



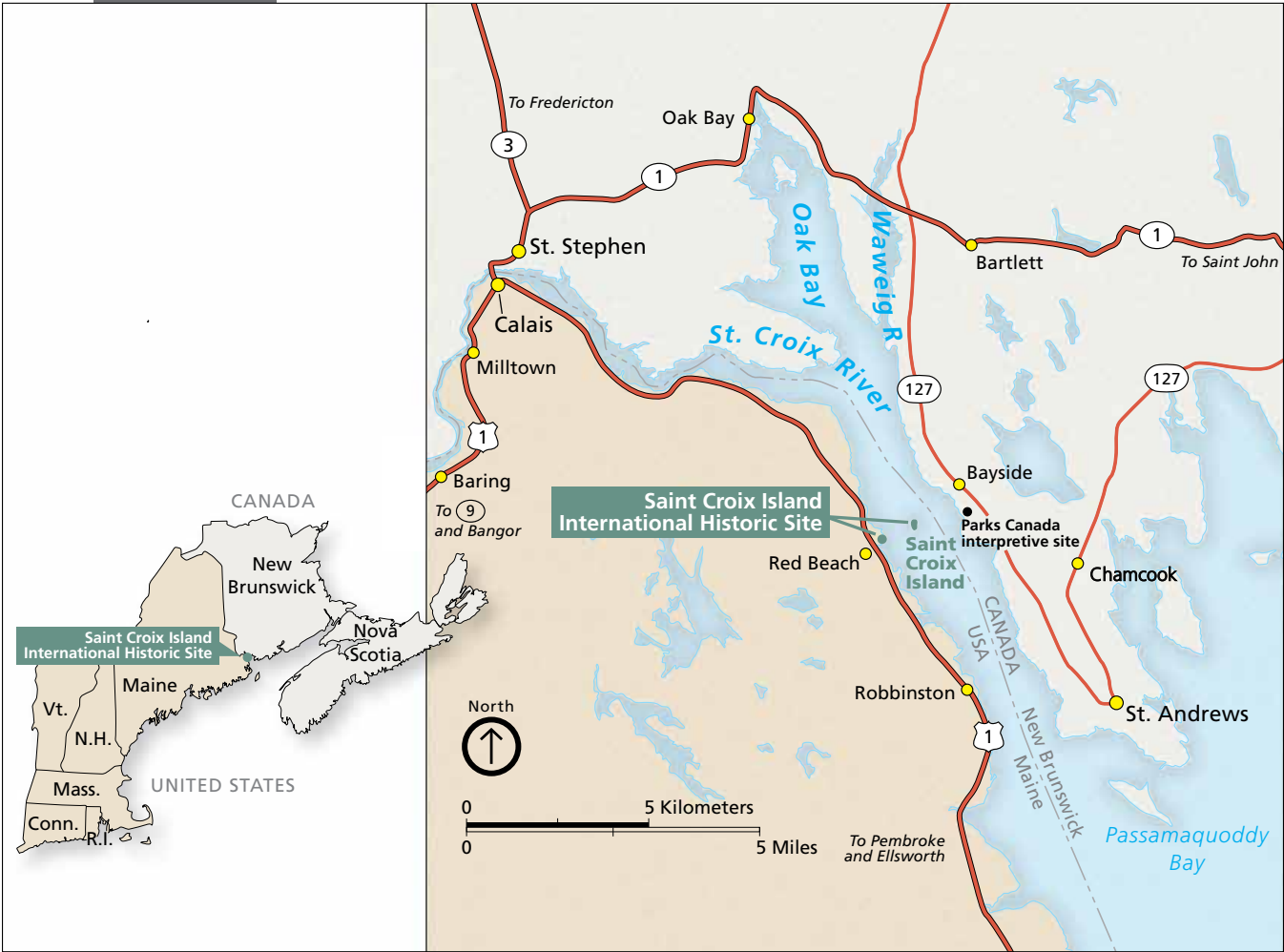
Foundation Document

Saint Croix Island International Historic Site

Maine

August 2017





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Mission of the National Park Service

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

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

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

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

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



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

Introduction

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

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

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



Part 1: Core Components

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

Brief Description of the Park

Saint Croix Island International Historic Site protects, interprets, and commemorates the 1604 site of France's first attempt to colonize the territory called l'Acadie or La Cadie (Acadia), one of the earliest European settlements in North America. Saint Croix Island, comprising approximately 6.5 acres, is on the St. Croix River along the United States–Canada border in Calais, Maine.

In 1604, Pierre Dugua Sieur de Mons, accompanied by Samuel Champlain and 77 other men, established a settlement on Saint Croix Island. Preceding Jamestown (1607) and Plymouth (1620), Sieur de Mons' outpost was one of the earliest European settlements on the North Atlantic coast of North America. More specifically, it was the first attempt by the French at year-round colonization in the territory.

The settlement was short-lived due to hardships suffered by the men. A combination of the harsh winter conditions and a disease outbreak resulted in the deaths of 35 of the 79 settlers by spring. In June 1605, a relief ship from France arrived with new recruits and supplies. In response to the hard winters and complications of the island settlement, Sieur de Mons resolved to relocate his settlement. In the summer of 1605, most of the structures were dismantled and loaded onto ships. Champlain and three other survivors of the Saint Croix settlement joined the new recruits and set out for Port Royal to establish a new settlement. The valuable insights gained from both the Saint Croix settlement and further exploration formed the foundation for a more successful settlement at Port Royal and a French cultural presence in North America that continues to the present day.

Congress authorized the establishment of Saint Croix Island National Monument in 1949 (63 Stat. 158), which became effective on June 30, 1968, and redesignated it as an international historic site on September 25, 1984. In addition to Saint Croix Island, the National Park Service manages 21.94 acres in the Red Beach community of Calais for administrative purposes and is authorized to acquire as much as 50 acres total on the mainland. Acadia National Park, about 120 miles distant, is the administrative headquarters for Saint Croix Island International Historic Site.

A memorandum of understanding between the United States and Canada, signed on September 9, 1982, recognizes the international significance of Saint Croix Island and commits both nations to joint planning and commemoration. In 1997, Parks Canada established a new Canadian unit, Saint Croix Island International Historic Site, in Bayside, New Brunswick, where a self-guiding interpretive trail overlooks Saint Croix Island.



