



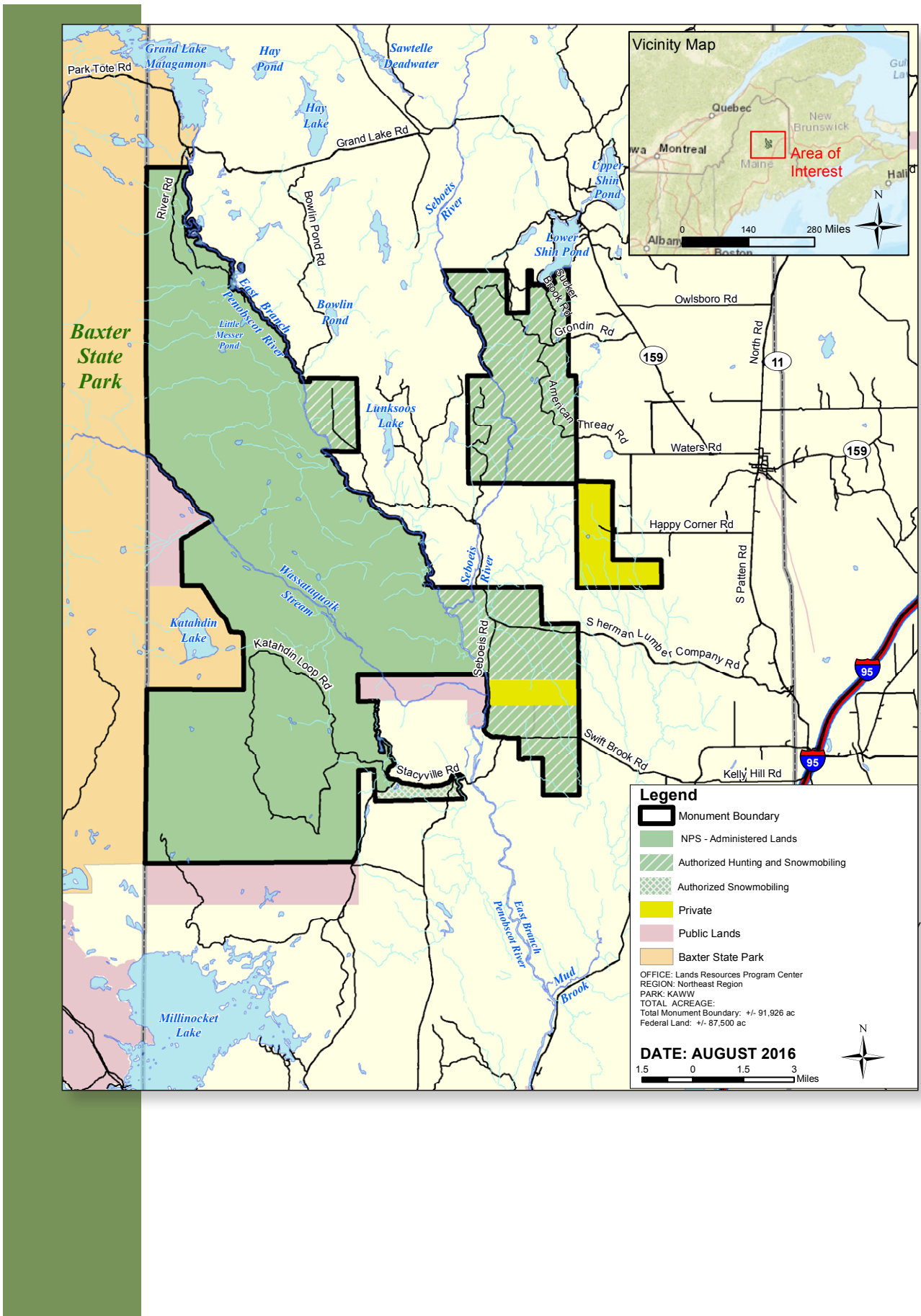
Foundation Document

Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument

Maine

January 2023





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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 National Park Service 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 National Park Service core values are:

- **Integrity:** We deal honestly, ethically, and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Stewardship:** We provide and inspire exceptional care of the places entrusted to us by the American people.
- **Respect:** We embrace our differences and treat each person with dignity.
- **Engagement:** We each participate fully, extend genuine invitations, and remove barriers to inclusion.
- **Collaboration:** We succeed by engaging beyond our silos, tapping new ideas, and expanding our community.
- **Accountability:** We earn the public's trust each day by competently and transparently fulfilling our responsibilities.

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, with units 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 the most important attributes of the park. 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.



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. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Brief Description of the Park

Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument was designated through Presidential Proclamation by President Barack Obama on August 24, 2016. The monument, which spans 87,563 acres in north-central Maine, represents the rich and storied area known as Maine's North Woods, encompassing mountains, waterbodies, and forestlands. Monument lands include a section of the East Branch of the Penobscot River and share a western boundary with Baxter State Park (the northern terminus of the Appalachian National Scenic Trail.) The monument is located approximately 80 miles north of Bangor, one of Maine's largest cities, and approximately 135 miles north of Acadia National Park, the seventh most visited national park in the United States.

Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument is located within the present and traditional homeland of the Penobscot Nation. The land and waters hold special significance to the Penobscot Nation and is inextricably linked with Penobscot culture, ceremonies, oral traditions, language, history, and indigenous stewardship which continues the respectful relationship with the land and waterways that has gone back more than 11,000 years. It is a center of connecting watersheds, providing important travel routes for Wabanaki people of Maine, comprised of Maliseet, Mi'kmaq, Passamaquoddy, and Penobscot Nations.

The monument's landscape is awe-inspiring, from the breadth of its mountain-studded terrain and the channels, rapids, and quiet waters of its flowing rivers and streams to its many vantages for viewing the surrounding land. Katahdin, which translates to "greatest mountain" in Penobscot, is adjacent to the monument and the prominent visual feature in the region. The mountain holds a spiritual relationship with the Wabanaki people. The East Branch of the Penobscot River flows all the way through the monument, about 25 miles from north to south. The first 10 miles of the river drops over 200 feet, making its way over dynamic waterfalls and features such as Stair Falls, Haskell Rock Pitch, Pond Pitch, Grand Pitch, the Hulling Machine, and Bowlin Falls. The Seboeis (Se-BOW-is) River and Wassataquoik (wa-SAT-a-cook) Stream offer their own unique array of channels, rapids, and quiet waters. Together, the rivers and streams within the monument comprise one of the least developed watersheds in the northeastern United States.



Penobscot people are well-versed in this beautiful landscape and their place names help to describe the origin and importance of the region’s many natural features. In the Penobscot language, Seboeis translates to “small stream,” and Wassataquoik translates to “place to spear fish by torchlight.” Wabanaki oral history also provides important practical instructions on navigation by identifying important portages and landmarks. In one Penobscot oral history related by Andrew Dana, Gluskabe, a key figure in Wabanaki culture, created the moose by stomping him out of a crater near Katahdin.



Gluskabe and Moose by Andrew Dana (Penobscot)

This was often the way that events used to happen long ago. At times it came about that not a trace of food could be found. No matter what anyone might have done, it was not possible to find even any sort of little animal that could be eaten. It is said there was much general despair. On every side the people were on the verge of gradually starving to death. A pitiful condition developed on a very large scale. For instance, when anyone tried to hunt as a last effort, it was forever that he would depart. Furthermore, he was so hungry in a short time therefore he actually starved to death. As a matter of fact, here at the village, in every direction, there were people gradually dying—children, women, and old people. Alas! Things appeared to be in a very pitiful state, for by that they truly ceased being able to help themselves.

