General Management Plan

ACADIA

National Park • Maine

Recommended:

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June 5, 1992

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June 6, 1992

Printed on Recycled Paper

General Management Plan

October 1992

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National Park • Maine

United States Department of the Interior • National Park Service • North Atlantic Region

Cover photo: Superintendent George B. Door and NPS Director Stephen T. Mather, 1922.

SUMMARY

The purpose of the Acadia National Park *General Management Plan* is to define the basic management philosophy that will guide park management decisions and to direct the actions that will be required to support that philosophy. This management plan is the first approved for Acadia National Park in its 75-year history.

The mission of the park is twofold. First, Acadia National Park protects and preserves outstanding scenic, natural, scientific, and cultural values for present and future generations through programs, facilities, and services. Second, the park provides an increasingly urban population with programs and opportunities for nonconsumptive, resource-based recreation and education.

Management actions are directed to retain and enhance the unique qualities and resources of the park, particularly the natural resource base on which Acadia National Park was established. Not-withstanding a strong commitment to natural resource protection, the National Park Service will increase efforts to manage and interpret the park's wealth of cultural resources. The carriage road and hiking trail systems will be rehabilitated. The Park Service will collaborate with surrounding communities, other agencies, and private and public organizations to protect natural, cultural, and scenic resources located outside the park jurisdiction but significant to the perpetuation of the natural systems, scenic quality, and cultural heritage of the park and region.

Development in the park will be kept to a minimum. High-density and low-density use areas will be established to protect resources and provide a variety of visitor experiences. High-density use will be supported in specific areas on the east side of Mount Desert Island, but the present character elsewhere in the park will be retained. A new entrance station and visitor center will play a central role in orienting and informing visitors about opportunities in the park.

To reduce the perception of crowding in high-density areas, the number of parked cars will be kept to a minimum. Existing parking capacities will be enforced. Alternate means of park access will be developed, with the goal of replacing private automobiles with nonmotorized means and a public transportation system.

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PART ONE: INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF THIS DOCUMENT

The purpose of the Acadia National Park *General Management Plan* is to define the basic management philosophy that will guide park management decisions over the next 10 to 15 years; establish a role for the park within its regional context; and provide strategies for resolving issues and achieving the stated management goals. Management issues addressed by the plan are detailed in the *Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Assessment*. All other plans developed for the park, some of which are called for in this *General Management Plan*, shall be consistent with the direction established in this lead planning document.

Planning for the Isle au Haut portion of the park has been undertaken separately; therefore, this plan does not deal with parklands in the town of Isle au Haut.

The document is divided into three parts: part one provides background information, part two describes the park, and part three contains the plan.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY AND PURPOSE OF THE PARK

Acadia National Park officially began with the establishment of Sieur de Monts National Monument by Presidential Proclamation 1339 in 1916. The name was changed in 1919 to Lafayette National Park (40 Stat. 1173) and in 1929 to Acadia National Park. The 1929 legislation (45 Stat. 1083) established the authority to expand the park through donations of property within Hancock County and certain islands in Knox County. However, the legislation created a park with no permanent boundary and no authority to purchase land.

As property was donated, a fragmented patchwork of parklands developed. Lands were scattered, making management, protection, and visitor orientation difficult. Local towns were frustrated by the constant threat of unexpected donations eroding their tax bases. For many years the National Park Service, the towns, the Hancock County Planning Commission, and numerous conservation groups attempted to resolve these issues through arduous negotiations.

In 1982 separate boundary legislation (PL 97-335) was approved for parkland in the town of Isle au Haut and, subsequently, a development concept plan was approved for the parkland. On September 25, 1986, boundary legislation (PL 99-420) was enacted for the rest of Acadia National Park. The law defined a permanent boundary and gave the National Park Service authority to acquire lands, but only within the designated boundary of Acadia National Park; it identified approximately 175 tracts for acquisition and 24 for deletion. (This authority does not apply to the town of Isle au Haut; acquisition of land within the boundaries of this town continues to be covered by the authority outlined in PL 97-335). The legislation outlined conditions for acquiring conservation easements outside the boundary and established an advisory commission (see appendix A).

The stated intent of those who have donated tens of thousands of acres for the creation of the park over the past 75 years and the intent of the secretary of the interior and the Congress

in accepting those donations has been to preserve the area's outstanding scenic, natural, scientific, and historic values. In his letter to the secretary of the interior in 1916, in which he offered lands on Mount Desert Island as a gift to the United States, George Dorr described the area as follows:

> [It is] rich in historic association, in scientific interest, and in landscape beauty....It contains within itself the only heights that immediately front the open sea with mountainous character upon our eastern shore. It contains also, owing to past glacial action and its own variously resistant rocky structure, an extraordinary variety of topographic features which unite with the climate caused by the surrounding sea to fit it beyond any other single locality in the east for the shelter, growth, and permanent preservation of a wide range of life, both plant and animal. It forms a striking and instructive geologic record. And it constitutes the dominant and characteristic portion of the first land, Mount Desert Island, to be visited, described, and named by Champlain...in exploration of the New England coast. (Dorr 1942, p. 2)

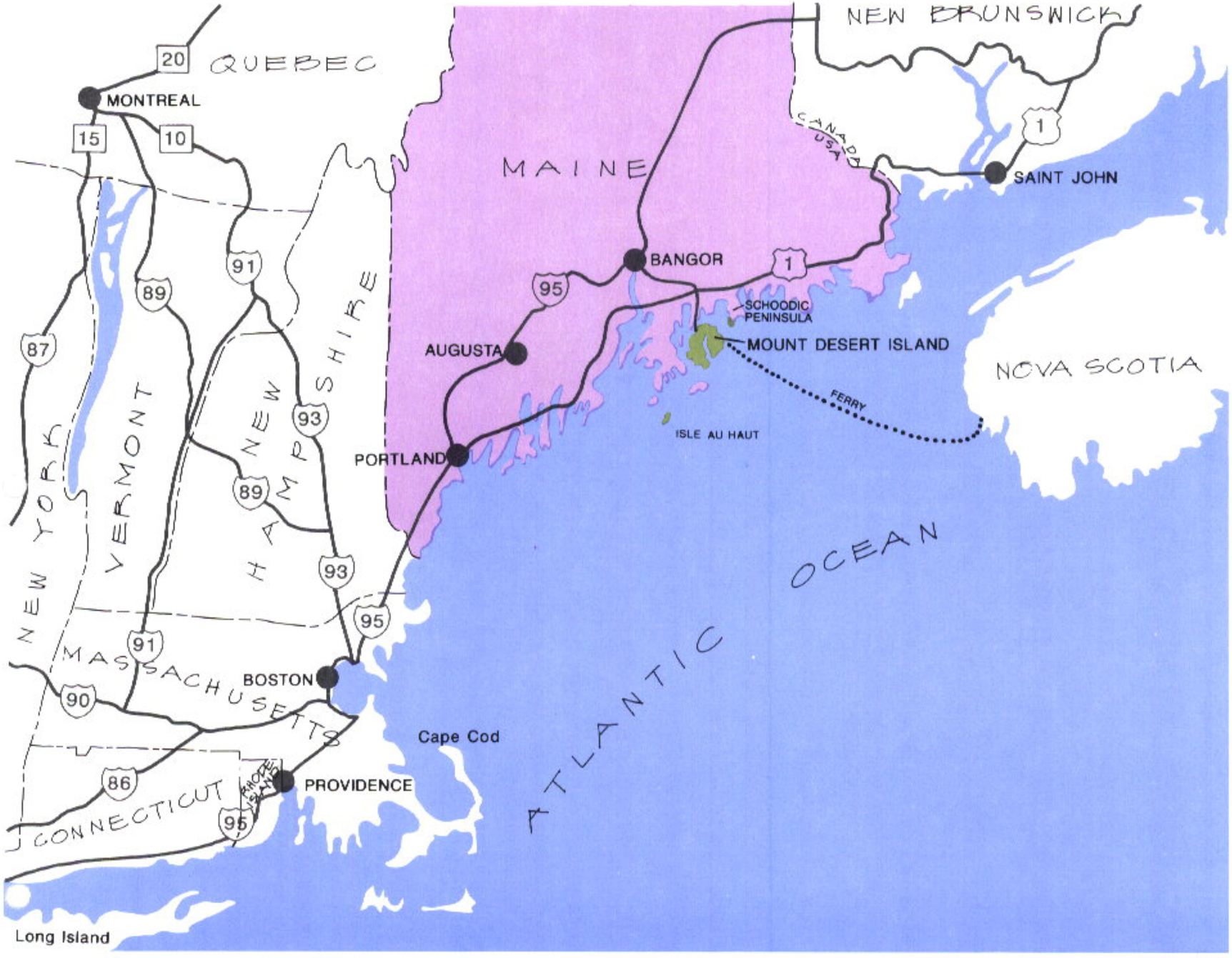
In the original enabling proclamation President Woodrow Wilson cited the island's distinction as Champlain's landing place and the great scientific interest of its topography, geology, and fauna and flora. He indicated that the purpose of the monument was to protect these significant resource values, warning all unauthorized persons "not to appropriate, injure, destroy or remove any of the features or objects included within the boundaries." (Winsor 1955, p. 11)

Prominent public officials and conservationists of the day described the purposes for establishing Acadia National Park. Dorr's letter, excerpted above, was supported by the chief geologist of the U.S. Geological Society, the chairman of Harvard University Botany Department, and the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. Speaking before the U.S. House of Representatives' Committee on Public Lands in April 1918, Theodore Roosevelt stated:

> I have watched with interest the work that has led to the creation of this park. It is our one eastern national park and gives for the first time to the crowded eastern portion of the country an opportunity to share directly and immediately in the benefits of our national park system. Its striking ocean frontage makes it unlike every other park....Under right development it will give a healthy playground to multitudes of hard-working men and women who need such a playground. Moreover, it constitutes a wildlife sanctuary under national guardianship at a spot where such a sanctuary is greatly needed. (Winsor 1955, p. II-4, appendix 2, p. 4)

On May 15, 1918, Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane gave the following reasons for establishing a national park on Mount Desert Island in a letter to Congressman Scott Ferris, chairman of the Committee on Public Lands:

> First: Mount Desert has important historic value....
>
> Second: Scenically its impressive headlands give Mount Desert Island the distinction of combining sea and mountain. These headlands are by far the loftiest of our Atlantic coast. Their high rounded summits often craggy...form a



ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

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REGION

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background for a rugged shoreline and an island-dotted harbor....Back of the shore is a mountain and lake wilderness which is typical in remarkable degree of the range of Appalachian scenery.

Third: From the point of view of conservation, the value of the proposed park can hardly be overestimated. The forests are largely primeval. Oaks, beeches, birches, maples, ashes, poplars, and many other deciduous trees of our eastern range...mingle with...pine and hemlock. The typical shrubs...are in equal abundance. Wildflowers abound. There are few spots, if any, which can combine the variety and luxuriance of the eastern forests in such small compass. The rocks have their distinction...worn by the ice sheets of the glacial period, eroded by the frosts and rains of the ages, their bases carved by the sea, their surfaces painted by the mosses and lichens of today, they are exhibits of scientific interest as well as beauty. Still another distinction is Mount Desert's wealth of bird life. All the conditions for a bird sanctuary in the East seem to be here fulfilled....

Fourth: From a recreational standpoint the...park would be capable of giving pleasure...to hundreds of thousands of people living east of the Mississippi River. (Winsor 1955, II-1, appendix 2, p. 1)

When Secretary Lane wrote his letter over 60 years ago, little could he have realized the "pleasure" of *millions*, not thousands, of visitors who would come to Acadia annually.

HISTORY OF PLANNING AND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Until now Acadia National Park has not had an approved general management plan. In the 1940s several attempts were made to develop a master plan under the direction of the park's first superintendent, George B. Dorr. These proposed plans set the groundwork for much of the road system, the campgrounds, and the visitor center as they exist today. Many proposals, such as elaborate downhill ski and winter sports facilities, were never implemented.

A combined *Master Plan and Environmental Impact Statement* was prepared in 1978 that dealt primarily with proposed solutions to the unresolved boundary issues. The plan was not given final approval but was used as the basis of a mediated agreement in 1979 between local towns and the park. The agreement operated as a de facto plan until the passage of the 1986 boundary legislation. Many of the basic assumptions of the 1978 master plan, especially the gross underestimation of visitation levels, are no longer valid.

With the establishment of a permanent boundary for the park in 1986, the National Park Service moved forward with the management planning process. In order to improve safety, parking, and access for bicyclists, hikers, and motorists, the Park Service proposed to convert segments of the Park Loop Road from two-way to one-way traffic with parking in the right lane. An environmental assessment was prepared to examine alternative solutions and their impacts. The environmental assessment was reviewed by the public and by the park's advisory commission, and subsequently a recombination of the alternatives was selected for implementation. On February 24, 1988, an administrative determination was signed, detailing the process, alternatives, and reasoning for the selection. The decision left open the

option to change the decision if, in developing a general management plan, it was determined that a different solution was preferable for long-range visitor use management.

In anticipation of preparing the current *General Management Plan*, a number of actions and studies were initiated to gather planning data. Permanent traffic counters were installed at two locations on the Park Loop Road in October 1986. Elevation, hydrology, transportation, and boundary data were obtained from the U.S. Geological Survey for Mount Desert Island, then reformatted and loaded onto a computer to be used in an islandwide geographic information system (GIS). Vegetation maps were prepared and digitized into the same system by the Park Service. The Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, revised the soil surveys of Hancock County.

A visitor use study was conducted (Manning 1987), and a visual-quality preference study was initiated (Steinitz et al. 1988). A study of the historic carriage road system and bridges was conducted (Rieley and Brouse 1989) and amended to include recommendations for their use and maintenance (Rieley and Associates 1989). Other studies included a documentation of island resources with high conservation value (Jacobson and Dominie 1988), an evaluation of the park's conservation easement program (Maine Coast Heritage Trust 1988), and an economic analysis of Mount Desert Island (Stellpflug and Deller 1989).

At the Park Service's invitation, a landscape architecture class at the Harvard University Graduate School of Design spent a semester identifying issues, projecting trends, and developing three alternative recommendations for the future management of Acadia and Mount Desert Island. Their work was summarized in *Alternative Futures for Mount Desert Island* (Steinitz et al. 1986) and distributed to the public. The students also presented their findings at public meetings in both Boston and Bar Harbor.

Public scoping meetings and workshops were held in August 1987 at three locations on Mount Desert Island. Participants were invited to review the Park Service's proposal for the scope of the plan, offer additions or deletions, and voice opinions regarding issues, problems, and opportunities for park management. A similar process was followed with the park's permanent and seasonal staff. The preliminary issues addressed by the planning team were modified in response to some of the concerns expressed during this review process.

In August 1987 the first issue of *Planning Update* newsletter was distributed to invite public involvement in the planning process. More than 700 individuals, universities, and local, state, and national agencies were eventually included on the newsletter mailing list. A second *Planning Update* was mailed in May 1988 and a special issue of the newsletter was distributed that summer at Acadia's campgrounds, visitor center, and interpretive programs. More than 230 written responses to the newsletter were received and considered by planners.

As the *Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Assessment* was being formulated and reviewed, it became clear that several areas were potentially controversial and that implementation of the preferred alternative would require substantial cooperation between the Park Service, the surrounding communities, state agencies, and several other interest groups. For that reason an *Alternatives Document* was published and distributed in the summer of 1989 to describe the alternatives, solicit comments, and gauge the degree of controversy. In addition to eight public meetings held on Mount Desert Island and in Ellsworth and Bangor, meetings were held with the boards of selectmen of each Mount Desert

Island town, the park's advisory commission, representatives of various state agencies, and other interested groups. Approximately 145 people participated in the meetings and more than 260 written responses were received and analyzed.

The *Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Assessment* was finalized and placed on public review in August 1991. In the document four alternatives were presented for addressing issues of concern to park management; the potential impacts of those alternatives were analyzed and compared as required by the National Environmental Policy Act (42 USC 4321). Compliance issues regarding natural and cultural resources were also addressed in the *Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Assessment*. Copies of the draft were placed in libraries throughout the Northeast and a *Planning Update* offered copies to people on the mailing list. Six hundred copies of the draft plan/assessment were distributed to interested parties. The public comment period was extended from August 15 until November 15, 1991. During this period two public workshops were held, and the park superintendent and planner attended numerous formal and informal meetings where they made presentations and listened to comments. Members of the public were encouraged to offer written comments; approximately 300 such comments were received. A summary of written responses to the *Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Assessment* is available at Acadia National Park.

PART TWO: THE PARK

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT RESOURCE VALUES

Landscape

Acadia National Park protects a landscape of rare scenic beauty. Acadia's mountains are the highest rocky headlands on the Atlantic shore of the United States, and the vistas from these mountaintops encompass forested woodlands, shimmering lakes, quiet marshes, bold rocky shores, and coastal islands. On all sides, the ocean — which surrounds the park — bisects and strongly influences the park's character.

Besides being one of the most scenic places on the Atlantic coast, the landform of the park is also geologically interesting. Acadia's geologic history spans 500 million years during which mountain ranges have come and gone, seashores have risen and fallen repeatedly, and glaciers have carved the landscape 20 to 30 times. Evidence of continental glacial action, including glacial lakes and U-shaped valleys, abounds; Somes Sound, the inlet bisecting Mount Desert Island, is the only fjord on the east coast of the United States. The islands and mainland peninsula of the park are major coastal features of the Gulf of Maine.

A landscape of rare scenic beauty viewed from St. Sauveur Mountain, 1916.

Over the years the work of island residents has left a distinctive cultural polish on the Acadian landscape. Remnant vernacular landscapes reflect the lives of farm families and their

19th century neighbors. The surviving designed landscapes attest to the interests and commitment of wealthy summer residents. For instance, Beatrix Farrand, a prominent landscape architect, designed much of the landscape along the park's carriage road system, and Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., was the principal designer of the Park Loop Road landscape. Both road systems were carefully laid out so visitors could glimpse some of the most spectacular vistas of mountains and shoreline in the eastern United States as well as intimate views of woodlands, lakes, meadows, and streams. Although dependent on the natural landscape of Acadia, these designed landscapes have themselves become significant owing to their history, quality, uniqueness, and the sensitivity with which they were designed and built.

Air Quality

Acadia National Park is designated a mandatory Class I federal area under the U.S. Clean Air Act. This classification places stringent constraints on facilities emitting air pollutants that may affect park resources. The act also limits any park development or management activities that could affect air quality by requiring the Park Service to comply with all federal, state, and local air pollution control regulations.

Although spectacular vistas are still common in Acadia, pollutants from near and distant sources contaminate park air. The park has identified a number of vistas integral to the visitors' experience that the state of Maine has incorporated into its *State Air Quality Implementation Plan.*

The park has had an air quality monitoring program since 1979. Summer ozone levels occasionally exceed state and federal health standards. The highest ozone concentration ever recorded in Maine was measured at Acadia (Isle au Haut) on June 15, 1988. Ozone at levels below the state health standard can damage sensitive park vegetation. The park has conducted research since 1982 to determine the cause-and-effect relationships between air pollution and vegetation damage.

Island Habitats

The ecologic importance of Maine's coastal islands, and particularly the Acadian archipelago, as a system is widely accepted. Coastal islands are of special interest because of the large number and diversity of bird species nesting there. The islands' importance as nesting sites for petrels, cormorants, sea ducks, eagles, ospreys, herons, gulls, terns, and auks is due to their seclusion and the productive marine environment that provides food for a great variety of wildlife. Maine is the only eastern state in which the eider duck breeds and is the most important wintering area in the western Atlantic for harlequin ducks.

Coastal islands, particularly the smaller ledges, also provide a critical habitat for seals. Hundreds of females and their young use the small islands of Acadia for whelping each year, and the islands offer haul-outs for the entire local population. A recent study estimates a stable population of 1,600 harbor seals and a seasonal population of 40 gray seals in the waters from Isle au Haut to Petit Manan Reef. All marine mammals are protected under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (PL 92-522).