Archeological evidence suggests that the area around Saint Croix Island had already been inhabited for several thousand years by American Indian groups known collectively as the Wabanaki people before European settlement. Today, the Wabanaki are represented by the following federally recognized tribes in Maine: Passamaquoddy Tribe with reservations at Indian Township and Pleasant Point; Penobscot Indian Nation; Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians; and Aroostook Band of Micmacs. The Passamaquoddy were living in the immediate vicinity of the island at the time of European contact. Tribal members continue to have an enduring connection to Saint Croix Island to the present day.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Saint Croix Island International Historic Site was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on June 8, 1949 (see appendix A for enabling legislation). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

SAINT CROIX ISLAND INTERNATIONAL HISTORIC SITE protects, interprets, and commemorates one of the earliest European settlements in North America—the 1604 site of the first French attempt to colonize the region known in the 17th century as l’Acadie.



Park Significance

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

The following significance statements have been identified for Saint Croix Island International Historic Site. (Please note that the sequence of the statements does not reflect the level of significance.)

1. Saint Croix Island, in the St. Croix River at the border of the United States (Maine) and Canada (New Brunswick), is the location of one of the earliest European settlements in North America (1604), which led to a lasting French cultural presence on the continent.
2. The valuable insight gained from the Saint Croix Island settlement, including contributions by the Wabanaki people, and the further exploration by Samuel Champlain, formed the foundation for a successful settlement at Port Royal and subsequent French settlements in North America.
3. The French colony at Saint Croix Island led to the beginning of European settlement of Canada and is historically and culturally significant to people of the United States and Canada who share this heritage.



Fundamental Resources and Values

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

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

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Saint Croix Island International Historic Site:

- **Cultural Landscape.** The island and river provide context for the story and history of the 1604–1605 Saint Croix Island settlement. The cultural resources on the island relating to the settlement include archeological sites and defining landscape characteristics including natural systems and features, topography, vegetation, and views that contribute to the historic character.
- **Collections and Archives.** The collections and archives of Saint Croix Island include fragments from a wide range of household, construction, and trade objects of American Indian and European origins. They document Wabanaki occupation dating to 4,000 years ago and include collections from the 1604–1605 French settlement including bricks, nails, Normandy stonewear, and other artifacts. These collections also document the early European-Wabanaki contact. The archives include records of the 1950, 1969, and 2003 archeological excavations.
- **Archeological Resources.** Sites, structures, artifacts, and features are the in situ archeological resources that provide evidence of the expedition of French nobleman Pierre Dugua Sieur de Mons, the 1604–1605 settlement, and other land use of the island.
- **Scientific Research and Education.** Access to the island is vital to continuing research on the significance of its resources and how to best protect them. The resulting scientific research also provides unique educational opportunities for members of the public who are not encouraged to access the island.
- **Visitor Connection to the Island.** The cultural resources at Saint Croix Island are too fragile and rare to allow visitors access to the island itself. Therefore, the opportunity to view the island, either directly from the mainland or virtually, is fundamental to telling the story of the island and relating its significance to park visitors. Visitor connection to the island is facilitated through the interpretive trail and bronze statues, the island viewing shelter and bronze scale model of the 1604 settlement, and interpretive staff and exhibits in the visitor center.

Other Important Resources and Values

Saint Croix Island International Historic Site contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the park and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Saint Croix Island International Historic Site:

- **U.S. Coast Guard Light Station Remnants and Associated Resources.** The St. Croix River Light Station structures were established in 1856 and were decommissioned by the U.S. Coast Guard in 1958. In 1976, a fire destroyed the lighthouse, light keeper’s residence, barn, and bell tower, leaving the 1885 boat house and 1906 brick oil house (which was removed by the National Park Service prior to 2004). The boat house is the only remaining building on the island related to the light station. Also visible are two “LHS” inscribed granite posts located near the former light station.
- **Natural Habitats.** The tidal estuary of the St. Croix River and an array of natural sites associated with the island’s ledges and mainland on both sides of the international border provide intertidal habitats for a variety of species. Notably, parts of these habitats are used as seal haul-out ledges.



Interpretive Themes

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

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

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Saint Croix Island International Historic Site:

- **Roots of French Presence in North America.** The difficult experiences of French settlers on Dugua's expedition who settled on Saint Croix Island in 1604–1605 helped them adapt to new and unforeseen conditions in North America and began a lasting French presence on this continent.
- **Meeting of Two Worlds.** Although the 1604 French settlers on Saint Croix Island maintained friendly relations with the local native people—who notably assisted the French by trading game for bread following a grueling winter—they, as with other early European contact and settlement in North America, introduced new religions and European trade, technology, and diseases, all of which profoundly impacted the Wabanaki nations living within Maine and Canada who, despite continuous pressure, remain committed to preserving their languages, traditional practices, and cultures today.
- **Role of Science in Understanding and Protecting the Value of the Site.** Saint Croix Island International Historic Site preserves Wabanaki and French human history in archeological sites that will continue to be irreversibly threatened by erosion and climate change unless scientific research and documentation are used to understand the significance of these fragile remains—as well as understand the potential impacts of climate change on the island—and to develop management actions to preserve them.



Part 2: Dynamic Components

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

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

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

Special Mandates

- **Legislative and Administrative Constraints.** The enabling legislation requires that, “The Secretary is authorized to acquire, in such manner as he may consider to be in the public interest, not to exceed fifty acres of land or interests therein situated on the mainland, such property to be used for general administrative purposes and for a landing dock in order to provide a suitable approach and ready access to the island.”
- **U.S. Coast Guard Aid to Navigation.** The U.S. Coast Guard operates and maintains a solar-powered navigational beacon atop a 45-foot lattice tower in the approximate middle of Saint Croix Island. The continued operation of the aid to navigation is authorized by the national monument’s establishing legislation at 16 USC 450hh-1, which states, “There shall be excluded from the national monument, for such time as the U.S. Coast Guard shall consider it to be necessary, any portion of the island which is being used and which is required for the purposes of a Coast Guard light station.”



Administrative Commitments

- **Cooperation with Canada.** Although Saint Croix Island International Historic Site lies within the United States, it nonetheless embodies a history and heritage that the people of the United States and Canada share in common. Many of French descent across the continent consider Saint Croix Island as the site where their French ancestral roots took hold in North America. The United States and Canada are cooperating to ensure that this rich heritage is preserved and interpreted on both sides of the international border.

