

Connecticut Lakes Headwaters  
Working Forest Recreation Program

Public Access and Recreation Management  
Plan

For the property owned by:

Bluesource Sustainable Forestry Company

And

State of New Hampshire  
Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

Adopted June 15, 2023



STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE  
DEPARTMENT of NATURAL and CULTURAL RESOURCES  
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

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Connecticut Lakes Headwaters Working Forest  
Public Access and Recreation Management Plan

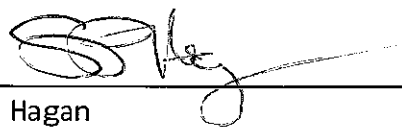
The Division of Parks and Recreation in consultation with the Connecticut Lakes Headwaters Citizens Committee and state agencies who have regulatory or programmatic responsibilities for the area conserved by the Headwaters Conservation Easement per Section 5B has prepared this plan for review and approval by the fee owner.

On behalf of the State of New Hampshire, this plan amendment has been approved by:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Sarah Stewart, Commissioner  
Department of Natural and Cultural Resources

6/20/23  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

On behalf of the CONNECTICUT LAKES REALTY TRUST, (a Trust formed pursuant to agreement dated March 12, 2002, and recorded in the Registry of Coos County, New Hampshire), this plan amendment has been approved by:

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Shawn Hagan  
Director of Forest Operations  
Bluesource Sustainable Forestry Company

6/15/23  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

**Introduction:**

The Connecticut Lakes Headwaters Working Forest Recreation Program, managed by the Division of Parks and Recreation, works closely with local organizations, businesses and the private landowner to provide high-quality nature-based recreation. This partnership is codified by RSA 12-A:9-b with the creation of the Connecticut Lakes Headwaters Citizen Committee.

The *Grant of Conservation Easement*<sup>1</sup> is the primary management document for the Connecticut Lakes Headwaters property consisting of the terms, covenants, restrictions and affirmative rights granted to the Easement Holder and the Fee Owner. Section 5B of the Easement requires the Division to develop in consultation with the Landowner a *Public Access and Recreational Use Management Plan* which is consistent with the Purposes, Stewardship Goals, Stewardship Plan and Road Management Agreement and must state how and in what time frame DNCR plans to achieve or progress toward attaining Easement Stewardship goal 2.C.xiii.<sup>2</sup>

This is the fourth time the public access and recreational use on the property has been evaluated. The scope of this plan is limited to incorporating information from the Initial Plan completed in 2007 and amendments to that plan in 2012 and 2017 updating the current management strategies for the area. A new or amended plan<sup>3</sup> is required to be submitted to the landowner for its approval not more than every 5 years after the approval date of the last Recreation Plan.<sup>4</sup> The last amendment was in 2017 requiring a new plan be submitted in 2022 for the time period 2023-2027.

**Plan Direction**

The Division of Parks and Recreation is proposing a “status quo” plan for the management of the public and recreational use on the property. The global pandemic has required Division staff to focus on responding to the public health emergency and the unprecedented numbers of visitors to public lands. In addition, federal stimulus funds appropriated to the Division requires staff planning and oversight. No new proposals for public access or recreational use are being presented in this plan, with the exception of including some action items from the 2017 plan, and the focus will be maintaining existing infrastructure and accomplishing projects proposed in previous amendments. The Division plans to conduct a public process for new or amended proposals for public access and recreational uses to be completed by June 15, 2024.

**The Property and It’s Managers:**

In 2001 the Trust for Public Lands purchased 171,500 acres of commercial forest land, the single largest contiguous private ownership in New Hampshire from International Paper Company. This area comprises the northern-most tip of the state, about one fortieth of its total area. Working with other conservation organizations and the State, the Trust for Public Lands

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<sup>1</sup> CLH Easement Preamble, p. 3

<sup>2</sup> CLH Easement 5.B.i.a-b, p.25

<sup>3</sup> CLH Easement 5.B.ii, p.26

<sup>4</sup> CLH Easement, 5.B.ii, p.26

developed a long-term conservation strategy for maintaining timber production, natural values, and public use of the property.