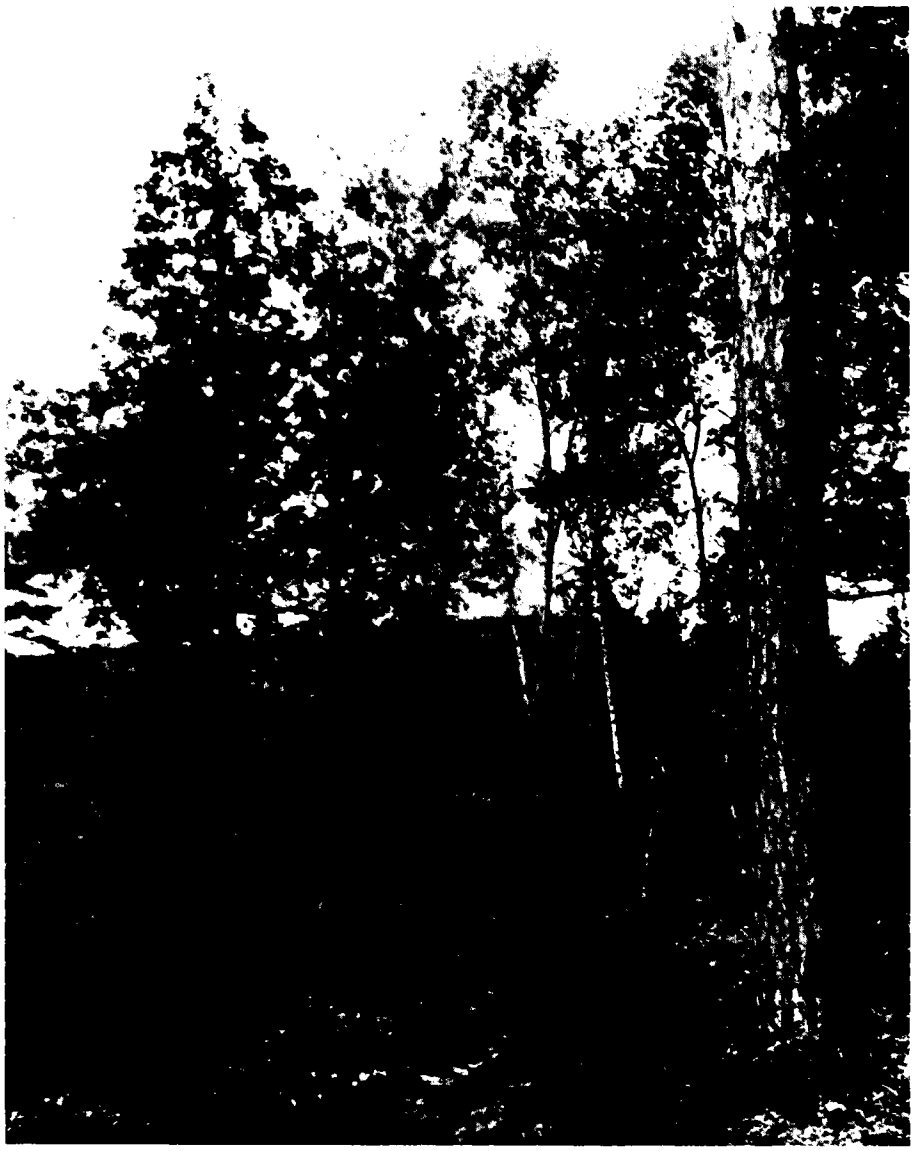
Ecologically important coastal islands, the Porcupines, viewed from Old Farm, c. 1920s.

In addition to owning a large portion of both Mount Desert Island and Isle au Haut, the National Park Service owns some or all of 14 larger coastal islands and several small freshwater islands. The Park Service is the holder of around 150 donated conservation easements on coastal islands in the Gulf of Maine. These easements protect island resources that have high conservation value to the park, such as cultural, scenic, and ecologic values — including island habitats.

Biological Diversity

A great variety of plants overlie the Acadian landscape. The park is located in the midst of a broad transition zone from southern deciduous to northern coniferous forests. Local habitats range from seashore to mountaintop. Acadia offers habitats for many plant communities, including old growth spruce forests, wetlands, and jack pine stands growing at the southern limit of the jack pine range. More than 150 plant species are locally rare and of potential importance as indicators of rare habitats worthy of protection within the park.

Acadia's animal diversity parallels its plant diversity. A variety of freshwater fish, hundreds of species of invertebrates, 45 species of terrestrial mammals, 12 species of marine mammals, 17 species of amphibians, 5 species of reptiles, and 338 species of birds have been recorded in Acadia. The islands of the region mark the southern breeding limit for several bird species. Continuous, well-documented observation by professional park staff and qualified amateurs has confirmed the gradual extension of southern and temperate bird species to the islands. With 21 species of breeding warblers, with northern and southern birds intermingled, and with seabirds alongside land birds, Acadia is considered one of the premier bird-watching areas in the country.



Typical mixed conifer forest near Aunt Betty Pond, 1935.

Forty miles of rocky shoreline along with the abundant nutrients of the sea are responsible for a tremendously rich intertidal flora and fauna, well exposed by the 10- to 12-foot tidal range. This range, coupled with the rich terrestrial environment, results in an extremely varied assemblage of plant and animal life within the park.

Habitat of Plant and Animal Species of Special Concern

Federally listed endangered and threatened species are determined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under authority of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 and are listed in the *Federal Register*. Endangered and threatened animal species listed by the state of Maine are determined by the Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife, and state-listed plant species are determined by the Maine State Planning Office pursuant to the Maine Endangered

Species Acts of 1975 and 1986, respectively. Maine critical areas are those areas designated by the Maine State Planning Office, pursuant to the 1974 Maine Act Establishing a State Register of critical areas, as worthy of special planning and management because of their natural, scientific, scenic, and historical values.

In keeping with the Endangered Species Act, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service was informally consulted concerning endangered or threatened species or critical habitats that potentially could be in the area affected by the *General Management Plan*. The service advised that two endangered species, the peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) and the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), and one candidate species, the harlequin duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*), are known in the park.

Peregrine falcons: Probably never more than two pairs of these falcons have inhabited Mount Desert Island. Only two former aeries are known — one on the steep slope of Champlain Mountain near Bar Harbor, the other on the Eagle Cliffs of Saint Sauveur Mountain bordering Somes Sound. During the late 1950s this species was extirpated as a breeding bird on Mount Desert Island. Due to a cooperative reintroduction program, falcons nested successfully on Champlain Mountain in 1991 and 1992.

Bald eagles: These birds have traditionally inhabited the state of Maine, including habitats found in Acadia National Park. The Maine Department of Inland Fisheries and Wildlife formulated a bald eagle management plan that is being implemented in cooperation with wildlife personnel from the University of Maine and the U.S. Fish and

Bald eagles on the nest, 1919.

Wildlife Service. As part of the management plan, an annual census is conducted to determine nesting activity, breeding success, population changes, and perturbation. Surveys indicate that eagles actively use areas within the park.

Harlequin ducks: The population of western Atlantic harlequin ducks has decreased dramatically in the last 100 years so that there are now only about 1,000 individuals. The largest wintering group of the western Atlantic sub-population is in the vicinity of Isle au Haut.

The park also supports 38 plant and 59 animal species officially listed for special status by the state of Maine. Sixteen animal and seven plant species are of concern to park management and are listed in the *Resource Management Plan.* These species include natives that were possibly extirpated, species at the edge of their range, those representing genetic variability, and those whose numbers are so low as to be near the minimum viable population. A dozen registered Maine critical areas are on parkland.

Wetlands

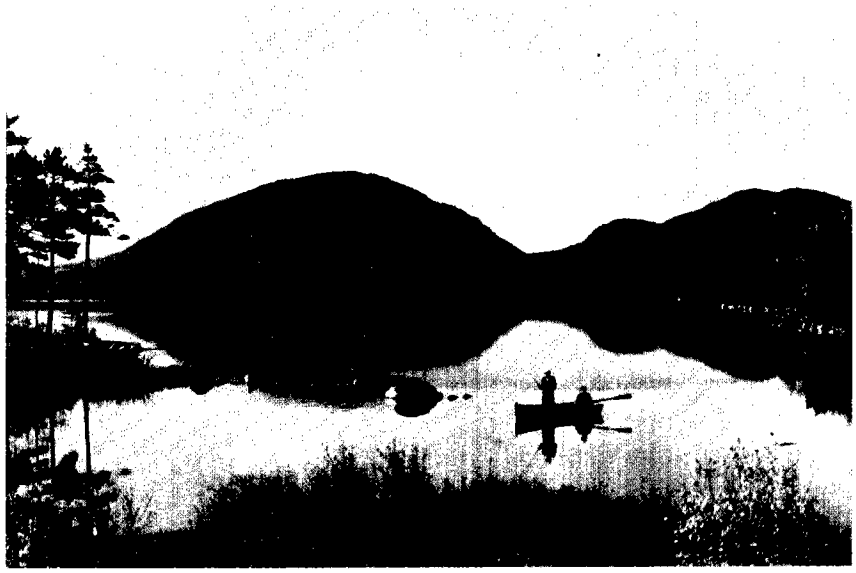
Many wetland communities occupy the park's coastal and interior lowlands, widely scattered kettle holes, and other small glacial pockets. Wetland types include salt marshes and freshwater marshes, sphagnum-sedge and scrub bogs, alder scrub, and black spruce-tamarack swamps. In addition, red maple stands and northern white cedar forests sometimes occupy sites with saturated soils. Wetlands provide habitats for many of the park's plant species of concern and provide habitats for native wildlife. The marshes along the Maine coast lie in the path of the Atlantic flyway and thus provide important areas for nesting, migrating, and overwintering birds. Wetlands of note in the park include Northeast Creek, Great Meadow, Marshall Brook/Bass Harbor Marsh, and Bliss Field.

Wetlands at the Tarn, c. 1930s.

Executive Order 11990 recognizes the importance of wetland values and directs all federal agencies to protect those values and to avoid the occupation or modification of wetlands. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has mapped wetlands in the region as part of the National Wetlands Inventory.

Water Quality

Lakes and ponds protect important natural resources and provide swimming, fishing, and boating opportunities. Some of the larger lakes in Acadia serve as public water reservoirs. Most of the park's lakes and ponds are thought to have excellent water quality; however, many are sensitive to acidification. After limited study the effect of acid precipitation on Acadia's lakes is unclear.



Eagle Lake, one of many natural lakes and ponds, 1939.

Marshall Brook, which empties into Bass Harbor Marsh, was polluted by leachate from a landfill that operated adjacent to the park from the 1930s through the early 1980s. Because of the environmental impact, the landfill was closed by the Environmental Protection Agency in the mid-1980s. Annual follow-up studies indicate improving water quality in Marshall Brook, but continued monitoring is important.

Cultural Heritage

The history of Acadia is significant. Although much of the story has been lost to time, deep shell heaps testify to the presence of Native American encampments dating back 6,000 years. Many of these archeological sites are within the park. When European exploration began, diseases of European origin swept through many Native American communities. With mortality rates reaching 50 percent to 100 percent, the social fabric of Indian society was

devastated. Artifacts of Maine's Native American culture are exhibited at the Robert Abbe Museum of Stone Age Antiquities, a private museum operated on parkland.

Early Settlement. Samuel de Champlain made the first contribution to the area's recorded history when he landed on Mount Desert Island in 1604. His explorations destined this land to be known as French Acadia before it became New England. An early battle in the Anglo-French colonial rivalry occurred at the second Acadian settlement in North America — now within the park boundary — near the entrance to Somes Sound. After 150 years of conflict for control of North America, British troops triumphed and British settlers began to arrive in the region. These early settlers, and others who joined them throughout the following century, forged a life-style that changed little for several generations. Dependent on both the land and sea, they harvested the forests; built schooners and brigs in nearly every local cove; shipped cargoes of cobblestones, dried and salted fish, ice, granite, and lumber on coastal schooners; and pastured or tilled the more fertile soils. Their story is highlighted at the park's Islesford Historical Museum.

Summer Colonies. In the mid-1800s artists from the Hudson River School came to paint the dramatic scenery. Their canvases advertised the beauties of Mount Desert Island to the outside world, inspiring "rusticators" who came to savor the scenery, hike the mountains, and study nature in a relaxed and peaceful atmosphere. The hiking trails used by park visitors today were started by the rusticators and village improvement societies and therefore represent one of the earliest recreational trail systems developed in the United States. Acadia's trail system is not only one of the oldest but also one of the most diverse in the United States, offering people the opportunity to walk and hike along the seashore, within the interior forest, and through mountaintop settings. As word of the island's appeal spread, Mount Desert evolved into a favorite summer retreat for socially and politically prominent people. Wealthy Americans transformed the landscape with elegant estates and extravagant life-styles.

Trails offering woodland walks and rugged climbs; right, Stephen T. Mather on the Precipice, 1922.

Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations. From the ranks of those wealthy summer residents came a strong commitment to conservation. Disturbed by the development pressures on the island, George Dorr, Charles Eliot, and 10 other concerned residents began Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations and worked to protect the land and ensure public access. They sought donations of private land; their efforts culminated in the establishment of the first national park east of the Mississippi River.

Development of Acadia National Park. Once the park was established, support was enlisted from John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Through his fortune and talents, the park grew in size and was made accessible by a network of carriage roads and the scenic Park Loop Road, both of which are unique cultural resources unmatched in scope and scale anywhere in the United States. The carriage roads, designed to make the park accessible for nonmotorized recreation, represent "the finest example of broken stone roads designed for horse-drawn vehicles still extant in America" (Rieley and Brouse 1989).

Scenic ocean view from the Park Loop Road, 1936.

The architectural style for gate lodges chosen by Rockefeller and his architects links Acadia's cultural and natural landscapes. Characterized by steeply pitched slate roofs and a rustic integration of wood, granite, and brick, the design is reminiscent of the French Country Renaissance style of Rochelle, France. Early structures built by the National Park Service, such as the Thunder Hole and original Cadillac Mountain ranger stations, harmonized with Rockefeller's structures. They were designed in a rustic architectural style characteristic of early Park Service buildings. Several of these rustic park structures survive.

Thunder Hole, 1950.

Eagle Lake carriage road, c. 1930s.

Park architectural style illustrated by Jordan Pond gate lodge (left), 1937, and Thunder Hole ranger station (right), c. 1930s.

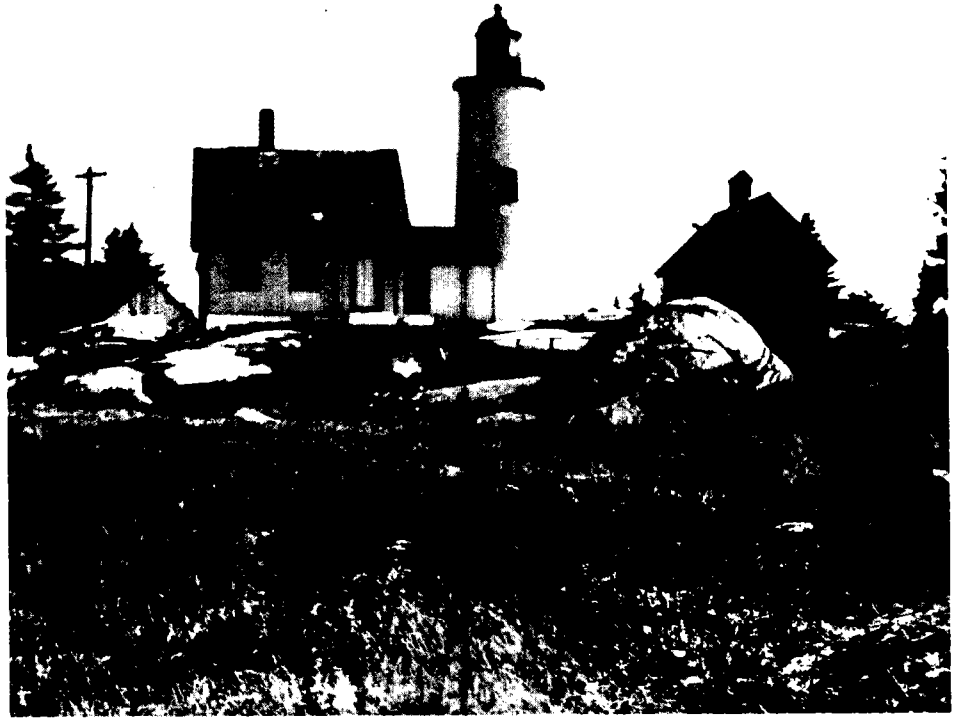
Archeological sites; surviving vernacular structures and their environs; the early works of the rusticators, wealthy summer residents, and village improvement societies; and the first park structures, the carriage road system, and the Park Loop Road combine with the natural resources of the park to create an important legacy for the American people.

Historic Properties

In accordance with section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, the National Park Service conducted a 1984 inventory of buildings at Acadia National Park. The inventory identified 169 structures. Of these, 27 are currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places (including bridges) and more than 40 may be eligible for inclusion (Arbogast 1984). The following properties are among those currently listed on the national register: Carriage road system and bridges (11/14/79), Islesford Historical Museum (09/20/80), Blue Duck Ship Store (09/20/80), Baker Island lighthouse (03/14/88), Bear Island lighthouse (03/14/88), and Fernald Point (Saint Sauveur) archeological site (07/21/78). Overall, key historic properties in the park include the following:

- Abbe Museum site[1]
- Archeological sites (mostly shell heaps commonly found near the shoreline)
- Baker Island light station
- Bear Island light station
- Blue Duck Ship Store
- Carriage road system
- Carroll homestead and landscape
- Elisha Gilley house and landscape
- Fernald Point archeological site
- Hiking trail system
- Islesford Historical Museum
- Old Farm site
- The Park Loop Road
- Sargent Drive
- Sieur de Monts springhouse
- Storm Beach house
- Early park structures such as Thunder Hole and Seawall ranger stations

[1]The National Park Service does not own the national register museum building but does own its environs and the land upon which it sits.



Baker Island light station, 1937.

Collections

Acadia holds more than 68,000 artifacts housed in three separate groupings. One group, located on Mount Desert Island, contains the Carroll homestead collection of furnishings and tools, the carriages and carriage parts collection, archives and photographs relating to the park's early history, archeological artifacts, and an herbarium. Another group, housed on Little Cranberry Island, contains the Islesford Historical Museum collection of books, maritime and farming implements, furnishings, documents, and photographs. A third group, stored at colleges and universities nationwide, consists of natural science and archeological collections.

Outdoor Educational and Recreational Opportunities

Acadia National Park provides resource-based, nonconsumptive recreation and education for an increasingly urban population. A recreation resource of national and international significance, the park is within a 12-hour drive of 25 percent of the North American population. In a recent study visitors represented 45 of the 50 United States and six foreign countries. Acadia is also regionally important, because public recreation land is scarce. Recreational opportunities are available inland at the White Mountain National Forest, Baxter State Park, the Allagash Wilderness Waterway, the Appalachian Trail, and the Moosehead Lake region. However, with only 6 percent of the Maine coast accessible to the public, and one-quarter of that acreage in Acadia National Park, the park is one of the most intensively used leisure destinations in the northeastern United States.

Visitors on Sand Beach, 1935.

Unlike many parks carved out of the public domain, Acadia consists almost entirely of lands donated by persons interested in preserving the natural integrity of Mount Desert Island, Schoodic Peninsula, and other islands that now comprise the park. Acadia National Park serves as a model of the preservation ethic — demonstrated by the partnership between private citizens and government — and offers excellent opportunities for educating visitors about a significant and diverse environment. Access to the array of scenery and areas of scientific, natural, and historic interest is provided by Acadia's compact network of carefully designed hiking trails, carriage roads, and scenic drives. A broad range of people are attracted to a spectrum of interpretive activities such as guided walks, amphitheater programs, environmental education activities, and outreach programs.

The day Sieur de Monts National Monument was dedicated, Bishop Lawrence, one of the honored speakers, noted the intent of both preserving the area's resource values and providing resource-based, outdoor recreation for an urban population. He congratulated those gathered, stating that the area would remain forever beautiful, and ended by saying, "Here we have hills which those accustomed to city life may mount, and walks they may use to gain strength. Here we have a park naturally formed...to help city-dwelling men to gain new energy for heavy work in winter" (Wild Gardens of Acadia, 1916, p. 13).

Hikers on Beech Cliffs, c. 1918.

Interpreting tidepool life, c. 1950s.

FACILITIES

There are 136 buildings in the park, including the visitor center and two other information centers, the headquarters complex, 46 housing units, restrooms, concession facilities, and historic structures. The park provides visitors with two campgrounds (over 500 campsites), six large picnic areas, 21 miles of gravel road, 68 miles of paved road, 51 miles of carriage road, numerous bridges, 130 miles of hiking trails, 1,500 signs, and various utilities. Many facilities throughout the park are in need of improvement or replacement.