After a series of meetings in the early 1980s between the National Park Service, Parks Canada, and the New Brunswick Historic Site Administration, the governments of Canada and the United States agreed to seek formal, international recognition of the site's international significance. In 1982, a memorandum of understanding was signed by the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Canadian Department of the Environment to recognize the international significance of the island and to outline a cooperative program for commemorating its international heritage. When the U.S. Congress designated the site an international historic site in 1984, Congressmen Sieberling and Young and Congresswoman Snowe testified that the redesignation "recognizes the truly international significance of Saint Croix Island..." "will improve the understanding among the people of these great nations..." and "will enhance the public's appreciation...and help to better pronounce the importance of this site to Canadian and American history." (130 Cong. Rec., No. 52, H. 3158.)

Through the 1982 memorandum of understanding, responsibility for implementing cooperative efforts was delegated to the National Park Service and Parks Canada. The memorandum was reaffirmed in a 1996 amendment stating that development within the international historic site is to be environmentally sustainable and the populations of both countries are to be consulted during joint planning efforts.

The Department of Canadian Heritage (Parks Canada) installed and dedicated a wayside exhibit commemorating the Saint Croix Island site in 1997. The exhibit is in New Brunswick, at Bayside on Route 127, overlooking Saint Croix Island. The outdoor exhibit tells the compelling story of the settlement established by French nobleman Pierre Dugua Sieur de Mons on Saint Croix Island in 1604. Using Samuel Champlain's first-hand accounts, period images, updated research, and artwork specifically created for this project, the exhibit interprets aspects of the encounter between the native peoples and the French, life in the settlement from 1604 to 1605, Champlain's coastal explorations, and the present-day international significance of Saint Croix Island to Canada and the United States. Parks Canada has created a setting in keeping with the surrounding landscape and a place where visitors can enjoy the panoramic view while exploring the history of Saint Croix Island at their leisure. This Canadian outdoor exhibit fits within a larger system of historic sites interpreting the history of the French in North America, including the Acadians, and the imperial struggles between France and England. Parks Canada developed the exhibit in consultation with the National Park Service.

A memorandum of understanding between Canada and the United States recognizes the international significance of the site and commits both nations to joint planning and commemoration.

For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Saint Croix Island International Historic Site, please see Appendix B.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

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

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

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

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

Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

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

The following are key issues for Saint Croix Island International Historic Site and the associated planning and data needs to address them:

- **Sea Level Rise and Other Climatic Changes Impacting Archeological Resources and the Cultural Landscape.** The changing climate and associated storm surges, erosion, and sea level rise are both immediate and long-term threats to archeological resources that are still in situ on the island. The immediate impacts on the island result from storm surges during high tides, which can have major erosional impacts, potentially revealing in situ artifacts. In the long term, these forces could seriously impact the ability to protect these archeological resources.

Associated planning needs: Cultural resource monitoring and protection plan, cultural landscape report

Associated data needs: Update to archeological overview and assessment, continued forensic archeology, ongoing monitoring of cliff erosion, low-tide LiDAR survey

- Enhancing Visitor Connection to the Island.** The vast majority of visitors will not visit the island itself because, in order to protect remote island resources, this activity is not encouraged by the National Park Service. Thus, being able to view the island is critical to interpretation of the site. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the road on the mainland leading to the beach is inundated by seawater more frequently and that the peninsula from which visitors currently view the island is slowly eroding. The peninsula is the only accessible point in the United States from which visitors can view the island. Although the peninsula is relatively stable today, a large-scale natural event could compromise its integrity, leaving no other place from within the Saint Croix Island administrative boundary that could provide an alternate view. Additionally, although the current viewpoint is Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessible, it is not drivable. Visitors can drive to the beach to view the island, but the beach is not ADA accessible due to its rocky nature.

Associated planning needs: Comprehensive interpretive plan, land protection plan

Associated data needs: 360-degree interactive view of the island, updated aerial views of the island (including 3-D imaging), ongoing erosion monitoring of the peninsula

- Limited Ability to Protect and Monitor Resources.** The staff at Saint Croix Island International Historic Site is structured in a way that limits capacity to monitor and protect critical resources. The nearest law enforcement ranger is housed at Acadia National Park and does not have allocated time to patrol at Saint Croix Island. A mostly seasonal and subject-to-furlough staff means that there are extended periods of time when the resources are left unmonitored or unattended. Additionally, the island is 0.5 miles from the mainland and is only accessible by small watercraft and only at certain tidal intervals. Highly variable weather and tides can present operational safety concerns and, therefore, limit the staff's ability to access the island frequently or in a timely manner after a storm event.

Associated planning needs: Cultural resources monitoring and protection plan, staffing management plan, remote monitoring plan

Associated data needs: Natural resources condition assessment, ongoing monitoring of cliff erosion, update of archeological overview and assessment



Planning and Data Needs

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

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



Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes
Cultural Landscape, Archeological Resources, U.S. Coast Guard Light Station, Key Issue	Cultural resources monitoring and protection plan	H	An erosion scenarios workshop was held in 2016 to gain a better understanding of how, in the context of climate change, erosion and other threats to the cultural landscape might impact the archeological and other cultural resources. The forthcoming plan will include the results of this workshop and prescribe actions for how to treat cultural resources that are exposed as a result of erosion. It will include National Historic Preservation Act sections 106 and 110 compliance associated with the recommended actions for the archeological resources.
Collections and Archives	Collections management plan	H	The park currently does not have a collections management plan and needs to think long term about how to maintain its collections. This plan would include a space-needs analysis to inform the plan.
Archeological Resources, Scientific Research and Education	Data management plan	H	This plan would address how the park stores, accesses, and makes available any reports and data that are collected at the park for researchers and/or the public.
Natural Habitats	Vegetation management plan	H	This plan would provide guidance on how to manage vegetation on the island and within the administrative site in accordance with the associated cultural landscapes.
Key Issue	Staffing management plan	H	This plan would provide revised guidance on how to structure staffing to fulfill resource monitoring requirements.
Cultural Landscape, Key Issue	Remote monitoring plan	H	Access to the island is very limited in the winter months. This plan would establish a system and protocols for remote monitoring of resources.
Cultural Landscape, Key Issue	Land protection plan	M	This plan would help the park to think strategically about potential acquisitions to improve visitor experience and views of the island in perpetuity.
Cultural Landscape, Key Issue	Cultural landscape report (includes treatment plan)	M	This plan would provide guidance on mowing and other appropriate vegetation management on the island, which is a component of managing the cultural landscape on the island. It would also establish goals, objectives, and strategies to protect important visual characteristics of the cultural landscape.
Archeological Resources, Scientific Research and Education	Science communication strategy	M	This plan would address how the park communicates science and what is known about the island to the public.
Cultural Landscape, Collections and Archives, Scientific Research and Education, Visitor Connection to the Island, Key Issue	Comprehensive interpretive plan	L	This plan would provide guidance for both on-island and off-island interpretive opportunities.