To realize the collective vision for the property, the Trust:

- Sold 146,400 acres (about 229 sq miles) to a private landowner, the Connecticut Lakes Realty Trust, to be managed as a Working Forest with land use restrictions.
- Designated and conveyed to the State of New Hampshire, Department of Natural and Cultural Resources, 269 miles of the 424-mileplus network on the Working Forest to be managed for public access and recreation and forest management activities.<sup>1</sup>
- Conveyed 25,000 acres to the State of New Hampshire, Fish and Game Department to protect highly sensitive Natural Areas.
- Conveyed 100 acres to the State of New Hampshire, Department of Natural and Cultural Resources, through fee simple sale to accommodate future expansion of the Deer Mountain Campground which abuts the Working Forest; and
- Obtained a conservation easement on the Working Forest and fee ownership of the other properties through \$13,500,000 in grants from the Forest Legacy Program and Land and Community Heritage Investment Program (LCHIP) and \$10,000,000 from General Fund appropriations.

The three current management organizations are the Department of Natural and Cultural Resources through its Forests and Lands and Parks and Recreation divisions, the Fish and Game Department and the private landowner. The management of the property is also guided by the Connecticut Lakes Headwaters Citizen Committee.

#### **Recreation Goals and Objectives:**

Two foundational documents provide the direction for public access and recreation management on the headwater property. First the “Connecticut Lakes Headwaters Partnership Task Force Report” that stated on page 13.

*“We see the [Property’s lands] continuing to provide the many economic, recreation and natural resource benefits they have provided New Hampshire citizens and visitors for generations. These lands will remain as a large block of largely undeveloped productive/working forest while continuing their substantial contribution to the local and regional culture and economy. Public access for recreation will be assured as will the conservation of ecologically sensitive resources and places.”*

And second, the stewardship goal for public access and recreation is prescribed in section 2.C.xiii<sup>5</sup> of the easement and it states;

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<sup>5</sup> CLH Easement p. 7

2.C.xiii Maintenance and enhancement of a range of non-motorized, natural resource-based, outdoor recreational opportunities for the public, as well as maintaining opportunities for snowmobiling on Designated Snowmobile Trails (as defined in Section 5.A), and motorized recreational uses by the public on Designated Roads (as defined in Section 5.D) as agreed to by the parties.

**Permitted Recreational Uses:**

The permitted recreational uses are listed in the property easement (section 5.A.i-vi) or documented to have been a permitted public, non-commercial use and are described as “natural resource-based”. The following definitions were clarified in the initial plan and have been adopted to mean<sup>6</sup>;

- Natural Resource-based Use means any outdoor recreational activity which depends upon backwoods setting for its pursuit and enjoyment.
- Primary Use means any natural resource-based use which is explicitly allowed under the terms of the Grant of Conservation Easement (Section 5.A.i.a) or documented to have been a permitted *public, non-commercial use* at the time of the Easement.
- Secondary Use means any natural resource-based *public* use which is not explicitly allowed under the terms of the Grant of Conservation Easement or was included as a use which did not exist at the time of the Grant of Easement and were permitted through the initial plan.

\* Use permitted on designated roads (see baseline documentation)

# Use permitted on designated snowmobile trails (see baseline documentation)

Primary uses include the following:

- Bicycling\*
- Camp Leases
- Boating
- Nordic skiing
- Dog sledding#
- Driving for pleasure\*
- Open space enjoyment
- Fishing
- Gathering wild edibles
- Hiking
- Hobby mineral collecting
- Hunting
- Nature observation
- Photography
- Picnicking
- Shed hunting
- Snowmobiling#
- Snowshoeing
- Swimming
- Target and skeet shooting
- Trapping
- Walking
- Wildlife viewing

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<sup>6</sup> CLH Initial Plan, p. 50-51

Secondary uses include the following:

- ATVs\*
- Camping
- Equestrian Use
- Special Use Permits

## **Management Policies and Strategies for Specific Recreational Use**

### General Public Access Policies<sup>7</sup>

**Public Use:** The State may control or limit public use and access in the interest of public safety or compliance with the Easement. This could include restrictions on the type, timing, and location of uses needed to:

1. Achieve compatibility with the property's management objectives including protection of fish and wildlife habitat values, unique or important natural communities or sites, and water quality.
2. Manage recreational use to reduce conflicts between recreational activities; or
3. Manage recreational use in a manner that does not unreasonably adversely impact the Landowner's use of the property for production of forest products.

**Camp Lease Areas Off-limits.** The public is not granted any rights of access on lots leased by the Landowner for private camps on the property.

**Wildlife Management and Enforcement.** Under written agreement<sup>8</sup>, the Division will rely upon the Department of Fish and Game to manage and monitor wildlife and regulate hunting, fishing, and trapping on the Forest, with the exception that the Division will be responsible for recreation facilities and improvements which support any of these activities.