REGIONAL CONTEXT

Acadia is located on the coast of Maine, where the highest mountains on the eastern seaboard touch the rocky coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The scenic beauty is enhanced by the rugged and dramatic bare mountain peaks, woodlands, lakes, and diverse marshlands. Small coastal villages and elegant resort cottages contribute to the character of the islands.

The area within the permanent park boundary, as established in 1986, is mostly on Mount Desert Island but extends onto surrounding islands and the Schoodic Peninsula. The approximately 34,000 acres within the boundary fall in the towns of Bar Harbor, Mount Desert, Southwest Harbor, Tremont, Gouldsboro, Winter Harbor, Trenton, Cranberry Isles, Swan Island, and Frenchboro. (An additional 3,000 acres of parkland are located in the town of Isle au Haut.) The 1990 population of these 10 towns totaled 14,397.

Park holdings on Mount Desert Island include approximately 32,000 acres. Somes Sound divides the island's east and west sides. The most spectacular and well-known features are found on the east side. The west side has a quieter and more natural character and includes the coastal settlements and extensive marshlands.

Park Location and Access

Located approximately 45 miles southeast of Bangor, Maine, the park is within a day's drive of major metropolitan centers on the east coast. Mount Desert Island and Schoodic Peninsula are accessible from US Route 1, which follows the coast, as well as from other state highways. The park is approximately five hours by car from Boston.

A ferry service to and from Nova Scotia operates from Bar Harbor daily during the peak season and three times a week during the off-season. Other ferries operated by the state of Maine and private operators provide access to islands in the area, including the Cranberry Isles and Baker Island where the park has land holdings. Some of the ferries accommodate vehicles as well as pedestrians. The vast majority of visitors arrive and tour Mount Desert Island's scenic roads by automobile.

Economic and Social Context

The economies of the communities surrounding the park are based on professional services, fishing, boat building, construction, tourist services and sales, educational research, and

military institutions. The 1990 year-round population of Mount Desert Island was 9,613. Visitors to the park have a significant fiscal impact on the surrounding communities. During the summer there is a noticeable shift in emphasis to visitor-service industries. Also, the influx of seasonal residents increases the population significantly, changing the social environment of the island.

The effect of the park on its socioeconomic environment is difficult to ascertain because it is difficult to separate all visitors and seasonal residents on Mount Desert Island from those who just visit the park. Different economic studies of the park's impact on the island communities have reported different conclusions.

Residents of the island communities have observed that the park has both positive and negative effects. It offers recreational and cultural opportunities and provides jobs, for example. However, some see the park as the cause of higher land and housing prices, higher taxes, and increasing traffic. Traffic has become a serious concern: roads are congested and parking is restricted in town and village centers.

Surrounding Land Use

Both seasonal and year-round populations in the region are also increasing. Between 1970 and 1980 the year-round population on Mount Desert Island increased by 15 percent. This increase triggered the construction of new homes throughout the island. Between 1983 and 1986 the number of overnight units in Bar Harbor increased by 50 percent — from 1,500 to 2,256.

The demand for new residences and visitor services has placed increasing pressures on the natural resources of the island. The demand for summer homes is making housing less affordable for year-round residents.

Woodlands, wetlands, and farmlands once provided a buffer to the park's natural systems, but residential and some commercial development is now encroaching on park boundaries. Formerly, many towns did not have zoning or long-range strategies for guiding development and resource protection. Now towns are beginning to undertake a comprehensive planning process in response to state growth-management legislation.

Weather

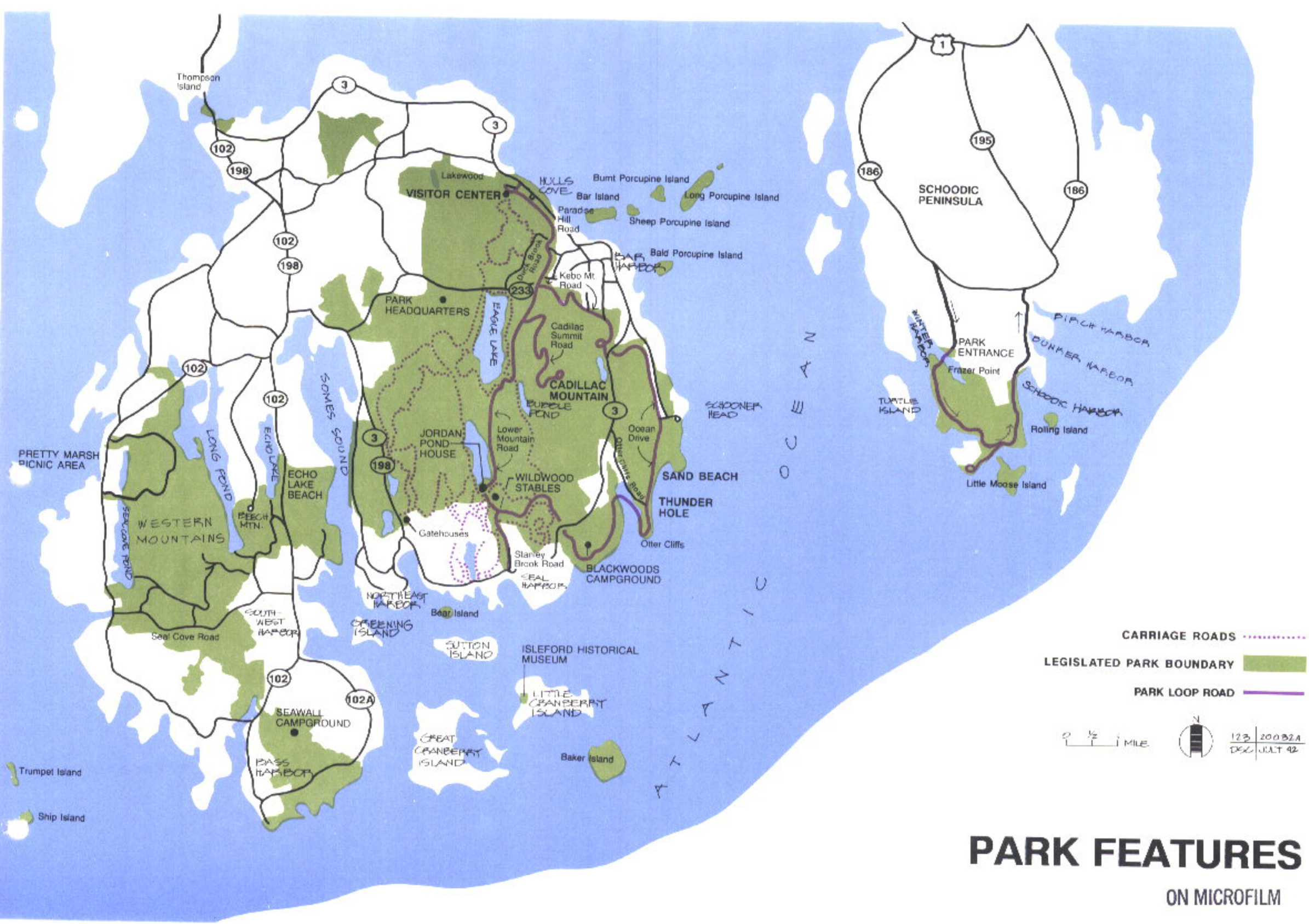
Acadia's weather is moderate compared to the rest of northern New England. The average annual precipitation of 47 inches is evenly distributed throughout the year. Frequent thawing periods prevent large, long-term snow accumulations. Ice storms are common in winter and early spring, and rain occurs in every month. Fog is also a frequent phenomenon at the park and tends to peak in June, tapering off in winter. Northeastern storms, occurring mainly in late fall and winter, are generally severe windstorms, although hurricanes occasionally pass through.

Winter scene at Duck Brook carriage road bridge.

ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

PARK FEATURES

ON MICROFILM



PART THREE: THE PLAN

SCOPE

The Acadia National Park *General Management Plan* includes interrelated strategies for protection and management of resources, cooperation with local interests, access for disabled visitors, interpretation, and visitor use as well as guidelines for Native American activities, carrying capacities, and park operations. In addition, the plan indicates the general location, size, capacity, and function of physical developments.

This plan is the lead planning document for the park. Studies and implementation proposals that support this document and that must be consistent with it include the following:

- archaeological resources management plan
- archaeological surveys
- collections management plan
- concession management plan
- comprehensive sign plan
- comprehensive trail management plan
- cultural landscape studies
- development concept plans
- ethnographic studies
- fire management plan
- integrated pest management plan
- interpretive prospectus
- land protection plan
- resource management plan
- transportation plan
- water resource management plan

MANAGEMENT GOALS

Acadia National Park Mission

The National Park Service at Acadia National Park protects and preserves outstanding scenic, natural, scientific, and cultural values for present and future generations through programs, facilities, and services. It also provides programs and opportunities for nonconsumptive, resource-based recreation and education for an increasingly urban population.

Resource Management Goals

The Park Service's primary resource management goal is to perpetuate the natural, cultural, and scenic resources of Acadia National Park. This goal will be achieved through the following objectives:

1. Protect and manage the park's natural resources, giving priority to those that are exceptionally fragile or significant.

2. Improve the natural and cultural resource information base through expanded inventory, monitoring, research, and improved data base management and GIS systems.

3. Maintain or improve air and water quality through monitoring programs, proactive involvement in permitting, and other processes.

4. Protect, preserve, and restore, as appropriate, the cultural heritage of Acadia National Park, including archeological, historic, curatorial, and cultural landscape resources, through expanded cultural resource programs.

5. Improve visitors' understanding of their impact on park resources. Develop carrying-capacity objectives and measures for the park or parts of the park.

Visitor Services Goals

The Park Service's primary visitor services goal is to foster public understanding, appreciation, and protection of Acadia National Park's resources and values while ensuring visitor safety. This goal will be achieved through the following objectives:

1. Provide for a variety of high-quality, resource-related visitor experiences while ensuring a safe and positive social environment.

2. Continue the park's outstanding interpretive programs, building upon the tradition of stewardship, and expand environmental and cultural education programs.

3. Manage, maintain, and develop services and facilities to adapt to changing visitor patterns and needs, to serve special populations, and to minimize resource impacts.

4. Preserve the opportunities for recreational activities that range from high density to low density and solitude.

5. Preserve the relatively undeveloped quality of the park on the west side of Mount Desert Island and on Schoodic Peninsula and the islands.

Regional Goals

The Park Service's primary goal vis-à-vis the region is to work toward mutual objectives with neighboring communities and regional agencies, recognizing the important role of the area's cultural milieu in creating Acadia National Park and the need to cooperate with entities outside the park in order to effectively manage the park. This goal will be achieved through the following objectives:

1. Encourage cooperative partnerships with individuals, agencies, and organizations that benefit the park, and allow individuals to participate in park programs and management.

2. Cooperate with surrounding jurisdictions, other public agencies, and private individuals and organizations to manage resources not fully protected by the park boundary.

PLANNING ISSUES

Issues of concern to park management during the planning process are detailed in the *Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Assessment* (see "Part One: Background" and "Part Three: Environmental Description and Analysis"). The major issues are listed below.

Character of the Visitor Experience

- Densities and overall level of use
- Management of visitor use to protect park resources
- Concession services
- Abbe Museum

Scope of the Resource Management Program

- Protecting the aesthetic values of the Park Loop Road
- Restoring and maintaining the carriage roads
- Restoring and maintaining the historic hiking trail system
- Evaluating and treating historic structures
- Cataloging and treating park collections
- Surveying, monitoring, and stabilizing archaeologic resources
- Managing water resources
- Taking inventory of and managing species and habitats
- Cooperating with the state of Maine to manage tidal and estuarian resources
- Managing fires
- Protecting boundaries
- Responding to threats from private use and development

New Development

- Amount of new development needed or desirable in the park

PLAN OVERVIEW

Management will focus on retaining and enhancing the unique qualities and resources of Acadia National Park, consistent with the park's mission and management goals. A comprehensive, proactive resource management program will emphasize systematic data gathering, interagency assessment of needs, and a coordinated response to internal and external threats to the park's natural and cultural resources.

Protecting and perpetuating the natural resource base upon which the park was established, and which is the primary management focus, will be a major programmatic emphasis. A strong inventory and monitoring program will result in a comprehensive resource data base and institutionalized programs for detecting potentially deleterious change as early as possible. Research and resource data management will be targeted toward improved

understanding and control of both the park's natural resource systems and the impacts that result from public use.

The National Park Service will increase efforts to manage and interpret the park's wealth of cultural resources. Interpretive displays will address cultural as well as natural resources. An expanded cultural resource management capability will be developed to manage the park's collections, archives, historic structures and sites, and cultural landscapes. From studies of the park's many cultural landscapes, specific management plans and guidelines will be developed to direct operational decisions and practices to ensure perpetuation of those landscapes. Facilities to properly store, preserve, and work on collections and archives will be constructed.

Major emphasis will be placed on rehabilitating the carriage road and hiking trail systems. Resources will be increased to maintain the rehabilitated roads and trails.

The park will continue to develop and share its geographic information system and other inventories, manpower, tools, and training to help local towns develop strategies to recognize and protect park resources.

Based on a recent visitor survey and resident use survey, a substantial number of people are concerned about crowding in the park. Perceived crowding and congestion are primarily the result of too many parked automobiles. Therefore, existing parking capacities will be enforced and alternative means of access will be developed, including bikeways and walkways from the surrounding communities into the park. The Park Service will intensively study transportation issues in and around the park with the goal of implementing a transportation system as an alternative to or replacement for private automobile access.

The perception of crowding is substantially higher among people who participate in activities enhanced by privacy and solitude, such as hiking. While many visitors enjoy high-density social interaction, such as a visit to Thunder Hole, the expectations of those seeking low-density recreation are often not satisfied during the peak use season. The Park Service will manage use to provide a variety of appropriate resource-related, low-density to high-density visitor experiences and to protect sensitive resource areas. Because opportunities for low-density recreation can be readily displaced by incremental change and unplanned development, the Park Service will identify and protect low-density opportunities in some parts of the park while allowing quality high-density recreation in other parts. Development will be strictly limited. High-density recreation will be supported in specific areas on the east side of Mount Desert Island, but the present character elsewhere on the island, on Schoodic Peninsula, and on the offshore islands will be retained. No new high-density recreation areas will be developed. To ensure visitor satisfaction, considerable emphasis will be placed on educating visitors about the kinds of recreational activities available and on providing more opportunities for visitors to understand and appreciate the natural and cultural resources of Acadia. Construction of a new entrance station and visitor center will play a critical role in orienting and informing visitors about opportunities.

Visitor use and resource protection objectives will be defined for different areas of the park. This information and other collected baseline data will provide the basis for establishing and refining social carrying capacities and strategies for managing visitor use.

RESOURCE PRESERVATION

Resource management operations will be conducted in accordance with a comprehensive resource management plan outlining needs and actions for management and preservation of the park's natural and cultural resources.

Improve Air and Water Quality

Monitor Air Quality and Work to Eliminate and Prevent Problems. Air quality research and management will continue to be emphasized. The National Park Service will continue monitoring programs and cooperative efforts with the Environmental Protection Agency, the Maine Bureau of Air Quality Control, and other states to develop emission control strategies to diminish existing and prevent future resource impairment at Acadia.

Participate in Regional Air Quality Regulatory Programs. As part of an effort to reduce potential threats to park resources and human health, the National Park Service will participate in permit reviews, rule making, and planning related to air quality in Maine and other states.

Report Findings Clearly to the Public. When pollution episodes occur that exceed state or federal health standards, visitors will be advised of the risks to their health so they can make informed decisions.

Develop and Implement a Comprehensive Water Resource Management Plan. In consultation with federal, state, and local agencies, the National Park Service will compile results of past water quality research in the area, identify needs for additional baseline data, collect necessary information, identify potential threats to water quality, and develop a long-term interagency monitoring and research strategy. New research will identify the extent of water pollution as well as present and potential pollution sources, including the possible effects of additional development. This research will examine the effects of pollution on public health and park resources and will suggest strategies to mitigate the problems. Water quality monitoring, particularly of significant or threatened resources, will be expanded.

Cooperatively Protect Species and Habitats of Value to the Park

Coordinate Collaborative Efforts to Understand and Manage Resources of Value to the Park. The National Park Service will identify and rank research, inventory, monitoring, and resource management needs and undertake the projects of highest priority as funding allows. The Park Service will take the lead with other public and private agencies, colleges, and universities to direct additional cooperative baseline inventories and monitoring. Data will be gathered on terrestrial and aquatic plants, reptiles, amphibians, birds, mammals, freshwater fish, and invertebrates; special emphasis will be placed on endangered, threatened, rare, or exotic species. The development of a long-term inventory and monitoring program to assess the health of park resources will be a high priority.

Protect and Enhance Habitats for Species of Special Concern. All proposed development sites will be reviewed for the presence of threatened and endangered species as well as other

species of special concern. Buffer areas will be established to prevent development and use of areas around the nesting sites of bald eagles, peregrine falcons, and any other federally or state-listed species. Park staff will assess the feasibility of active management to increase the populations of species of special concern whose presence in the park is jeopardized by their limited distribution or limited numbers.

Implement the Park's Integrated Pest Management Plan. Problems with native or exotic pests will be addressed with environmentally sensitive solutions that protect important resources.

Work to Protect Resources Under State Jurisdiction. Mutual goals for protecting lands and waters in and adjacent to the park will be developed with state agencies. Research will be conducted to analyze the impact of consumptive uses, such as hunting, trapping, and fishing, and the stocking of exotic fish species. Based on the research, park staff will play an active role in interagency management programs. These programs might include reintroducing extirpated species, managing fisheries, regulating hunting, and regulating visitor use and collecting in fragile areas such as the intertidal zone. Coordination with local rod and gun clubs, trapping clubs, and other special user groups will be required.

Communicate Research Data to the Public. Increases in resource management staff will allow scientific research data on species and habitats to be made readily available to park interpreters. Interpreters will include relevant scientific research information in their public presentations to help protect park resources and achieve management objectives. Other interested agencies will be kept informed of research findings.

Manage Fire. The National Park Service will prepare and implement a park fire management plan. The purposes of the plan will be to protect human life and property and to research and then restore or simulate the natural role of fire in the development and perpetuation of park habitats. The National Park Service will work with the state of Maine and local communities to ensure preparedness for fire suppression. As part of that preparedness preemptive or "presuppression" programs might be implemented to reduce fuel levels and control potential fire behavior at tactical locations. Specific management actions, such as clearly articulated vegetation and fuel management objectives, will be detailed and their impacts analyzed as part of the fire management plan.

Work with Adjacent Landowners and Communities to Enhance Park Values

Reduce the Threat of Fire. The National Park Service will work with local communities to reduce the threat of fire from sources external to the park by encouraging adoption of zoning codes, building codes, public education, and fuel management policies that will discourage potential fire damage.

Monitor Development in Cooperation with Local Governments. The National Park Service will work closely with local governments to monitor proposed development activities on adjacent lands and will participate in appropriate forums to minimize the impact on park values and resources.

Offer Technical Planning Assistance to Towns. Park staff will offer technical assistance to towns by sharing the park's GIS data base and the inventories of important scenic, natural, and cultural resources. The park will participate in islandwide forums to coordinate planning on Mount Desert Island, using both formal and informal arrangements. Funding for technical planning assistance will be sought jointly by the park and surrounding communities to address shared issues of concern.

Protect the Aesthetic and Historic Values of the Park Loop Road and Other Auto Roads

Protect and Enhance the Original Design Intent of the Historic Park Loop Road. The Park Loop Road corridor is an important cultural landscape and will be nominated for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. Guidelines will be developed and implemented for the management of the road and its landscape corridor to protect the overall design and such character-defining features as vistas, road width, roadside mowing, granite coping-stones, retaining walls, and gutters. New construction will be minimized and will use materials harmonious with those originally used. Existing additions or alterations to the system will be evaluated for compatibility and possible removal. With the exception of expanded parking at Wildwood Stables, no new parking will be added to the Park Loop Road.

Minimize Impacts of Nonpark Roads within the Park. The National Park Service will consult and coordinate with the state of Maine, local communities, and interested citizens to analyze the environmental, aesthetic, and safety impacts on park resources of roadside parking and proposed road and utility improvements on state highways and other nonpark roads that traverse the park.

Rehabilitate and Maintain the Carriage Road and Hiking Trail Systems

Rehabilitate the Carriage Roads. A major carriage road rehabilitation program will be undertaken, followed by a comprehensive maintenance program. The rehabilitation effort will be directed by cultural landscape studies that build on earlier studies by Rieley and Associates (Rieley and Brouse 1989, Rieley and Associates 1989). The program will include investigation of road construction techniques, analysis of the road surfaces and bridge integrity, management of vistas, and development of rehabilitation specifications. Maintenance guidelines will be formulated to direct the long-term preservation of the carriage road system.

