

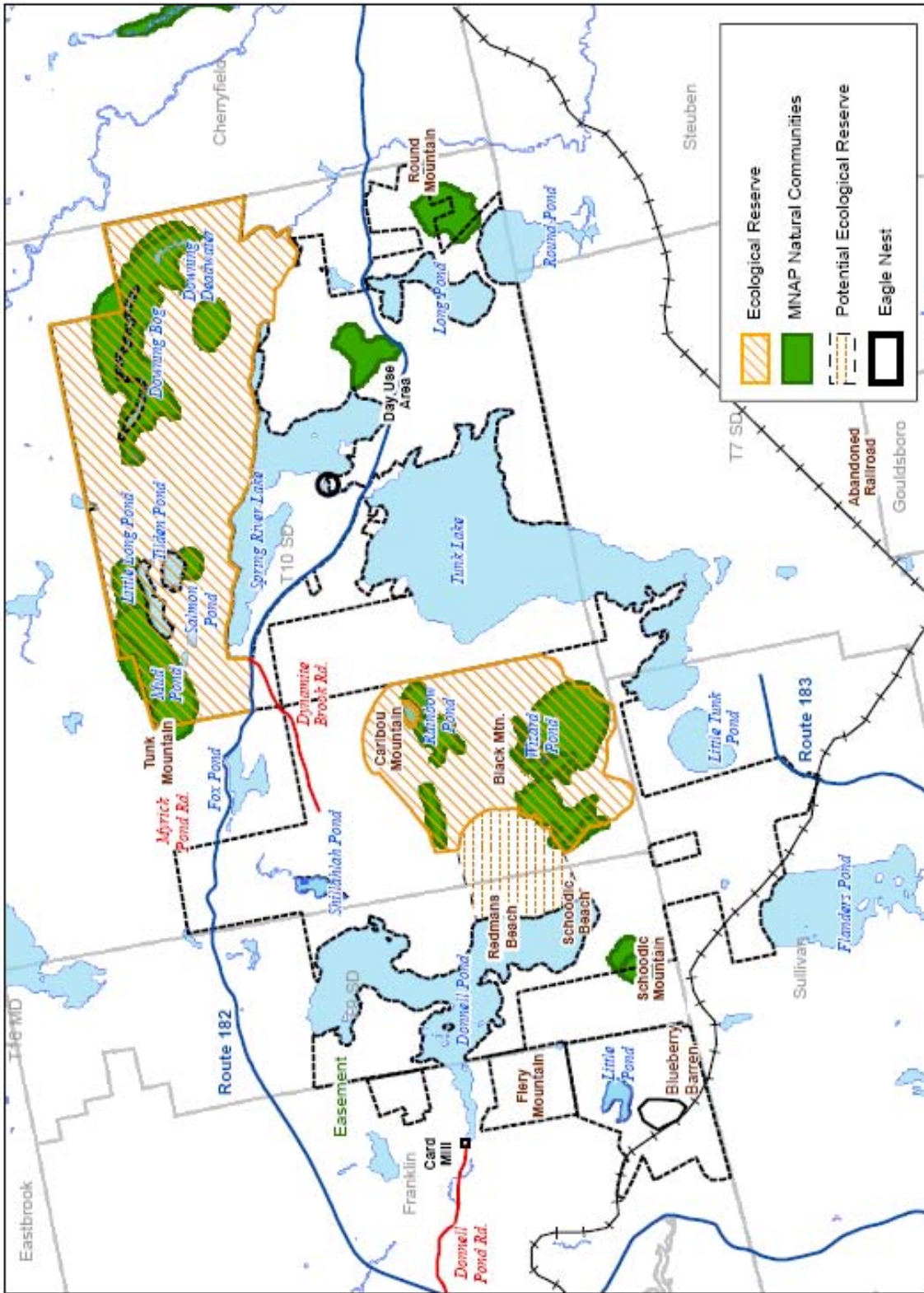
A. Resource Allocation Maps

Donnell Pond Unit - Resource Allocations

DP - 1

Special Protection Areas

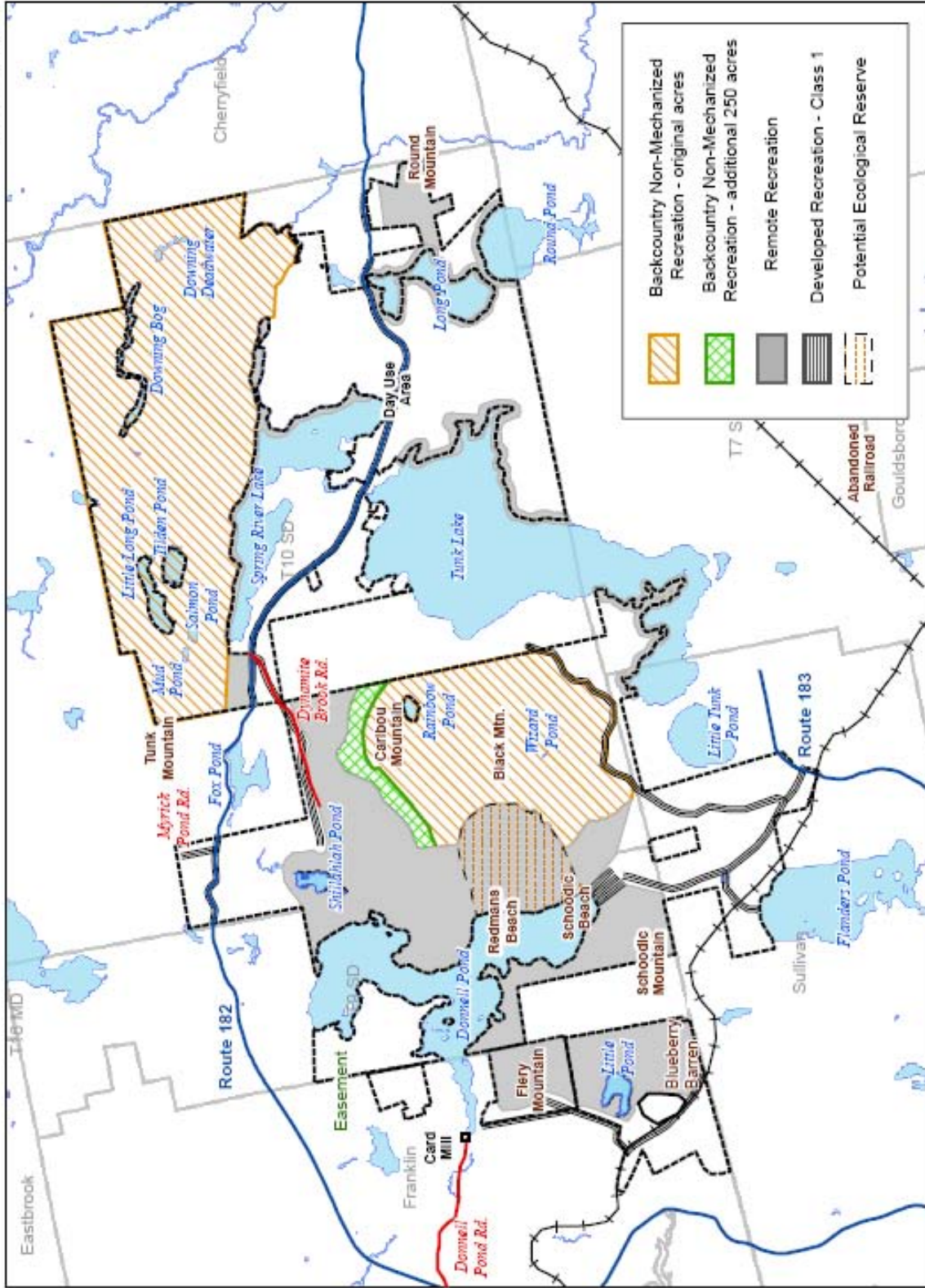
March 14, 2007



Map created by the Maine Natural Areas Program

Donnell Pond Unit - Resource Allocations

Recreation Areas
March 14, 2007



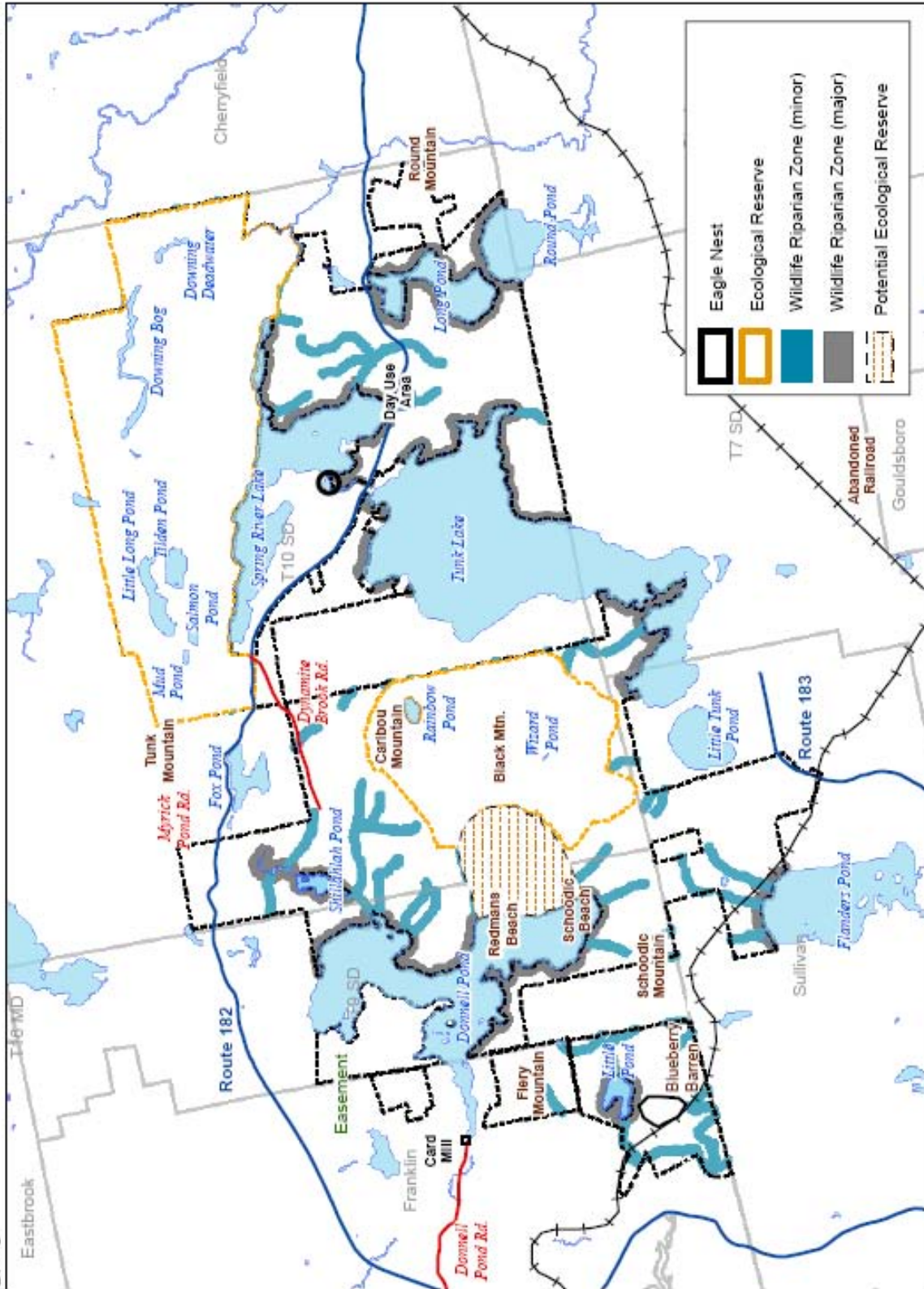
Map created by the Maine Natural Areas Program