**Signage:** In keeping with signs used historically on the Property, signs on the Working Forest will be designed to be rustic and relatively inconspicuous. The Division will consult with the Landowner with respect to the design, size, and location of signs (Easement 5.S). No new sign, except with the mutual consent of the Division and Landowner, shall exceed eight (8) square feet in size or be artificially illuminated. (Easement 2.K).

In general, signs will be limited to:

1. Entrance signs at major access points.
2. Boundary signs (as needed).
3. Safety warning signs (as needed and appropriate).
4. Signs identifying trailheads or entrance points to formal recreational facilities; and

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<sup>7</sup> CLH Initial Plan, p. 54

<sup>8</sup> CLH Initial Plan, Appendix J, Interagency Agreement Pertaining to Hunting, Fishing and Trapping, 2006

5. Permanent signs placed at regular intervals, but at minimum at the beginning of and at intersections along the Designated Roads, to advise the public that the Designated Roads are used for Forest Management Activities (Easement 5K).

**Dam Safety and Upkeep:** Dams and their impoundments are important recreational and ecological attributes of the property. The dams are owned by the landowner. The Fish and Game Department has obtained a conservation easement from the landowner to replace and maintain the dam at Big Brook Bog. Other dams will be maintained or replaced on a case-by-case basis dependent on funding and future use.

**Statutes and Administrative Rules:** DNCR administrative rules and public use statutes apply to the use of the state-owned roads and easement interests held by the state of New Hampshire.

#### General Recreational Use Policies and Actions

**Non-Motorized Dispersed Use:** These involve walking on informal trails or bushwalking to hunt, trap, fish, picnic, swim, cross-country ski, snowshoe, observe nature, otherwise enjoy open space, or engage in commercial guiding under a special use permit.

#### Policies

1. Opportunities compatible with a working forest will be maintained for bushwalking and seclusion in certain parts of the property to accommodate non-motorized users throughout the season.

**Non-Motorized Trail Use:** There are several non-motorized trails established for hiking, walking, Nordic skiing and snowshoeing. The Cohos Trail has been an active partner in maintaining and relocating the trail portions that travel through the property.

#### Policies

1. Continue to manage and maintain hiking and access trails in good, safe, environmentally-sound, and experientially appropriate condition.
2. Site any new trail directly through the Forest without a protected buffer area in recognition of the Forest's primary use for timber management.
3. Reevaluate, in a timely fashion, any proposal from one or more organizations willing to partner in the development and management of a trail.

#### Actions

1. A non-motorized trail blazing plan for the property to be developed by the Division in cooperation with non-motorized trail users for the non-motorized trail system<sup>9</sup>.
2. The Division will continue to collaborate with the Cohos Trail Association on trail management and relocations as needed because of forestry operations<sup>10</sup>.

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<sup>9</sup> CLH Plan Amendment 2017, p. 6

<sup>10</sup> CLH Plan Amendment 2017, p.6

**Snowmobile Use:** The Bureau of Trails and local clubs groom and maintain between 150 to 250 miles of snowmobile trail depending on forest management activities and the snowmobile grant-in-aid program.

The current average of 150 miles of groomed trails is well within the maximum of 250 miles of groomed trail allowed under the Easement. The specific trails open for snowmobile use change from year-to-year in response to annual changes in land management needs of the Landowner or the Bureau of Trail.

#### Policies

1. New facilities or improvements must meet the Evaluation Criteria for Use or Management Changes.
2. No additional net parking capacity will be developed on the northern end of the Forest to avoid detrimental impacts on the Natural Area. However, to improve safety, the location of parking may be shifted to the Connecticut Lakes State Forest and possibly the Magalloway Road.
3. Annual snowmobile networks will be configured, managed, and monitored to create a manageable, enforceable, and family-oriented system. Except for temporary connectors, only the system of designated roads and trails approved in this Plan may be used for design and layout of the trail system.
4. The Division will continue to work in partnership with the local snowmobile club(s), Landowner, and NHF&G in the planning and management of the annual network, which will be determined approximately six months prior to the snowmobiling season (mid-December).
5. Under the terms of the Easement, in the event that the Landowner or Division chooses to temporarily or permanently relocate any of the Designated Snowmobile Trails, the State and Landowner will work together, in consultation with the clubs, to designate an alternate route which will be created and maintained at the expense of the State.
6. Snowmobiling events require a Special Use Permit in advance.
7. A map of the groomed trail system will be created annually by local organizations or the state and made available to the public free or for purchase, depending on funding.
8. Marking of trails with signs will be performed in accordance with the "Trail Signing Handbook: Guidelines for Signing Snowmobile Trails"(State of New Hampshire), or such successor standard, to indicate location of the trail, direct snowmobile uses in appropriate areas, provide safety warnings where needed, and restrict access by vehicles other than snowmobiles.
9. Trail maintenance will be performed using best management practices as described in "Best Management Practices for Erosion Control During Trail Maintenance and Construction" (State of New Hampshire), or such successor standard. These provisions will apply to maintenance performed during both the winter and off-season periods. Maintenance activities include, but are not limited to, installation and replacement of bridges and culverts, protection of bridge surfaces from damage due to snowmobiling, rock and stump removal, smoothing the trail surface, placement of gravel and natural