Then the principal chief thought, “What should I do?” Alas! That was as far as he thought. Suddenly the sky proceeded to brighten. When he looked there, behold, there stood Gluskabe. Ah! He appeared to be gigantic.

At this point when he spoke, it seemed as if even the earth shook. He said, “Well then, O children, now I will help you.” How could everyone not do otherwise than hear him? At that moment they ceased seeing him.

At that time there was rejoicing. From that point on it did not seem very long before they heard somebody’s shouting. He sounded very terrifying, but they recognized Gluskabe by his voice. Furthermore, they heard something that was approaching with a rumbling sound, but instead what they heard was that large beast, a moose, audibly leaping to his feet.

So, you see, at that point Gluskabe shouted again with great force so that even the earth trembled. He said, “Go ahead, come forth!” Then in addition he proceeded to stomp this large animal out of the ground. Ah! At that moment the ground proceeded to burst open. What a marvelous spectacle! At that time the huge animal gradually emerged. He immediately ran. Then Gluskabe thought, “Let him go precisely in the direction where my people are. When this large beast reaches the proper place, there I will kill him.”

Without delay he followed him. However, when he took a quick glance—what a terrible spectacle!—there a huge mountain loomed in the immediate direction ahead. It was a very steep mountain; we know it as Katahdin. Then too, when he looked here, he saw a large hole from which the great beast had emerged, this is known today as Chimney Pond.

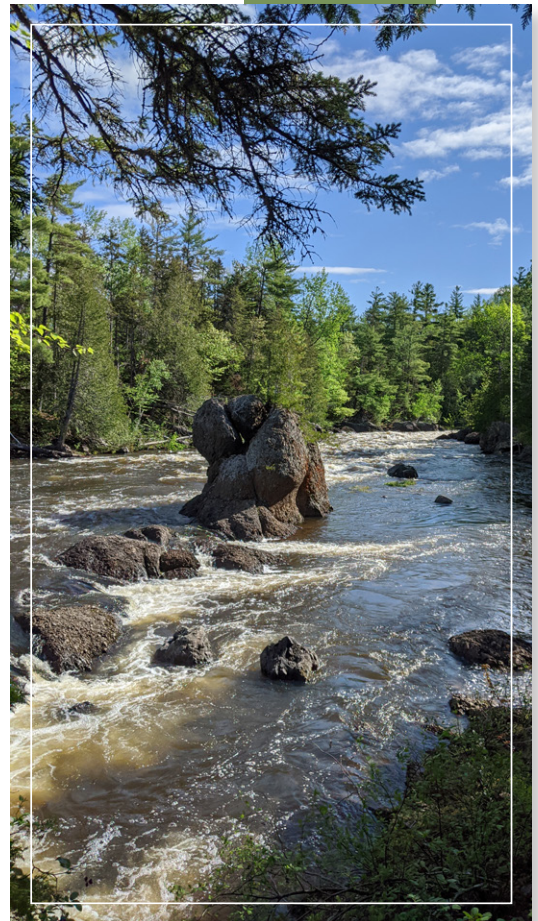
This area of the country is known for its dark sky and provides an unrivaled opportunity to experience the glittering stars, planets, and occasional displays of the aurora borealis. In 2020, the International Dark Sky Association named Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument an International Dark Sky Sanctuary. This designation is the second of its kind in the national park system and distinguishes the monument for the exceptional quality of its naturally dark night skies. Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument is the first International Dark Sky Place-certified site in the state of Maine and the New England region.

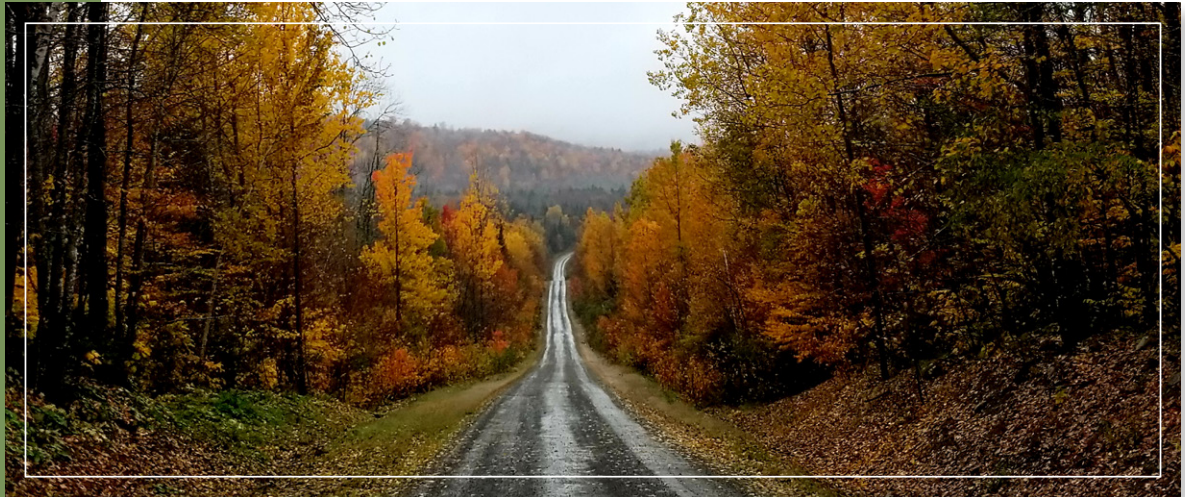


In addition to the waters, Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument protects a landscape of forests and wetlands. The forest represents a unique transition zone between northern boreal and southern broadleaf deciduous forests, including mixed hardwoods like sugar maple, beech, and yellow birch; mixed forests with hardwoods, hemlock, and white pine; and spruce-fir forests with balsam fir, red spruce, and birches. In wetland areas, black spruce, white spruce, red maple, and tamarack dominate. Many wet basins and riparian zones support important cultural materials that Penobscot people have sustainably harvested for generations. The forests, waterways, and wetlands continue to provide critical habitat and corridors for plants and wildlife, including threatened species such as Atlantic salmon, Canada lynx, and rare mussels and butterflies.

The area's geology provides prominent evidence of large and powerful earth-changing events that have shaped the landscape as we know it today. Geologic formations throughout the monument provide striking visual evidence that marine waters covered the area in the periods immediately following the Cambrian period (over 500 million years ago). Owen Brook limestone, an outcrop of calcareous bedrock west of the East Branch containing fossil brachiopods, is of coral reef origin. Pillow lavas, near the summit of Lunksoos Mountain, were produced by underwater eruptions. Haskell Rock, the 20-foot-tall pillar in the midst of the East Branch, is conglomerate bedrock that suggests a time of dynamic transition from volcanic islands to an ocean with underwater sedimentation. In more recent geological history, glacial landforms, glacial scoured bedrock, and the lake sediments in the area, deposited only since the retreat of the last glaciers, record a history of intense change in climate that gave rise to the modern topography of the area.

The first documented European American exploration of the Katahdin region dates to a 1793 survey commissioned by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Many of the early surveys of the area were supported by Penobscot guides. Louis Neptune, a Penobscot guide, led Charles Turner on the first documented climb of Katahdin in 1804. After Maine achieved statehood in 1820, Major Joseph Treat, guided by Penobscot Tribal leader John Neptune, produced the first detailed written maps of the region. Ezekiel Holmes and his Penobscot guide Louis Ketchum performed another survey in 1837–1838 that explored accessibility to the Aroostook River through the East Branch corridor.