Donnell Pond Unit - Resource Allocations

DP - 3

Wildlife Management Areas

March 14, 2007

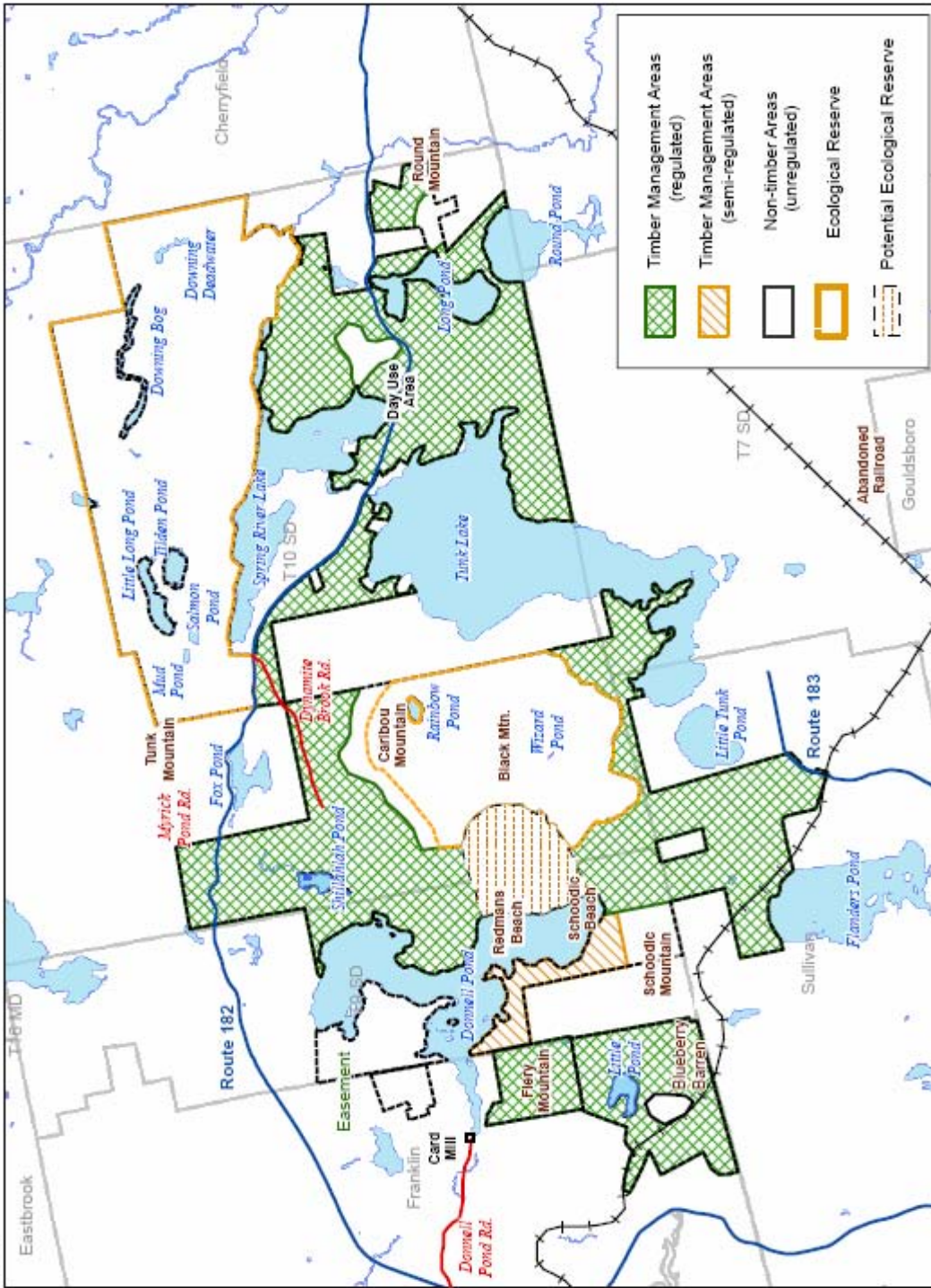


Map created by the Maine Natural Areas Program

Donnell Pond Unit - Resource Allocations

Timber Management Areas

March 14, 2007

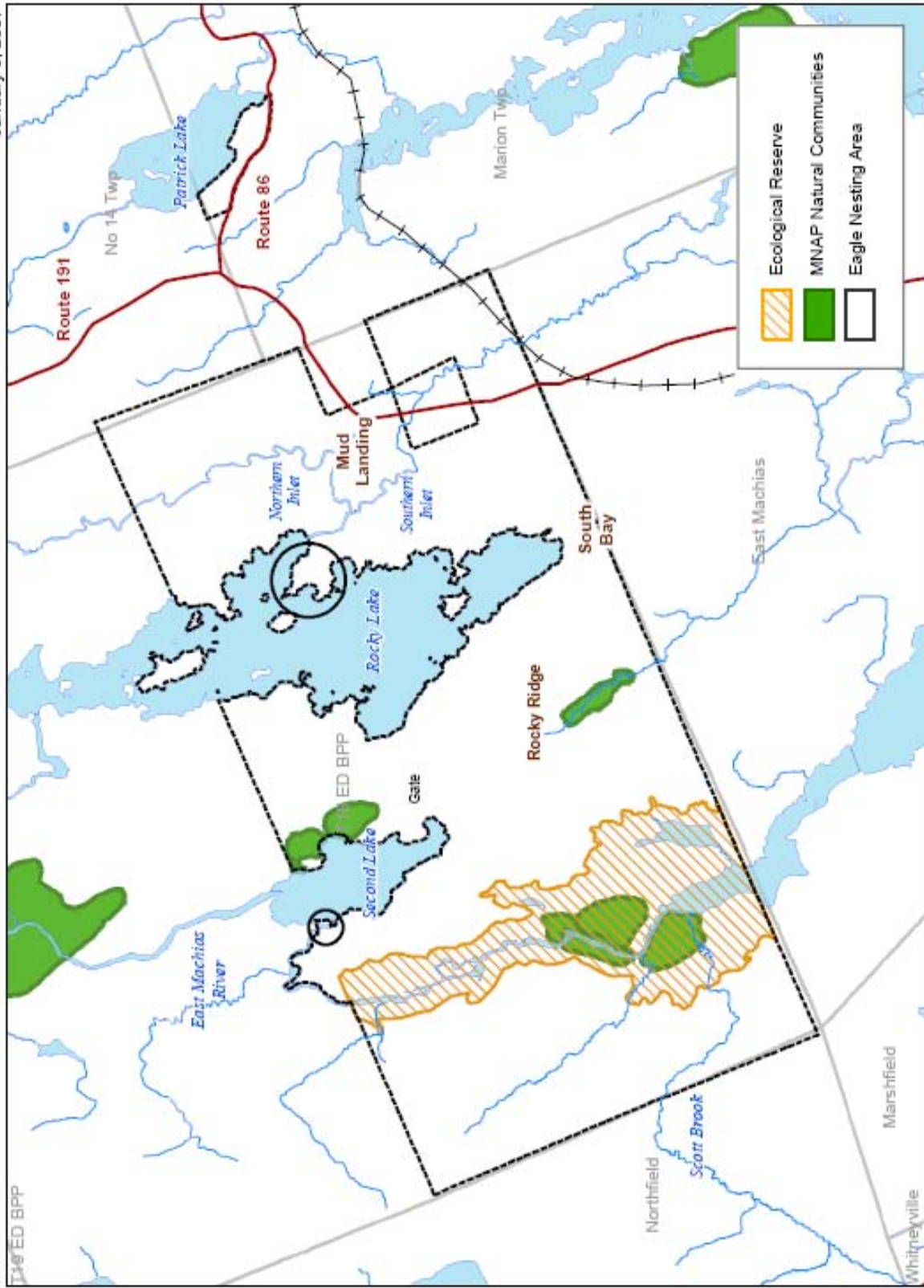


Map created by the Maine Natural Areas Program

Rocky Lake Unit - Resource Allocations

Special Protection Areas

January 8, 2007