- fill, installation of broad-based dips, water bars and ditches to divert runoff, removal of fallen trees, cutting back encroaching vegetation, and wintertime grooming.
10. Snowmobile use will be monitored on the Working Forest to ensure that current ecological conditions and the purposes of the Easement are not degraded by snowmobile use, and that snowmobiling activity is done in compliance with existing state laws and administrative rules.
  11. Removal of any litter from the trails and any signs that are intended exclusively for the management of snowmobile use shall occur following each snowmobiling season.
  12. The Landowner will be named in the State's general liability policy for the public's use of all Designated Snowmobile Trails; and
  13. Any new proposals from organizations for new facilities or improvements must also meet the requirements of the General Policy for Public Use. In addition, such a proposal must describe:
    - a. The balance of responsibilities between DNCR and local snowmobile clubs; and
    - b. The equality of grooming and maintenance responsibility among any cooperating clubs.

**Bicycling on Designated Roads:** Bicycle use is only allowed on Designated Roads under the Easement (5.A.iv.b) and continues to be a dispersed use on the roads. Bicycles can be used on Designated Roads unless posted closed to bicycles and all wheeled vehicles.

#### Policies

1. Bicyclists are encouraged to check safety conditions before they head for the Forest and to choose routes with low traffic and away from forest management operations.
2. Bicycles may be use on Designated Roads when closed to motorized vehicle use except if there is a public safety hazard or road conditions do not support bicycle use.<sup>11</sup>
3. "Fat Tire" bicycle use is not permitted on non-motorized trails in winter per the easement.<sup>12</sup>

**ATV Riding on Designated Roads:** The 2012 amendment<sup>13</sup> designated two routes on the property in the areas of Cedar Stream and Hall Stream. A primary alternative route to serve the Cedar Stream area is designated across Magalloway, Buckhorn and Deadwater routes which connects to secondary alternate routes and the regional trail networks. The alternative routes would only be used if Cedar Stream is closed because of forest management operations, maintenance, no designated off property connection or safety concerns. Only one of the Cedar Stream alternative routes will be open at a time. No more than one alternative route will be open at the same time. There is no alternative route planned if Hall Stream route is closed.

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<sup>11</sup> CLH 2012 plan amendment, p. 4

<sup>12</sup> CLH 2017 plan amendment, p. 6

<sup>13</sup> CLH 2017 plan amendment, p. 8

## Policies

1. Any new proposals from organizations for new facilities or improvements must also meet the requirements of General Policy and require a plan revision. In addition, such a proposal must describe how:<sup>14</sup>
  - a. Management and liability concerns (e.g., collisions with other vehicles or accidents due to terrain or road conditions) will be adequately addressed and minimized.
  - b. The proposal meets all legal, safety, environmental and technical requirements specified for such use in state regulations or this plan, and the method by which compliance will be monitored; and
2. For any new proposals, certain sensitive and remote areas and/or roads may be designated as “Not Available” as a result of application of the Evaluation Criteria developed for use evaluations, especially where ATV use may conflict with primary uses and other management considerations. The area north of the Natural Area (Boundary Pond Recreation Unit) and certain roads in the Stub Hill area are two such locations where this might occur.<sup>15</sup>
3. The Cedar Stream and Hall Stream designated ATV trails will continue to be permitted.<sup>16</sup>
4. The designation of ATV alternative trails will be discontinued and if closure of an existing trail becomes necessary the landowner has committed to work with state agencies and club to establish an alternative route.<sup>17</sup>

## Action Items

1. The Division of Parks and Recreation, Trails Bureau will work with the Great North Woods Riders ATV club to determine a route and secure written landowner permission to connect interested First Connecticut Lake businesses to the Perry Stream Land and Timber trail system on the west side of Route 3. Once the route is determined the Division will report to the CLHCC and submit to the CLH landowner for review and approval.<sup>18</sup>

**Equestrian Use:** The Grant of Conservation Easement specifically allows the Landowner to exercise its fee right to “engage in and permit its employees and invitees to conduct non-commercial natural resource-based outdoor recreational activities, including, but not limited to, camping, hunting, fishing, trapping, hiking, nature study, bird watching, walking, snowshoeing, cross-country skiing, snowmobiling and *horseback riding* (Easement section 3A).” The document is silent, however, on public equestrian activity. Furthermore, the Easement does not limit any such use to Designated Roads.