Upgrade Trail System. A comprehensive trail management plan will be developed and implemented that provides a systematic approach to maintaining trails, restoring abandoned trails, and constructing new trails. Erosion and safety problems will be alleviated by upgrading routine and cyclical trail maintenance. Understanding the trail system at Acadia is critical to understanding the history of the park and its importance as a scenic reservation. The historic significance of trails on Mount Desert Island will be evaluated. To avoid adverse impacts on currently undisturbed species and habitats, developing new or abandoned trails will be limited to alignments that create loops in heavily used areas or routes that offer access from park campgrounds, towns, and villages. Development will be limited to existing trailhead parking.

Preserve Historic Properties

Evaluate, Treat, and Maintain Historic Structures. Reports on historic structures will be prepared to evaluate and recommend prioritized treatments for the more than 70 structures listed or potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. A cyclical maintenance plan will be established to monitor, stabilize, and preserve historic structures. Treatments recommended in the historic structure reports will be implemented with specialized personnel, as appropriate. A high priority will be placed on evaluating and treating the carriage road bridges and gate lodges as part of the effort to rehabilitate the carriage road system.

Evaluate, Treat, and Maintain Cultural Landscapes. In addition to the carriage road system and the Park Loop Road landscapes, the environs of other key historic properties in the park will be evaluated for management as cultural landscapes in conjunction with their nomination to the national register.

Complete the Parkwide Thematic Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Historic contexts identified in the preliminary nomination are (1) early settlement/1761-1865, (2) the summer colonies/1865-1930, (3) establishment and work of the Hancock County Trustees of Public Reservations/1901-1918, and (4) development of Acadia National Park/1919-present. Several properties that will be included in the thematic nominations have been nominated individually in the past. Others, such as the Park Loop Road, have not been nominated to the register. Still others are listed but will be renominated to include features not considered in the original nomination — such as the designed vistas in the case of the carriage road system. The key historic properties listed in this *General Management Plan* and described in the *Draft General Management Plan/Environmental Assessment*, along with other properties as warranted, will be evaluated in cooperation with the Maine state historic preservation officer.

Improve Management of Artifact Collections

Catalog and Treat the Park Collections. Park artifacts that have not been documented — more than half of the collection — will be accessioned and cataloged. Their storage will be consolidated into a single facility at park headquarters with adequate environmental controls and security. An addition will be constructed at the Islesford Historical Museum to provide proper storage for that museum's collections. The new storage facilities will be designed to prevent deterioration, provide security, and make artifacts readily retrievable for conservation and appropriate research and interpretive uses.

The staff will conduct preservation, collection, and maintenance work and document the locations, scope, and sizes of Acadia's natural history and archaeological collections currently distributed among repositories nationwide. These collections will be retrieved by the National Park Service; then where appropriate, they will be returned to the various repositories.

Protect Archaeological and Ethnographic Resources

Survey, Assess, Monitor, and Stabilize Archaeological Resources. A comprehensive archaeological survey will be conducted to document, assess, and describe sites and to study their potential for degradation from rising sea level, vandalism, or other causes. Based on information from these surveys, an archaeological resources management plan will be prepared to protect these resources.

Conduct a Park Ethnographic Study. An ethnographic overview and assessment study will be conducted to obtain information on park-related ethnic groups — specifically Native Americans — regarding their cultural use of and value assigned to park resources. The resulting materials will contribute to interpretive programs and make park managers more aware of Native American concerns at Acadia.

VISITOR EXPERIENCE

The following actions will provide a spectrum of high-density to low-density recreational opportunities, reduce perceptions of crowding, and address current problems while instituting a systematic process for reducing visitor impacts on park resources.

Manage Visitor Impacts

Mitigate Resource Impacts from Visitor Use. The National Park Service will manage use to protect Acadia's resources. Use of offshore islands that serve as important nesting and breeding sites will be prohibited during critical seasons. Other areas where access might be limited include the summits of Cadillac, Penobscot, Sargent, Champlain, and Pemetic mountains; Little Moose Island; and Big Heath. Parking for these areas will be confined to existing lots with no overflow and no right-lane parking on the Park Loop Road. Public restrooms will be provided at Thunder Hole, Eagle Lake, Acadia Mountain, Pretty Marsh picnic area, and Lake Wood. Large vehicles will be prohibited from Stanley Brook Road. Impacted areas will be rehabilitated; for instance, on Cadillac Mountain summit, stairways may be removed and dirt trails revegetated in conjunction with an interpretive effort on the fragility of the area.

Retain Opportunities for Low-Density Recreation on the West Side of Mount Desert Island and on Schoodic Peninsula and the Offshore Islands. Existing capacity of parking lots will be enforced on Mount Desert Island and Schoodic Peninsula, and offshore islands will be patroled in order to retain the natural environment and solitude of these parts of the park. Schoodic Peninsula and the offshore islands will not be actively promoted nor will additional facilities be provided in these areas. The intent is to retain current use levels and the existing naturalness and solitude of these parts of the park.

Close Valley Cove Road to Motorized Vehicles. Hiking and biking will be permitted, but this road will be closed to motor vehicles from a point near Fernald Point Road. This action will minimize congestion at Valley Cove and enhance the remote character of the area. Pulloff parking will be provided on the short section of the road open to vehicles in place of parking at the Valley Cove end.

Encourage Public Transportation on Mount Desert Island and Establish a Park Transportation System. Visitor surveys and comments at public meetings indicated strong interest in a shuttle-bus system as a way of reducing congestion and avoiding construction of more roads or parking areas, thereby protecting environmental quality and improving the visitor experience. The Park Service will actively participate with municipalities and others on Mount Desert Island to offer tourists and residents an islandwide transportation system that includes loops through the park. The Park Service will study transportation issues in and around the park with the goal of implementing a transportation system as an alternative to or replacement for private automobile access.

Limit Parking to the Capacity of Existing Lots. Parking will be eliminated from the right lane of the Park Loop Road wherever road geometry poses a safety hazard. Right-lane parking will be eliminated if an alternative transportation system is successfully established. This action will enhance scenic driving by removing the safety concerns, traffic flow restrictions, and visual impact of right-lane parking. Parking will be permitted only in designated spaces in established lots, and vehicle size will be restricted in lots where turning space is limited. The cooperation of the state and towns will be sought to eliminate overflow parking along state highways.

No new parking areas will be constructed along the Park Loop Road, and no existing parking areas will be expanded except at Wildwood Stables. Additional parking will be provided at Eagle Lake and at the head of Valley Cove Road (to replace existing parking at Valley Cove). Visitors will be encouraged to travel the Park Loop Road as a scenic drive-through and to use alternative access — including the alternative transportation system, trail links, carriage roads, and bicycle routes — for destination travel.

Implement a Parkwide Visitor Management Strategy

Collect Baseline Data and Evaluate Visitor Impacts. The sociological and environmental impacts of visitor use will be researched and evaluated to establish carrying capacities and other visitor management strategies. These strategies will be targeted to specific subunits of the park. For example, segments of the Park Loop Road and the hiking trail and carriage road systems on Mount Desert Island or individual smaller islands may be identified for separate treatment. Research will define the physical, biological, and social conditions that the National Park Service seeks to create, restore, or maintain within each subunit.

Develop Management Objectives. Based on the mission and management goals for Acadia and National Park Service policy, the Park Service will establish management objectives for specific areas of the park. These objectives will describe, as precisely as possible, the experiences to be offered to visitors and the appropriate ecological and social conditions to accompany each type of experience, and will address the issue of crowding. The park cannot be all things to all people. The objectives will therefore support opportunities appropriate to the traditional uses of Acadia.

Select and Implement Management Techniques. There cannot be a single carrying capacity for all of Acadia National Park. It is therefore important to identify subunits of the park and define specific management objectives for these areas. Defining specific numbers of visitors to be accommodated in each use zone is neither the only nor often the best technique to

TO WITCH HOLE POND

TO WITCH HOLE POND

TO VISITOR CENTER

BREAKNECK POND

BIKES ONLY ON THIS SECTION

DUCK BROOK BRIDGE

TOWLE'S MOUNTAIN

WITCH HOLE POND CARRIAGE ROAD

PROPOSED BIKE TRAIL

WEST STREET EXTENSION

TO HIGH SCHOOL

DUCK BROOK

PARADISE HILL ROAD

BREAKNECK POND

DUCK BROOK ROAD

WITCH HOLE POND CARRIAGE ROAD

EXISTING EAGLE LAKE PARKING LOT

PROPOSED PARKING AREA

TO SIEUR DE MONTS

EAGLE LAKE ROAD ROUTE 233

ROUTE 233

PROPOSED TRAIL CONNECTOR

BOAT LAUNCH

EXISTING PARKING

PARK HEAD-QUARTERS

AUNT BETTY POND CARRIAGE ROAD

EAGLE LAKE

PROPOSED BIKE TRAIL

PARK LOOP ROAD

0' 800'

N

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TO AUNT BETTY POND

TO AUNT BETTY POND

EAGLE LAKE CARRIAGE ROAD

ON MICROFILM

EAGLE LAKE DEVELOPMENT

ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

manage visitor impact. A variety of direct and indirect approaches may be implemented to deal with the causes of visitor impact. Management may, for example, prohibit use near nesting sites at certain times, separate incompatible uses at campgrounds, require reservations for programs, limit the size of personal vehicles allowed on Cadillac Summit Road, or promote high-density over low-density areas.

Monitor Visitor Impacts. Implementing management techniques will proceed with a standardized monitoring program. Key indicators identified for Acadia National Park will permit the social, physical, and biological impacts of visitors to be monitored and compared with standards adopted for specific areas of the park. Appropriate management techniques will be implemented following analysis.

Reduce Conflicts between User Groups

Manage Multiple Use of the Carriage Roads. Different users of the carriage roads (carriage riders, equestrians, bicyclists, and pedestrians) will be educated to abide by specific "rules of the road." As use of the system increases, additional management actions may be required to ensure safety and enjoyment of the carriage roads by all user groups.

Evaluate Both Campgrounds and Develop Management Strategies for Each. The intent of this comprehensive evaluation will be to protect resources and encourage use of tents and small recreational vehicles (RVs) (units less than 35 feet) by separating those uses, providing more walk-in sites, and developing management strategies to avoid overuse of sites. New sites will not be added and the current number of sites may be reduced.

Improve Access, Orientation, and Information

Provide a New Gateway and Visitor Center. A new gateway and visitor center will be developed near the park's primary entrance at Hulls Cove. The facilities' purpose will be to welcome visitors and provide adequate orientation and information. In addition to being more accessible, the visitor center will orient park users to the range of recreational and interpretive opportunities available and inform them of their transportation options.

Improve Accessibility for Disabled Persons. Every reasonable effort will be made to make the facilities and services of the National Park Service accessible to all, including those who are disabled. This policy is based on the commitment to provide access to the widest cross-section of the public and to ensure compliance with the 1968 Architectural Barriers Act (42 USC 4151 et seq.), the 1972 Rehabilitation Act (29 USC 701 et seq.), and National Park Service Special Directive 83-3. Special, separate, or alternative facilities, programs, or services will be provided only when existing ones cannot reasonably be made accessible. The determination of what is reasonable will be made after consultation with disabled persons and their representatives.

Improve Nonmotorized Access to the Park. Park access for bicyclers, joggers, walkers, cross-country skiers, and visitors using wheelchairs will be improved on Mount Desert Island. A portion of Duck Brook Road will be designated for bicycle use only to make the carriage road system more easily accessible to bicyclists. A new trail for hiking, bicycling, and skiing

will be constructed to link Bar Harbor and Sieur de Monts to the Eagle Lake carriage road if an environmentally acceptable route can be designed. Other new trail connectors will be studied and constructed if feasible. At Eagle Lake, an additional parking lot, more restrooms, and a connecting trail will provide adequate access to a convenient and popular portion of the carriage road system. (More spaces in the existing lot will be designated for handicapped parking.) The possibility of providing improved access to the park on Mount Desert Island by small boats will be evaluated.

Develop Cooperative Trail Management. The National Park Service will pursue cooperative relationships with local governments, village improvement societies and other organizations, and private landowners to develop comprehensive trail plans for Mount Desert Island. The Park Service will support existing connector trails and the development of new ones to provide public access to the park's hiking trail and carriage road systems from towns and villages on Mount Desert Island.

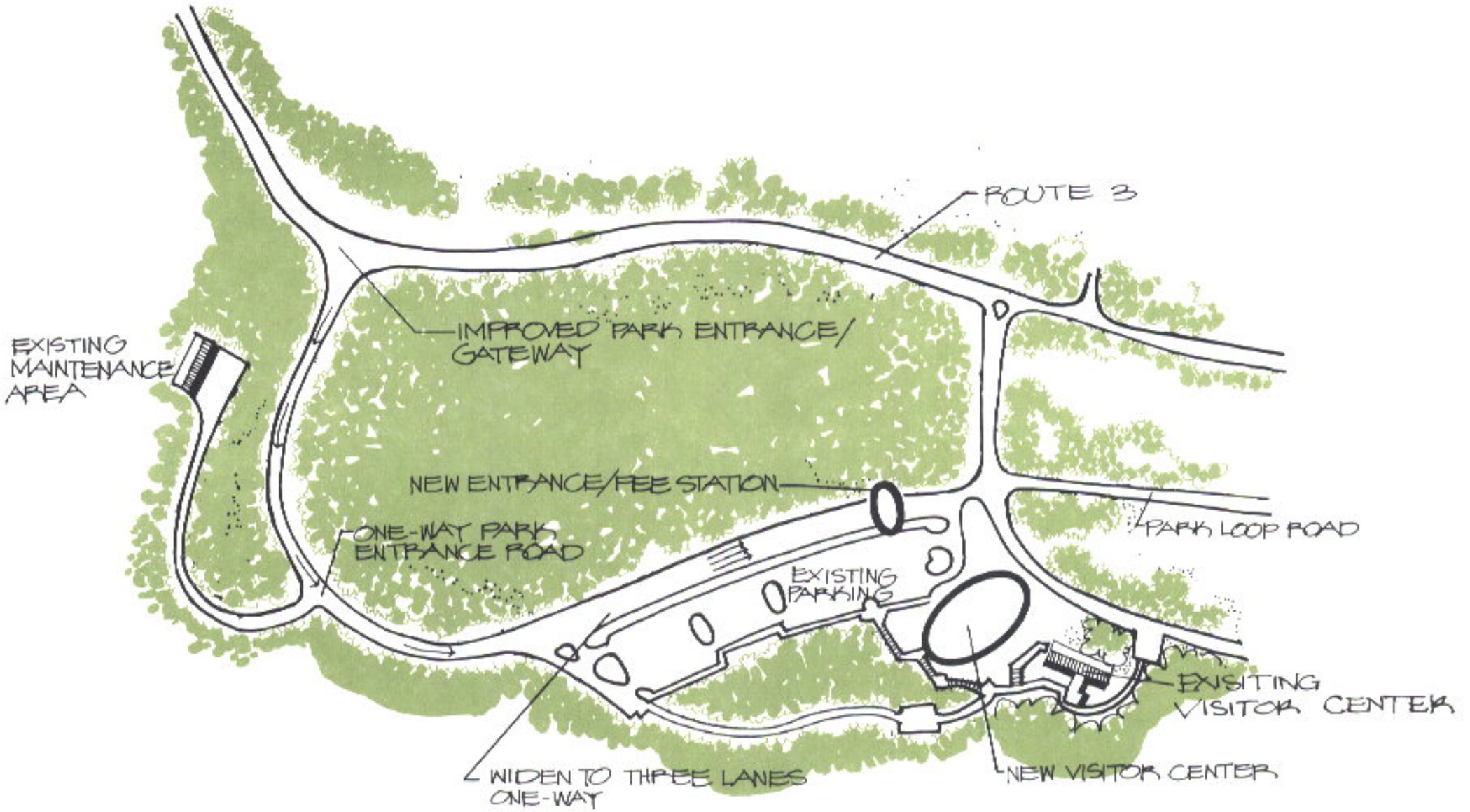
Revise and Implement the Interpretive Prospectus. A comprehensive interpretive prospectus will be completed for the park that will detail the scope of interpretive services to be provided in order to foster public understanding, appreciation, and protection of Acadia's resources. Current exhibits at Islesford Historical Museum and the nature center as well as wayside exhibits throughout the park will be upgraded, replaced, or expanded, as appropriate. Environmental education programs will continue to be emphasized.

Implement a Comprehensive Sign Program in Cooperation with Surrounding Communities. The park will cooperate with municipalities and the Maine Department of Transportation to design and implement a comprehensive road-sign plan for Mount Desert Island and Schoodic Peninsula. The plan will reduce the number of signs inside and outside the park (the park alone maintains 850 road signs), yet increase the signs' effectiveness to clearly and safely direct motorists, bikers, hikers, and other visitors to desired destinations. A complementary system of trail signs will be developed by the National Park Service.

Enhance the Staging Area for Winter Recreation at Hulls Cove. The new visitor center will remain open in the winter. Once access to the carriage roads is improved, the large parking area will provide a staging area for cross-country skiers. As demand and capability develop, larger sections of the Park Loop Road from the new visitor center to Otter Cliffs Road will be plowed in winter. These actions will provide a convenient winter entrance and improved park access for both motorists and skiers.

Cooperate with Abbe Museum to Improve Visitor Services and Protect Park Values

The Robert Abbe Museum of Stone Age Antiquities has complemented and supported the National Park Service mission at Acadia National Park since the museum's inception in 1927. The museum helps the park manage and preserve cultural resources, and helps interpret the early history of Mount Desert Island and its environs. The Abbe Museum at Sieur de Monts Spring will continue to operate as an independent, trailside museum. Any expansion of the museum will be limited to the 25 percent level allowed by the 1986 park boundary legislation. The National Park Service will work closely with the Abbe Museum board of directors to achieve a workable and mutually acceptable solution to the museum's storage, work, and program space needs.



NOTE: PLAN IS CONCEPTUAL.
SITE PLAN TO BE PREPARED
PRIOR TO DEVELOPMENT.

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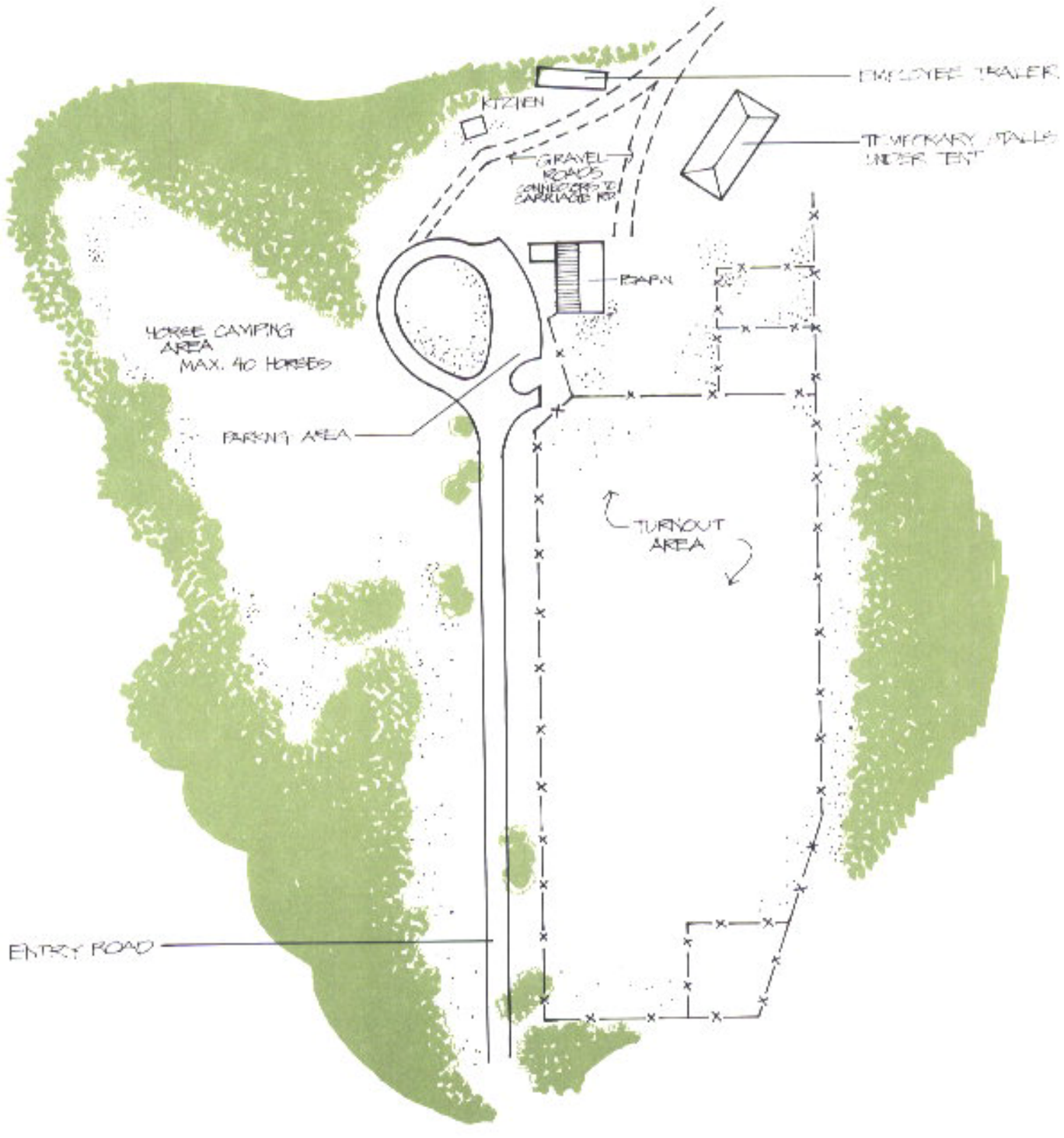
VISITOR CENTER DEVELOPMENT

ACADIA NATIONAL PARK



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ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

EXISTING CONDITIONS

WILDWOOD STABLES

Improve and Evaluate Concession Services

Improve Horse and Carriage Concession Services at Wildwood Stables. The stable operation will be improved to provide safe and sanitary facilities that support equestrian use of the carriage road system by both concession patrons and people bringing their own horses. The size and scale of new facilities will be compatible with currently existing structures. Provisions for additional visitor contact and interpretation will be incorporated into the upgraded facilities. Most concession employees will be housed off site; on-site employee housing will be limited to the number of caretakers that are necessary and appropriate. Provisions will be made to separate campers from their horses.