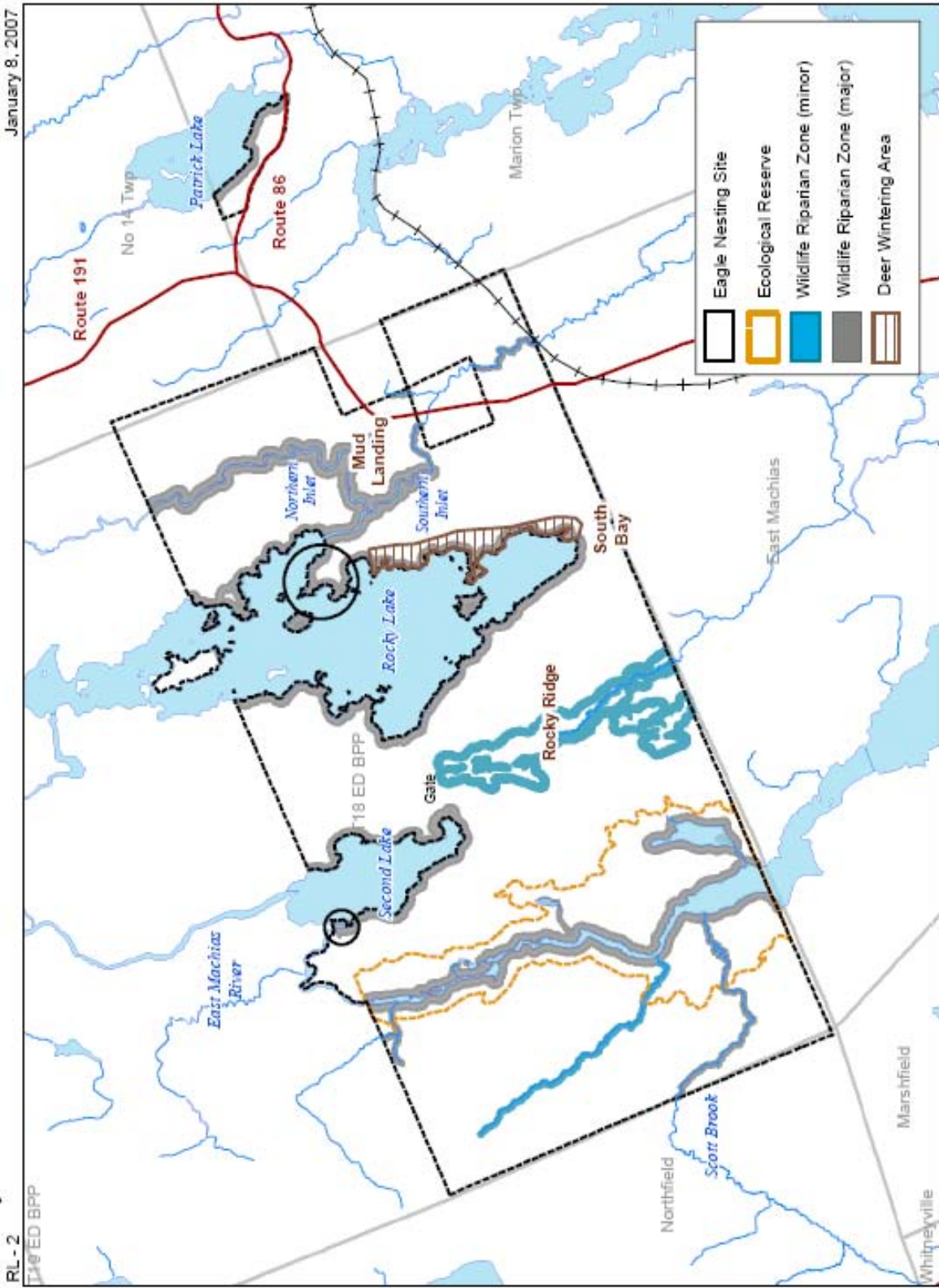


Map created by the Maine Natural Areas Program

Rocky Lake Unit - Resource Allocations

Wildlife Management Areas

January 8, 2007



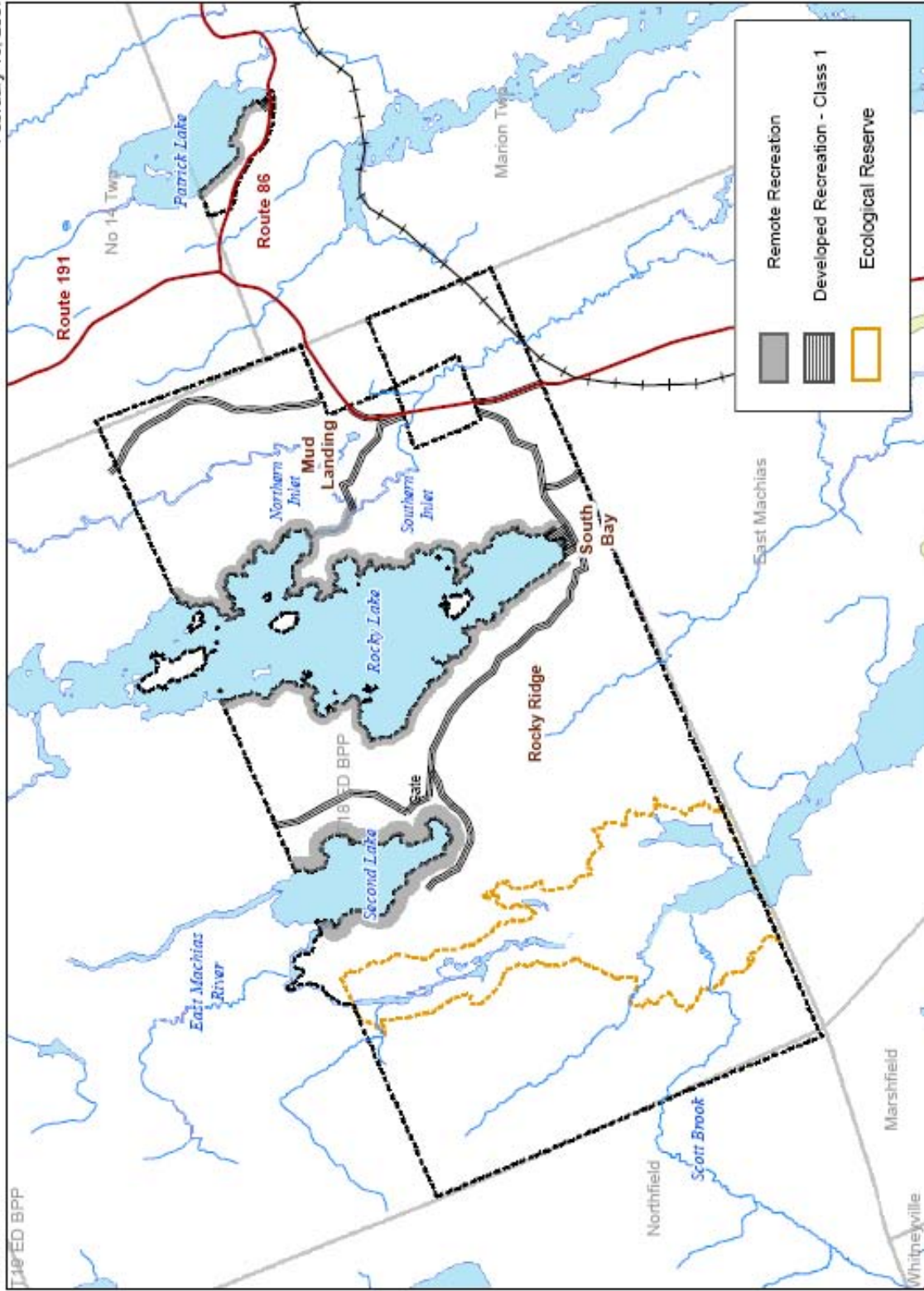
Map created by the Maine Natural Areas Program

Rocky Lake Unit - Resource Allocations

RL - 3

Recreation Areas

February 16, 2007



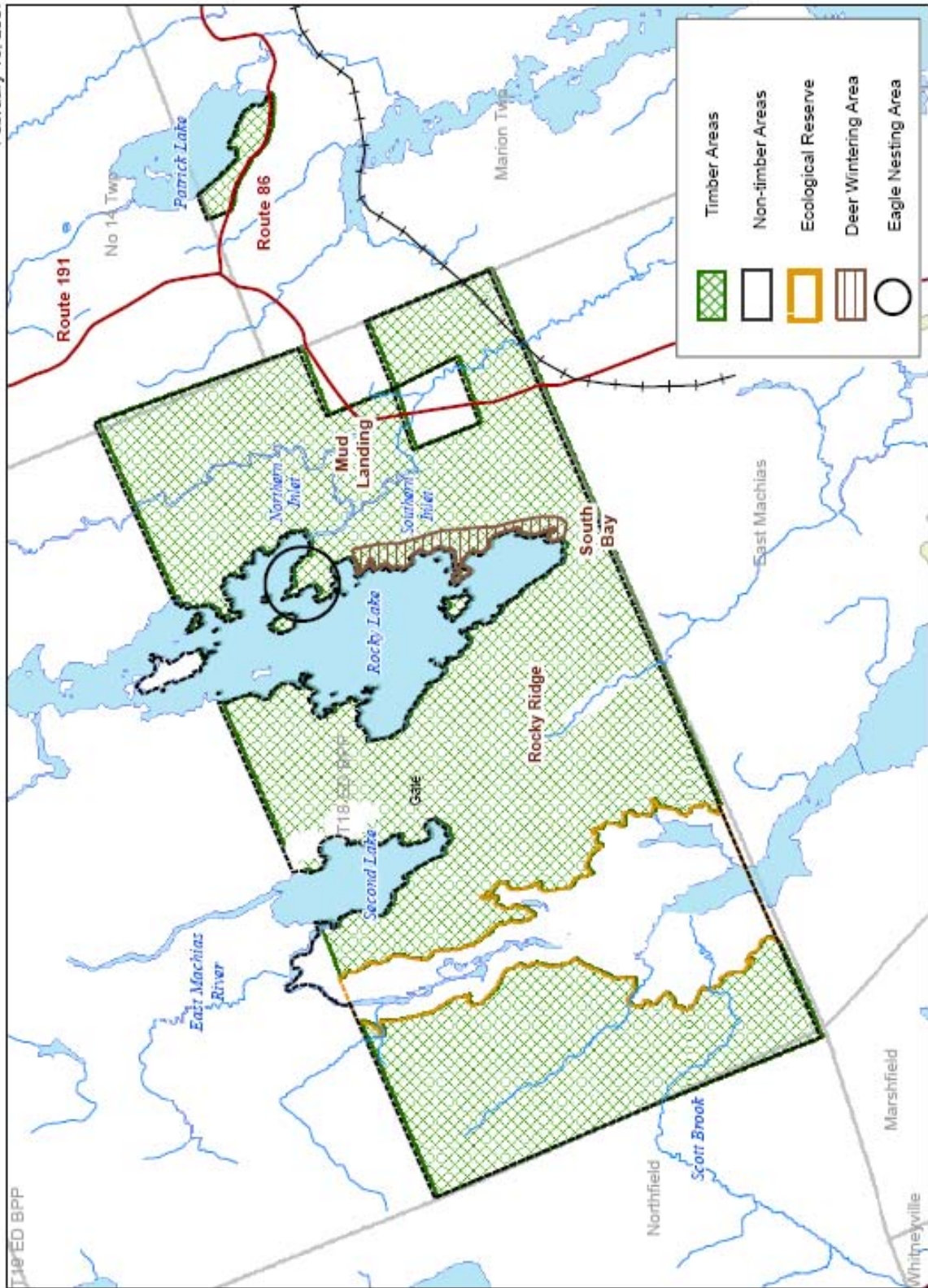
Map created by the Maine Natural Areas Program