By the early 19th century until the late 20th century, logging was a way of life throughout the area. To access the upstream forests the earliest loggers, many of whom were Wabanaki, felled enormous white pines and then “drove” them down the East Branch of the Penobscot River and its major tributaries toward Bangor. The infrastructure that developed to support the logging industry also drew hunters, anglers, and hikers to the area. In the 1830s, within 2 miles of one another on the eastern side of the Penobscot East Branch, William Hunt and Messr. The site of the Dacey Farm is the present-day Lunksoos Camp. Dacey established farms to serve loggers, which soon also served recreationists, scientists, and others who wanted to explore the Katahdin region or climb its mountains.

From the 1840s until the end of the 19th century, the favored entryway to Katahdin and the region started with a visit to Hunt or Dacey Farm. Henry David Thoreau with his Penobscot guide Joe Polis and companion Edward Hoar approached the area from the north during a visit in 1857. Theodore Roosevelt followed the route across the East Branch and up the Wassataquoik during his 1879 Maine trip. Thomas Sedgwick Steele writes about his trip to the area in his 1880 book *Canoe and Camera* which details what it was like to travel through the Maine Woods. Other notable visitors included landscape painter Frederic Edwin Church, the painter and photographer George H. Hallowell, and painter Carl Sprinchorn. In 1939, 12-year-old Donn Fendler was lost on the mountain for nine days. He beat the odds and survived by following the Wassataquoik Stream down to the East Branch, where he was ultimately spotted across from Lunksoos Camp. He later authored *Lost on a Mountain in Maine*.

The lands that comprise the monument were gifted to the National Park Service by Roxanne Quimby, a cofounder of the US company Burt's Bees, and her foundation, Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. (now Elliotsville Foundation Inc.). Quimby began purchasing the land in 2001. Following a long public debate about whether and how to preserve this part of Maine's North Woods, Elliotsville and the Quimby Family Foundation donated the land to the National Park Service on August 23, 2016. A day later, on the eve of the National Park Service's centennial, President Barack Obama proclaimed the land as the Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument.

Today, Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument provides diverse visitor opportunities throughout the year in one of the largest tracts of wildlands in the nation. The monument features miles of trails that are ideal for biking, hiking, cross-country skiing, and snowmobiling. The rivers provide diverse options for paddlers and canoers, as there are multiple opportunities for camping, fishing, and hunting. Today, the Penobscot Nation remains inextricably linked to this area and continues to hunt, fish, gather, and perform ceremonies within the monument. The National Park Service, through direct engagement with the Penobscot Nation and the Maliseet, Mi'kmaq, and Passamaquoddy Nations, will help to maintain the natural ecological processes and cultural and historic resources, support scientific research and stewardship, and provide recreational opportunities for a wide variety of visitors.

Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument was drafted through a careful analysis of its presidential proclamation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The monument was established when the presidential proclamation was signed on August 24, 2016 (see appendix A). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the monument.

The purpose of KATAHDIN WOODS AND WATERS NATIONAL MONUMENT is to preserve the nationally significant natural, cultural, and ecological resources associated with Maine's North Woods; to facilitate the shared stewardship of the resources, landscapes, and environments that contribute to the culture and identity of Penobscot Nation within their traditional homeland; to safeguard the character of the free-flowing and scenic rivers and streams within its boundaries; and to provide a broad range of opportunities for public enjoyment, recreation, and inspiration.

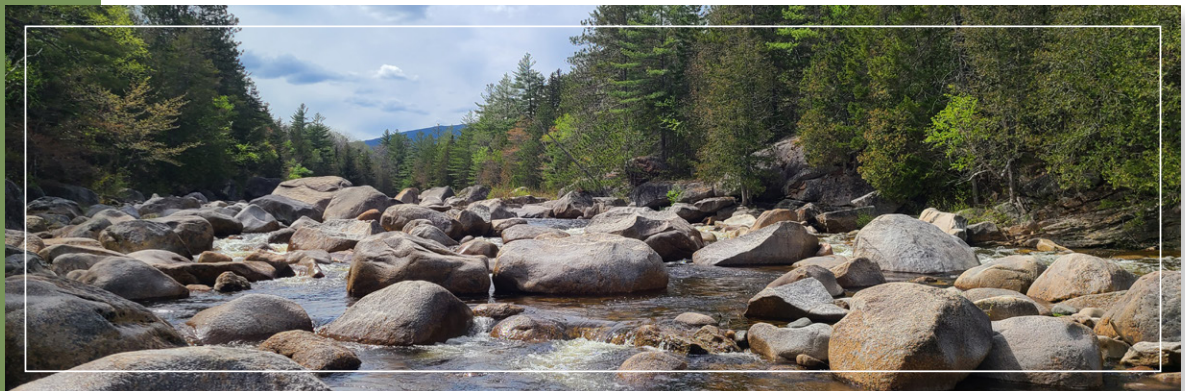


Park Significance

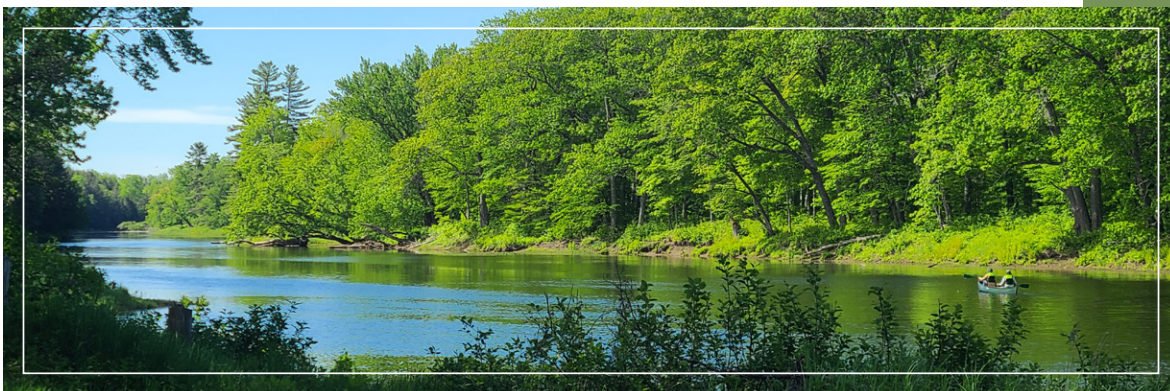
Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of 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 Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

- Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument is located within the present and traditional homeland of the Penobscot Nation. The names of the many prominent features in the area speak to the Penobscot presence, and the historical record illustrates their influence and involvement in events that shaped the region. The land and waters are inextricably linked with Penobscot culture, ceremonies, oral traditions, language, and history. Indigenous stewardship continues the respectful relationship with the land and waterways for over 11,000 years.
- Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument is at the center of connecting watersheds, which provided important travel routes for the Wabanaki peoples of Maine. The area and the immediate surrounding landscape are considered sacred by and are vitally linked with the cultural practices, ceremonial activities, and oral traditions of the Wabanaki people. Katahdin, which translates to “greatest mountain” in Penobscot, is adjacent to the monument and the prominent visual feature in the region. The mountain holds a spiritual relationship with the Wabanaki people, and the geology within and around the monument is central to oral histories, traditions, and cultural practices for each Tribal community. The land, water, plants, and wildlife continue to be inextricably linked with Wabanaki culture, traditions, and a continued respectful relationship with the area.
- The hydrologic features that define the monument include nationally significant river segments, streams, and ponds with high ecological, cultural, scenic, and recreational values. The East Branch of the Penobscot River system, including its major tributaries, the Seboeis River, and Wassataquoik Stream, is at the center of the monument's cultural landscape and is a major recreational attraction. The East Branch of the Penobscot and Wassataquoik Stream met the criteria for inclusion in the NPS wild and scenic rivers system. The streams and rivers within the monument provide important habitat for spawning and rearing federally endangered Atlantic salmon, while several ponds within the monument (including five that are designated as “heritage ponds”) contain wild populations of brook trout.