The concessionaire will continue to offer carriage rides and perhaps rent saddle horses. The concessionaire will be required to equip carriages and hay wagons with metal wheels, to impose weight limits, to pick up horse manure, and to maintain the road surface used by the concession operation.

Improve the Efficiency of the Jordan Pond House Restaurant. Restaurant kitchen facilities will be expanded to improve the efficiency of the traditional tea and popover service. Gift shop and food service operations will continue at present levels in support of traditional services.

Evaluate Gift Shop Operations within the Park. The necessity of gift shops at Thunder Hole and Cadillac Mountain has been questioned because of the abundance and proximity of gift shops outside the park and because, in part, of the congestion at Cadillac Mountain summit and Thunder Hole. The gift shops will be evaluated through the concession planning process prior to issuing a fact sheet for new concession contracts in 1996. If it is determined they are unnecessary or inappropriate, they will be phased out.

LAND PROTECTION

Monitor Development Activities on Inholdings

The National Park Service will work closely with local governments to monitor proposed development activities on privately held land within the 1986 legislated boundary to ensure that park resources are not damaged. Activities will be studied for compliance with the park's land protection plan.

Continue Conservation Easement Program

The Park Service will actively monitor and enforce the conservation easements held by the park. The Park Service will continue to cooperate with landowners and land trusts to protect lands of value to Acadia National Park, pursuant to the 1986 boundary legislation (PL 99-420) and the land protection plan.

Survey and Mark the Park Boundary

A comprehensive boundary survey will be conducted and parklands will be clearly marked.

DEVELOPMENT

Reflect Acadia's Architectural Tradition in All New Facilities

New facilities will reflect the architectural principles evident in traditional park structures at Acadia, such as the carriage road gate lodges and the Thunder Hole ranger station (see illustrations on p. 18). New facilities will be characterized by steeply pitched roofs and rustic native materials, including unpainted wood and rough-cut granite. In general the following elements of new constructions will be compatible with traditional Acadia park structures: height; overall building proportions and scale; placement of openings within the facade; materials, textures, and color; exterior detailing and ornamentation; and roof shapes. Rehabilitation and replacement of existing structures will also conform to the park's traditional style.

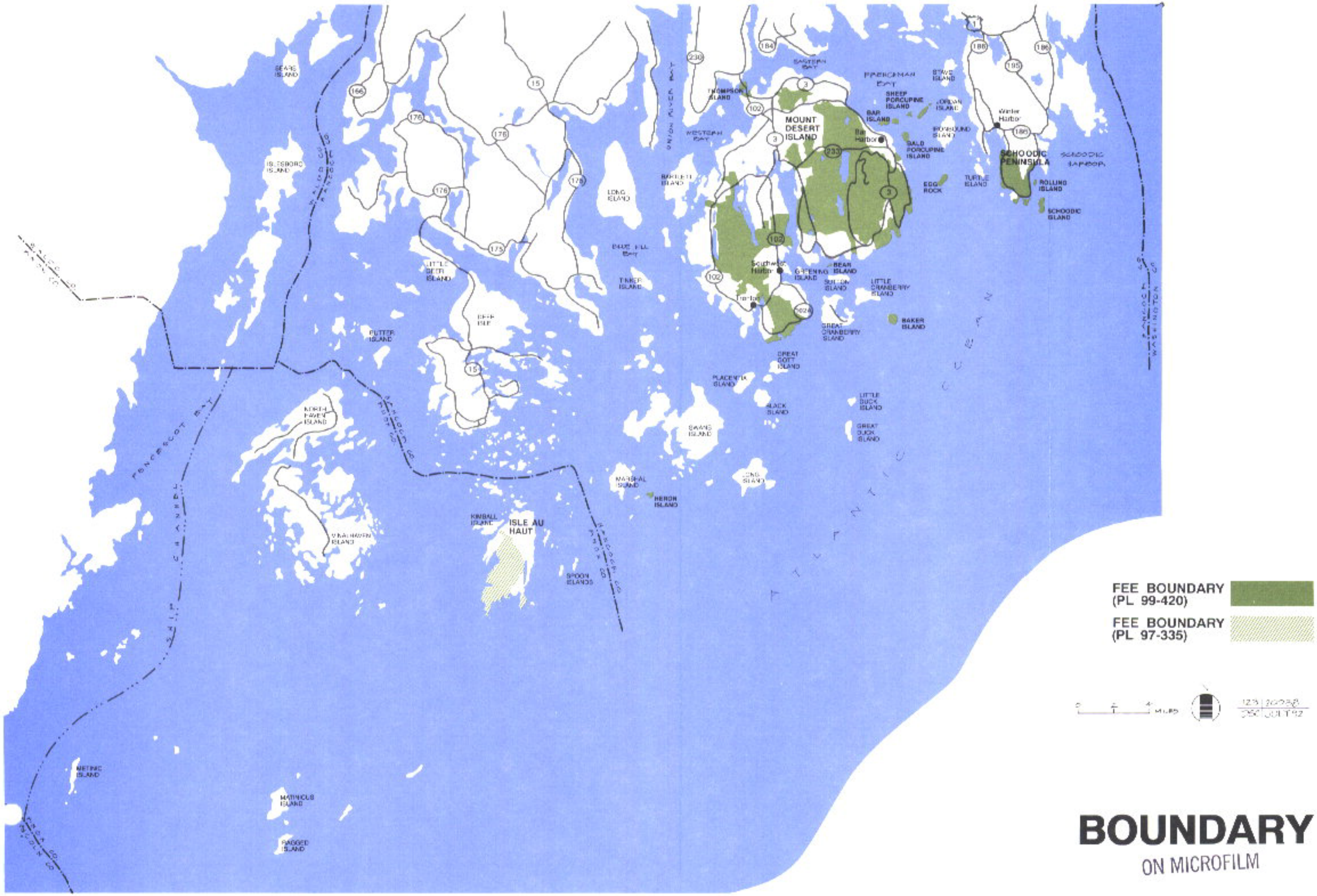
Follow the Principles of Sustainable Design

The principles of sustainable design will guide development at Acadia. Sustainable design recognizes that humans are an integral part of the natural world and that nature must be preserved and perpetuated if the human community is to survive. Furthermore, future technologies must maintain biological diversity and environmental integrity; contribute to the health of air, water, and soils; incorporate design and construction that reflect bioregional patterns, scales, and other conditions; and reduce the impact of human use. As development and retrofitting proceed at the park, the principles of sustainable design will be adhered to as much as possible in all areas, including the following: natural resources, cultural resources, site planning and design, architectural design, building ecology, interpretation, energy conservation, waste disposal, and facility maintenance and operation.

Provide Additional Access for Disabled Persons

Visitor and management facilities and transportation systems will be made as accessible as practicable to persons with visual, hearing, mobility, and mental impairments. Accessibility will be consistent with preserving park resources and providing a high-quality visitor experience. Concession facilities will be subject to the same accessibility standards as National Park Service facilities. Policies on accessibility are based on the 1968 Architectural Barriers Act (42 USC 4151 et seq.), the 1972 Rehabilitation Act (29 USC 701 et seq.), and National Park Service Special Directive 83-3.

Buildings and sites in developed areas will be designed or rehabilitated according to the 1984 Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (49 FR 31528) in order to provide full accessibility to disabled persons. Most administrative offices and interpretive and visitor service facilities, and some employee housing will be accessible. Undeveloped areas, such as those outside the immediate influence of buildings and roads, will not be modified nor will special facilities be



BOUNDARY

ON MICROFILM

ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

provided for the sole purpose of ensuring access to all segments of the population. Accessibility in threshold areas, such as scenic overlooks, nature trials, features of special interest, or wayside exhibits, will be determined based on the area's topography, the significance of the attraction, and the extent of existing or contemporary man-made modifications.

Transportation systems will have a sufficient number of fully accessible vehicles to provide effective services to disabled persons. Until the transportation system has been made fully accessible, a separate accessible vehicle will be provided or disabled persons will be allowed to drive their own vehicles on motor roadways that are otherwise restricted. Prohibitions on motorized vehicles will not apply to wheelchairs used by disabled persons. Water transportation systems will be as accessible to disabled persons as the area being served by the systems. Every effort will be made to provide full access to scenic cruise vessels.

Emphasis will be placed on ensuring that disabled persons enjoy experiences and opportunities with other visitors to the greatest extent possible. Separate facilities for the disabled are not a substitute for full accessibility to park facilities but may be allowed where the need for specialized services is clearly demonstrated.

Provide Park Development Only in Specific Areas on Mount Desert Island

Except for those facilities described in table 1, no additional development will be permitted in the park. Existing facilities currently in use will be repaired or replaced as needed. Unpaved roads will not be paved, widened, or upgraded.

Pursue Cooperative Housing

Working cooperatively with island communities and seasonal businesses, the National Park Service will strive to provide affordable housing on private land for use by seasonal employees. Until adequate community housing is available, acquired inholdings with suitable residential structures will be used temporarily for park housing or administration. The Park Service will comply with the same restrictions on the use or expansion of inholdings that apply to private landowners. Temporary use of acquired structures will help the Park Service meet its immediate needs for additional seasonal housing without disturbing currently undeveloped lands.

TABLE 1: DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

Facility	Description of Activity
Interpretive Facilities	
• Gateway and visitor center	A new park gateway/entrance station and year-round visitor center will be constructed at Hulls Cove adjacent to the existing parking lot. The center will provide adequate space for both interpretation and orientation functions and overcome existing mechanical problems. A critical function of the center will be to provide information on visitor activity options, parking, and an alternate transportation system. Accessible restroom facilities will be available year round.
Carriage Road and Trail Systems	
• Carriage roads and trails	The historic carriage road and trail systems will be rehabilitated as described in the "Resource Preservation" section.
• Crossing at Bubble Pond	The hazardous on-grade crossing of the carriage road and the Park Loop Road at Bubble Pond will be eliminated through construction of a bridge or underpass. The new construction will be designed with appropriate granite facing to harmonize with the other carriage road bridges.
• Wildwood Stables connector	The approach to the carriage road system at Wildwood Stables will be rebuilt and the old route abandoned. Rerouting the approach will reduce the grade and improve safety.
• Paradise Hill connector	The trail connecting the visitor center to the carriage road at Paradise Hill will be rerouted and the old trail obliterated. Rerouting this trail will reduce the grade and make the trail safer for skiers and bicyclists.
• Trail links	New trails into the park may be constructed subject to the completion of a comprehensive trail study if environmentally acceptable routes can be designed. For instance, a route from Bar Harbor and Sieur de Monts to the Eagle Lake carriage road may be constructed along one of two routes proposed by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. Also possible is a trail from Mount Desert Island High School to the carriage roads over Youngs Mountain.
Campgrounds and Picnic Areas	
• Blackwoods and Seawall campgrounds	Soil compaction and drainage problems will be addressed at specific sites as necessary. The placement of camping equipment at each site will be clearly designated. The rustic appearance of park campsites will be retained by not paving any sites except those designated for disabled visitors. A portion of Blackwoods campground will be improved to accommodate existing use of RVs up to 35 feet long. Specific roadways and campsites will be redesigned to prevent damage to vegetation by these vehicles and to ease site access. To avoid enlarging the area disturbed by the campgrounds, the total number of RV campsites might be reduced.
• Pretty Marsh picnic area	The historic picnic shelters will be repaired in keeping with their original design specifications, and the sites will be made level.

TABLE 1: DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY (cont.)

Facility	Description of Activity
Concession Facilities	
• Wildwood Stables	Limited improvements will be made at Wildwood Stables. A new barn compatible in size and scale with the existing barn will be constructed. The barns will provide stalls for a limited number of visitors' horses and for horses used by the concessionaire. A new ticket sales and reception area will be constructed and new, separate restrooms will accommodate visitors and campers. Camping facilities for visiting equestrians who bring their own horses will be upgraded. Employee housing will be limited to that necessary to accommodate the appropriate caretakers.
• Jordan Pond House	The Jordan Pond House kitchen facilities will be expanded to allow more efficient operation. Overall restaurant capacity will not increase.
Miscellaneous Visitor Facilities	
• Bathhouses	The existing bathhouses and restrooms at Echo Lake and Sand beaches will be replaced or rehabilitated.
• Permanent restrooms	Permanent restrooms will be constructed at Wildwood Stables, Eagle Lake, Lake Wood, the Acadia Mountain parking area, Pretty Marsh picnic area, and Thunder Hole. In order to minimize impacts, these new restrooms will be small, self-contained, or pump-out facilities. Other restroom sites may be considered to correct sanitation and health problems. Restrooms at important staging areas for wintertime park users will be winterized. The restrooms at Sieur de Monts will be converted to year-round facilities. The new visitor center at Hulls Cove will provide restrooms for snowmobilers and skiers, and the new restrooms near Eagle Lake will be available throughout the year. The restrooms on Cadillac Mountain summit may be retrofitted to extend use into the spring and fall.
• Eagle Lake parking	An additional parking area will be built at Eagle Lake. A significant wetland prevents expansion of the existing lot; therefore, additional parking will be constructed west of the existing lot on the south side of State Route 233. The lot will be carefully situated to screen it from the Park Loop Road and Cadillac Mountain. A trail connecting this parking area to the carriage road system will be constructed.
Administrative Facilities	
• Sand Beach fee-control station	The temporary fee station at Sand Beach will be replaced with a new facility in the same location. The new structure will follow the park's architectural style, be vandal resistant, and provide temperature control. To reduce nighttime light pollution, pole-mounted, high-intensity floodlights will be replaced by less intense lights located on the buildings themselves.

TABLE 1: DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY (cont.)

Facility	Description of Activity
• Islesford Historical Museum	An addition will be constructed at Islesford Historical Museum on Little Cranberry Island to store museum artifacts. Moving artifacts to the climate-controlled addition will provide sufficient work space in the museum for a curator, a museum technician, and museum attendants.
• Park headquarters	Additional office, storage, and work space will be constructed at park headquarters to serve all park divisions. An artifact storage facility also will be built to offer secure storage for the park's artifacts housed on Mount Desert Island and to provide sufficient work space for cultural resources staff. The maintenance facilities at park headquarters will be replaced.
• Schoodic ranger office	An office and storage area will be added to the Schoodic ranger residence.
• Baker Island	The Baker Island lightkeeper's house will be adapted for reuse. For instance, caretakers, probably volunteer, may live in the house to provide on-site interpretation, protection, and maintenance services. Other associated structures will be stabilized.
• Employee RV sites	Additional RV sites will be provided for the Park Service's seasonal employees and volunteers who arrive for work with their own campers.
• Employee housing	Additional park housing will be constructed at Blackwoods and Seawall campgrounds to replace trailers and at Harden farm.

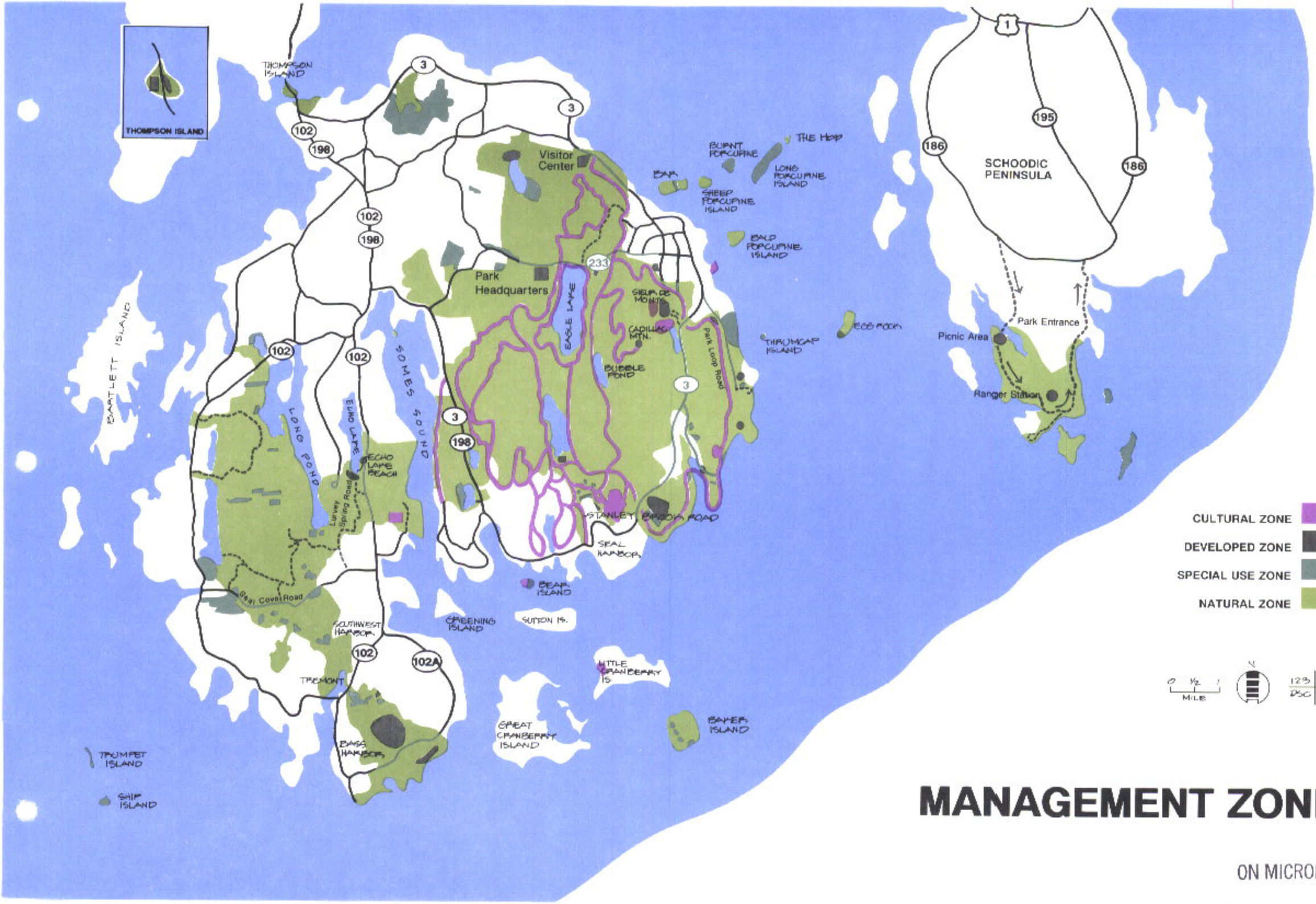
MANAGEMENT ZONING CONCEPT

Use and management of lands and waters in Acadia National Park will be guided by management zoning based on resource values. The park has been divided into four zones with a number of subzones. The management emphasis for each of these areas is described below and summarized in table 2. The lands and waters included in each zone are shown on the management zoning map and listed in table 2 as well. After completing the resource studies called for in the *General Management Plan*, the appropriateness of including certain areas in the various zones may be reevaluated and minor changes made. The following section describes the zones and subzones that will guide the management of Acadia National Park.