Rocky Lake Unit - Resource Allocations

RL-4

Timber Management Areas

February 18, 2007

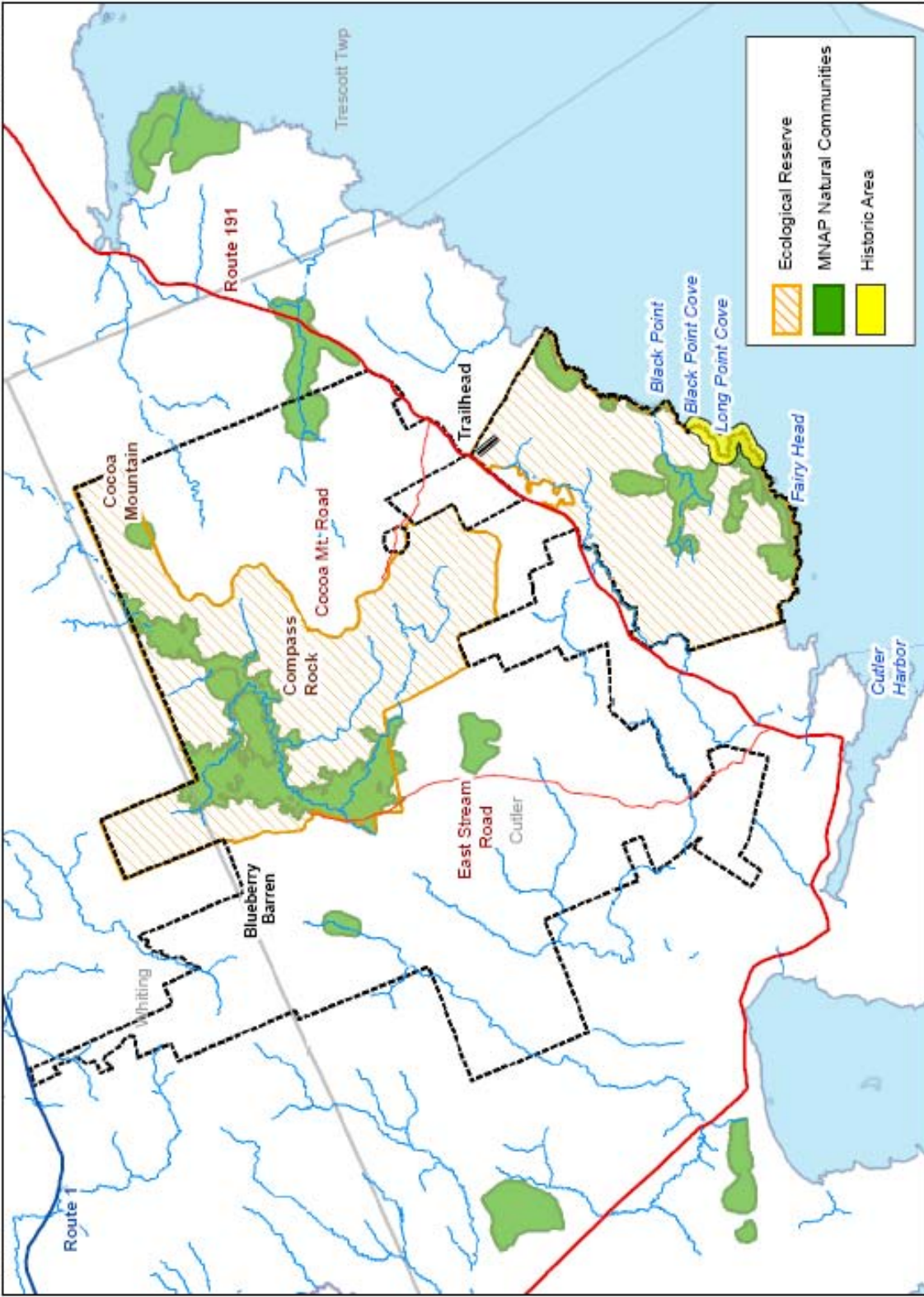


Map created by the Maine Natural Areas Program

Cutler Coast Unit - Resource Allocations

CC-1

Special Protection Areas
January 8, 2007



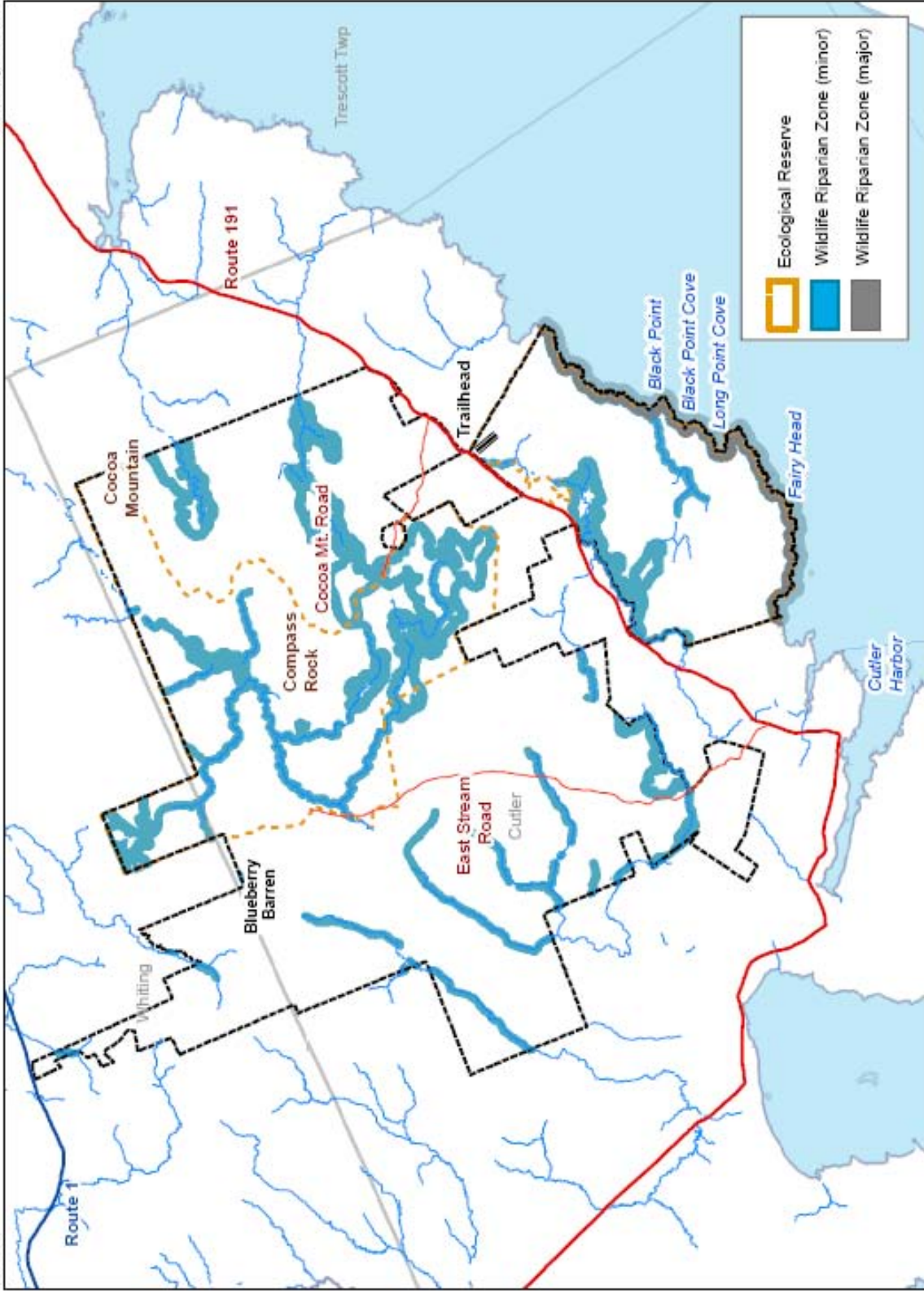
Map created by the Maine Natural Areas Program

Cutler Coast Unit - Resource Allocations

Wildlife Management Areas

January 8, 2007

CC - 2

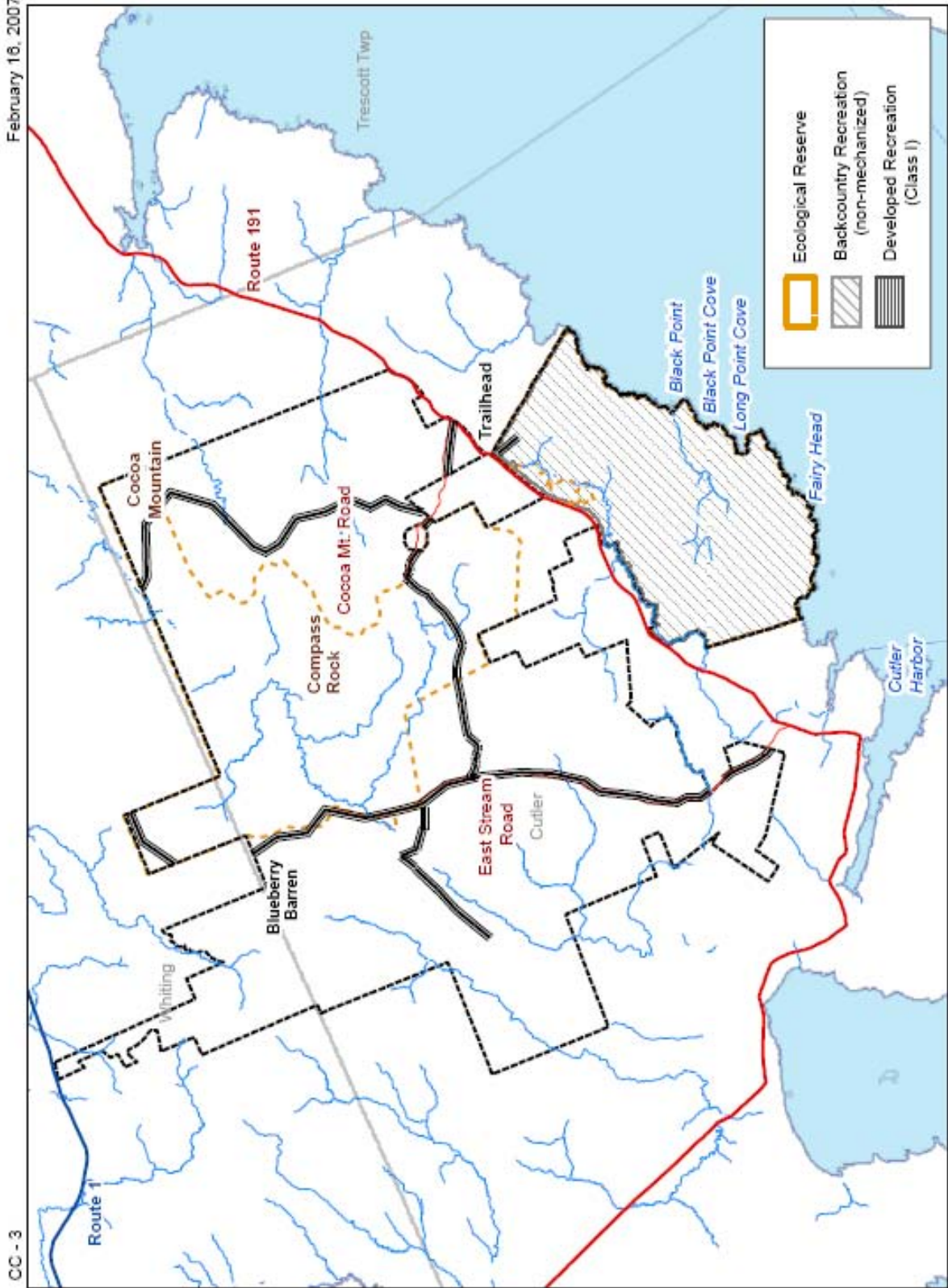


Map created by the Maine Natural Areas Program

Cutler Coast Unit - Resource Allocations

Recreation Areas

February 16, 2007



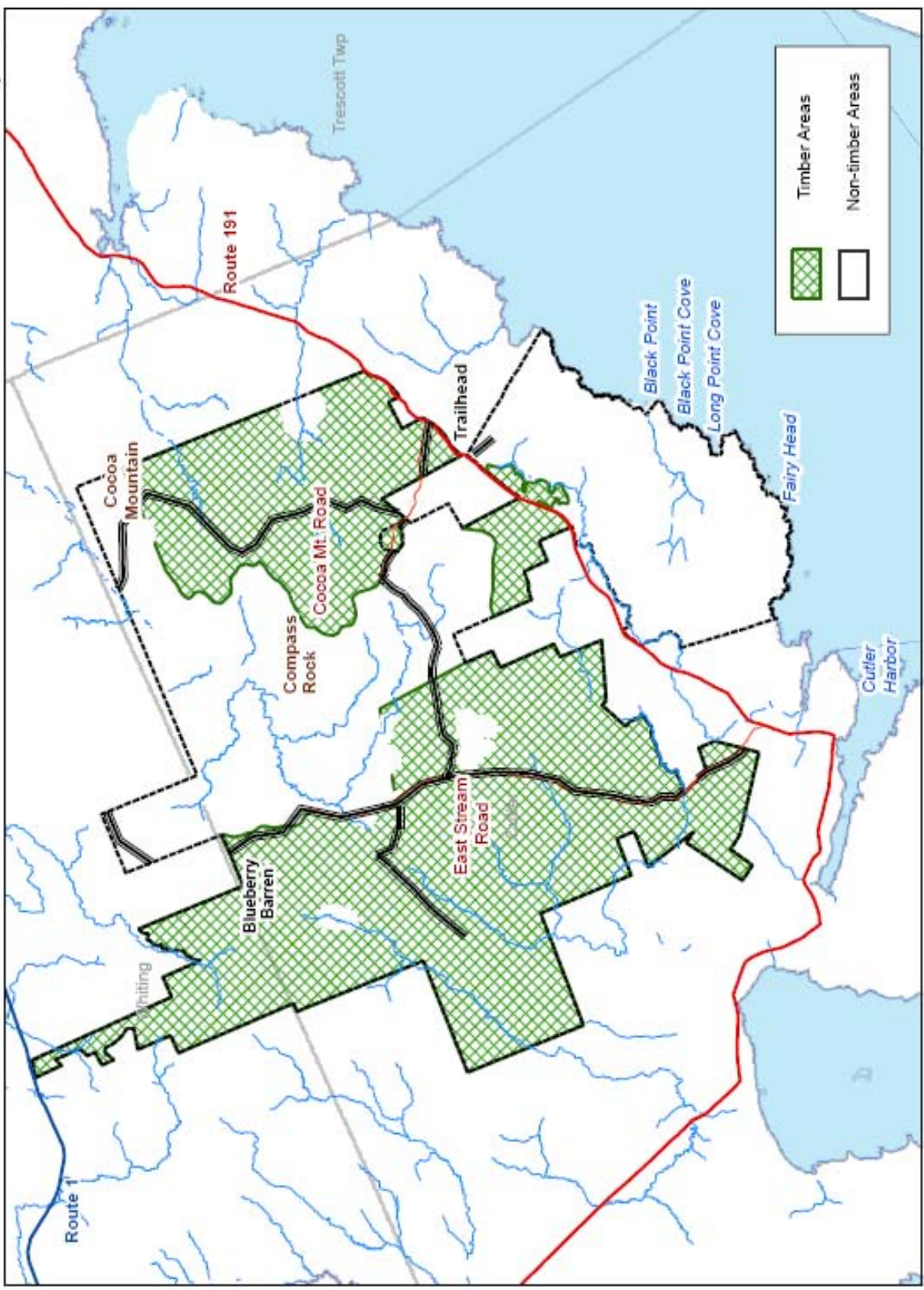
Map created by the Maine Natural Areas Program

