia National Park
8/8/2003	Blackwoods Campground Rehabilitation & Policy Changes Environmental Assessment	*Blackwoods Campground Rehabilitation & Policy Changes Environmental Assessment,* Bar Harbor, Maine, Restricted Access
1/13/2004	Echo Lake Beach Facilities Rehab Environmental Assessment	*Echo Lake Beach Facilities Rehabilitation Environmental Assessment,* Bar Harbor, Maine, Restricted Access
1/1/2006	Acadia Trails Treatment Plan	*Acadia Trails Treatment Plan,* Bar Harbor, Maine
4/1/2006	General Management Plan Amendment	*Schoodic General Management Plan Amendment,* Bar Harbor, Maine
7/1/2012	Abandoned Mineral Lands Inventory and Assessment	*NPS Abandoned Mineral Lands Inventory and Assessment: Acadia National Park,* Sensitive Access
10/1/2014	Isle au Haut Visitor Use Management Plan	*Isle au Haut Visitor Use Management Plan,* Bar Harbor, Maine
6/30/2014	Revised Land Protection Plan	*Revised Land Protection Plan,* Bar Harbor, Maine
8/28/2015	Acadia National Park Transportation Plan	Multi-year planning effort to define desired conditions, management goals, and alternative management strategies for transportation within Acadia National Park, Bar Harbor, Maine

Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation
Acadia National Park

September 2016

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Northeast Regional Director.

9/9/2016

RECOMMENDED
Kevin B. Schneider, Superintendent, Acadia National Park **Date**

9/12/16

APPROVED
Michael Caldwell, Regional Director, Northeast Region **Date**

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

ACAD 123/132030
September 2016

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