- The Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument is an International Dark Sky Sanctuary, distinguishing the monument for the exceptional quality of its naturally dark night skies. This designation was only the second of its kind in the national park system and the first International Dark Sky Place to be certified in the state of Maine and in New England.
- Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument has diverse and extraordinary scenic resources and views that are accessible to visitors from rivers, trails, overlooks, and woods roads. The scenic landscape in and around the monument has inspired writers, artists, and conservationists, including Henry David Thoreau, Frederic Edwin Church, a young Theodore Roosevelt, and Governor Percival Baxter, among others.
- The Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument is part of Maine's North Woods, a region that comprises approximately 11 million acres of largely unbroken forestland spanning over two-thirds of Maine. The monument plays an important conservation role by connecting Penobscot Tribal lands and other public and private conservation lands, including Baxter State Park, the Appalachian Trail, the Debsconeag Wilderness, the 100-Mile Wilderness, and the Allagash Wilderness Waterway, and to lands protected from development by conservation easements to the south and west of the monument.
- Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument possesses significant ecology and biodiversity. The land is interspersed with a mosaic of forests, riparian habitat, rivers, and wetland areas that provide critical habitat for federally listed Canada lynx and Atlantic salmon. The patchwork of forests and wetlands and the predominantly native flora provides prime habitat for boreal and migratory forest birds.
- The geology within the monument showcases the large and powerful events that helped shape the landscape, including the rise of the Appalachian Mountain range and nearby Katahdin (ktātən – Penobscot). Katahdin is held sacred by the Maliseet, Mi'kmaq, Passamaquoddy, and Penobscot Nations, and the geology within and around the monument is central to oral histories, traditions, and cultural practices for each Tribal community.
- Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument represents Maine's history of logging, which dates back to the early 1600s. The rivers and streams in the monument provided critical transportation moving logs from the woods to the mills. Temporary logging camps were constructed throughout the monument.
- Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument protects the legacy of Maine's open land tradition and the variety of year-round recreational activities that often occur upon these large tracts of productive forest land. Here, visitors will continue to have access to world-class canoeing, kayaking, camping, mountain biking, hiking, hunting, fishing, sightseeing, and solitude in one of the most remote areas in the eastern United States.



Fundamental Resources and Values

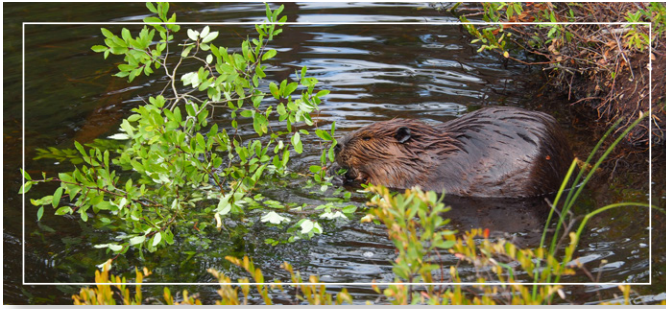
Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining 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 Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument:

- **Penobscot Nation Homeland.** Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument exists within the Penobscot Nation’s traditional territory.
- **Relationship to the Wabanaki People.** As an important travel corridor, the waters and immediately surrounding landscape are considered sacred by, and are vitally linked with, the cultural practices, ceremonial activities, and oral traditions of the Maliseet, Mi'kmaq, Passamaquoddy, and Penobscot peoples.
- **East Branch of the Penobscot River System.** The 1982 Maine Rivers Study found that the East Branch, Wassataquoik Stream, and Seboeis River ranked in the highest category of natural and recreational rivers, with nationally significant resource values. The East Branch of the Penobscot River system has a stunning concentration of nationally significant hydrological, geological, and ecological features and offers outstanding river recreation in an undeveloped setting. The main stem of the East Branch drops over 200 feet in about 10 miles through a series of rapids and waterfalls within the monument. Wassataquoik Stream drops over 500 feet in its 14-mile wild run from the border of Baxter State Park to its confluence with the East Branch. In 1977, the Department of the Interior determined that the East Branch of the Penobscot River and Wassataquoik Stream met the criteria for inclusion in the wild and scenic rivers system.
- **Tree and Plant Species of Wabanaki Cultural Importance.** Traditional tree and plant species important to the Maliseet, Mi'kmaq, Passamaquoddy, and Penobscot in their cultural and spiritual practices, including medicinal plant species, are found within the monument. It is important to the Wabanaki that they remain able to gather these plants and resources to continue their cultural practices into the future.





- Mosaic of Ecological Communities.** The monument lies within the larger Northern Appalachian–Acadian Ecoregion. The area is a transition forest with temperate broadleaf deciduous and northern boreal species. The monument’s forests, ponds, streams, and river systems provide landscape-level connections for a wide variety of wildlife. The change in elevation, location, and geologic history has resulted in a complex mix of microclimates and ecosystems. Notable communities include rock outcrop ecosystems, hardwood river terraces, and silver maple floodplain forests.
- Archeological and Historic Resources.** Based on limited archeological surveys within the monument and records from nearby areas, there is a rich archeological record within the monument that likely spans the entirety of human occupation of this region, since at least the time of the last Ice Age. Archeological research conducted by the National Park Service in collaboration with the Penobscot Tribal Historical Preservation Office, Maine Historic Preservation Commission, and other independent cultural resources management firms confirms more than 11,000 years of continuous habitation of this area. Other archaeological and historic resources related to the lumber industry (including the areas of historic logging camp locations) and early exploration of the area likely date back to the early 1800s.
- Cultural Landscape.** The sacred sites or places that are part of Penobscot culture, locations of log-driving dams and campsites, existing historic structures, logging roads, campsites, and many other resources that are part of the historical activities that occurred within the monument and on surrounding lands are considered elements of a cultural landscape that provide access to and use of the area’s natural resources and scenic beauty.
- Dark Sky.** The monument has exceptional quality of starry nights. Night sky readings within the monument and surrounding communities have consistently shown to be some of the darkest skies east of the Mississippi River. Due to its remote location and undeveloped character, the monument has unparalleled opportunities for viewing the night sky, without the effects of smog or light pollution from urbanized areas.
- Geology.** The oldest rock in Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument comes from the Cambrian period, more than 500 million years ago, and can be observed along the banks of the East Branch of the Penobscot River. Haskell Rock, the 20-foot-tall protrusion in the middle of Haskell Rock Pitch in the East Branch below Haskell Deadwater, is conglomerate bedrock that suggests a time of dynamic transition from volcanic islands to an ocean with underwater sedimentation. Prominent eskers occur along most of the East Branch of the Penobscot River and Wassataquoik Stream. The geology of the monument is also part of the foundational stories of Wabanaki people, and lithic raw materials were used, and continued to be used, for cultural practices.
- Broad Range of Visitor Experiences.** Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument offers canoeing, kayaking, hiking, bird watching, fishing, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, and snowmobiling on designated trails. Hunting is allowed on lands east of the East Branch of the Penobscot River.

Other Important Resources and Values

Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument 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.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument:

- **International Appalachian Trail.** Approximately 30 miles of the International Appalachian Trail traverses the monument. This hiking trail connects elements of the unique geology and landscape within the monument.
- **Sporting and Logging Camp Sites.** Lunksoos Camps, the Hunt Farm property, and other camp sites are part of the identity of the monument and represent the historical activities within the monument.
- **Old Growth Timber Areas.** A small percentage of the forest in Maine is considered “old growth.” These areas of old-growth forest are primarily in the higher elevations or wet areas of the monument.
- **Adjacent Working Forest.** The monument borders lands that are actively logged by various timber companies. Deeded road access for the monument requires the sharing of the roads, requiring monument staff, the public and logging trucks to use the same roads. Traditionally, logging trucks have the right-of-way on these roads with important signage necessary to remind the travelling public. Maintenance responsibility is also shared on some roads.
- **Heritage Ponds.** Several of the monument’s ponds are classified as State Heritage Fish Waters, ponds that support wild, self-sustaining populations of native brook trout and have either never been stocked or have not been stocked for at least 25 years. Maine is the only state with extensive intact populations of wild, self-reproducing numbers of brook trout.