## Policies

1. Any proposal from an organization for new equestrian facilities or improvements must meet the requirements of General Policy 6 (see 3.4.4). In addition, such a proposal must

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<sup>14</sup> CLH Initial Plan 2007, p.69

<sup>15</sup> CLH Initial Plan 2007, p.69

<sup>16</sup> CLH Plan Amendment 2017, p.9

<sup>17</sup> CLH Plan Amendment 2017, p.9

<sup>18</sup> CLH Plan Amendment 2017, p.9

describe the measures that will be taken to minimize the potential introduction of invasive species and monitor the trail in way that provides early detection of any infestations or other detrimental impacts.<sup>19</sup>

2. The Division will strive to create interesting loop trails 10-20 miles in length, separated where possible from motorized uses, in configuring equestrian trails.<sup>20</sup>
3. Use will only be permitted during the time period between Memorial Day Weekend and September 30<sup>th</sup>, daylight hours only (i.e., official sunrise to sunset hours listed specifically for Pittsburg, NH).<sup>21</sup>
4. Day-Use fees will be charged to use the road/trail network if established<sup>22</sup>
5. The Division will work with individuals and organizations to build a volunteer organization to establish a trail network, separated where possible from motorized uses, in configuring equestrian trails;<sup>23</sup>

**Boating and Paddling:** People use motorboats and paddle canoes and kayaks on the Connecticut Lakes and River. The Forest, however, has little water frontage except on small ponds. It has been customary for members of the public to store their small boats on many of the ponds. The Division in cooperation with the Landowner has removed derelict boats at storage sites.

**Hunting, Fishing and Trapping:** These sporting activities continue to be dominant uses on the property and are managed by the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department.

While hunting use relative to certain habitats and associated game species occurs throughout the Forest, it is recognized that on-going forest management does impact the productivity of locations over time. Areas receiving heavier hunting pressure today may change as young forests mature and are harvested.

It is also important to recognize that native brook trout populations occur on some of the streams and their tributaries on the west and southwestern portion of the Forest. For the most part, these streams are more remote and take a bigger effort to access than the more popular and higher use streams such as the Connecticut River, and Indian and Perry Streams. The remote character of these streams is important to their experiential values and should be maintained.

#### Policies

- Continue current cooperation and coordination with NHF&G for fishing, hunting, and trapping activities per the General Public Use Policy.

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<sup>19</sup> CLH Initial Plan 2007, p. 70

<sup>20</sup> CLH Initial Plan 2007, p.70

<sup>21</sup> CLH Initial Plan 2007, p.70

<sup>22</sup> CLH Plan Amendment 2012, p.7

<sup>23</sup> CLH Plan Amendment 2012, p.7

**Description of Existing Recreational Improvements:** The Division of Parks and Recreation has been the primary manager of public use and recreation for the last 20 years. Much effort is devoted to road management to provide access to the property in general and to key recreational sites including, Magalloway Fire Tower, Garfield Falls, Little Hellsgate Falls, the Canyon at Indian Stream Gorge and for recreational purposes such as hunting, fishing, wildlife observation and driving for pleasure.

Major improvements accomplished include construction of parking lots, installation of pit toilets, new gates, bridges, upgrading hiking trails to the Magalloway Fire Tower and other recreational sites, and viewshed improvements.

**Conflict Resolution:** The management of any property is a balance between uses. Open communication between the Landowner and Easement Holder is the most important tool to avoiding conflict. The Division has the added responsibility of negotiating conflict issues between the recreational users. Issues that cannot be resolved between the DNCR and the Landowner and between recreational users shall be referred to the Connecticut Lakes Headwaters Citizen Committee per RSA 12-A:9-b.V-d to provide advice on the management plan required by the Easement.