Cutler Coast Unit - Resource Allocations

CC-4

Timber Management Areas

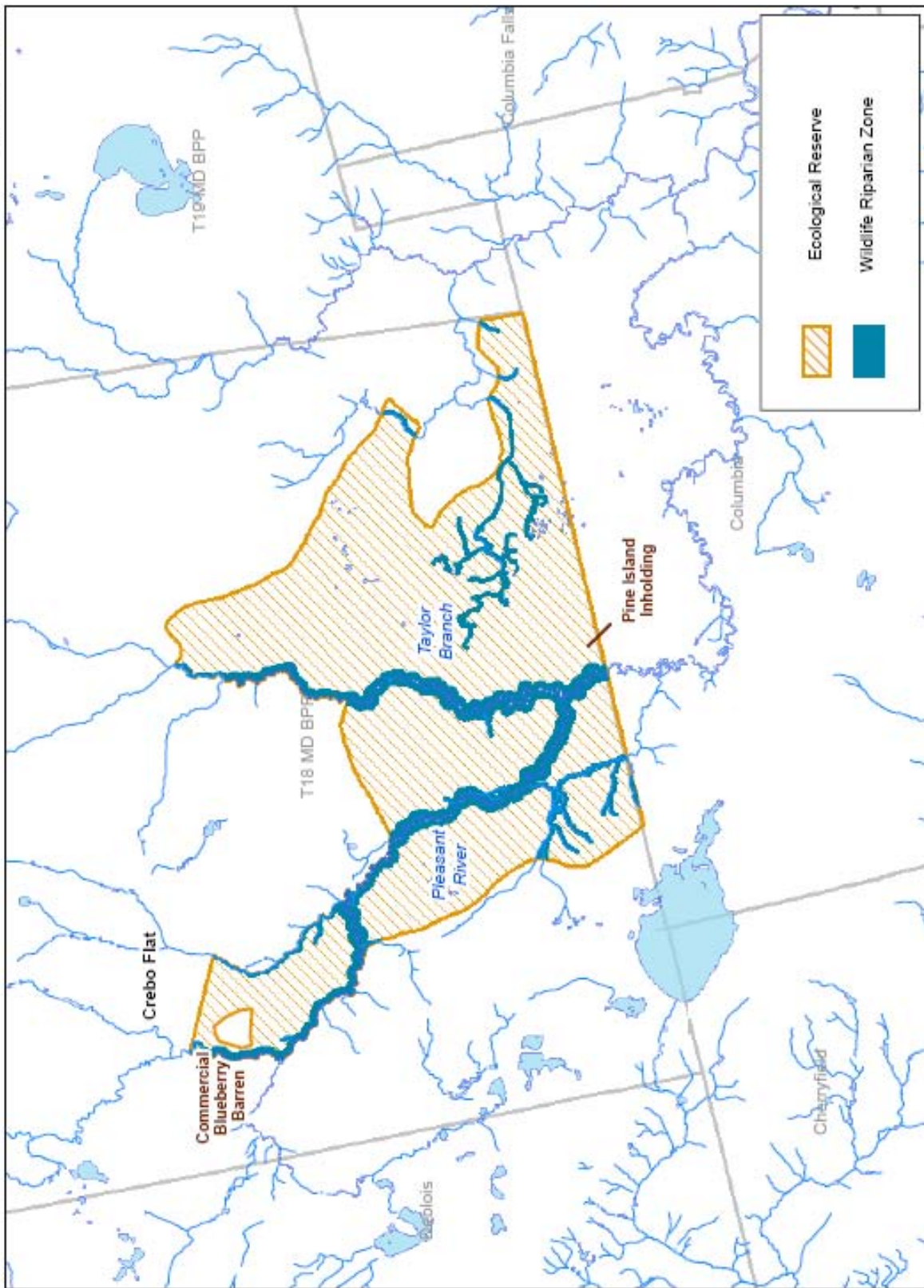
February 16, 2007



Map created by the Maine Natural Areas Program

Great Heath Unit - Resource Allocations

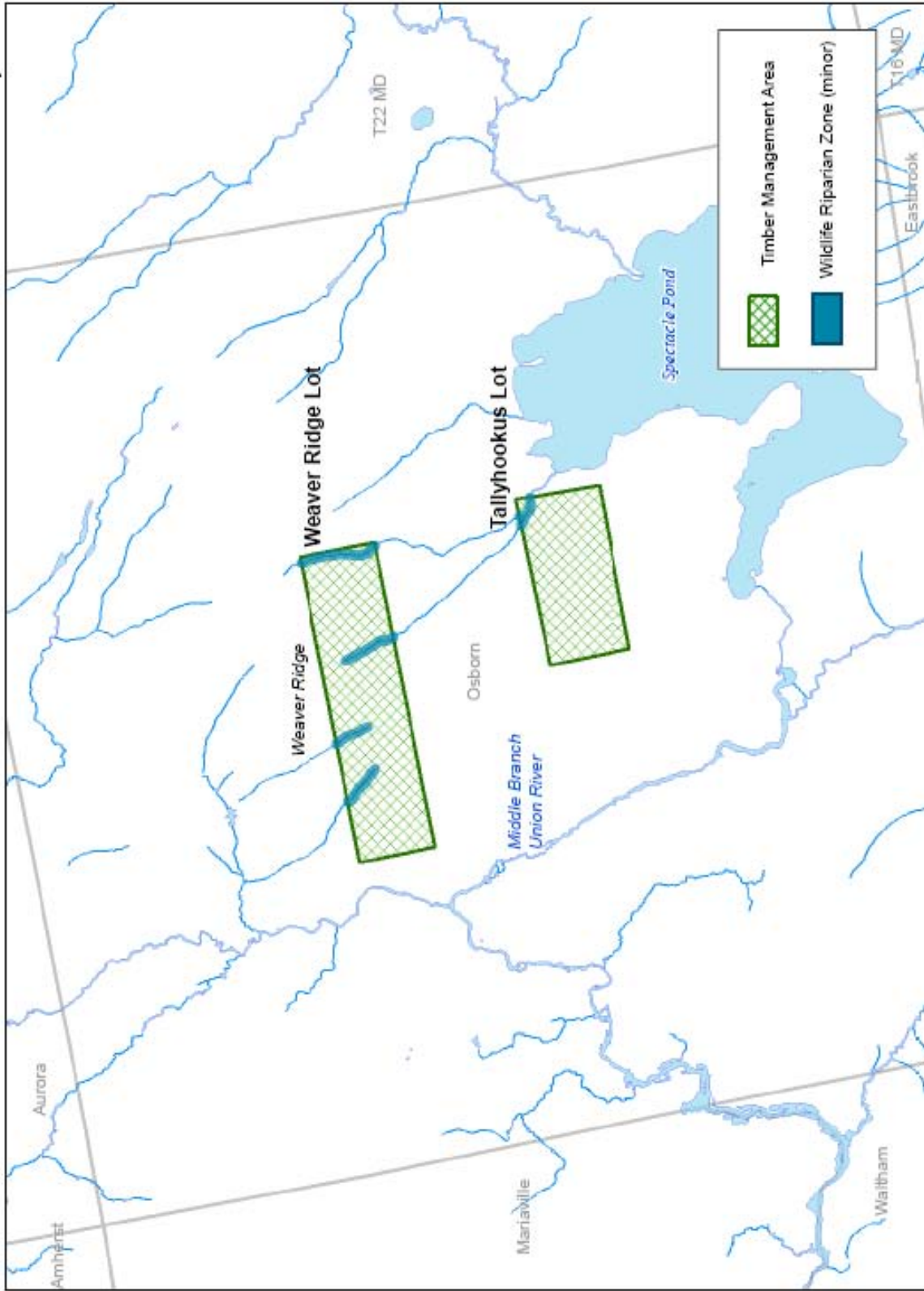
February 16, 2007



Map created by the Maine Natural Areas Program

Osborn Lots - Resource Allocations

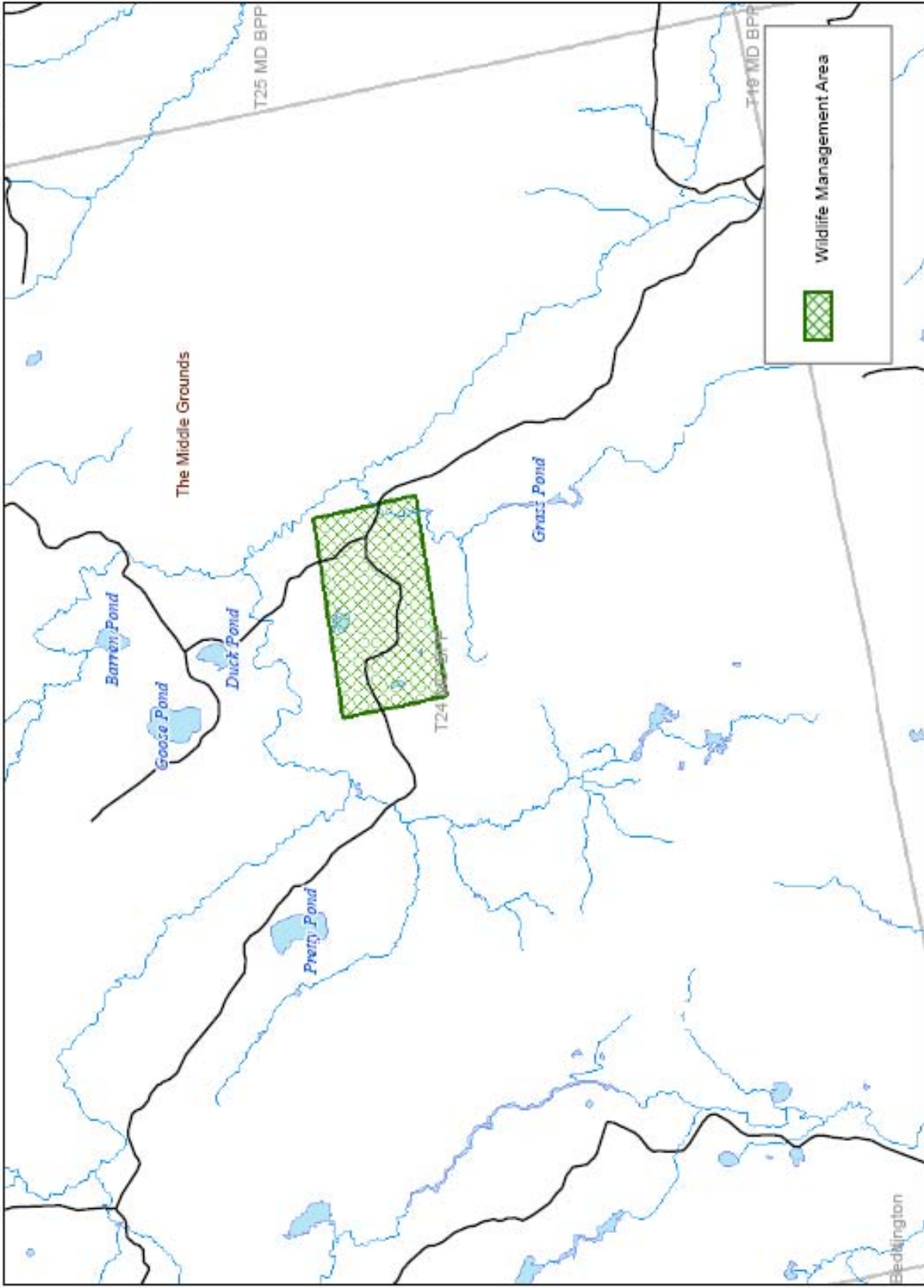
January 5, 2007



Map created by the Maine Natural Areas Program

T24 MD Lot - Resource Allocations

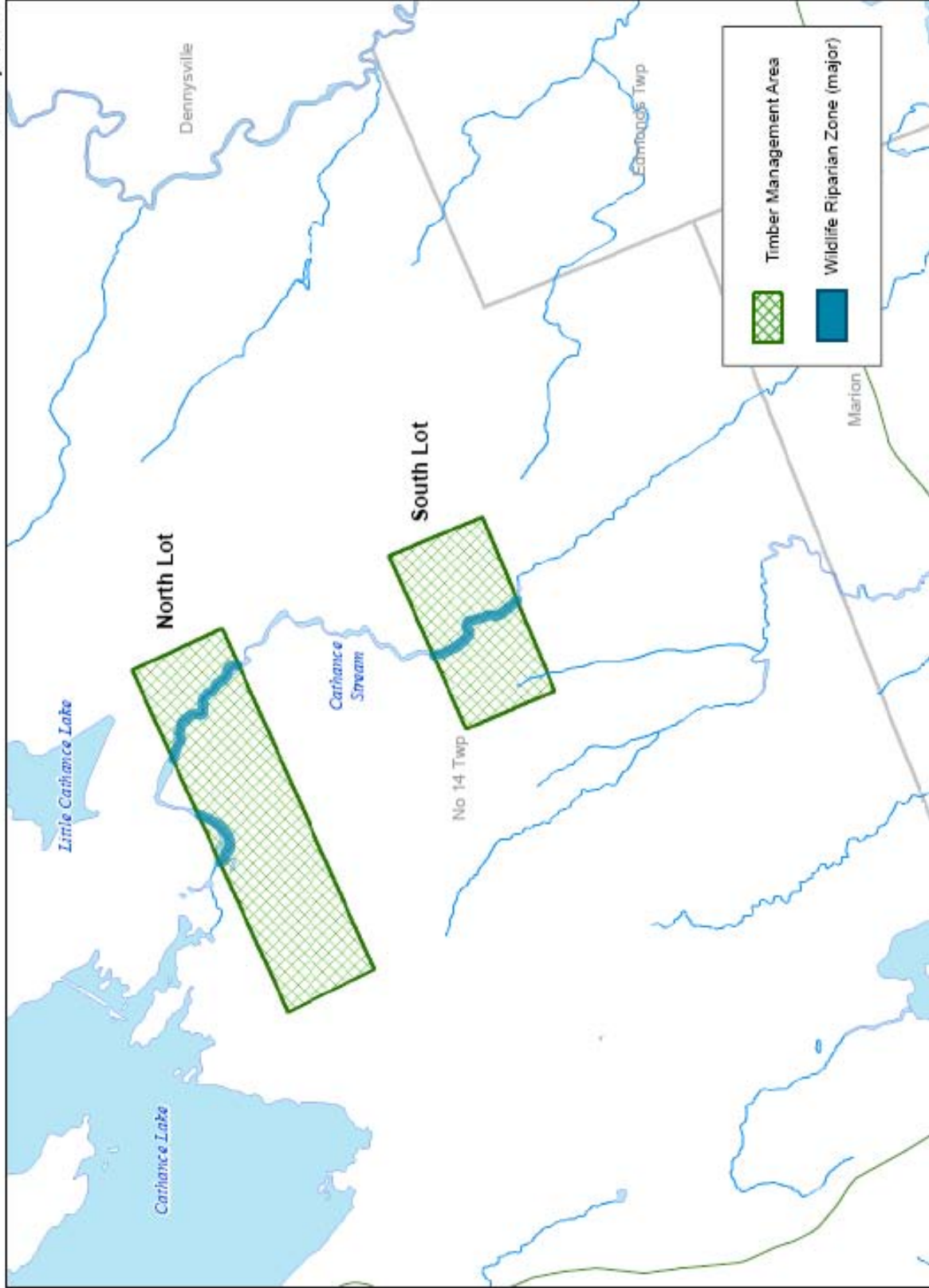
January 5, 2007



Map created by the Maine Natural Areas Program

Number 14 Twp Lots - Resource Allocations

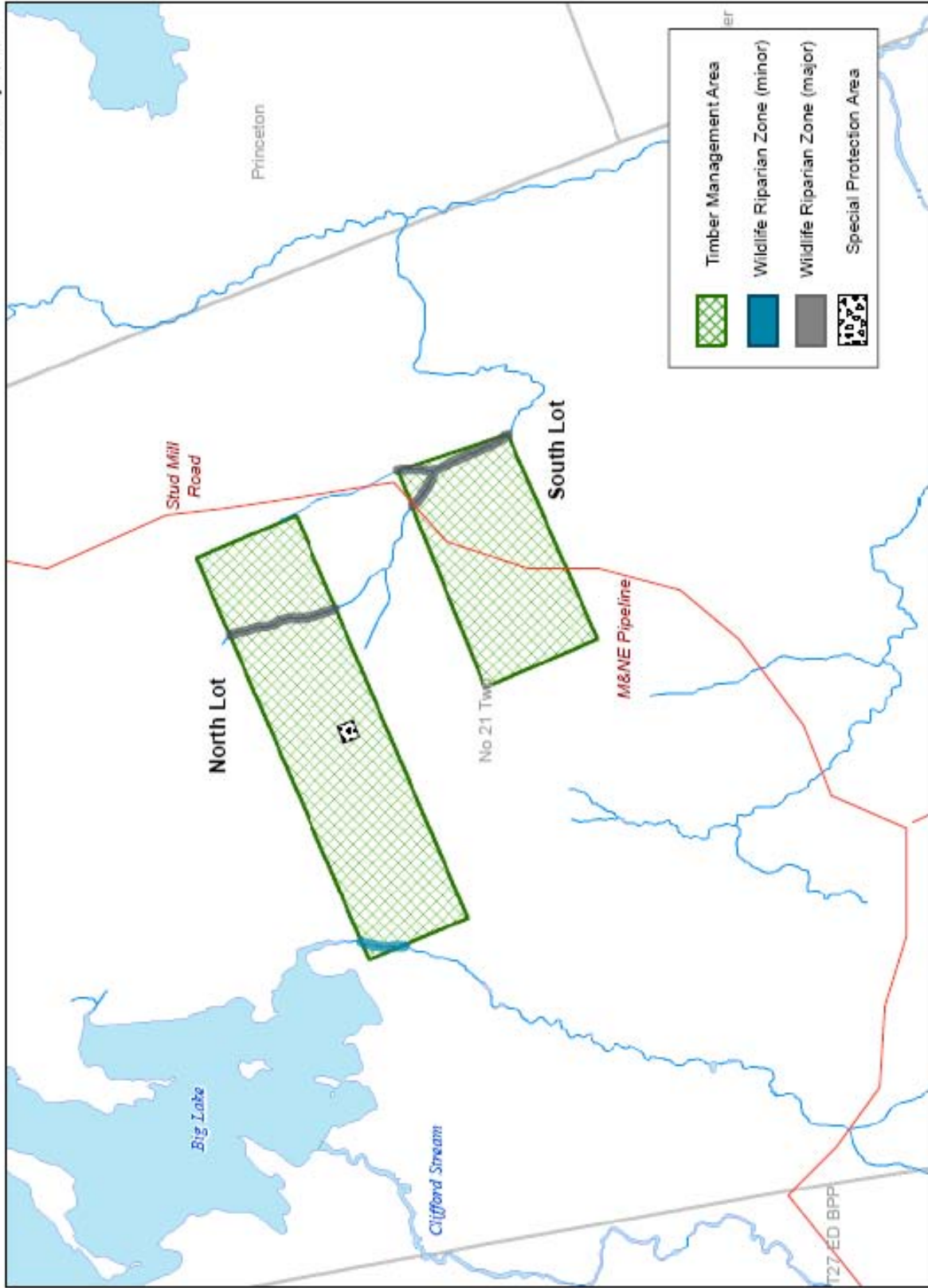
January 5, 2007



Map created by the Maine Natural Areas Program

Number 21 Twp Lots - Resource Allocations

January 5, 2007



B. Glossary

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

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

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

“Backcountry Ponds”: ponds having no existing road access by two-wheel drive motor vehicles during summer months within ½ mile of the normal high water mark of the body of water with no more than one noncommercial remote camp and its accessory structures within ½ mile of the normal high water mark of the body of water, that support cold water game fisheries and may offer outstanding foot trail, remote camping, and scenic vista opportunities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