Related Resources

Related resources are not owned by the National Park Service. They may be part of the broader context or setting in which park resources exist, represent a thematic connection that would enhance the experience of visitors, or have close associations with park fundamental resources and values and the purpose of the park. The related resource represents a connection with the park that often reflects an area of mutual benefit or interest, and collaboration, between the park and owner/stakeholder.

The following related resources have been identified for Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument:

- Penobscot Nation Tribal Lands
- Baxter State Park
- Maine Public Reserve Lands (Millinocket Forest, Wassataquoik, Turner Mountain)
- Allagash Wilderness Waterway
- Museum collections documenting the cultural resources, history, and heritage of the monument located at the University of Maine, Maine State Museum, Abbe Museum, Lumbermen's Museum
- Penobscot Nation Museum
- Hudson Museum, University of Maine
- Gateway Communities
- Katahdin Woods and Waters National Scenic Byway



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 the 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 the connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument:

- **Natural History of Maine’s North Woods.** The biodiversity and complexity of Maine’s North Woods, shaped by undeveloped river systems and containing a unique mix of plants and animals from temperate deciduous and boreal forests, fosters resilience for the future in a landscape of dynamic geological and climatic change.
- **Wabanaki (Maliseet, Mi'kmaq, Passamaquoddy, and Penobscot) Culture and Stewardship.** The land around the monument falls within the present and traditional homeland of the Penobscot Nation and is inextricably linked with their culture, ceremonies, oral traditions, language, and history. The East Branch of the Penobscot River is important to Maliseet, Mi'kmaq, Passamaquoddy, and Penobscot people as a place of cultural connections.
- **People in the Landscape.** Maine’s North Woods and the East Branch of the Penobscot River illustrate a living tradition of human survival, adaptation, resourcefulness, and ingenuity over thousands of years—from the Wabanaki to the explorers, trappers, settlers, loggers, hunters, anglers, scientists, artists, and recreational users—who have valued and cared for the land that provided them with sustenance, livelihood, rejuvenation, and inspiration.



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, Tribal 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 or presidential proclamations, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, 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, 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 Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument.

Special Mandates

The establishment of the monument is subject to valid existing rights, including the November 29, 2007, “Access Agreement” between EPI and the State of Maine, Department of Conservation that provides for certain public snowmobile use on specified parcels, and certain reservations of rights for Elliotsville Plantation, Inc., in specified parcels.

As provided in deeds [see appendix B], the Secretary of the Interior shall allow hunting by the public on the parcels east of the East Branch of the Penobscot River in accordance with applicable law. The Secretary may restrict hunting in designated zones and during designated periods for reasons of public safety, administration, or resource protection. The proclamation establishing the park will not otherwise affect the authority of the State of Maine with respect to hunting.

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

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



Administrative Commitments

Administrative commitments, including deeds and easements, are described in greater detail in appendix B and include:

- East Branch State Conservation Easements
- Elliotsville Plantation, Inc. Reserved Rights
- Hunting-related deed provisions
- Northern Maine Crossing Rights Agreement
- Snowmobile Access Agreement of 2007
- Hunt Farm Tract Easement
- Bureau of Public Lands, Turner Mountain Unit access
- Bowlin Camps access
- Various deeded rights-of-way

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

At the time this document was developed, the park unit was newly established and the fundamental resources and values and planning and data needs had not been analyzed. These sections will be revisited in a future update of this document.

Identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs of the newly established monument were included at this time.

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 resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental 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 National Park Service managers.

The Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument is newly established and does not yet have full staffing and partnering capabilities. Therefore, this identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs section is not exhaustive and will be updated and revised as projects are undertaken and new issues emerge.

The following are key issues for Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument and the associated planning and data needs to address them.

- **Establishing Partnerships.** Relationships between the monument, Tribal communities, local towns, and the community at large are critically important. Monument staff has worked hard to build relationships since the monument was designated and there is a continuing need to maintain and increase those relationships. This process will require that park staff fosters a genuine interest in the monument among Tribal citizens, surrounding communities, and the public. The working relationship between the monument and the Penobscot Nation has been unique and beneficial to both parties.
 - *Associated operation, planning, and data needs:* General agreement and framework for shared stewardship with the Penobscot Nation; general agreements with the Passamaquoddy, Maliseet, and Mi'kmaq Nations; gateway partnerships; partner action strategies; landscape conservation planning; visitor economic valuation survey.
- **Establishing Visitor Services/Experiences.** Increase the presence and identity of the monument as a visitor destination. Develop programming and materials to make the monument a visitor destination. Develop basic informational materials to distribute at other locations to encourage visitation. Partner with hotels, visitor and convention bureaus, tour companies, and others to direct people to the monument. Develop, improve, and coordinate interpretive signage of historical, cultural, natural, and aesthetic resources. Develop and implement an education and interpretation program. Develop and implement coordinated and multilingual signage for the monument. Improve accessibility for visitors in the broadest sense.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Long-range interpretive/visitor experience plan; alternative transportation plan; signage and wayfinding plan; visitor use management plan (including carrying capacity analyses of trails, rivers, and other destinations within the monument); visitor recreational use study; winter use plan; backcountry management plan; accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan; road, trail, and bicycle layout plan; river corridor restoration and management plan; visitor use statistics program; Barnard Mountain/Loop Road management plan

- **Establish Monument Infrastructure and Operations.** Identify infrastructure needs and ways to minimize impacts of monument operations and infrastructure on natural and cultural resources and to implement monument operations more efficiently and sustainably. Develop appropriate, safe, sustainable, and resilient facilities. Provide permanent staffing to manage the monument and support visitors and volunteers, including opportunities for promoting native-owned and/or -operated businesses.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Road management and reconstruction plan; emergency operations plan; winter maintenance plan; comprehensive developed area plans; trail maintenance plan; erosion control and shoreline protection plans; backcountry management plan; signage and wayfinding plan; green parks/ climate-friendly/sustainable operations plan; boundary and survey marking; law enforcement needs assessment; succession and workforce management plan; right-of-way, easement, and deed legal research; facility investment plan; trail management/stewardship plan; transportation plan; logging roads and culverts inventory; safety plan; accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan; restoration and management plan for Lunksoos Camps and related facilities; air tour management plan; green parks/climate-friendly/sustainable operations plan; wildfire and structural fire management plans; business plan; commercial services plan; volunteer plan; information and technology plan; data management plan.