#### Policies

1. Avoid conflicts with enjoyment of the primary uses allowed on the property, especially those which depend upon a quiet and peaceful setting for a more solitary experience.
2. Maintain or enhance the separation of uses, especially motorized and non-motorized uses, which may conflict with one another.
3. Avoid conflicts with management of Connecticut Lakes Natural Areas managed by the NH Fish and Game Department.
4. Avoid conflicts with forest management activities.
5. Coordination of road management must be closely tied to recreation planning to help avoid conflicts among uses and enhance the user experience.
6. Manage the road system and uses on roads to minimize conflicts between uses, especially motorized and non-motorized, and between logging operations and recreation use.

#### Waste Management

##### Policies

1. Manage waste on a carry-in / carry-out basis.

#### Monitoring Plan

The Easement (section 5.B.i.c.10) requires a summary of the results of monitoring, specifically in Special Management Areas and other such fragile places, to ensure their protection during implementation of the Recreation Plan.

The responsibility for monitoring the terms of the Easement is shared between the Division of Forests and Lands and the Fish and Game Department. Monitoring activities are financially supported through the Monitoring Endowment and reported in the annual Endowment Report per RSA 216:8,9 and 11.

The Division's Great North Woods Regional Supervisor has informally monitored recreation impacts and responded to Landowner concerns. Monitoring recreational use and facility maintenance or enhancement needs has been addressed through on-going site inspections and observations by Division staff and a significant ongoing presence of NHF&G personnel. No formal process is in place. Administrative and facility physical needs are addressed as the Division has the ability to do so. User safety and emergency repairs are given first priority.

**Budgets, Endowments and Landowner Contribution:**

Three endowments were established when the State acquired the easement for the headwater's property; Stewardship, Monitoring and Roads to assist in funding the management responsibilities outlined in the Easement and management plans.

Each endowment has a specific purpose. The Endowments are apportioned between DNCR and NHFG by a Memorandum of Agreement. The Division of Parks and Recreation subsidizes the cost of staff that supports the property including, trails and parks bureau staff in addition to administrative support by the division and commissioner's offices.

The Stewardship Endowment purpose is for habitat and public use management of 25,000 acres of natural areas owned by the State, and for the purposes of recreation use, and the conservation easement management of 146,400 acres within the Connecticut Lake Headwaters Tract. In the 2017 plan update, the stewardship endowment was also used to support road maintenance and management as long as the work directly benefitted public access and was not used to support forest management and timber harvesting. This fund is the primary funding source for the property today.

The Monitoring Endowment was established to ensure that the tract will be managed according to the legal agreements embodied within the conservation easement, which is recorded in its entirety in the Coos county registry of deeds. The NHFGD and DNCR use this funding to manage the Connecticut Lakes Natural Areas, monitor timber harvests and other forest management activities and the special management areas.

The Road Endowment was established to support road maintenance managed by the state agencies. The state owns over 400 miles of roads on the Connecticut Lakes Natural Area and Connecticut Lakes Headwaters property. The roads while providing easy access to recreational sites remains the largest operational responsibility and expense for the Division. This fund is inadequate to fund the dual needs of stewardship, maintenance of existing and the forest management needs.

Landowner Contribution

Section 5.E of the Conservation Easement requires the Fee Owner and the Easement Holder to enter into a Road Management Agreement with respect to the maintenance and management of certain roads on the Property subject to the Conservation Easement. This agreement was last updated in 2014. The Road Agreement is the document that outlines maintenance standards and the landowner’s annual contribution to the State’s expenses of maintaining the roads by paying a “Base Amount” and a “Usage Fee”, a negotiated per cord fee for timber removed from the Property. These fees are deposited into “Dedicated Maintenance” and “Dedicated Capital” accounts as described in the Road Management Agreement between DNCR and the landowner.

**Implementation Plan**

The following administrative tasks will be the focus of the Division until a new 5-year plan is adopted replacing the status quo plan.

1. Public Access and Recreation Management Plan Update
2. Revise the Endowment Fund Purpose and Management document.
3. Revise the Endowment Custodial Agreement
4. Revise the Road Management Agreement
5. Update the Endowment MOA between DNCR and FGD
6. Update property maps showing recreational improvements and trails

Public Access and Recreation Management Plan Update – Key Dates

Public Workshop	September 2023	Pittsburg & Concord
Citizen Committee	Fall 2023	Scope of Revision
Information Session	January 2024	Public Outreach and Comment Period
Citizens Committee	Spring 2024	Plan Revision Recommendations
Final Plan	June 2024	Submit to Landowner

~ END~