“Motorized”: a mode of travel across the landbase which utilizes internal combustion or electric powered conveyances; which in itself constitutes a recreational activity, or facilitates participation in a recreational activity. This includes or assumes the use of mechanized forms of travel, such as a bicycle, for the same purpose.

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

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

”Multi-use Trail”: a trail whereby more than one use occurs and varies by season.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. References

Maine Department of Conservation, Bureau of Parks and Lands Statutes; 12 MRSA Sections 1801-1899-C; May 1999 and as amended.

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

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

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

Maine Department of Conservation, Maine Natural Areas Program, *Natural Resource Inventory of the Downeast Region (Regional Summary, Donnell Pond and Spring River Lake Units, Great Heath, Cutler Coast Unit, Rocky Lake Unit, Scattered Small Parcels)*; March 2004 - January 2005.

Maine Department of Conservation and the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, *Strategic Plan for Providing Public Access to Maine Waters for Boating and Fishing*; March 1995.

Maine Department of Transportation, Hancock County Planning Commission, Washington County Council of Governments, *Blackwoods Byway, Route 182 Scenic Byway Corridor Management Plan*; June 2004.

Maine Department of Transportation, *Trail Management Plan and Proposal – Calais Branch Corridor*; February 2006

State of Maine, Office of the Governor, *Maine Woods Legacy*; November 2003.