- **Establishing Effective NPS Resource Stewardship.** Conduct cultural resource inventories and assessments to inform effective stewardship. Conduct natural resources assessments and inventories to better understand the dynamics of the monument’s biological and physical setting and to inform effective stewardship. Work with the Wabanaki to incorporate Traditional Ecological Knowledge into stewardship planning.
 - *Associated planning and data needs:* Cultural resources inventory; cultural resources stewardship assessment; resource stewardship plan; cultural landscape report(s); archeological overview and assessment; archeological inventory; collections management plan; ethnographic overview and assessment; historic resource study; National Register of Historic Places determination of eligibility for monument structures; community history of the Katahdin region; cultural resources stewardship assessment and plan; study designation of East Branch, Seboeis, and Wassataquoik as wild and scenic rivers; wilderness character assessment and monitoring; feasibility and process review for inclusion of Katahdin Region in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Biosphere Reserve System; natural resource condition assessment; Wabanaki natural resources stewardship assessment and plan; land protection plan; vegetation inventory; species-specific management plans (e.g., native fisheries, Brook trout, Atlantic salmon, Canada lynx, raptor); integrated pest management plan; forest health assessment and management plans; wetland inventory and assessment; wetland management plan; visual resources inventory; visual resources management plan; population assessments of all game species; hunting management plan; dark skies plan; gravel pit restoration plan; plan for reducing wildlife-human interactions; climate change scenario planning and adaptation strategy; geodatabase development; baseline inventory of northern long-eared bats and other bats; baseline inventory of Canada lynx population and habitat use; paleontological inventory; invasive plant mapping; rare plant inventory; water inventory and assessment; beaver habitat use and needs; assessment of human and wildlife disease; pollinator inventory; nesting survey of raptors; water quality monitoring; breeding and migratory bird surveys; soils and geological maps; environmental history; soundscape inventory; climate data; air quality inventory, assessment, and monitoring; geological resources inventory; soil resources 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 from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be 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.

Administrative and Planning Needs – Where Administrative Actions or a Decision-Making Process Are Needed

Partnerships			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Administrative and Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	General agreement with the Penobscot Nation	H	The working relationship between the monument and Penobscot Nation has been unique and beneficial to both parties. Develop a general agreement and framework for shared stewardship with the Penobscot Nation.
FRV	General agreement with the Maliseet, Mi'kmaq, and/or Passamaquoddy Nations	H	Develop general agreements with the Wabanaki nations, as needed for shared stewardship.
Key Issue	Park partner action strategy	H	Plan to help the monument improve the effectiveness of various partnerships and prioritize actions to meet partnership goals.
Key Issue	Rivers, Trails, and Conservation Assistance Program (building gateway partnerships)	M	Assist with building partnerships to provide better monument access to nearby communities. Support the development of interconnected trails and the formal designation of trails (e.g., national recreation trail).
FRV	Landscape conservation planning	L	Maintain and extend wildlife corridors throughout the region through partnerships.

Visitor Services/Experiences			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Key Issue	Long-range interpretive plan	H	Identify the monument's interpretive themes that will best communicate the monument's purpose, significance, and themes. Describe visitor experience goals, recommendations for personal (programs, personal contacts) and nonpersonal (interpretive media and facilities) interpretive services, and outreach activities.
Key Issue	Trail management/stewardship	H	Create a plan to manage and develop hiking, biking, ski, snowmobile, and river access trails.
FRV	River corridor management plan	H	Develop a plan to manage increase visitor use while preventing the degradation of riverbanks and scenic vistas. The plan will include the restoration of degraded pathways and identify development opportunities and associated maintenance needs of future riverside parking, picnic, and camping areas. Other topics include portage trail signage, a Tribal/cultural assessment of river corridors, and fishing access.
Key Issue	Signage and wayfinding plan	H	Develop a monument-wide signage and wayfinding plan to enhance identity, motorist guidance, and visitor information signage. Improve identification of monument entrances at Swift Brook Road, American Thread Road, and Messer Pond Road to assist navigation within the monument.
Key Issue	Establish visitor use statistics program	H	Continue counts of visitors at the park. Revise locations as necessary with new facilities.
Key Issue	Visitor use management plan	H	Address the capacities of several areas of the monument and determine where use should be limited, where it could be expanded, and develop strategies for managing use. Topic areas may include reducing wildlife-human interactions at applicable locations in backcountry areas and higher visitation areas in both the north and south ends, and integration with transportation planning. The park's north and south ends experience greater visitor use pressures and could especially benefit from this plan.
Key Issue	Hunting management plan	M	Present alternatives that are in the best interest of monument resources and the public, while meeting the requirements set forth by the National Park Service, the park proclamation, and all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations.
Key Issue	Backcountry management plan	M	Develop recommendations for managing trails, huts, and other shelters. Address search and rescue operations.

Park Infrastructure Plans			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Key Issue	Accessibility self-evaluation and transition plan	H	Assist the monument with accessibility compliance.
Key Issue	Strategic facilities investment plan	H	Develop a comprehensive list (or program) of specific, fiscally informed, and well-sequenced facility projects over a five-year period that spans major fund sources and best addresses the highest-priority needs.
Key Issue	Development concept plan for Lunksoos Camps and related facilities	H	Develop a plan for the Lunksoos Camps historic buildings in the south end of the park. The camps can be renovated and repurposed for housing, administrative, educational, or scientific use. A plan will address cultural landscape rehabilitation.
Key Issue	Transportation and road management plan	H	Assess the current and future transportation needs at the park, including alternative transportation strategies for operational effectiveness and a quality visitor experience. Address the development, restoration, and maintenance of park roads. May be integrated with visitor use management and resource planning.
Key Issue	Business plan	M	Develop a targeted strategy to address the monument's most pressing business or operational challenges.
Key Issue	Wildfire and structural fire management plans	M	Prepare for more frequent, severe, and widespread fires.
Key Issue	Data management planning	M	For this new park, develop the needed standard operating procedures and best practices for the collection and storage of data for the range of necessary topics (e.g., museum, curatorial, library and archival, GIS and other mapping, real estate, scientific).
Key Issue	Gravel pit use and restoration planning	M	Identify opportunities for reusing and restoring gravel pits.
Key Issue	Volunteer plan	M	Coordinate with Volunteers in Parks (VIP) partners.
FRV	Barnard Mountain/ Loop Road management plan	M	Potential reroute of existing road and trail to improve the visitor experience and increase the backcountry buffer with Baxter State Park.

Park Infrastructure Plans			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Key Issue	Green parks/ climate-friendly/ sustainable operations plan	M	Provide support, management tools, and resources to address sustainability and climate change aspects within monument boundaries and in partnership with surrounding communities.
Key Issue	Commercial services plan	M	Provide direction to monument’s management on commercial visitor services for the period of planning (usually 10 to 20 years).
Key Issue	Air tour management plan	L	Create a plan for aircraft and air tours of the monument.

Effective NPS Resource Stewardship			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Key Issue	Integrated pest management plan	H	Address exotic invasive plants, insects, fish, and animals. The plan will include managing pests in structures, such as huts and cabins. Develop a visitor education plan to prevent the spread of emerald ash borer and other pests.
FRV	Dark skies plan	H	Keep the park’s dark sky sanctuary designation by taking an initial inventory of dark skies, creating recommendations for lighting in the park, and partnering with adjacent communities to reduce light pollution.
Key Issue, FRV	Cultural resources stewardship plan	H	Develop a strategic plan for managing long-range cultural resources and a plan identifying short-term projects. Indigenous knowledge is incorporated into all planning documents.
Key issue	Beaver management plan	H	Develop a strategic plan for managing beaver within the monument as they interact with park infrastructure. Address the management of beaver, particularly in relation to roads.
Key Issue	Invasive plant management plan	H	Address the management of exotic invasive plants.
Key Issue	Resource stewardship strategy	M	Develop a long-range planning tool for achieving desired natural and cultural resource conditions.
Key Issue	Forest health and management plan	M	Develop a plan that focuses on forest health (emerald ash borer, wooly adelgid), wildlife habitat, restoration options, cultural/ Tribal forest product use, and options for demonstration logging in the Seboeis parcels.