Data Needs—Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
Cultural Landscape, Archeological Resources, Visitor Connection to the Island, Key Issue	Low-tide LiDAR survey of island	H	This survey would be used to generate a more detailed boundary for the park (the legislated boundary is at low tide, which is currently not well documented) and to inform both the cultural resources monitoring and protection plan and archeological overview and assessment. The last two boundary maps are challenging to use (one only maps the boundary as green space, and the other did not measure at an extreme low tide).
Archeological Resources, Key Issue	Archeological overview and assessment (update)	H	This update to the 1996 overview and assessment would help to inform the cultural resource monitoring and protection plan and collections management plan.
Key Issue	Ongoing erosion monitoring of peninsula	H	This monitoring would support many planning efforts including the cultural resources monitoring and protection plan and collections management plan.
Scientific Research and Education	Meta-analysis of archeological data	H	This analysis would support many planning efforts including collections management plan and data management plan.
Visitor Connection to the Island	Ethnographic overview and assessment	H	This assessment would support many planning efforts including cultural landscape report and comprehensive interpretive plan.
Collections and Archives, Archeological Resources	Collections conservation survey	M	This survey would evaluate the condition of the artifacts that are in NPS care and would inform the collections management plan.
Collections and Archives, Archeological Resources	Data gap analysis for archives	M	This analysis is needed to better understand what data and information would be useful to have in the archives. It would also identify future research needs and inform the data management plan.
Cultural Landscape, Natural Habitats, Key Issue	Natural resources condition assessment	M	Baseline data currently are not available for species composition and diversity. This assessment would identify impacts of shipping activity on resources. This assessment should also identify the role of plants in stabilizing archeological resources near the eroding south bluff.
Visitor Connection to the Island, Key Issue	360-degree interactive view of the island, updated aerial views of island (including 3-D imaging)	M	This imaging would allow visitors to see the island when direct viewing is not possible. It would probably be developed with a university partnership. Ongoing updates of aerial and 3D images are essential to future interpretation and virtual reconstruction as island resources continue to be consumed by erosion.
Cultural Landscape, Archeological Resources, Key Issue	Ongoing monitoring of cliff erosion	M	Cliff erosion on the island may be exposing or negatively impacting in situ archeological and cultural resources. Ongoing monitoring is critical to maintaining the integrity of these resources.
Visitor Connection to the Island	3-D modeling of settlement	M	This modeling would provide greater interpretation opportunities of the settlement's story because access to the island and settlement is limited.

Data Needs–Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Notes, Including Which Planning Need This Data Need Relates To
Archeological Resources, Key Issue	Continued forensic archeology	L	These data would improve resource management and interpretation.
Natural Habitats	Bat survey	L	Northern long-eared bats (a threatened and endangered species) are at the park and administrative site. This baseline inventory would inform management actions at the park and administrative sites. (This could probably be accomplished by park staff.)
Cultural Landscape, Collections and Archives	Administrative history	L	This history would explore the evolution and significance of international consultation and collaboration, as well as contextualize these events and actions more broadly in U.S.–Canadian relations. It would document and analyze the intervening periods (i.e., between 1604 settlement and creation of the historic site), as well as pre-contact history.





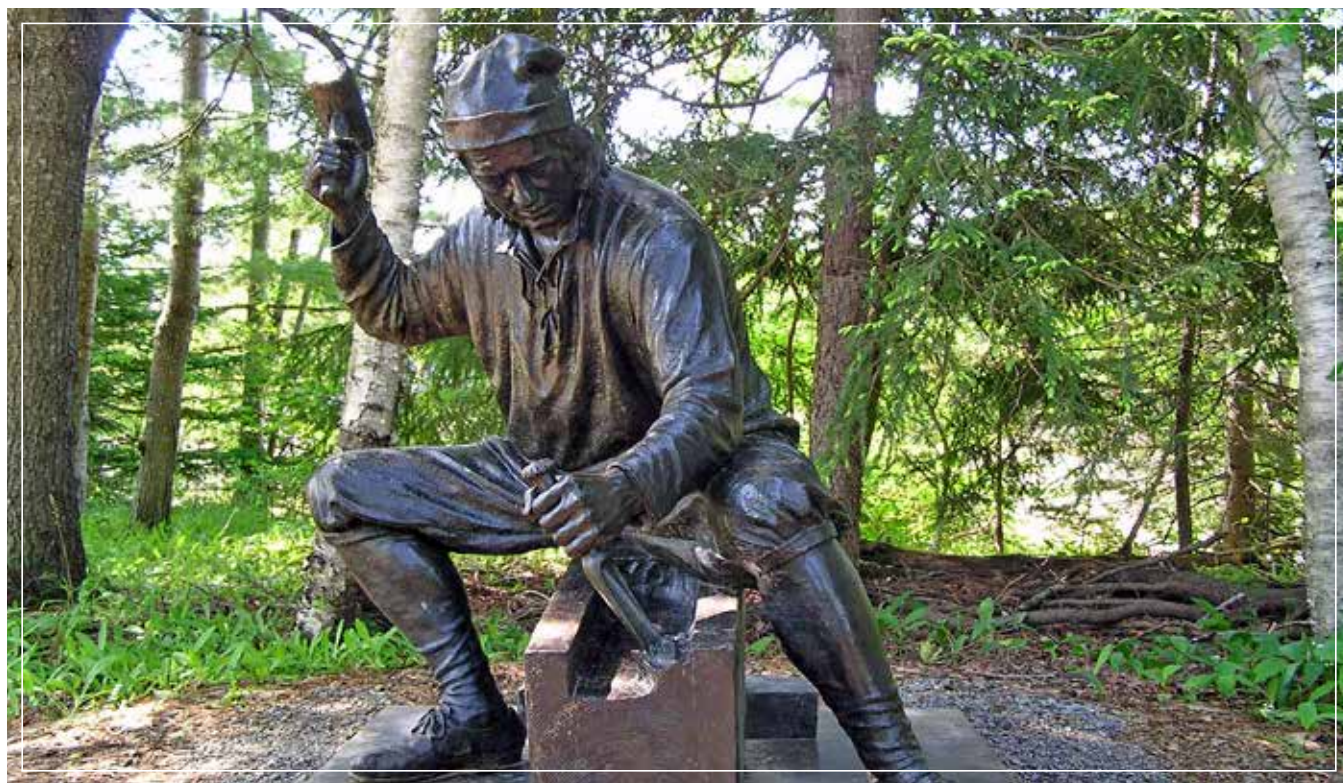
Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