Natural Zone

The natural zone includes lands and waters that will be managed to conserve and protect natural resources and ecological processes and provide for their use and enjoyment by the public.

Development in the natural zone will be limited to facilities that have no adverse effect on scenic quality and natural processes, are essential for management, and enhance appreciation of natural resources. Examples of typical facilities include trails, signs, and trailside information displays. There will be no picnic areas, toilet facilities, or campsites. This zone



ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

MANAGEMENT ZONES

ON MICROFILM

will be roadless, and public access will be restricted to foot traffic only. The primary use of this zone will be by the day hiker.

The park will attempt to maintain the components and processes of naturally evolving ecosystems, including the natural abundance, diversity, and ecological integrity of native plants and animals. Maintaining natural diversity is especially important. Species diversity contributes to visitors' aesthetic enjoyment of park wildlife, plants, and scenery; it is the basis of the park's scientific value as an outdoor laboratory; and it is critical to maintaining native gene pools and evolutionary processes. Therefore, those species and habitats identified as fragile, threatened, or otherwise significant (e.g., endangered species, Maine critical areas, wetlands, and other resources in the protected natural area) will be closely monitored and protected. Common species and habitats will not be neglected, for they too play an important role in maintaining biological diversity and ecological integrity. Prescribed fire, natural fire, or other means may be used to perpetuate park habitats, especially fire-dependent ecosystems.

Natural Environment. This subzone comprises the majority of parkland and park waters. Environmentally compatible recreational activities and interpretation will be accommodated in this subzone. Naturalness will be emphasized but some human alterations or intrusions might be evident. The subzone will include outstanding geological or ecological features with unusual intrinsic value or uniqueness — such as shorelines and mountain summits — that will be managed to provide opportunities for public appreciation and interpretation.

Protected Natural Area. This subzone provides for the perpetuation of geological or ecological values with minimal or no human intrusion. These lands and waters will be set aside for strict protection because of their fragility or ecological significance. Public access and fire suppression activities may be restricted.

Cultural Zone

The cultural zone includes areas that will be managed for the preservation, protection, and interpretation of cultural resources and their settings and for their use and enjoyment by the public.

Cultural resources that are key to the purposes of the park will be included in this zone. In most cases the boundary of the zone will coincide with the boundary of a property listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Cultural resources other than those key to the purposes of the park, including properties listed or eligible for listing on the national register, will be designated as part of the zone that best reflects the primary management emphasis of their location in the park.

Development in the cultural zone must be compatible with the preservation and interpretation of cultural values. Whenever possible, new construction will be avoided and historic structures will be used for purposes compatible with their preservation and public appreciation. New structures, landscape features, and utilities will be constructed in the cultural zone only if (1) existing structures and improvements do not meet essential management needs, and (2) new construction is designed and situated to preserve the integrity and character of the area.

Preservation. This subzone will include sites, structures, ethnographic resources, objects, and landscapes that are important because of their aesthetic value or their association with persons, events, or periods in human history and will be managed for preservation and interpretation.

Site-specific planning will determine which treatments will best provide for the preservation and public enjoyment of particular resources in this subzone. No treatment project will be undertaken unless supported by an approved proposal, plan, or report appropriate to the proposed action. The significance of the resource, its condition, its interpretive value, its research potential, and the availability of data will all be weighed in determining the appropriate treatment. Park staff will strive to protect and preserve all resources of the preservation subzone in their existing conditions until planning decisions are made.

Preservation/Adaptive Use. In this subzone significant historic structures may be modified and used for leasing, for public activities, or for administrative activities and functions that permit perpetuating the characteristics that qualify these resources for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

All uses of historic structures will be subject to preservation and public safety requirements. No administrative or public use will be permitted if it threatens the stability or character of a structure, the museum objects within it, or the safety of its users, or if such use entails alterations that significantly compromise the building's integrity. Structural additions will harmonize with but be readily distinguishable from the older work and will not intrude upon the historic scene. Other additions, such as security equipment, heating, and air conditioning, will meet the National Park Service requirements for rehabilitation.

Developed Zone

The developed zone includes lands that will be managed to provide and maintain facilities serving park managers and visitors. It will include areas where park development or intensive use may substantially alter the natural environment or the setting for culturally significant resources. Impacts associated with such development will be mitigated to the greatest extent possible. There are no subzones within this zone.

The developed zone will encompass the facilities themselves and all associated lands directly modified as a result of their continuing management and use; the zone will be restricted to the smallest area necessary to accommodate required development and use. New development will be established only after considering alternative levels of use, facilities, services, and sites (including locations outside the park and locations outside areas with significant natural and cultural resources).

This zone will include land that supports educational and interpretive services to visitors, such as the visitor center; provides recreational opportunities to relatively large numbers of people, such as campgrounds; provides noninterpretive and nonrecreational services to park visitors, such as restaurants; supports administration and maintenance of park resources, such as utilities and housing; and provides for vehicular circulation within the park.

Special Use Zone

The special use zone will encompass uses carried out by other government agencies or private interests on lands within the legislated boundary. Park Service administrative control over the use of lands in this zone will be either lacking or secondary to that of another party.

Roads and Utilities. This subzone will include land managed primarily to provide transportation and utility services to areas outside the park. Examples include state and local road rights-of-way and pump houses for municipal water supplies.

Inholdings. Land and waters used for private purposes and identified for acquisition in the land protection plan are included in this subzone. They will be acquired as specified in the 1986 boundary legislation and then placed in another appropriate park zone.

TABLE 2: MANAGEMENT ZONING SUMMARY[2]

Zone/Subzone Management Emphasis	Park Areas
Natural Zone	
Manage land and waters to conserve and protect natural resources and ecological processes and provide for their use and enjoyment by the public.	
Natural Environment Subzone: Conserve natural resources and provide environmentally compatible interpretive and recreational activities in ways that do not adversely affect those resources and processes.	• All areas of the park not classified in other zones or subzones
Protected Natural Area Subzone: Perpetuate geological or ecological values with minimal or no human intrusion. These lands and waters are set aside for strict protection because of unusual fragility or ecological significance.	• Wetlands: black spruce-tamarack swamp, salt marsh, freshwater marsh, shrub bog, sphagnum/sedge bog, floating vegetation, alder, red maple, cedar, and other wetlands • Coastal islands wholly owned by the Park Service; near Mount Desert – the islands of Bear, Thompson, Sheep Porcupine, Bar (Frenchman Bay), Bar (Somes Sound), the Hop, and Bald Porcupine; and near Schoodic Peninsula - the islands of Schoodic, Little Moose, and Pond • Freshwater islands: Rum (Long Pond) and no name (Eagle Lake) • Maine critical areas deemed worthy of special planning and management consideration by the Maine State Planning Office • Potential national natural landmarks • Habitats of federally and state-listed endangered and threatened species, including peregrine falcon and bald eagle nest sites

[2]Does not include park areas within the town of Isle au Haut.

TABLE 2: MANAGEMENT ZONING SUMMARY (cont.)

Zone/Subzone Management Emphasis	Park Areas
	• Habitats of Maine species of special concern, species of indeterminate status, and watch-listed species • Significant wildlife habitats as defined in the Maine Natural Resources Protection Act, including habitats for deer, wading birds, shorebirds, colonial seabirds, and Atlantic salmon • Species, habitats, and natural landscape features identified as rare, imperiled, or critically imperiled under the Maine natural heritage program • Other important habitats identified by park staff
Cultural Zone Manage areas to preserve, protect, and interpret cultural resources and their settings, and for their use and enjoyment by the public.	
Preservation Subzone: Preserve and interpret historic sites, structures, ethnographic resources, objects, and landscapes that are important because of their aesthetic value or their association with persons, events, or periods in human history and that merit full communication of these values to the public.	• Carroll homestead and associated vernacular landscape • Elisha Gilley house and associated vernacular landscape on Baker Island • Sieur de Monts springhouse and environs created by George Dorr • Abbe Museum site • Islesford Historical Museum • Archeological sites • Old Farm site • Carriage road system and corridor, including roads, bridges, vistas, Jordan Pond gate lodge, Brown Mountain gate lodge, and associated gate lodge landscapes • The Park Loop Road system comprising six segments: (1) Paradise Hill Road, (2) Kebo Mountain Road, (3) Ocean Drive, (4) Stanley Brook Road, (5) Lower Mountain Road, and (6) Cadillac Summit Road, including roads, bridges, and associated designed landscape • Sargent Drive • Hiking trail system • Pretty Marsh picnic shelters
Preservation/Adaptive Use Subzone: Use, with necessary modifications, of historically significant structures for leasing, public activities, or administrative activities and functions that perpetuate the characteristics that qualify these resources for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.	• Blue Duck Ship Store • Storm Beach house • Bear Island light station • Baker Island light station • Thunder Hole ranger station • Seawall ranger station

TABLE 2: MANAGEMENT ZONING SUMMARY (cont.)

Developed Zone	
Manage lands to provide and maintain facilities for educational and interpretive services; for recreational opportunities, such as campgrounds; for other visitor services, such as restaurants; for administration and maintenance of park resources; and for vehicular circulation in the park.	• Headquarters' administrative, maintenance, and housing complex • Visitor center • Thompson Island visitor station • Sieur de Monts nature center • Wild Gardens of Acadia • Campgrounds, amphitheaters, and seasonal housing at Blackwoods and Seawall • Picnic areas: Pretty Marsh (picnic shelters will be in the preservation subzone), Bear Brook, Thompson Island, Seawall, and Fabbri • Sand Beach and Echo Lake bathhouses • Swimming beaches at Echo Lake and Lake Wood (artificially created) • Boat launches at Ike's Point, Otter Cove, Eagle Lake, Seal Cove Pond, and Jordan Pond • Jordan Pond House restaurant, gift shop, and "tea lawn" • Wildwood Stables barn, corrals, and camping area • Park utilities • Gift shop at Cadillac Mountain summit • Restrooms associated with the above • Parking areas for all of the above and other designated parking (the Park Loop Road parking is included in the cultural zone) • Access roads: Duck Brook Road, Lurvey Spring Road, Marshall Brook fire road, Hio Road, road to Wonderland, Man O'War Brook Road, Sieur de Monts fire road, Lake Wood access road, Frazier Point fire road, Duck Harbor/Western Head fire road, Western Mountain fire road, Long Pond fire road, Schoodic Drive, Sand Beach bicycle trail, and Bar Island/Frenchman Bay access drive • Seawall ranger residence • Schoodic ranger residence and access road • Sand Beach house and access road • Other park housing: Harden farm, Sunset house, Hulls Cove house, and Somes Sound house, and others as acquired
Special Use Zone	
Lands and waters within the legislated boundary where uses are carried out by other government agencies or private interests. (National Park Service administrative control over the use of lands in this zone is either lacking or secondary to that of another party.)	
Roads and Utilities Subzone: Provide transportation and utility service to areas primarily outside the park.	• State and local road rights-of-way • Municipal water supply pump stations and dams • Utility rights-of-way

TABLE 2: MANAGEMENT ZONING SUMMARY (cont.)

Zone/Subzone Management Emphasis	Park Areas
	• Great Ponds, including Eagle Lake, Jordan Pond, Bubble Pond, Long Pond, Echo Lake, Upper and Lower Hadlock ponds, Seal Cove Pond, Hodgdon Pond, Ripple Pond, Lake Wood, Witch Hole Pond, Hamilton Pond, Breakneck Ponds, Aunt Betty Pond, Somes Pond, the Tarn, Round Pond, and the Bowl
Inholdings Subzone: Acquire private inholdings as available.	• Acquisition parcels specified in the Acadia land protection plan

APPENDIXES

II. NATIONAL PARKS

1. Acadia National Park

Page

Sieur de Monts National Monument established: Proclamation (No. 1339) of July 8, 1916 9

SIEUR DE MONTS NATIONAL MONUMENT,[1] MAINE

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 1339—July 8, 1916—39 Stat. 1785]

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

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

[1] Monument established as the Lafayette National Park by act of Feb. 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1178). Subsequently changed to Acadia National Park by act of Jan. 19, 1929 (45 Stat. 1083). See Vol. I, page 215.

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

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

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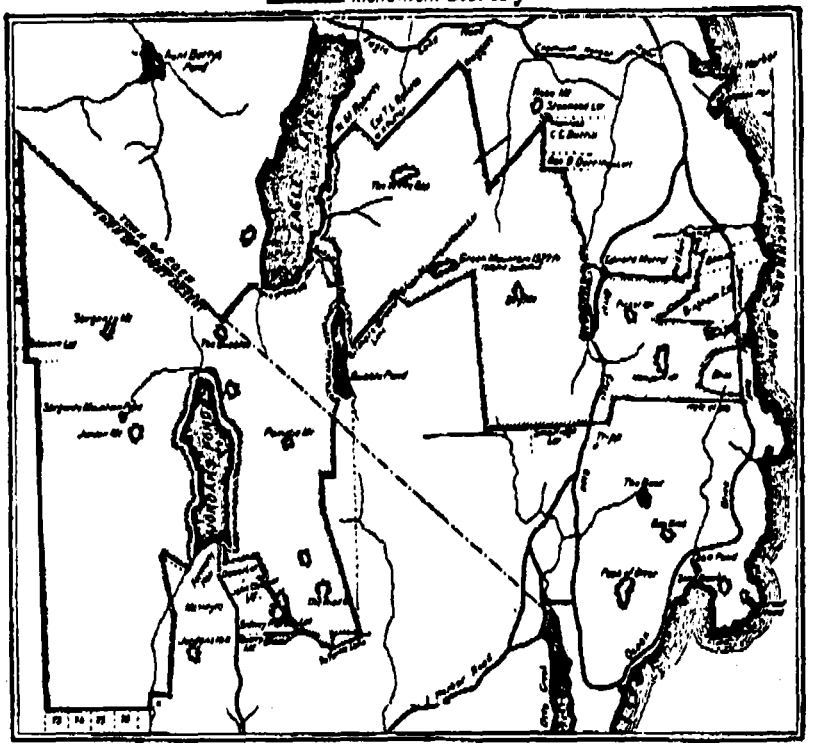
of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence south sixty-nine degrees fifty-eight minutes east fifty-two and eight-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground; thence north forty-four degrees forty-five minutes east thirty-nine and three-tenths feet to a piece of iron pipe driven in the ground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

SIEUR de MONTS NATIONAL MONUMENT
Mount Desert Island
MAINE
Embracing the island summit and about five thousand acres of adjacent lands
Monument Boundary



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Franklin K. Lane, Secretary

northerly side of the road leading to Turtle Lake; thence southwesterly, but everywhere following the northern side line of said road, forty-five feet, more or less, to a stone post in the side of said road; thence north eighty-one degrees twenty-three minutes west, passing through two iron bolts set in a bowlder in line of land of Helen P. Dane, and everywhere following same, four hundred and seventy-five and seventy-five one-hundredths feet to a stone post set in the ground; thence north twenty-eight degrees forty-six minutes west, still following said Dane line, three hundred and forty-five and two-tenths feet to an iron bolt in a bowlder; thence north sixty-one degrees thirty-nine minutes west, everywhere following said Dane line, six hundred and thirty-five and eight-tenths feet to an iron bolt in a bowlder; thence south fifty-eight degrees fifty-eight minutes west, but everywhere following said Dane line, six hundred and forty-two and eight-tenths feet to a stone post set in the ground; thence north eighty-seven degrees forty-five minutes west, but everywhere following said Dane line, eight hundred and

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

hundred and ninety-four feet, more or less, to a stake in the northern line of the Shore or Settlers' Lots, it being also the southwestern corner of said Dower Lot; thence north eighty-five degrees forty-five minutes west, everywhere following the northern line of the said Settlers' Lots and the southern line of the Jordan Purchase, so called, three thousand nine hundred and forty-three and five-tenths feet, more or less, to the southwesterly corner of said Jordan Purchase at the northwesterly corner of Settler's Lot No. 73 on the old Peters Plan; thence north four degrees forty-five minutes east, but everywhere following the westerly line of said Jordan Purchase thirteen thousand two hundred and thirty-three feet, more or less, to an iron bolt marking the northwestern corner of said Jordan Purchase, being the southern line of the Southwest Valley, or Gilmore Lot, said westerly line of the Jordan Purchase being marked throughout its length by iron bolts; thence westerly, following the southern line of said Southwest Valley or Gilmore Lot, four hundred and twelve and five-tenths feet to the southwest corner thereof; thence northerly, by the head line of the shore lots, to said town line; thence south forty-five degrees east, following said town line; to the southwesterly corner of Lot No. 4, according to the survey and plan made by A. P. Goodell in October A. D. 1880, said plan being recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said Hancock County; thence northerly and easterly, but always following said Lot No. 4, to a point one hundred and fifty feet distant from the shore of Eagle Lake; thence easterly and northerly, but everywhere parallel with and one hundred and fifty feet distant from said shore of Eagle Lake to a point one hundred and fifty feet distant from the Bubble Pond Brook; thence easterly, but everywhere parallel with and one hundred and fifty feet distant from said Bubble Pond Brook to the road leading to Bubble Pond; thence by said road, by the four next following courses and distances, first, south eight degrees five minutes east two hundred and two and twelve one-hundredths feet; thence south eleven degrees forty minutes east ninety-nine and ninety-nine one-hundredths feet; thence south twenty-five degrees twenty minutes east one hundred and forty-nine and ninety-eight one-hundredths feet; thence south thirteen degrees thirty-six minutes east two hundred and eighty-three and eight-tenths feet to a stake driven in the ground; thence diverging from said road and crossing said brook north eighty-nine degrees forty minutes east three hundred and thirty-nine and nine-tenths feet; thence north eight degrees thirty-five minutes west one hundred and fifteen and five-tenths feet; thence north eight degrees twenty minutes west one hundred and twenty-five and four-tenths feet; thence north one degree fifteen minutes west one hundred and thirteen and thirty-five one-hundredths feet; thence north ten degrees thirty minutes west one hundred and thirty-two feet; thence north six degrees fifty minutes east one hundred and sixty-eight and ninety-six one-hundredths feet; thence north fourteen degrees east one hundred and eighty-two and forty-nine one-hundredths feet; thence north fourteen degrees west one hundred and thirty-eight and ninety-three one-hundredths feet; thence north nine degrees west three hundred and fifty-one and ninety-one one-hundredths feet; thence south seventy-four degrees thirty minutes west to a point one hundred and fifty feet distant from the shore of Eagle Lake; thence northerly, but everywhere parallel with and one hundred and fifty feet distant from said shore of Eagle Lake to the southeastern line of land of W. M. Roberts; thence north fifty-two degrees thirty minutes east, but everywhere following the southeasterly line of said land of Roberts one thousand two hundred and seventy and five-tenths feet, more or less, to an iron bolt at a corner of land of the Estate of T. L. Roberts;

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

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

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

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

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

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

DONE at the City of Washington, this 8th day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and sixteen, and of the [SEAL] Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-first.

WOODROW WILSON.

By the President:

FRANK L. POLK,

Acting Secretary of State.

16. Acadia National Park

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Act of February 26, 1919, establishing the Lafayette National Park	215
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Act of May 22, 1930, authorizing transfer of former naval radio station, Seawall, Maine, as an addition to Acadia National Park	216

An Act To establish the Lafayette National Park in the State of Maine, approved February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1178)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tracts of land, easements, and other real estate heretofore known as the Sieur de Monts National Monument, situated on Mount Desert Island, in the county of Hancock and State of Maine, established and designated as a national monument under the Act of June eighth, nineteen hundred and six, entitled "An Act for the preservation of American antiquities," by presidential proclamation of July eighth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby declared to be a national park and dedicated as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people under the name of the Lafayette National Park, under which name the aforesaid national park shall be entitled to receive and to use all moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated for Sieur de Monts National Monument. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 341.)

Lafayette National Park, Maine. Sieur de Monts National Monument, changed to.