Effective NPS Resource Stewardship			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Key Issue	Land protection plan	M	Ensure that the resources of the monument are protected in a manner consistent with the stated purpose for which each unit was created.
Key Issue	Visual resources management plan	M	Focus on maintaining viewsheds from key viewpoints (e.g., Katahdin Loop Road, Barnard Mountain, visitor contact station) and from the rivers. The focus on rivers will be to maintain the feel of wilderness for boaters by reducing infrastructure in the riparian zone.
FRV	Atlantic salmon recovery plan	M	Commit to the existing plan developed in coordination with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration fisheries, the Environmental Protection Agency, Tribes, the state, and other partners. The goal is to reestablish Atlantic salmon in the East Branch of the Penobscot River and associated watersheds. In addition, assess whether a park-specific plan is needed.
FRV	Fisheries management plan	M	Focus on native trout and other species of concern.
FRV	Wetland management plan	M	The plan may also consider the feasibility of mitigation banking as well as specific elements of wildlife management plans noted elsewhere in this section (beaver, moose, etc.) and delineation needs for their management.
Key Issue, FRV	Collections management plan (see also Data Management Planning noted above)	M	Address requirements for the processing and storage of collections, including archeological, geological, and biological specimens.
FRV	Canada lynx management plan	M	Create a park-specific habitat management plan and/or review and commit to the US Fish and Wildlife Service Canada lynx Conservation Assessment and Strategy and post a delisting monitoring plan.
FRV	Cultural landscape report	M	Include guidance for restoration and vegetation management.
Key Issue	Climate change scenario planning and adaptation strategy	M	Include the implications of climate change on park infrastructure (the extensive system of roads and culverts), forest health, and habitat.
Key Issue	Species-specific management plans	L	Develop species-specific management plans as needed; these may include newly listed species or those expanding their range.

Data Needs – Where Information is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Key Issue	Cultural resources inventory	H	Inventory cultural landscapes and provide information on their location; record information about cultural landscape resources related to their identification, description, historical development, landscape characteristics and features, and management; and assist in determining treatment and management decisions.
Key Issue	Archeological overview, assessment, and inventory	H	Perform individual inventories of existing cultural and archeological resources to inform future actions.
Key Issue	Ethnographic overview and assessment	H	Document extant demographic, ethnohistorical, and ethnographic resources that record the association with and traditional use of resources and lands of the Monument.
FRV	Natural resource condition assessment	H	Perform focused and general resource condition assessments. Various entities completed surveys of the area before NPS ownership.
FRV	Vegetation inventory	H	Complete a vegetation map of the park.
FRV	Plant species inventory	H	Complete botanical inventory work, with special attention on documenting culturally significant plants, such as black/brown ash and birch trees.
FRV	Visual resources inventory	H	Collect comprehensive viewshed data at key locations in the park, including lookouts, the visitor contact station, and the river corridor.
FRV	Forest health assessment	H	Track the spread of Emerald Ash Borer and other forest pests as a critical and immediate need.
Key Issue	Logging roads and culverts inventory	H	Inventory logging roads and culverts for recreational use, demolition, or restoration.
Key Issue	Boundary and survey marking	H	Address gaps in the marking and delineation of some parcels.
Key Issue	Right-of-way, easement, and deed legal research	H	Clarify the ownership of roads and rights-of-way.
Key Issue	Community history of the Katahdin region	H	Conduct an ongoing oral history project to provide information about region and experiences in the park.
FRV	Night sky baseline study	H	Document existing conditions at the park.

Data Needs – Where Information is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Feasibility study to support plant gathering agreements	H	Collect data to understand the opportunities for and sustainability of plant gathering.
FRV	Wetland inventory and assessment	H	Identify the potential of degraded wetlands that could be included in the mitigation banking program. Develop a quick assessment and delineation process for roadside wetlands.
Key Issue	Geodatabase development and consolidation of existing resource data	H	Update the current data to meet metadata standards and support NPS map, park tiles, and integration into other programs. This action is essential for facilities planning and resource stewardship operations.
Key Issue	Visitor economic valuation survey	H	Conduct a survey to gather a baseline data about how and where visitors are spending money.
FRV	Northern long-eared and other bat baseline inventory	H	Document the current population size and habitat use of bat species as critical data to inform decision-making and compliance regarding the listed special and related recovery plans.
FRV	Baseline inventory of Canada lynx population and habitat use	H	Document the current population size and habitat use. This information is a critical need for this federally listed species.
FRV	National Register of Historic Places determination of eligibility for park structures	H	Determine eligible structures/properties as per NPS policies and in conjunction with Maine State Historic Preservation Office as funding allows.
Key Issue	Visitor use data collection	H	Gather and evaluate data on visitor demographics, behaviors, needs, perceptions of strategies, user group conflicts, visitor/wildlife conflicts, and/or baseline conditions related to visitor use levels and patterns to inform ongoing park management and future decision-making.
FRV	Paleontological inventory	M	Determine the current locations and baseline status of fossils, which are nonrenewable resources, to ensure the protection from visitors.
FRV	Invasive plant mapping	M	Focus on riparian and road corridors. Once identified, eradication is possible with low density and spread.

Data Needs – Where Information is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Rare plant inventory	M	Focus surveys on sensitive plant communities, based on a vegetation map. More detailed information about the status and location of rare plants is needed to reduce potential impacts from trail development and visitors, particularly in wetlands and on mountain peaks.
FRV	Study of East Branch, Seboeis, and Wassataquoik river segments for wild and scenic river designation	M	Revisit and review these three river segments to determine whether they still qualify as wild and scenic rivers and take the steps necessary to pursue designation. These river segments were found to qualify as wild and scenic rivers by federal and state standards a few decades ago.
FRV	Water inventory and assessment	M	Inventory park rivers, lakes, streams, and wetlands. Where possible, assess the current condition of surface and ground water.
FRV	Beaver habitat use and needs	M	Inventory the current beaver population, and identify areas of potential conflict.
FRV	Assessment of human and wildlife disease	M	Assess the prevalence of Lyme disease and other diseases (ticks) and West Nile virus (mosquitos). Monitor deer and moose for chronic wasting disease and survey bats for white-nose syndrome. Many of these threats are emerging as average temperatures increase and the snow season shortens.
FRV	Pollinator inventory	M	Document the current population, habitat use, and presence of pollinators (e.g., bees and butterflies), particularly those that are federally listed or candidates for listing.
FRV	Nesting surveys of raptors	M	Document how and where raptors and federally and state-listed species, such as peregrine falcons, use the park. Assess the need for seasonal closures to protect nesting areas.
FRV	Water quality monitoring	M	Monitor surface and ground water quantity and quality regularly, including flow, water chemistry, metrics of physical habitat, mercury in dragon flies, and the diversity of macroinvertebrates for resource management and human health (drinking water, public use of beaches, swimming, wastewater systems).
FRV	Population assessments of all game species, including moose, bear, grouse, and deer	M	Gather data for a hunting management plan.

Data Needs – Where Information is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
FRV	Breeding and migratory bird surveys	M	Develop citizen science-based inventory and monitoring of common birds in the park, including a point count and acoustic surveys.
Key Issue	Species inventories (all taxa)	L	Conduct a baseline inventory of all taxa in the park, including plants and animals.
FRV	Soils and geological maps	L	Review and assess for accuracy the geological maps that were completed before the park was established.
FRV	Environmental history	L	Review and transcribe a recent environmental history in GIS data layers. Identify data gaps.
FRV	Soundscape inventory	L	Collect baseline information of sounds in the park. Ideally, this can be done before increased visitation and park infrastructure.
FRV	Wilderness eligibility assessment and monitoring plan	L	Assess the park backcountry for wilderness character and values.
Key Issue	Review feasibility and process for inclusion of Katahdin Region in the UNESCO Biosphere Reserve System	L	Review federal and Tribal lands, conservation lands, timber lands and industrial sites, tourist, and recreation industry partners for inclusion in the region. Biosphere reserves are "learning places for sustainable development."
FRV	Forest monitoring	L	Monitor forests long term to help with wildlife/hunting management. Track seedling recruitment and deer impacts, which are also of importance to similar landscapes in the Northeast United States.
Key Issue	Climate data collection	L	Add to existing inventories of climate data while identifying new inventory areas, as appropriate. Assess historic trends in temperature and precipitation, including acid rain deposition.
Key Issue	Air quality inventory, assessment, and monitoring	L	Continue to add to the current body of knowledge relating to air quality through monitoring opportunities. The monument lies within a Class 2 airshed and lies within Acadia National Park's class 1 area (within 350 kilometers).
FRV	Geological resources inventory	L	Create digital geological maps and reports of the park.
FRV	Soil resources inventory	L	Gather and map information about physical, chemical, and biological properties of soils within the park.