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

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape
Related Significance Statements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Saint Croix Island, in the St. Croix River at the border of the United States (Maine) and Canada (New Brunswick), is the location of one of the earliest European settlements in North America (1604), which led to a lasting French cultural presence on the continent. 2. The valuable insight gained from the Saint Croix Island settlement, including contributions by the Wabanaki people, and the further exploration by Samuel Champlain, formed the foundation for a successful settlement at Port Royal and subsequent French settlements in North America. 3. The French colony at Saint Croix Island led to the beginning of European settlement of Canada and is historically and culturally significant to people of the United States and Canada who share this heritage.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The island is currently mowed at least annually, but the potential impacts of mowing on erosion and archeological resources are unknown. • There has been looting and vandalism on the island in the past, but there is limited ability to do full-time monitoring and enforcement. • All of the bronze plaques and statues are in good condition and are treated every three to four years. • Erosion of the southern extremity of the island is actively monitored through multiple, although somewhat inconsistent, means. • The cultural landscape is negatively impacted by the presence of the U.S. Coast Guard aid to navigation and supporting infrastructure. • The memorial stone and commemorative bronze plaque marking the 1904 tercentenary are in stable condition and require no special measures to ensure their preservation, except for regular maintenance. They will be preserved as a cultural resource. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion on the southern end of the island related to occurrences such as heavy rain, storms, and climate change is being encouraged/exacerbated by voles digging in and tunneling near the cliff edge and by visitors who climb the steep cliff. • Bluff erosion is a natural process that contributes to the existence of the adjacent beach.

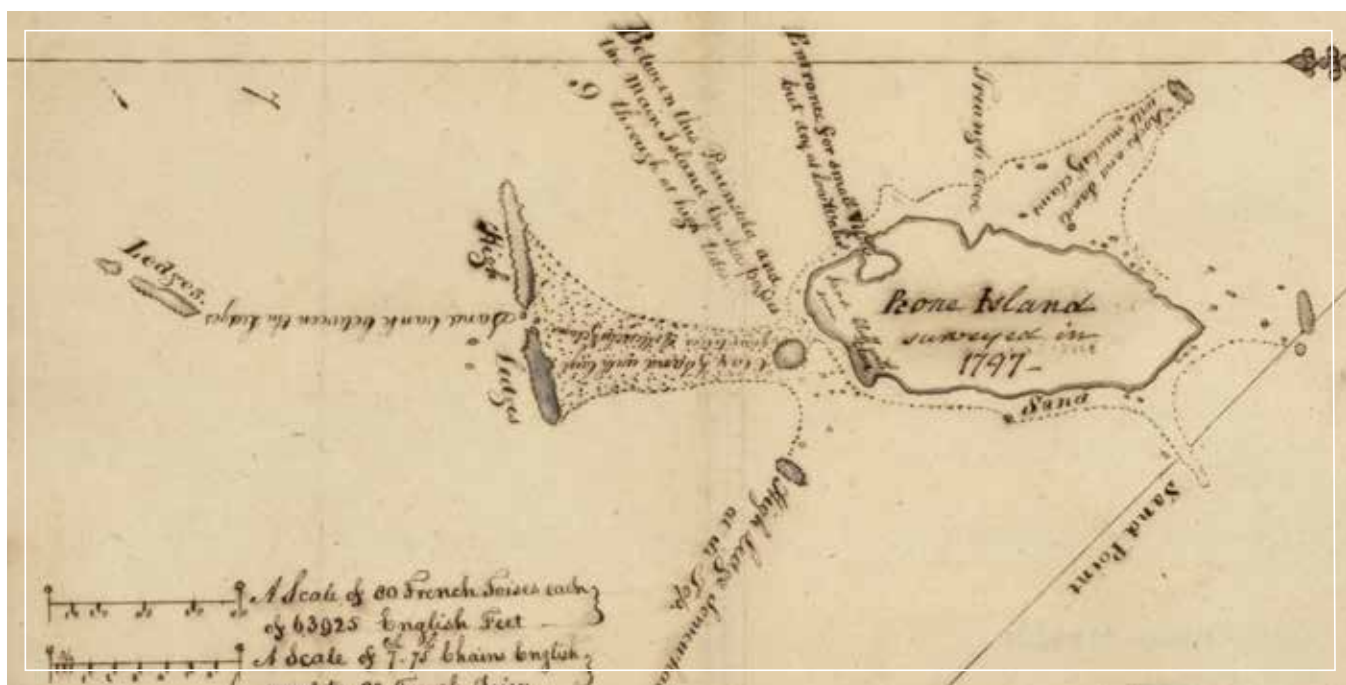
Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of large buildings and other structures in the viewshed of the island could impact the scenic qualities and historic character of the island. • Liquefied natural gas development in the area could put the island at risk to oil spills and other related impacts, including the wakes of tankers that could erode the unconsolidated bluff sediments on the southern end of the island. • An increase in extreme storms and storm surge caused by sea level rise and climate change will probably exacerbate current erosion on the island. • Sewage spills from upstream communities could be impacting the shorelines of the cultural landscape. • Lupine, a nonnative species, has been observed on the island. • Erosion from all sources (wind, water, rain, freezing, boat wakes, ice, tides) impacts the island as a resource and exposes archeological resources near eroding banks. • Future industrial development up river of the island could result in increased shipping and associated large wakes that could exacerbate erosion and disrupt views of the island.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct scenario planning workshop (2016) to address erosional concerns and develop draft management prescriptions for managing erosion and protecting future exposed cultural resources. • Organize all the archeological data into a central location (physical or digital) for ease of meta-analysis, access, interpretation, etc. • Analyze the ground-penetrating radar data for further interpretation and integration into a larger scientific body of work. • Cooperate with the U.S. Coast Guard to remove, relocate, or redesign the existing aid to navigation to eliminate or reduce its visual and physical impacts on the island. In addition, partner with nearby landowners, planners, and developers to increase awareness about the importance of the park's viewshed and cultural landscape protection.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landscape Archeology at Saint Croix Island (2008). • NPS Cultural Landscapes Inventory Saint Croix Island International Historic Site (revised 2004). • Ongoing regional air quality monitoring.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-tide LiDAR survey of island. • Natural resources condition assessment. • Ongoing monitoring of cliff erosion. • Administrative history.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural resources monitoring and protection plan. • Comprehensive interpretive plan. • Land protection plan. • Cultural landscape report (including treatment plan). • Remote monitoring plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Cultural Landscape
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Coastal Zone Management Act • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1) "General Management Concepts" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Collections and Archives
Related Significance Statements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Saint Croix Island, in the St. Croix River at the border of the United States (Maine) and Canada (New Brunswick), is the location of one of the earliest European settlements in North America (1604), which led to a lasting French cultural presence on the continent. 2. The valuable insight gained from the Saint Croix Island settlement, including contributions by the Wabanaki people, and the further exploration by Samuel Champlain, formed the foundation for a successful settlement at Port Royal and subsequent French settlements in North America. 3. The French colony at Saint Croix Island led to the beginning of European settlement of Canada and is historically and culturally significant to people of the United States and Canada who share this heritage.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections are safe and stable. • There are some gaps in the collections cataloging; it should be updated and completed. • All collections are stored at Acadia National Park. • Artifacts from the 1604 settlement are intermixed with later 18th and 19th century historic artifacts as a result of the lack of stratigraphic integrity of the archeological excavations and disturbance from 300-plus years of island occupation. • The Passamaquoddy Tribe is regularly consulted regarding collections and archives. • The park collaborates with Parks Canada on research outcomes. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections and archives are stable overall.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient storage space to adequately hold the collections for both Acadia National Park and Saint Croix Island International Historic Site, as well as inadequate staff to manage the collections and necessary updates. • Outdated sprinkler system for the collections needs to be upgraded. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is no direct public access to the collections or the island, and providing virtual or simulated access to these resources is critical. • There may be artifacts in the community, and a regional “call for artifacts” could be an opportunity to document these artifacts. (This would require having trained archeologists on-site and available.) • A web catalog for the Saint Croix Island International Historic Site collections should be developed, perhaps in partnership with a university. • Archives need to be updated into the Integrated Resource Management Applications and/or eTIC databases (some may need restricted access).
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from the 1950 (Hadlock), 1969 (Gruber), and 2003 (Crist) archeological excavations. • Laser Scan Red Beach (2011). • Robert Pagan’s Deposition 1797 (details first use of archeology on Saint Croix Island to resolve boundary dispute between British North America and United States).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections conservation survey. • Data gap analysis for archives. • Administrative history.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections management plan. • Comprehensive interpretive plan.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Collections and Archives
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Historic Sites Act of 1935 • Lacey Act, as amended • Museum Properties Management Act of 1955, as amended • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Executive Order 13007, "American Indian Sacred Sites" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§2.3.1.4) "Science and Scholarship" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.1) "General Management Concepts" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.1.4) "Partnerships" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§4.2) "Studies and Collections" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§5.1) "Research" • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • NPS <i>Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III



Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Related Significance Statements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Saint Croix Island, in the St. Croix River at the border of the United States (Maine) and Canada (New Brunswick), is the location of one of the earliest European settlements in North America (1604), which led to a lasting French cultural presence on the continent. 2. The valuable insight gained from the Saint Croix Island settlement, including contributions by the Wabanaki people, and the further exploration by Samuel Champlain, formed the foundation for a successful settlement at Port Royal and subsequent French settlements in North America.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitive in situ archeological resources require protection. • Portions of the occupation are in good condition, but other portions have been heavily disturbed by human interaction (farming and archeology) and are severely disturbed and have low integrity. • Trips to the island are scheduled on an as-needed basis. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Erosion will impact archeological resources as it continues to move north from the south end of the island.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vandalism (digging) has occurred and may still be ongoing. • The remote nature of the site makes it challenging to monitor and provide enforcement. • Sea level rise and climate change could impact erosion on the island (increased storms and storm surge will probably exacerbate erosion). • Erosion from all sources (wind, water, rain, freezing, boat wakes, ice, tides) impacts the island as a resource and exposes archeological resources near eroding banks. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase on-site monitoring of the island (to at least monthly walking patrols). • Establish remote monitoring on the island in lieu of direct on-site monitoring. • Conduct additional archeological research and compare results with primary source documentation. • Consult Canada regarding future archeological research opportunities. • Conduct noninvasive archeological surveys. • Collect existing surveys and data in a central location (physical or digital) for ease of analysis, access, and interpretation. • Continue to consult the Passamaquoddy Tribe. • Maintain posts of the chain-link fence around the U.S. Geological Survey tower as georeferenced points for archeological investigations if the tower is removed.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from 1950, 1969, and 2003 archeological excavations. • Robert Pagan's Deposition 1797 (details first use of archeology on Saint Croix Island to resolve boundary dispute between British North America and United States). • Archeological Overview and Assessment (1996). • Pending: Addendum to the Archeological Overview and Assessment (2015). • Landscape Archeology at Saint Croix Island (2008).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Archeological Resources
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low-tide LiDAR survey of island. • Update to the archeological overview and assessment. • Continued forensic archeology. • Collections conservation survey. • Data gap analysis for archives. • Ongoing monitoring of cliff erosion.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural resources monitoring and protection plan. • Data management plan. • Science communication strategy.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director's Order 28A: <i>Archeology</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i>