Timber and Renewable Resources - source documents available:

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

D. Public Advisory Committee Members

<i>Ashby Bladen</i>	Friends of Tunk
<i>Rob Bryan</i>	Maine Audubon Society
<i>John Bryant</i>	GMO (formally International Paper)
<i>Bill Cherry</i>	Machias & East Machias River Watershed Council
<i>Diano Circo</i>	Natural Resources Council of Maine
<i>Rep. Robert H. Crosthwaite</i>	District # 38
<i>Garry Curtis</i>	Sportsman's Alliance of Maine
<i>Gary Dowling</i>	Down East Trailriders Club
<i>Judith C. East</i>	Washington County Council of Governments
<i>Gary Edwards</i>	Down East Resource Conservation and Development
<i>Jim Fisher</i>	Hancock County Planning Commission
<i>Sterling Fitzhenry</i>	East Stream ATV Riders
<i>Sally Jacobs</i>	Downeast Sunrise Trail Coalition
<i>David MacDonald</i>	Maine Coast Heritage Trust
<i>Andrew M. Pierce</i>	Landowner, T10 SD
<i>Nancy Sferra</i>	The Nature Conservancy
<i>Dwayne Shaw</i>	Downeast Salmon Federation
<i>Joey Smith</i>	Donnell Pond Campowners Association

Staff to the Committee

<i>Greg Burr</i>	Fisheries Biologist, Inland Fisheries and Wildlife
<i>Rich Bard</i>	Wildlife Biologist, Inland Fisheries and Wildlife
<i>Cindy Bastey</i>	Chief Planner, Bureau of Parks and Lands
<i>Tom Charles</i>	Silviculturalist, Bureau of Parks and Lands
<i>Jeff Currier</i>	Forest Ranger, Maine Forest Service
<i>Andy Cutko</i>	Former Ecologist, Maine Natural Areas Program
<i>Gena Denis</i>	GIS Coordinator, Bureau of Parks and Lands
<i>Tom Desjardin</i>	Historic Site Specialist, Bureau of Parks and Lands
<i>Jim Frohn</i>	Forester, Bureau of Parks and Lands
<i>Will Harris</i>	Director, Bureau of Parks and Lands
<i>Ralph Knoll</i>	Former Dep. Director, Bureau of Parks and Lands
<i>Vern Labbe</i>	Former Eastern Lands Mgr., Bureau of Parks and Lands
<i>George Powell</i>	Boating Facilities Director, Bureau of Parks and Lands
<i>Scott Ramsey</i>	ORV Supervisor, Bureau of Parks and Lands
<i>Stephen Richardson</i>	Forest Engineer, Bureau of Parks and Lands
<i>Chuck Simpson</i>	Eastern Lands Manager, Bureau of Parks and Lands
<i>Dave Soucy</i>	Former Director, Bureau of Parks and Lands
<i>John Titus</i>	Senior Planner, Bureau of Parks and Lands
<i>Joe Wiley</i>	Wildlife Biologist, Bureau of Parks and Lands
<i>Brooke Wilkerson</i>	Ecologist, Maine Natural Areas Program

E. Summary of Written Public Comments

**Maine Department of Conservation
Bureau of Parks and Lands
PUBLIC COMMENTS**

Summary of Responses from Written Comment Period on the Final Downeast Region Management Plan Final Draft November 29, 2006 – February 1, 2007 <small>(Does not include typographical, grammatical, or formatting comments)</small>	
Comment	Response
From: Bud Hennig (abutting landowner)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I have seen no abuse from the use of ATV's on the Dynamite Brook Rd., although the plan says they will not be allowed on this road. Also, a portion of this road crosses my property, and there is a need to access my property from this direction with an ATV. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The removed "shared use" designation on this road will not prevent abutting owners from using the road to access their property using an ATV.
From: Judy East, Washington County Council of Governments	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Town of Columbia's efforts to protect and manage in the town's portion of the Great Heath should be recognized. The future rail component should be more emphasized in the general description of the Calais Branch trail corridor project. The description of DESTINY in the tourism section should note that this group is actively working to implement high priority items, such as package tour opportunities, a tourism Resource Guide, and thematic trail development. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The resource description has been updated as recommended. The project description in the Regional Recreation Resource Summary has been updated as recommended. The Regional Tourism section has been updated as recommended.
From: Bill Cherry, Machias and East Machias River Watershed Council	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We heard a lot about public access improvements during this process; the Bureau's efforts in the plan to provide better access for older people, sportsmen and women will have positive future outcomes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has been the Bureau's mission to provide for reasonable access where it can, with respect to and within the limits of the resource.
From: Geri Valentine, Area Resident	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I would prefer no public landing on Spring River Lake. I enjoy canoeing and kayaking on this lake as well as Tunk Lake. I like the fact there are no motors on the east side of Spring River Lake, and I'm sure the loons prefer it too. I don't mind carrying my canoe from the public parking area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Plan calls for improvements to existing boat access on Spring River Lake. Given the shallowness and small size of the area, a significant increase in the number or size of boats on the lake resulting from these improvements is unlikely.
From: Richard Barter, ATV Maine	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> We want to make sure that present and future trail needs of the ATV community are considered in the Management Plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considerable effort has been spent addressing motorized trail issues throughout the Plan area. The Bureau will work with local trail groups,

	<p>motorized and non-motorized, to provide trail opportunities where they do not conflict with other resource values. This effort has resulted in the motorized trail system available on the Rocky and Cutler Coast Units, with a more limited opportunity possible on the Donnell Pond Unit.</p>
<p>From: Greg Burr, Regional Fisheries Biologist, Inland Fisheries and Wildlife</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to add language addressing wild brook trout habitat throughout the region (language provided). • Update the Regional Recreation Resource section with revised statistical information on the regional fishery/economic impact on this region (language provided). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The appropriate sections have been updated as recommended. • This section has been updated as recommended.
<p>From: Dwayne Shaw, Downeast Salmon Federation</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The state should negotiate road access to the Crebo Flat and the Ell Meadow area of the Great Heath, or look into acquiring prescriptive rights to these areas. Access across private land was denied the Downeast Salmon Federation this past summer. • Great Heath blueberry barrens: clarify how Cherryfield Foods' commercial management rights were retained. • Information about the endangered status of Jacobs Ladder is outdated as stated; extra efforts need to be implemented to protect populations within the Heath • Some of the meadowland along the Pleasant River is in private ownership; what you show as Wildlife Riparian in this area appears to be on this ownership. • Water withdrawals from the Pleasant River and irrigation impacts from commercial harvesting should be monitored. Does Cherryfield Foods have the right to draw water from the area owned by the State? • Sturgeon are listed in the plan as present in the Narraguagus and Pleasant River estuaries - but their presence has never been documented. • Information on acid rain studies in the Tunk watershed was not included in the draft, and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Atlantic Salmon Commission may be the appropriate agency to have this discussion with the private landowner. • The blueberry rights date back to 1917, and have carried over into various deeds since. • Jacobs Ladder is still considered endangered both in Maine and globally. The Bureau routinely buffers such areas from disturbance, and will do so with this population in the Heath. • The private in-holding to which you refer has been indicated on the map. • The Bureau does not monitor or regulate water withdrawals for irrigation. Cherryfield Foods does not have rights to withdraw water from the river on the state ownership. The 40-acre area where commercial management is taking place is proposed to be taken out of the Ecological Reserve. The Bureau has no management authority on these fields, but will continue to encourage the use of organic methods. • This reference has been removed. • A brief summary of the acid rain study has been provided in the Natural Resource Summary for

<p>should be as this has particular impact on this area. Applying lime to the water bodies, as a means to mitigate acid rain impacts, might become necessary to sustain the fishery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The extensive miles of streams should be calculated and reported in the plan (as you do for lakes, forest acres, etc.). This is particularly important for Tunk Stream, which has both recreation and ecological significance. 	<p>the Donnell Pond Unit. The Bureau will work cooperatively with MNAP, IF&W, and other agencies on any mitigation that may be needed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shorefront mileage on lakes and ponds is reported because of their recreational use. This is less true for streams, etc. Although Tunk Stream is an exception, most of the recreational use of the stream is on private land.
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From: David MacDonald, Maine Coast Heritage Trust

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Add “herbicides and fungicides” to your stated concerns regarding future management of the blueberries in Cutler. • Cutler Wildlife section: add “rare plant populations” to the section where you talk about monitoring seabirds. • Cutler Recreation section: consider adding “frequent blowdowns” to clarify reference to hiking trail issues on the Bold Coast. • Donnell Pond Recreation section: consider adding language that states additional campsites will be located in manner that minimizes ecological and scenic impacts. • There is frequent mention of the clear lakes on the Donnell Pond Unit but little address of water quality issues. • There may be conflicts with uses allowed in the Fiery Mountain/Little Pond area, as it is a Remote Recreation area where you are allowing motorized trails. • Although acquisition priorities are not mentioned in the plan, the Bureau needs to consider ways to be open to acquiring/protecting additional resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Natural Resource Management Issues section has been updated to include concerns relating to chemical use on the fields. The lease for commercial management of the fields does not permit use of these chemicals. • Monitoring identified rare plant species and exemplary natural communities in an Ecological Reserve is standard Bureau practice, but would not be a recommendation under the “Wildlife” heading. • This section has been clarified to indicate blowdowns as being a primary concern in the ongoing maintenance of these trails. • Minimizing scenic and environmental impacts when locating campsites is standard Bureau procedure. • A new paragraph has been added citing acid rain studies. Water quality protection practices are already a standard component of land management on Bureau property and required under the Bureau’s third party forest certification. • No ATV trails are proposed in the Remote Recreation Area on the Fiery Mountain/Little Pond parcel. The plan proposes a multi-use trail connection from the Down East Sunrise Trail to a parking area below the summit of Fiery Mt., near Little Pond from which visitors can walk to the mountain or pond. The trail and parking area are located in a Timber Management area (secondary use) that also includes gravel roads and a commercial blueberry barren. • The Bureau has not formalized its future acquisition plan for this region, but remains open to opportunities to discuss options with area landowners.
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From: Nancy Sferra, The Nature Conservancy

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The maps are missing labels on features mentioned in the text; show the Natural Communities on these maps also.• In reference to TNC's ownership along the Spring River on the Donnell Pond Unit, please indicate that it is the Conservancy's intention to manage the property <i>in part</i> as an Ecological Reserve.• Cutler Coast Unit: Under Natural Resources and the issue as to whether to continue prescribed burning of the grasslands, the "origin" of the grasslands should be less important than the Bureau's decision to manage for its current ecological importance.• Cutler Coast Unit: Under Recreation Resources, clarify the "issue" regarding the hiking trails and the decaying forest environment.• Cutler Coast Unit: Under Recreation Resource clarify the role of the Cobscook Trails Coalition as it relates to maintenance.• Cutler Coast Unit: Under Fisheries and Wildlife Resources, the statement that low site productivity on the coastal parcel has resulted in poor habitat conditions for most species is too broad and overstated.• Cutler Coast Unit: Under Timber Resources, clarify the change in Reserve and Timber acres – it currently reads as though timber harvesting would occur in the Reserve. Change the reference that this area has "limited ecological value."• Cutler Coast Unit: Recreation Areas, clarify the location of the Developed Recreation Areas.• Donnell Pond Unit: Under Recreation Resources, [Schoodic Beach area, and area east of Donnell Pond] there is a conflict between managing its "park like" qualities and restoring the natural environment.• Donnell Pond Unit: Under Recreation Resources, "shared use road" designation - clarify that the state only owns a ¼ section of the Myrick Pond Road. The remainder of the road is on private land. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• These labels have been added to the maps.• The Regional Resource section has been updated as recommended.• The Bureau agrees that the ecological significance of this area should guide its management. Ongoing studies regarding the origin of the grasslands will provide a better understanding as to its importance.• This section has been clarified to indicate blowdowns as being a primary concern in the ongoing maintenance of these trails.• This section has been updated to clarify the stewardship role of the CTC and the Bureau's responsibility for actual trail work.• This section has been updated as recommended.• This section has been updated to clarify where the Ecological Reserve and timber management areas are located. The reference to "limited ecological value" has been removed.• This section has been updated to clarify where the developed recreation areas will be.• The term "park-like qualities" has been deleted. The area east of Donnell Pond will be placed on a list of potential additions to the statewide Ecological Reserve Inventory, the status of which will be determined upon completion of management plans statewide.• This section now includes a statement that the road continues onto private property where the owner's permission is required for use. |
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donnell Pond Unit: Under Recreation Resources, feel free to add “an opportunity to link non-motorized trails with a trail system on land owned by the Nature Conservancy.” • Donnell Pond Unit: Under Recreation Areas, be more specific about what facilities might be available at the outlet of Tunk Stream. • Donnell Pond Unit: Under Transportation Considerations, remove the reference to ATV use of the road system on property now owned by The Nature Conservancy north of Route 182. Make a general reference to the bureau’s need to work with abutting landowners to look at or resolve trail connection issues. • Donnell Pond Unit: Under Leases and Agreements, clarify that the Bureau’s camplot leases in the Spring River Lake parcel are accessed from private land. • The Great Heath: Under Natural Resources, beaver activity seems to be implied in a negative way. • The Great Heath: Under Natural Resources, Wilson’s snipe should be changed to common snipe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Plan notes that working with abutting landowners will be necessary to develop an expanded hiking trail and backpacking opportunity. • It has not been determined what facilities might be available, but have indicated “primitive” and “walk-to access” to emphasize the character of this opportunity. • The reference to ATV use of the abutting TNC property has been deleted. Language indicating the need to work with abutting landowners to resolve trail issues has been added to the Recreation Resource section. • This section has been updated as recommended. • The intent is simply to indicate the natural result of beaver activity. • This section has been updated as recommended.
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From: Shep Erhart