SEC. 2. That the administration, protection, and promotion of said Lafayette National Park shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provision of the Act of August twenty-fifth, nineteen hundred and sixteen, entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," and Acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 342.)

Administration by National Park Service.

Vol. 39, p. 535. See p. 9.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to accept in behalf of the United States such other property on said Mount Desert Island, including lands, easements, buildings, and moneys, as may be donated for the extension or improvement of said park. (U.S.C., title 16, sec. 343.)

Acceptance of donated lands, etc.

An Act To provide for the extension of the boundary limits of the Lafayette National Park in the State of Maine and for change of name of said park to the Acadia National Park, approved January 19, 1929 (45 Stat. 1083)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress as-

Lafayette National Park, Maine.

Acceptance authorized of lands, etc., donated for extension thereof.

sembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, in his discretion, to accept in behalf of the United States lands, easements, and buildings, as may be donated for the extension of the Lafayette National Park, lying within the bounds of Hancock County within which the park is situated, together with such islands in Knox County adjoining, as lie to the east and south of the main ship channel through Penobscot Bay, which complete the archipelago of which Mount Desert Island, whereon the park is situated, forms the dominant and largest unit. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 342a.)

Name changed to Acadia National Park.

SEC. 2. That the area now within the Lafayette National Park, together with such additions as may hereafter be made thereto, shall be known as the Acadia National Park, under which name the aforesaid national park shall be entitled to receive and to use all moneys heretofore or hereafter appropriated for the Lafayette National Park: *Provided*, That the provisions of the Act of June 10, 1920, entitled "An Act to create a Federal Power Commission, to provide for the improvement of navigation, the development of water power, the use of the public lands in relation thereto, and to repeal section 18 of the Rivers and Harbors Appropriation Act, approved August 8, 1917, and for other purposes," shall not apply to or extend to any lands now or hereafter included in said park. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 342b.)

Proviso. Water Power Act not applicable. Vol. 41, p. 1063.

An Act To authorize the transfer of the former naval radio station, Seawall, Maine, as an addition to the Acadia National Park, approved May 22, 1930 (46 Stat. 377)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to transfer to the control and jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior as an addition to the Acadia National Park, established under the Act of February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1178), as amended by the Act of January 19, 1929 (Public, Numbered 667, Seventieth Congress), all that tract of land containing two hundred and twenty-three acres, more or less, with improvements thereon, comprising the former naval radio station at Seawall, town of Southwest Harbor, Hancock County, Maine, said tract being no longer needed for naval purposes. (U.S.C., 6th supp., title 16, sec. 342a.)

Acadia National Park, Maine.

Lands added to.

Vol. 40, p. 1178, amended. See p. 215.

Vol. 45, p. 1063. See p. 215.

II. LEGISLATION RELATING TO THE NATIONAL PARKS

1. Acadia National Park

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An Act To authorize the transfer of the Green Lake Fish Cultural Station in Hancock County, Maine, as an addition to Acadia National Park, approved May 29, 1935 (49 Stat. 312)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Commerce be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to transfer to the control and jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior as an addition to the Acadia National Park, established under the Act of February 26, 1919 (40 Stat. 1178), and Acts supplemental thereto, all that tract of land containing eight hundred and twenty acres, more or less, with improvements thereon if any, comprising the abandoned Green Lake Fish Cultural Station, in Hancock County, Maine, said tract being no longer needed for fish-cultural purposes: *Provided,* That such action shall be in full recognition of any outstanding lease, license, or permit, affecting said land.

Green Lake Fish Cultural Station, Maine.

Transfer of, to Acadia National Park authorized. 40 Stat. 1178; 45 Stat. 1083.

Outstanding leases, permits, etc., recognized.

An Act To authorize the transfer of the Otter Cliffs Radio Station on Mount Desert Island in the State of Maine as an addition to the Acadia National Park, and for other purposes, approved August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 795)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon the removal of the Otter Cliffs Radio Station and its relocation on lands within the Acadia National Park as authorized by the Act of April 22, 1932 (47 Stat. 91), the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to transfer to the control and jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior as an addition to the Acadia National Park all that tract of land containing approximately twelve acres on Mount Desert Island in the State of Maine now occupied by and used by the Navy Department for the purposes of the said Otter Cliffs Radio Station, and the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to transfer to the control and jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy for naval radio purposes the site of the relocated radio station, with the buildings and improvements thereon, and such surrounding area

Otter Cliffs Radio Station, Mount Desert Island, Maine.

Transfer of, as addition to Acadia National Park. 47 Stat. 126.

Jurisdiction.

as may be agreed upon by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of the Navy: *Provided,* That the Secretary of the Interior shall retain the right to approve the design of the buildings and structures to be placed thereon including any additions or alterations to the present radio station.

Approval of design of buildings, etc.

Bridge across the inlet to the Black Woods, authorized.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to construct or cause to be constructed in connection with and as a part of the road system of the Acadia National Park, a bridge or causeway and approaches thereto across the inlet or bay lying between the Otter Cliffs and the Black Woods, in the State of Maine, at a point which he may designate as most suitable to the interests of the Federal Government.

Excerpt from "An Act To authorize the disposition of recreational demonstration projects, and for other purposes," approved June 8, 1942 (56 Stat. 327)

Addition of designated projects to other areas.

SEC. 2. From and after the date of this Act, the lands acquired for the Acadia, French Creek, Shenandoah, and White Sands recreational demonstration projects shall be added to and become a part of Acadia National Park, Hopewell Village National Historic Site, Shenandoah National Park, and White Sands National Monument, in the order named above, subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the respective areas to which such recreational demonstration projects are added: *Provided,* That within six months after the date of this Act the Secretary of the Interior shall file with The National Archives a map of each recreational demonstration project enumerated in this section. (16 U.S.C. sec. 459s.)

Proviso.

II. LEGISLATION RELATING TO NATIONAL PARKS

1. Acadia National Park

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Conveyance, for school purposes, of certain land in park to town of Tremont, Maine, authorized	Act of August 1, 1950	92
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An Act Providing for the transfer of certain property from the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to the United States for national-park purposes, approved December 22, 1944 (58 Stat. 914)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Home Owners' Loan Corporation (herein called the "Corporation") is authorized and directed to convey and transfer to the United States of America, upon the terms and conditions provided in section 4 hereof, all right, title, and interest vested in the Corporation, at the date of such conveyance and transfer, in and to real property and interests therein in the county of Hancock, State of Maine, acquired by the Corporation through the foreclosure of that certain mortgage deed, dated October 20, 1933, executed to the Corporation by Percy B. Russell and Florence L. Russell, and appearing in book 642, page 389, of the Registry of Deeds of Hancock County, State of Maine.

HOLC. Conveyance of certain property in Hancock County, Maine.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior, for and on behalf of the United States of America, is authorized and directed to accept the conveyance and transfer of such property without regard to the provisions of section 355, as amended, section 1136, as amended, and section 3709 of the Revised Statutes (except the last paragraph of said section 355, as amended, which shall be applicable hereto), or any other provision of law. The Secretary of the Interior is further authorized and directed to pay all necessary fees, charges, and expenses in connection with such conveyance and transfer.

Acceptance on behalf of U.S.

40 U.S.C. § 255; 10 U.S.C. § 1339; 41 U.S.C. § 6.

SEC. 3. Upon the conveyance and transfer of such property as herein provided, it shall be used and administered by the Secretary of the Interior solely for

Property to become part of Acadia National Park.

national-park purposes, and it shall be deemed to constitute a part of the Acadia National Park.

Cancellation of HOLC bonds.

SEC. 4. Any other provision of law to the contrary notwithstanding, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, upon such conveyance and transfer and in lieu of any other payment by the United States to the Corporation as consideration for the conveyance and transfer of such property, cancel bonds of the Corporation, in the principal sum of $18,000, purchased by the Secretary of the Treasury under or by reason of the provisions set forth in section 4 of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, approved June 13, 1933 (48 Stat. 128), as amended (which bonds are hereby made available to the Secretary of the Treasury for the purposes of this section), and all sums due and unpaid upon or in connection with such bonds at the time of such cancellation and discharge, together with any accrued interest: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury and the Corporation are authorized and directed to make adjustments on their books and records as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act. (16 U.S.C. § 343b.)

12 U.S.C. § 1463; Supp. III, § 1463.

Adjustments on books and records.

An Act To transfer jurisdiction of certain lands comprising a portion of Acadia National Park, Maine, from the Department of the Interior to the Department of the Navy, and for other purposes, approved July 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 519)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That control and jurisdiction over the following-described lands now comprising a portion of the Acadia National Park, in the State of Maine, are hereby transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of the Navy: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior shall retain the right to approve the design of the buildings and structures to be placed thereon.

Acadia National Park, Maine. Transfer of jurisdiction.

Approval of design of buildings, etc.

All that certain tract or parcel of land on Big Moose Island, Winter Harbor, Maine, which is bounded southerly and easterly by a chain link security fence, and northerly and westerly by the waters of Pond Island Cove and Frenchman Bay, and which is more particularly described as beginning at a point on the shore at the high-water mark of Frenchman Bay on the southwesterly side of Big Moose Island, so called, thence following the chain link security fence as now erected by the three following courses and distances: North no degrees five minutes west one hundred and fifty-three feet; thence north thirty degrees twenty-four minutes east one hundred and fifty-seven and seven-tenths feet; thence south eighty-nine degrees nine minutes east one thousand four hundred and fifty-five and three-tenths feet to a point and angle in the said security fence which bears north thirty-

four degrees fifty-four minutes west and is fifty feet distant at right angles from a point in the center line of the National Park Service road known as the Big Moose Island Road; thence turning to the left and following the said security fence in a general northerly direction but everywhere parallel with and fifty feet distant from the center line of the said Big Moose Island Road three thousand five hundred feet more or less to the high-water mark on the shore of Pond Island Cove; thence in a generally westerly and southerly direction but everywhere following the high-water mark of Pond Island Cove and Frenchman Bay seven thousand four hundred and seventy feet more or less to the place of beginning; except that portion thereof, containing twenty-five and ninety-six one-hundredths acres, which was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Navy pursuant to the Act of August 24, 1935 (ch. 644, 49 Stat. 795); the lands herein described containing one hundred and fifty-one and eighty-six one-hundredths acres after excluding the excepted portion.

Retransfer of jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized and directed to retransfer jurisdiction over the property described in section 1 of this Act to the Secretary of the Interior in the event such property hereafter becomes surplus to the needs of the Department of the Navy, in which event it again shall become a part of Acadia National Park. (16 U.S.C. § 342 note.)

An Act Relating to the exchange of certain private and Federal properties within the authorized boundaries of Acadia National Park, in the State of Maine, and for other purposes, approved September 7, 1949 (63 Stat. 691)

Acadia National Park, Maine. Exchange of lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of consolidating Federal holdings of land within Acadia National Park, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, approximately fifty-eight acres of non-Federal land within the authorized park boundaries, such land to be conveyed to the United States without cost by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Junior. Upon acceptance of title thereto by the United States, such property shall be subject to all laws and regulations applicable to the park. In exchange for the conveyance to the United States of the aforesaid property, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to convey to Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Junior, or to such agency as he may designate, for purposes of the Jackson Memorial Laboratory, Bar Harbor, Maine, approximately five acres of federally owned land within the park adjacent to the laboratory properties. (16 U.S.C. § 343c.)

An Act To authorize the conveyance, for school purposes, of certain land in Acadia National Park to the town of Tremont, Maine, and for other purposes, approved August 1, 1950 (64 Stat. 383)

Tremont, Maine. Conveyance.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior, in his discretion, is hereby authorized to convey without consideration, but under such terms and conditions as he may deem advisable, to the town of Tremont, Hancock County, Maine, for school purposes, eight and forty-five one-hundredths acres of land, more or less, situate between Marsh Creek and Marsh Road on Mount Desert Island, Hancock County, Maine, now a part of Acadia National Park.

An Act To exclude certain lands from Acadia National Park, Maine, and to authorize their disposal as surplus Federal property, approved July 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 597)

Acadia National Park, Maine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the tract of land in Acadia National Park, State of Maine, comprising approximately three hundred acres and identified as the "Green Lake Fish Hatchery Tract" is hereby excluded from Acadia National Park, and the said tract is authorized to be disposed of in accordance with the laws relating to the disposition of Federal property. (16 U.S.C. § 343d.)

Public Law 97-335
97th Congress

An Act

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

Oct. 15, 1982
[S. 1777]

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

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

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

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

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

Public inspection.
16 USC 341 note.

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

Land acquistion.
16 USC 341 note.

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

Land conveyance.

Enforcement.

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

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

Parkland preservation. 16 USC 341 note.

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

Report.

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

Report to congressional committees.

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

Review and revision.

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

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

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

Appropriation authorization.
16 USC 341 note.

Approved October 15, 1982.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 1777:

SENATE REPORT No. 97-425 (Comm. on Energy and Natural Resources).
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 128 (1982):
June 10, considered and passed Senate.
Sept. 30, considered and passed House.

Public Law 99-420
99th Congress

An Act

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

Sept. 25, 1986
[S. 720]

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

TITLE I

SEC. 101. BOUNDARIES OF ACADIA NATIONAL PARK.

Conservation. Public information. 16 USC 341 note.

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

SEC. 102. LANDS WITHIN BOUNDARIES.

Gifts and property. 16 USC 341 note.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(A) Reconstruction of an existing building.

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

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

Real property.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) $350,000, or

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

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

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

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

(B) shorefront property; or

(C) largely undeveloped entire islands.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(1) 3 members at large.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(2) Termination of rights of use and occupancy.

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

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

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

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

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

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

16 USC 341 note. Effective date.

SEC. 106. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

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

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

16 USC 341 note.

SEC. 107. PAYMENTS TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.

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

31 USC 6904.

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

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

TITLE II

SEC. 201. CAPE COD NATIONAL SEASHORE ADVISORY COMMISSION.

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

16 USC 459b-7.

Approved September 25, 1986.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY—S. 720:

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

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APPENDIX B: UNDERTAKINGS REQUIRING CONSULTATION UNDER SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT

The following list shows those actions requiring further consultation with the Maine historic preservation officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation under section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and the Programmatic Agreement of 1990.

ACTIONS

Actions directly involving historic structures and cultural landscapes:

- Rehabilitate the carriage road system.
- Construct a bridge or underpass for the carriage road and the Park Loop Road at Bubble Pond.
- Construct carriage road connectors at Paradise Hill and Wildwood Stables.
- Construct an addition to the Islesford Museum for curatorial storage.
- Rehabilitate the Baker Island lightkeeper's house.
- Rehabilitate the Park Loop Road.
- Rehabilitate the hiking trail system.
- Repair Pretty Marsh picnic shelters.

Actions requiring new construction (potential visual and archeological impacts):

- Construct a new visitor center and entrance gateway at Hulls Cove.
- Construct a new parking lot at Eagle Lake.
- Construct new trail connectors. Possible routes include
  - — from Sieur de Monts to Eagle Lake carriage road
  - — over Youngs Mountain between high school and Duck Brook
  - — from new Eagle Lake parking lot to Aunt Betty Pond carriage road
  - — from visitor center parking to Witch Hole Pond carriage road (reroute existing trail)
  - — from Route 3 to Champlain Mountain (using an abandoned trail alignment)
- Expand Wildwood Stables.
- Install restrooms at Eagle Lake, Thunder Hole, Acadia Mountain, Pretty Marsh, and Lake Wood.
- Construct curatorial storage and work and office space at park headquarters.
- Replace maintenance buildings at park headquarters.
- Construct additional staff housing at Blackwoods, Seawall, and Harden farm.
- Construct office and storage addition to Schoodic ranger residence.

ADDITIONAL STUDIES REQUIRED

An inventory of historic structures was completed in 1984. Based on the inventory the National Park Service will consult with the state historic preservation officer to determine eligibility for listing structures on the National Register of Historic Places. Historic structure reports will be required for all major work on these historic structures. Cultural landscape reports and treatment plans will be required to rehabilitate cultural landscapes. Archeological surveys will be required for all projects entailing new construction. Necessary data recovery projects will be conducted when avoiding archeological resources is not possible.

APPENDIX C: VISITOR USE

Manning (1987) conducted a social science analysis of visitor needs and preferences. This appendix summarizes the portion of Manning's report that describes park visitors. Copies of the complete report are on file at the park.

Residence of Visitors

Maine	22 percent
Massachusetts	13 percent
New York	11 percent
Other states (43)	40 percent
Canada	2.5 percent
Other countries	0.3 percent

Socioeconomic Characteristics of Visitors

Education	73 percent have some college education 29 percent hold graduate degrees
Income	18 percent make $60,000 or more annually

Age of Visitors Average age = 41

Visitor Groups

Family groups	66 percent
Friends	20 percent
Family and friends	8 percent

Groups accompanied by individual(s) with disabilities: less than 5 percent
Groups accompanied by individual(s) who do not speak English: less than 2 percent

Primary Destination of Trip to Mount Desert Island

Acadia National Park	67 percent
Bar Harbor	22 percent
Entire island	5 percent

Length of Stay on Mount Desert Island Average = seven days

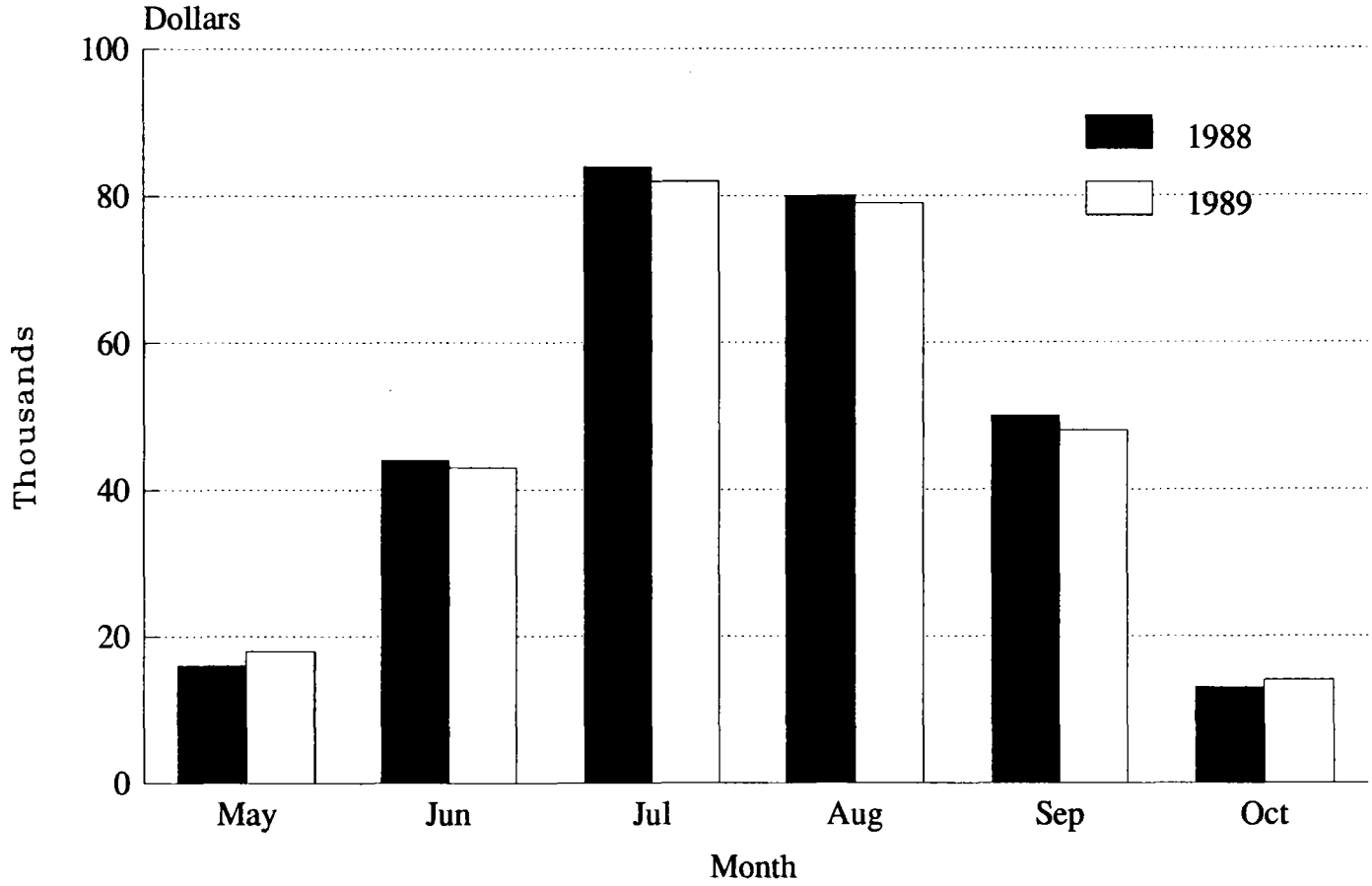
Stayed overnight	78 percent
Campgrounds	35 percent
Hotel/motel, etc.	35 percent
Private home	6 percent

Approximately 46 percent of visitors have been to Acadia National Park more than once, and of these, some return on a regular basis. The average number of previous visits to Mount Desert Island is nine.