Fundamental Resource or Value	Scientific Research and Education
Related Significance Statements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Saint Croix Island, in the St. Croix River at the border of the United States (Maine) and Canada (New Brunswick), is the location of one of the earliest European settlements in North America (1604), which led to a lasting French cultural presence on the continent. 2. The valuable insight gained from the Saint Croix Island settlement, including contributions by the Wabanaki people, and the further exploration by Samuel Champlain, formed the foundation for a successful settlement at Port Royal and subsequent French settlements in North America. 3. The French colony at Saint Croix Island led to the beginning of European settlement of Canada and is historically and culturally significant to people of the United States and Canada who share this heritage.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School group site visits were developed in 2015. Staffing constraints limit outreach to individual schools. Two educational kits (traveling trunks) about island resources for teachers to use in the classroom were developed in 2004 and 2006. Both are available for loan in three locations on a first-come, first-served basis. • The Acadia-Teacher-Fellow program was developed in 2015 and enables participating teachers to bring island history back to their classrooms. • Saint Croix Island International Historic Site has limited capacity for educational programs delivered by park staff (this is why the park has other self-guided tools for teachers to use). <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased interest in self-guided use of the site. • Professional development days for teachers have been effective in the past, and intentions are to continue and expand this program as staffing and scheduling allow. • Increasing erosional activity could prompt the need for more research and documentation. • Advances in technology may increase the ability to conduct erosion monitoring, with higher resolution and increased accuracy.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small watercraft are limited in their ability to reliably access the island due to weather and tides. • There is insufficient funding to conduct additional archeological research to document resources in the event of climate change-induced erosion and irreversible resource destruction. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continue teacher training workshops and open house events to communicate availability of educational resources. • Communicate new research to visitors, educators, and the community. • Maintain relationship with Maine Acadian Culture Project. • Update archives into the Integrated Resource Management Applications and/or eTIC databases.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reports from 1950, 1969, and 2003 archeological excavations. • Natural Resource Inventory Study for Saint Croix Island International Historic Site (1997). • Erosion reports (2009 to present). • Total station erosion data reports from 2011. • Photogrammetry report 2015 (pending). • Ongoing regional air quality monitoring.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meta-analysis of archeological data.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Scientific Research and Education
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Science communication strategy. • Comprehensive interpretive plan. • Data management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Antiquities Act of 1906 • Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 • Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 • Clean Air Act • Clean Water Act • Lacey Act, as amended • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended • Paleontological Resources Preservation Act of 2009 • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§2.3.1.4) "Science and Scholarship" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1) "General Management Concepts" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.1.4) "Partnerships" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.2) "Studies and Collections" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§5.1) "Research" • NPS Management Policies 2006 (§8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • NPS Museum Handbook, parts I, II, and III • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" • Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"



Fundamental Resource or Value	Visitor Connection to the Island
Related Significance Statements	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Saint Croix Island, in the St. Croix River at the border of the United States (Maine) and Canada (New Brunswick), is the location of one of the earliest European settlements in North America (1604), which led to a lasting French cultural presence on the continent. 2. The valuable insight gained from the Saint Croix Island settlement, including contributions by the Wabanaki people, and the further exploration by Samuel Champlain, formed the foundation for a successful settlement at Port Royal and subsequent French settlements in North America. 3. The French colony at Saint Croix Island led to the beginning of European settlement of Canada and is historically and culturally significant to people of the United States and Canada who share this heritage.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local visitors from Canada and the United States are interested in protection of the island and an ability to connect with the island and its story. • The interpretive trail with appropriate waysides connects English- and French-speaking visitors to the resource. • Visitor programs available during summer months connect people to the story of shared heritage of the two nations. • Outreach, university and college field trips, school group site visits, regularly scheduled visits by motor coach operators and Road Scholars (formerly Elder Hostel), and other groups have gone well in recent years. • The view of the island from the shelter on the peninsula is in good condition and requires minor maintenance to keep the viewshed clear. • The Parks Canada exhibit is self-guiding (unstaffed), and park staff directs visitors to the exhibit if they know the visitors are going in that direction. • Some of the facilities (gates) should be updated to allow visitor access while still protecting resources (open during daylight hours when staff is gone and closed at dark). At times, staff must close the gate while several hours of daylight are remaining. The park is open during daylight hours. • A rudimentary boat ramp that requires four-wheel-drive is provided at the shoreline for launching the park boat and other boats. (This is in lieu of providing a dock. The nearest dock is three miles south in Robbinston, Maine.) • A new ranger station (2010 construction) includes a visitor center with exhibits and a book sales area and is efficiently used. • Canadian and American flags are flown when staff are present to represent the meaning of the site's designation, "international historic site." <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staff capacity to provide interpretive programming is challenging. • The Passamaquoddy Tribal Historic Preservation Officer has expressed interest in raising the visibility of Passamaquoddy elements at the site. • The peninsula on which the interpretive trail and shelter are located is eroding very slowly; it and the beach are the only locations in the park from which the island can be seen. • The Passamaquoddy story, incorporated in site interpretation, has extended to both native and nonnative schools in collaboration with Maine Indian Education. (Native schools, 30 and 50 minutes distant, began visiting the site in 2015.)

Fundamental Resource or Value	Visitor Connection to the Island
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A white flag representing the 17th century's Bourbon family has been used to identify the island for visitors who may have difficulty distinguishing it from the Canadian mainland; the flag is currently not flown due to broken pulleys. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acquire land that would allow views of the island should the existing peninsula no longer be viable. Expand programming to fulfill requests from charter and tour buses. Pursue opportunities for virtual experiences of the island from home or from the visitor center (e.g., drone footage, 3-D modeling, LiDAR, Google "street view" of the island). Continue to seek opportunities to work with Parks Canada. Install equipment at the visitor center to allow visitors to experience the island through a variety of digital data. Interpret climate change impacts and adaptation actions. Install a Passamaquoddy language panel to existing bilingual interpretive trail panels; translations have been completed. Fly Passamaquoddy flag (in accordance with 4 USC 7) as an acknowledgement of Passamaquoddy history at the site, similar to what has been done at NPS-affiliated Roosevelt-Campobello International Park and other regional sites.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documents and writings from primary resources including Samuel Champlain, Marc Lescarbot, Jesuit Relations. Reports from 1950, 1969, and 2003 archeological excavations. Interactive panoramic photos of the north and south ends of the island in winter and summer. Drone footage of the island (privately owned). Saint Croix Island Maine: History, Archeology, Interpretation (2012).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Low-tide LiDAR survey of island. Ethnographic overview and assessment. 360-degree interactive view of island, updated aerial views of island (including 3-D imaging). 3-D modeling of settlement.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive interpretive plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 Architectural Barriers Act of 1968 "Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities; Architectural Barriers Act (ABA) Accessibility Guidelines" (36 CFR 1191) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 7) "Interpretation and Education" NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 8) "Use of the Parks" NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 9) "Park Facilities" Director's Order 6: <i>Interpretation and Education</i> Director's Order 42: <i>Accessibility for Visitors with Disabilities in National Park Service Programs and Services</i>

Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	U.S. Coast Guard Light Station Remnants and Associated Resources
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two granite markers on the island are associated with the light station. They mark the corners of the light station property boundary. (One may have been relocated per NPS GPS specialist.) The light station was being considered for listing in the National Register of Historic Places when it burned, and therefore the listing was never completed. Remnants of the foundation and footings of the light station are in poor condition and have little to no integrity. The boat house is the last standing building of the original light station complex and is in good condition. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locals and the historical society continue to share historic images of the lighthouse complex before it burned with park staff. Visitors ask about the lighthouse on a fairly regular basis.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The boathouse is threatened by general exposure to the elements, sea level rise, and storm surges. Posts of the chain-link fence need to be maintained as georeferenced points for archeological investigations and should be maintained even in the event of U.S. Coast Guard tower removal. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner with the historical society to locate potential images from area communities. Combine all existing lighthouse data and images in a central location (physical or digital) for ease of analysis, access, and interpretation.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Historic American Buildings Survey drawing of the lighthouse. Survey grade GPS mapping of some elements of the light station.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural resources monitoring and protection plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Antiquities Act of 1906 Historic Sites Act of 1935 National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NPS <i>Management Policies</i> 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change" Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources"

Other Important Resource or Value	Natural Habitats
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baseline data are not comprehensive or readily available. • Harbor seals and grey seals use the area along the island ledges as haul-outs. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active seaweed harvesting (rockweed) threatens the ecosystem on the island's ledges. • Visitors are harvesting seaside plantain, worms, glasswort, sea lavender, and other plants of interest on the mainland. • The beach grasses on the south bluff, as well as other vegetation, help stabilize the island but cannot keep pace with the other erosional factors. • The perched culvert (under U.S. Highway 1, not on NPS land) affects the estuary and intertidal zones of the area within the administrative boundary of Saint Croix Island International Historic Site's Red Beach parcel. • Climate change may increase extreme storm and heat events, flooding, erosion, invasive species, and a northward shift in species ranges, all of which threaten natural resources and habitats on the island. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work with the Maine Department of Transportation to mitigate the impacts of the culvert.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural Resource Inventory Study for Saint Croix Island International Historic Site, 1997.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural resources condition assessment. • Bat survey.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vegetation management plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV, and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean Air Act • Clean Water Act • Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • Wetlands Control Act of 1967 • Executive Order 13112, "Invasive Species" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§1.6) "Cooperative Conservation Beyond Park Boundaries" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.1) "General Management Concepts" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.4.1) "General Principles for Managing Biological Resources" • NPS <i>Management Policies 2006</i> (§4.7.2) "Weather and Climate" • NPS <i>Natural Resource Management Reference Manual 77</i> • Director's Policy Memorandum 12-02, "Applying National Park Service Management Policies in the Context of Climate Change"

Part 3: Contributors

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Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Saint Croix Island International Historic Site

Authorization for Establishment: 1949 PL 81-87, 63 Stat 158 HR 1357

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PUBLIC LAWS—CHS. 180, 181—JUNE 8, 1949 [63 STAT.]

[CHAPTER 180]

AN ACT

June 8, 1949
[H. R. 1857]
[Public Law 87]

To authorize the establishment of the Saint Croix Island National Monument, in the State of Maine.

St. Croix Island National Monument, Maine.
Acquisition 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 establishing a Federal area of national historical importance for the benefit of the people of the United States, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept, for national monument purposes, on behalf of the United States, the donation of all non-Federal lands and interests in land situated on Saint Croix (Dochet) Island, located in the Saint Croix River, in the State of Maine. The Secretary is authorized to acquire, in such manner as he may consider to be in the public interest, not to exceed fifty acres of land or interests therein situated on the mainland, such property to be used for general administrative purposes and for a landing dock in order to provide a suitable approach and ready access to the island.

Publication of notice.
Acquisition of additional property.

SEC. 2. Upon a determination by the Secretary of the Interior that sufficient land and interests in land situated on the island have been acquired by the United States for the establishment of a suitable national monument, such acquired property, and any Federal properties on the island that are not required for other public purposes, shall be established as the "Saint Croix Island National Monument". An order of the Secretary of the Interior, constituting notice of such determination, shall be published in the Federal Register. Following establishment of the national monument, other properties situated upon the island may become a part of the monument upon acquisition of title to such properties by the United States, and Federal properties situated upon the island, upon a determination by the agency administering such Federal properties that they are no longer required by that agency, may be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior by such agency to become a part of the national monument. Notice of the addition of any such properties to the monument shall be published in the Federal Register by the Secretary of the Interior. There shall be excluded from the national monument, for such time as the United States Coast Guard shall consider it to be necessary, any portion of the island which is being used and which is required for the purposes of a Coast Guard light station.

Appropriation authorized.

SEC. 3. The national monument shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior, through the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U. S. C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented, and the Act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U. S. C. 461-467).

SEC. 4. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Approved June 8, 1949.

[CHAPTER 181]

AN ACT

June 8, 1949
[H. R. 3341]
[Public Law 88]

To authorize the attendance of the United States Marine Band at the Fifty-ninth Annual Reunion of Confederate Veterans to be held in Little Rock, Arkansas, September 27 through September 29, 1949.

U. S. Marine Band.
Attendance at annual reunion of Confederate Veterans.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized to permit the band of the United States Marine Corps to attend and give concerts at the Fifty-ninth reunion of the Confed-

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Name	Start Date	Stakeholders	Purpose	Notes
Memorandum of understanding with Parks Canada	1982, amended in 1996	Parks Canada	Parks Canada has agreed to: make available French translation services for use in interpretive and visitor programs related to the site and cooperate with the U.S. Department of the Interior in the research and interpretation of historic resources.	French translations are subject to availability of appropriate funds and personnel.
Law enforcement and EMS support		Calais Law Enforcement	Agreement with the City of Calais to provide services in the park unit for law enforcement and fire.	Saint Croix Island is managed with concurrent jurisdiction.
Private property right-of-way		Livingstone Family (neighbor)	To provide right-of-way through the park's administrative site for private property holders.	Road is currently maintained by the neighbor though park maintenance staff use it to access lower fields and shed. Park staff have key to gate.
U.S.–Canada boundary marker			The International Boundary Commission maintains a bronze international boundary Reference marker is within the existing U.S. Coast Guard aid to navigation enclosure.	Boundary Commission representatives inspect this marker at scheduled intervals; the most recent inspection was July 2016.



Northeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Saint Croix Island International Historic Site

August 2017

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

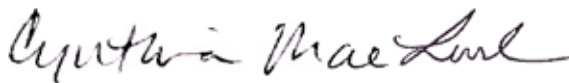


6/16/17

RECOMMENDED

Kevin B. Schneider, Superintendent, Acadia National Park

Date



8-7-2017

APPROVED

Cynthia MacLeod, Acting Regional Director, Northeast Region

Date



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

SACR 123/132030

August 2017

Foundation Document • Saint Croix Island International Historic Site



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