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There may be other alternatives in providing an ATV connector trail near Fiery Mountain and Little Pond. I am concerned about the state lands being vulnerable to motorized use. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The development of a connector trail north from the Down East Sunrise Trail depends upon the support of the Bureau and private landowners. This trail would be largely on an existing road system near the west boundary of the Fiery Mountain/Little Pond parcel. A destination trail using this same system would bring users to a “parking area,” with foot access to the summit of Fiery Mountain and shoreline of Little Pond. Local clubs will have to provide stewardship to ensure this trail system is used properly.
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From: Anne Dutton, Spring River Lake property owner

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I oppose the building of a boat launch site on Spring River Lake; it is too small and shallow, and has a wilderness character that needs to be protected. It is also too close to an eagle nest. I urge you to ban all motorized watercraft on Spring River Lake. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Plan calls for improvements to existing boat access on Spring River Lake. Given the shallowness and small size of the area, a significant increase in the number or size of boats on the lake resulting from these improvements is unlikely. The eagle nest is at least ½ mile away from the proposed boat launching area. The Bureau has no jurisdiction over surface water uses.
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From: Diano Circo, Natural Resources Council of Maine; Sally Stockwell, Maine Audubon Society; Bryan Wentzell, Appalachian Mountain Club; Tom Boutueira, Machias, Maine; Chloe Dowley, Machias, Maine

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Donnell Pond Unit: We request that you change the Developed Recreation designation on Schoodic Beach to Remote Recreation, and move the gate further back to discourage illegal motorize use to the beach. Making such uses legal will not solve the problems on Schoodic Beach. • The vast majority of Public Reserved Lands are open to timber harvesting, but precious few acres are set aside for quiet, people-powered recreation. We have supported timber management activities on other properties throughout the region. • Donnell Pond Unit: We request that the no ATV trails be permitted in Remote Recreation areas. Sanctioning ATV trails in a Remote Recreation area, including Little Pond and Fiery Mountain, is not consistent with the Bureau's Integrated Resource Policy. It appears you are attempting to circumvent the intent and restrictions within Remote Recreation Areas • The Donnell Pond Unit provides the best and only Non-mechanized Backcountry in the Downeast Plan suitable for a multi-day backpacking experience. This allocation should be expanded to the shorelines (Northern Forest Alliance Proposal), including the area also recommended in the McMahon Report for inclusion as an Ecological Reserve. This area was identified | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Schoodic Beach is the most popular site on the unit. It is accessible by canoe, kayak, motorboat and floatplane or by foot from a parking lot ½ mile away. In addition to the beach, there is a picnic area, a trailhead for the Black and Schoodic Mountain trails and four campsites. The popularity of the site has warranted separation of day use and camping areas and increased supervision to deter unauthorized use. The Developed Recreation Class I allocation is appropriate for the concentration of use and facilities here. Motorized land access from the parking lot will continue to be prohibited, and the area managed to Visual Class I standards to enhance/maintain the aesthetic quality of the public use areas. • Approximately 45% of Donnell Pond Unit (6,800 acres) is allocated as Special Protection and/or Non-mechanized Backcountry, where no timber harvesting is allowed. • Approximately 70% of Public Reserved Lands statewide are operable timber acres that are open to some level of harvesting. The level of harvesting on operable lands is determined by the productivity of the forest and further constrained by the need to protect wildlife, natural, recreation and scenic values. This approach requires a large landbase to generate the revenues needed to manage public lands for multiple uses as required by statute. • No ATV trails are proposed in the Remote Recreation Area on the Fiery Mountain/Little Pond parcel. The plan proposes a multi-use trail connection from the Down East Sunrise Trail to a parking area below the summit of Fiery Mt., near Little Pond from which visitors can walk to the mountain or pond. The trail and parking area are located in an area where timber management is an allowed secondary use and includes gravel roads and a commercial blueberry barren. • The Bureau recognizes the potential for multi-day backpacking on the Unit and adjacent properties and the potential expansion of the current hiking trail system from 15 to 30 miles. (See Recreation and Visual Resources.) This system would cover ground that is allocated as both Non-mechanized Backcountry and Remote Recreation, providing a remote and semi-remote experience consistent with the |
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<p>by AMC in 2000 as being one of the last remaining roadless areas in Maine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We support the Bureau's decision to add 257 acres of Non-mechanized Backcountry area to the north side of Caribou Mt., but more is needed in support of the backpacking opportunity. 	<p>character of the unit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In our view, the only areas that meet the criteria for Non-mechanized Backcountry are the Black /Caribou Mountain area and lands north of Spring River Lake, both of which were also designated as Ecological Reserves in 2000. • The area east of Donnell Pond between the pond and the Black/Caribou Mt. Backcountry does not have the qualities required for Backcountry: 1) the forest resources are depleted and show evidence of heavy harvesting prior to state ownership; 2) much of the area is close to popular public use areas at Schoodic and Redman's beaches; 3) Donnell Pond has significant periods of four-season motorized use. There is an existing road through the area, whereby the Bureau discontinued public vehicle use following acquisition in 1988. Prior to that, the road was a timber haul road used informally to drive between Routes 183 and Route 182. Although this area is allocated as Remote Recreation, no motorized trails will be permitted, and timber management has been deferred pending a decision on its status for inclusion in the Ecological Reserve inventory. • In designating Ecological Reserves in 2000, the Bureau defined areas that would protect core values and reduced recommended buffer areas to remain within the reserve acreage limits set by the Legislature (12 MRSA 1805). The 550-acre area east of Donnell Pond is such a buffer area, and due the level of interest in this area, will be included on a list for possible inclusion to the statewide Reserve system. This area will be managed for nonmotorized recreation only, with timber management deferred until a final decision on the area's status is made. Upon completion of management plans for units that include ecological reserves designated in 2000, the Bureau will work with MNAP to determine where the greatest benefits to the reserve system would result from expanding reserve acreage within the statutory limits.
<p>From: Sally Stockwell, Maine Audubon Society</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We support the Bureau's regional approach to management planning, and see it as a means to provide a better balance of resources. • We support timber harvesting as a dominant use on the small public lots, as there are few resources that require protection; we also support the decision to keep the Great Heath 	

<p>as an Ecological Reserve, and to provide rustic campsites on the river in conjunction with canoe access.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We support the proposed Ecological Reserve changes on the Cutler Unit, and prescribed burning to retain the important grasslands. We do ask that there be no new ATV trails in the Reserve area on the north parcel. • We support designation of the backcountry area and the need to mitigate trail and campsite impact issues on the Cutler Coast Unit. • We do not support providing a trailered boat launch site on the southern end of Spring River Lake; there are numerous opportunities nearby including Donnell Pond, Long Pond, Tunk Lake, and nearby Rocky Lake. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No new ATV trails will be developed within the Reserve area on the north parcel. • Boat launching Improvements recommended for the Spring River Lake are intended to be in keeping with the historic level of trailered launching that has been occurring on the south end of the lake for many years, long before state ownership. These improvements will make this opportunity environmentally safe. It should be noted that due to the shallowness along the shoreline, the site will only be suitable for small watercraft, which will limit use. It should also be noted that the Department of Fisheries and Wildlife recognizes an inequity in the access opportunity relative to the fishery, as many campowners launch and use motorboats from their own property along the lake. The Bureau's recommendation will address that issue.
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F. Technical Appendices – Timber and Renewable Resources

DOWNEAST TIMBER – DATA OUTLINE

Composition by Acreage

Note: Osborn was inventoried as part of the DUCK parent unit, and its acres are listed separately. Unit acres for Cutler, Rocky, and Donnell Pond include only size classes 2 and 3, those included in the 1999 inventory. Size class one (seedling/sapling) acres, which were not inventoried, are shown only for the Plan area as a whole.

Tract	Cutler	Rocky	Donnell	Osborn	Size Class 1	Plan Area
Forest Acres	5,320	8,659	6,539	907	2,063	23,488
Timber Type						
Softwood	30%	32%	31%	46%	28%	31%
Mixedwood	66%	58%	35%	35%	49%	52%
Hardwood	4%	10%	34%	19%	23%	17%

Stocking by Volume – Inventoried Acres, plus Estimated for Size Class 1

Note: Osborn volumes shown are those of the DUCK P.U. The non-inventoried size class one holds an estimated five cords per acre in scattered overstory trees.

Tract	Cutler	Rocky	Donnell	Osborn	Size Class 1	Plan Area	Inv. Ac. Only
Forest Acres	5,320	8,659	6,539	907	2,898	24,323	21,425
Avg. cd/ac	15.7 cd/ac	16.0 cd/ac	18.6 cd/ac	22.9 cd/ac	5.0 cd/ac	16.03 cd/ac	17.10 cd/ac
Softwood	18.1	15.6	21.8	28.3	5	17.6	19.13
Mixedwood	14.7	15.8	20.5	18.0	5	15.1	16.45
Hardwood	14.7	18.5	13.8	17.2	5	13.5	15.18
"1" ac@5 cd	1,248	1,000	650	0			
All Acres	13.7	14.9	17.4	22.9		15.6	16.7

Composition by Volume – Top Ten Species (black/red/white "spruce" taken as one species)

Rank	CUTLER	ROCKY	DONNELL	THREE UNITS
1	Spruce 35%	Spruce 26%	Spruce 33%	Spruce 30.5%
2	Fir 27%	Red maple 23%	Red maple 14%	Red maple 16.5%
3	White birch 14%	Cedar 16%	White pine 11%	Fir 10.7%
4	Red maple 10%	Fir 7%	Red oak 7%	Cedar 8.9%
5	Yellow birch 5%	White pine 6%	Hemlock 6%	White birch 7.5%
6	Cedar 4%	Hemlock 5%	White birch 5%	White pine 6.2%
7	Tamarack 4%	White birch 5%	Beech 5%	Hemlock 4.3%
8	Aspen 2%	Aspen 4%	Cedar 4%	Yellow birch 3.2%
9	-	Yellow birch 3%	Fir 4%	Aspen 3.1%
10	-	Beech 2%	Aspen 2%	Red oak 2.7%
Avg. DBH	8.01"	8.85"	8.50"	8.51"

cd = cords

ac = acres

dbh = diameter breast height

F. Technical Appendices – Timber and Renewable Resources (continued)

Downeast Region Harvest History (1985-2006)

Osborn	1988-91: 728 acres, 8,758 cords	1995: 21 acres, 168 cords
Rocky Lake	1988-91: 479 acres, 8,888 cords 2003-05: 940 acres, 11,646 cords	1994: 78 acres, 637 cords
Donnell Pond	2000: 12 acres, 361 cords	2004-05: 518 acres, 3,068 cords
Township 21	2006: 70 acres, 878 cords	

No harvests were conducted on Cutler, Twp. 14, or T24 MD during the period

Region Plan Area:	1988-91	1,207 acres, 17,646 cords
	1994-95:	99 acres, 805 cords
	2000:	12 acres, 361 cords (Dynamite Brook Road R-O-W)
	2003-05:	1,458 acres, 14,714 cords
	2006:	70 acres, 878 cords (Bangor Hydro R-O-W)
	Totals:	2,846 acres, 34,404 cords (volume per year = 1,564 cords, or 21% of maximum sustainable harvest of 7,557cords/year)