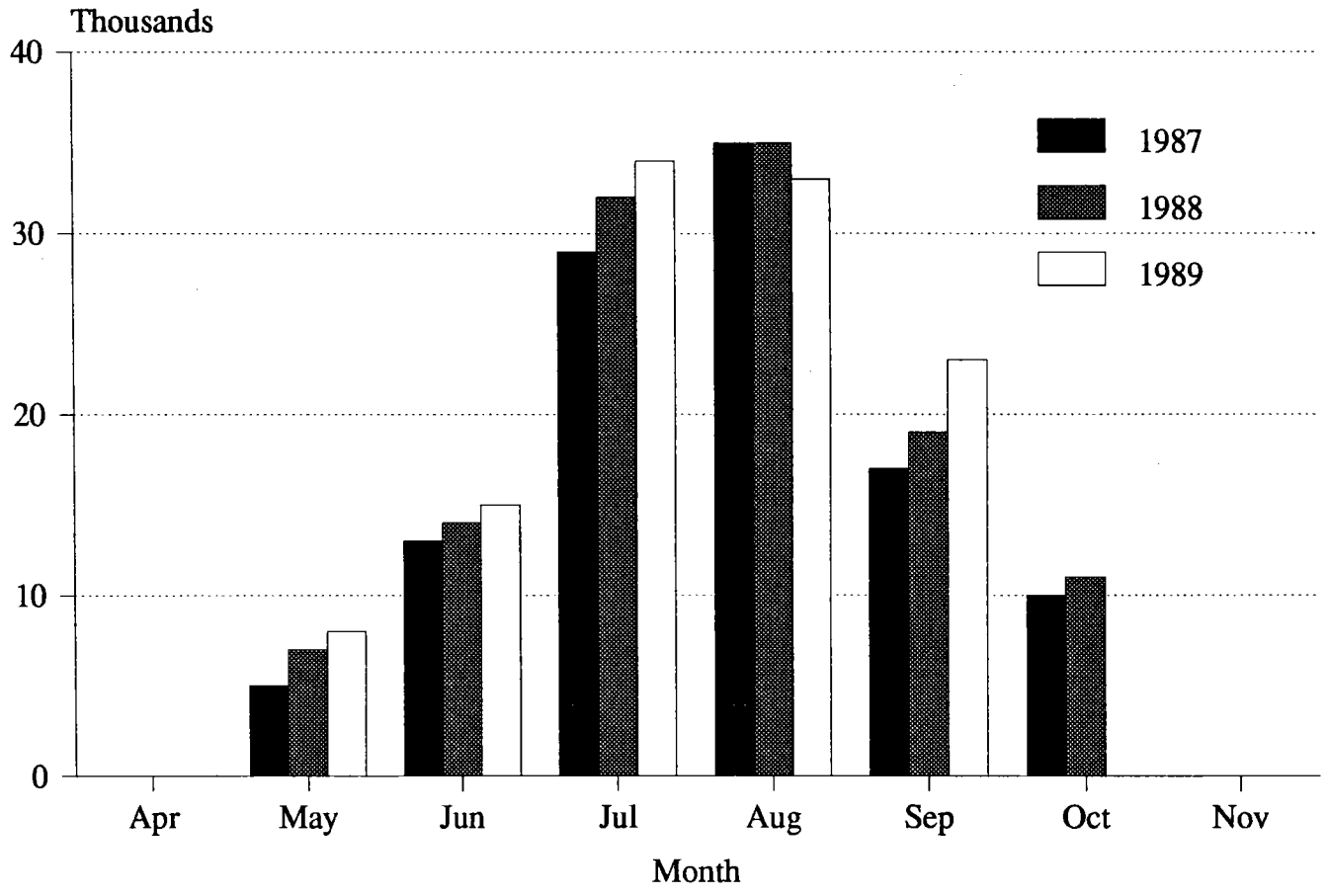
Means of Transportation

Private car	90 percent
RV	5 percent
Bus	1 percent

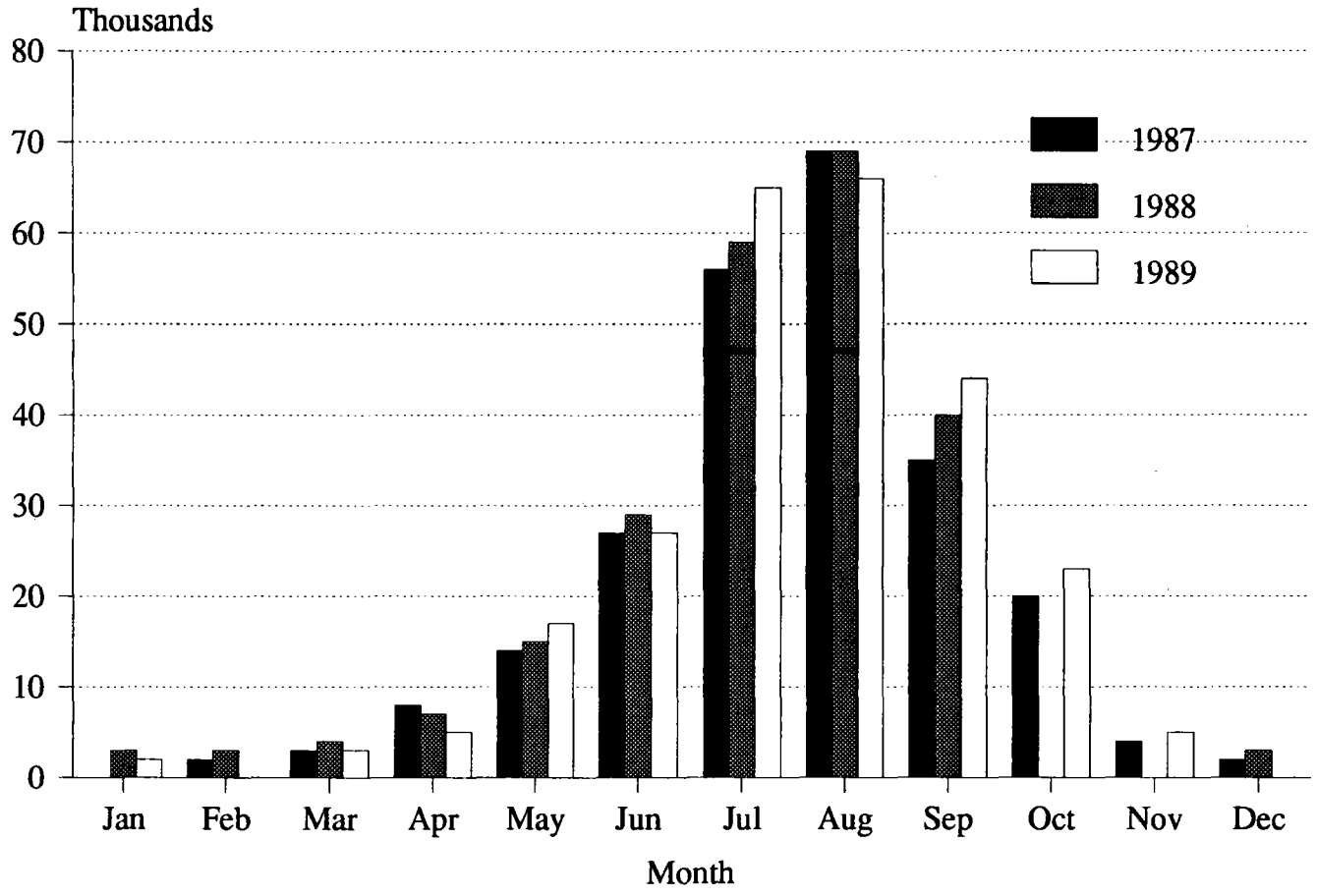
Blackwoods Campground Collections
Acadia National Park



Fee Station Count
Autos, Bikes, & Annual/Eagle Passes

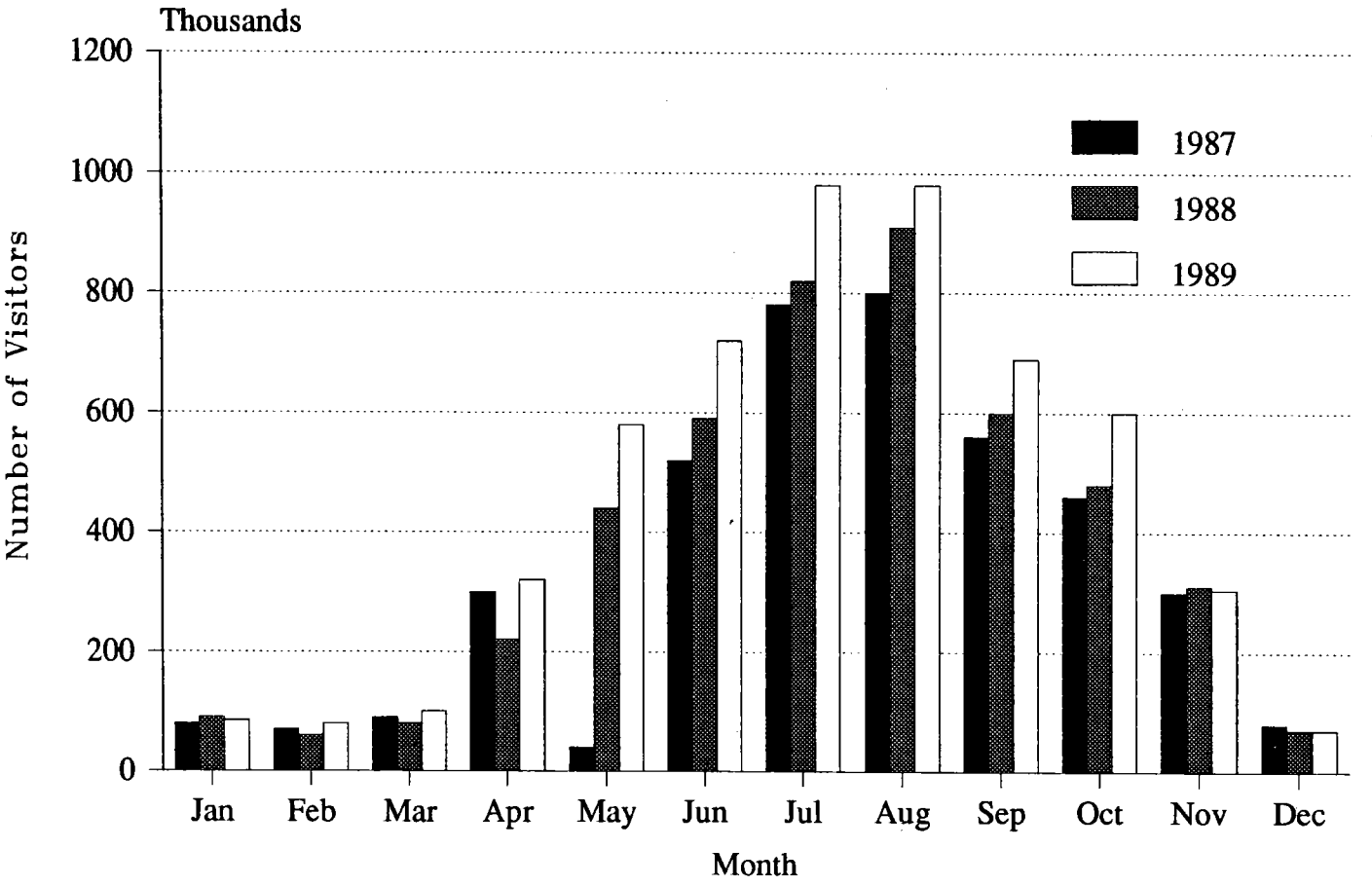


Park Loop Road Traffic Count
Number of Autos



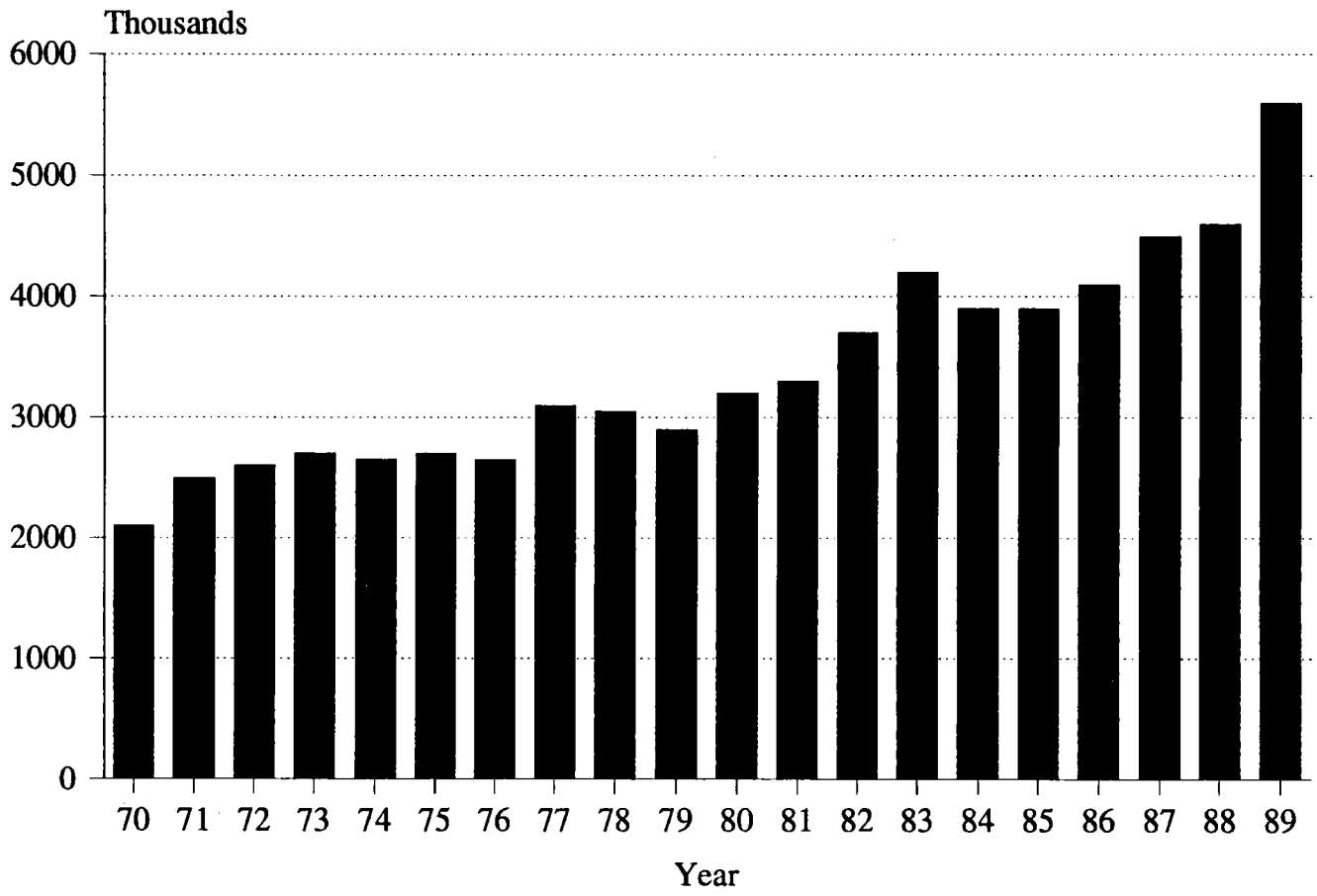
Based Sand Beach electronic counter

Monthly Visitation
Acadia National Park

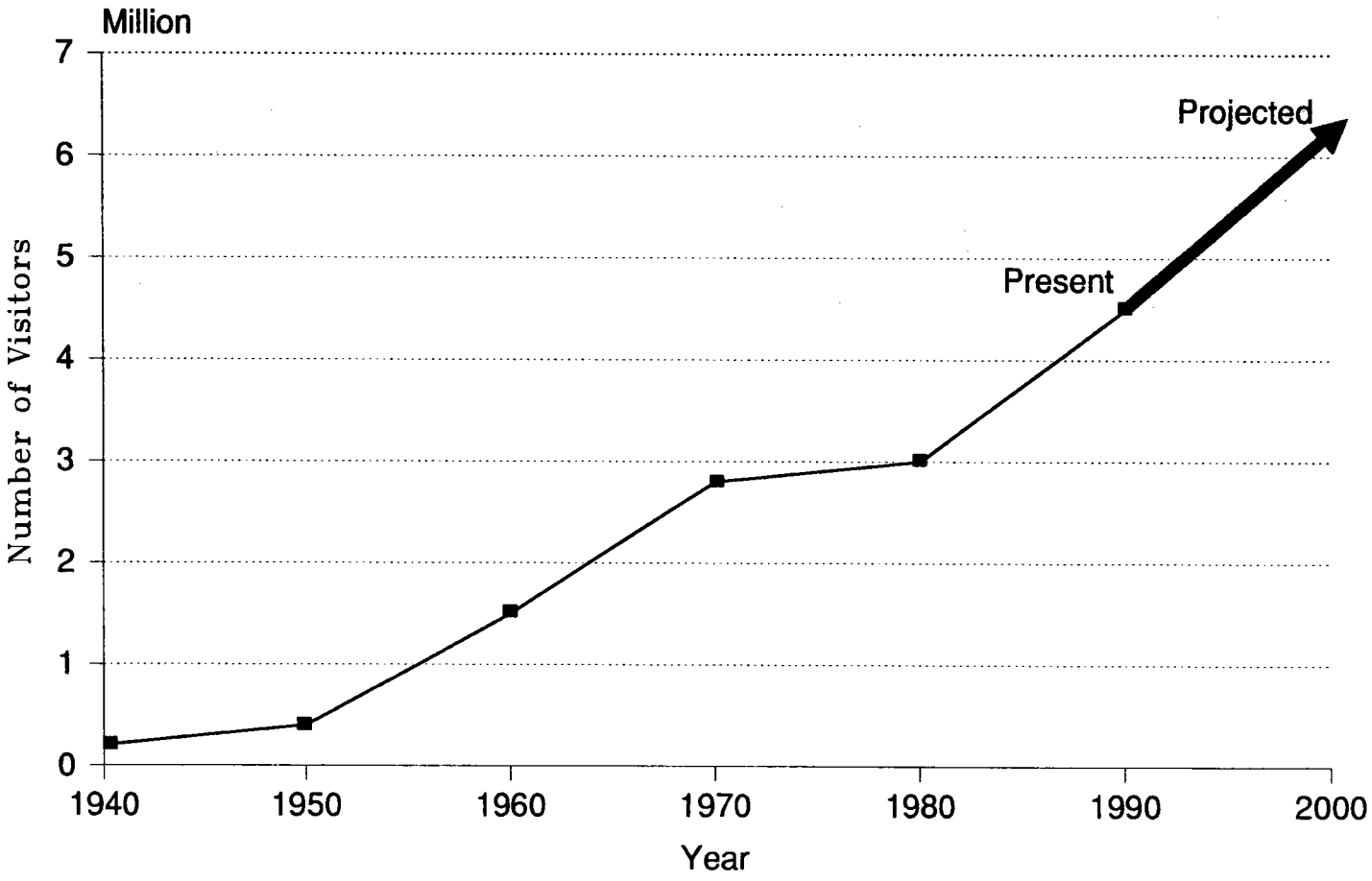


Thompson I., Schoodic & Isle au Haut

Annual Visitation
Acadia National Park



Projected Annual Number of Visitors to Acadia National Park



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Photographs from the Acadia National Park collection.

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural and cultural resources. This includes fostering wise use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical 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. The department also promotes the goals of the Take Pride in America campaign by encouraging stewardship and citizen responsibility for the public lands and promoting 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.

Publication services were provided by Mary Ryan, visual information technician, and Anne Shewell, visual information specialist, of the Branch of Publications and Graphic Design of the Denver Service Center. NPS D-117A October 1992.

☆U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:1992—838-026