Part 3: Contributors

Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument

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Passamaquoddy Tribe at Sipayik

Passamaquoddy Tribe of Indian Township

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Presidential Proclamation for Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument

Presidential Proclamation (August 24, 2016)

The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

Presidential Proclamation—Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE KATAHDIN WOODS AND WATERS NATIONAL MONUMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—A PROCLAMATION

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

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

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

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

Beginning in the 1880s, after the choice pines were gone, the loggers switched to spruce long logs, and built camps, depots, and many dams on the Wassataquoik to control its flow for the log drives. Remnants of the Dacey and Robar Dams have been found, and discovery of more logging remnants and historic artifacts is likely. Log driving was dangerous, and many men died on the river and were buried nearby. A large fire in 1884 damaged logging operations on the Wassataquoik, and an even larger fire in 1903 put an end to the long log operations. Pulpwood operations resumed in 1910 but ceased in 1915. Other streams, like Sandy Stream, have similar logging histories.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Although significant portions of the area have been logged in recent years, the regenerating forests retain connectivity and provide significant biodiversity among plant and animal communities, enhancing their ecological resilience. With the complex matrix of microclimates represented, the area likely contains the attributes needed to sustain natural ecological function in the face of climate change, and provide natural strongholds for species into the future. These forests also afford connections and scientific comparisons with the forests on adjacent State land, including Baxter State Park, which was logged heavily before its parcel-by-parcel purchase by former Governor Percival Baxter between 1931 and 1963.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Secretary shall prepare a management plan to implement the purposes of this proclamation, with full public involvement, within 3 years of the date of this proclamation.

The Secretary shall use available authorities, as appropriate, to enter into agreements with others to address common interests and promote management needs and efficiencies.

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

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

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

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

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

BARACK OBAMA

Appendix B: Inventory of Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Name	Type of Special Mandate or Administrative Commitment	Purpose
East Branch state conservation easements	Easement (Bk 3237, p. 68, #18947) list registry	State of Maine conservation easement on 500 feet from the high-water mark on both sides of the East Branch of the Penobscot River north of T5 R8 W.E.L.S.
Elliotsville Plantation Inc. reserved rights	Deed Hunt Farm Bk 14252, p. 130, #24400 Lower Shin Pond Bk 14252, p.149, #24403 Lunksoos Camps Bk 14252, p. 160, #24405 Seboeis River North Bk 14252, p. 173, #24407 Seboeis River South Bk 14252, p. 181, #24408 Three Rivers Bk 14252, p. 191, #24410	Elliotsville Plantation Inc. deeded reserved rights on specific properties within the monument. The reserved rights are on six properties and include the right, but not the obligation, to construct various visitor amenities such as trails, roads, and a contact station. All facilities and amenities constructed under reserved rights will become property of the National Park Service by the time all rights expire on August 12, 2023.
Hunting-related deed provisions	Deed Hunt Farm Bk 14252, p. 130, #24400 Lower Shin Pond Bk 14252, p.149, #24403 Lunksoos Camps Bk 14252, p. 160, #24405 Seboeis River North Bk 14252, p. 173, #24407 Seboeis River South Bk 14252, p. 181, #24408 Three Rivers Bk 14252, p. 191, #24410	Deed provisions allow hunting in accordance with federal and state law on monument land east of the East Branch of the Penobscot River. Trapping of any species is prohibited (see Hunt Farm easement below for exceptions), as is hunting for bears with bait or dogs. The monument may designate zones where, and establish periods when, no hunting shall be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, or resource management.
Northern Maine Crossing Rights Agreement	Administrative commitment/deed (Bk 9455, p. 308, #27987)	Historic crossing agreements over roads/lands for access related to logging and hauling logs.

Name	Type of Special Mandate or Administrative Commitment	Purpose
Snowmobile access agreement of 2007	Separate agreement and referenced in the deeds Bk 11216, p. 309, #42026 Hunt Farm Bk 14252, p. 130, #24400 Lunksoos Camps Bk 14252, p. 160, #24405 Three Rivers Bk 14252, p. 191, #24410	Snowmobile access agreement provides for access on certain parcels east of the East Branch and on the "Deasey" parcel. Snowmobiling must be consistent with proper care and management of federally protected resources and values.
Hunt Farm tract easement	Conservation easement (Bk 12418, p. 182, #5419)	State of Maine conservation easement over the "Hunt Farm" parcel, which limits development on this parcel to a maximum of 2 acres. The easement designates what kinds of development can and cannot occur on the parcel and includes language about different activities that are allowed on that parcel (e.g., trapping).
Bureau of Public Lands, Turner Mountain unit access	Deed (Bk 10761, p. 286, #45928)	State of Maine holds an easement to access the Bureau of Public Lands Turner Mountain Unit, which is adjacent to the monument property. The access is for timber harvesting only.
Bowlin Camps access	Deed (Bk 12924, p. 72, #25328)	Rights-of-way allowing access to the adjacent "Bowlin Camps" property for various modes of travel.
Various deeded rights-of-way	Deeds	Some of the deeds of the parcels that comprise the monument include rights-of-ways for specific parties, which are identified in the deed or the Northern Maine Crossing Rights Agreement.
Superintendent's Compendium		https://www.nps.gov/kaww/learn/management/compendium.htm

Appendix C: Public Comment Sessions

Public

September 15, 2016, Stacyville, Maine
September 20, 2016, Medway, Maine
September 22, 2016, Millinocket, Maine
September 29, 2016, Orono, Maine
2016 Community Listening Sessions Report of Input
August 8, 2017, Mount Chase, Maine
2017 Lower Shin Pond Focus Workshop Report of Input
January 24, 2018, East Millinocket, Maine
Summary Report of the January 2018 Winter Use Meeting
April 11, 2018, Stacyville, Maine
Summary Report of the April 2018 Planning Meeting
October 17, 2018, Presque Isle, Maine
October 30, 2018, Brewer, Maine
November 14, 2018, South Portland, Maine
June 11, 2019, Soldiertown Township, Maine
June 13, 2019, Brewer, Maine
June 26, 2019, Portland, Maine

Others

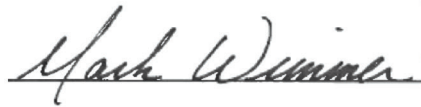
October 13, 2020, Sierra Club (virtual)
November 24, 2020, National Resources Council of Maine (virtual)
December 3, 2020, Friends of Katahdin Woods and Waters (virtual)



Region 1 – North Atlantic-Appalachian Foundation Document Recommendation Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument

January 2023

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Region 1 Regional Director.



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SHELDON WIMMER

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RECOMMENDED

Mark Wimmer, Superintendent, Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument

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APPROVED

Gay Vietzke, Regional Director, Region 1

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.

KAWW 686/187327

January 2023

Foundation Document • Katahdin Woods and Waters National Monument



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