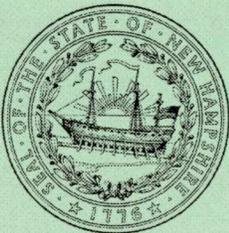
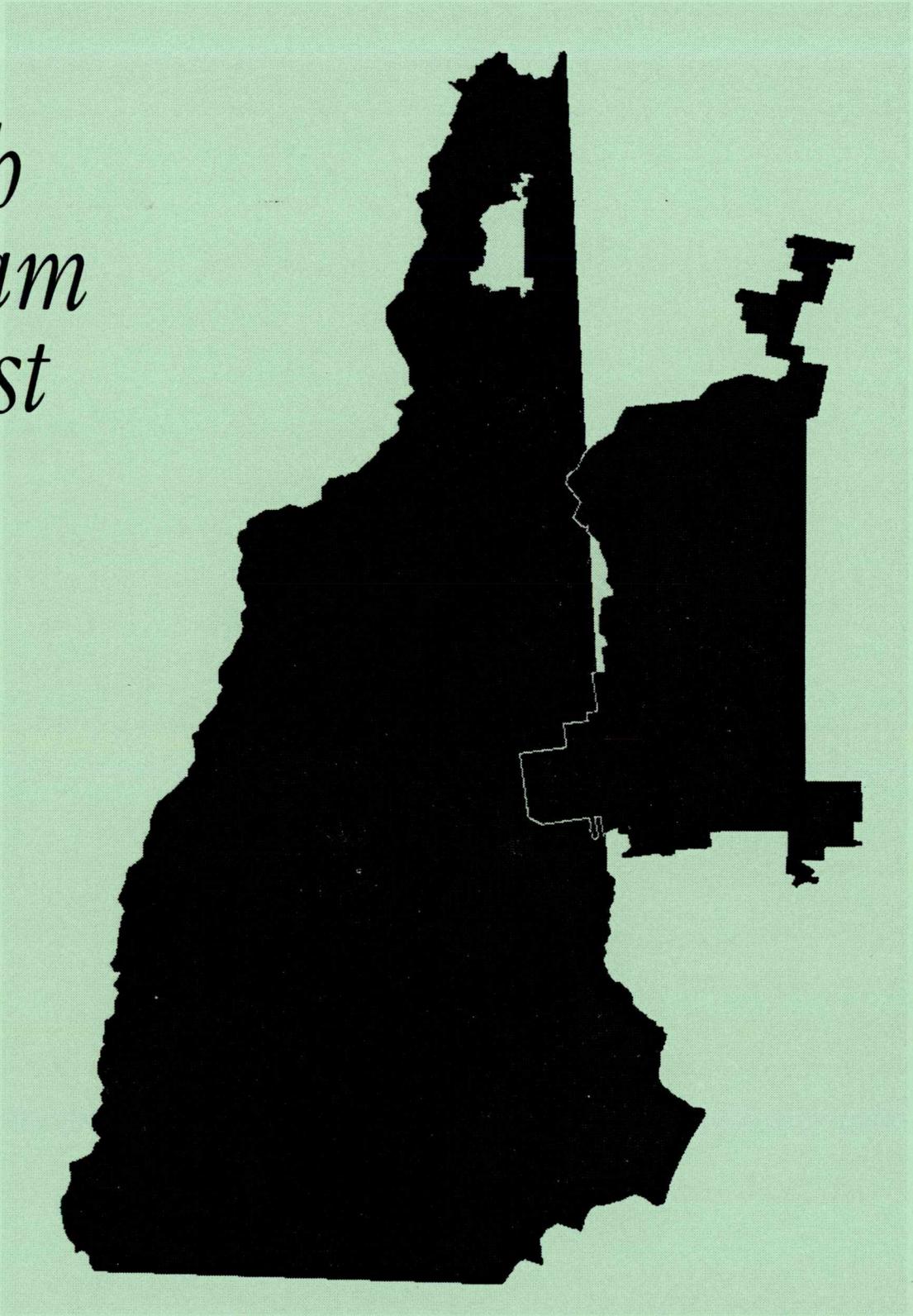


*Nash  
Stream  
Forest*



**MANAGEMENT  
PLAN UPDATES  
AND REVISIONS**

State of New Hampshire  
Department of Resources and Economic Development  
2002

## *Nash Stream Forest*

### **Foreword**

Several issues emerged since the Nash Stream Forest Management Plan was adopted in 1995. In response to these issues, and after consultation with the Nash Stream Forest Citizen Advisory Committee, the department entered into a Plan revision process. The process of revision was multi-faceted including assessment of issues, an item-by-item strategy review, public hearings, Advisory Committee meetings, and drafting acceptable changes to the Plan. Final changes to the Plan reflect public comments received and input and affirmative support from the Citizen Advisory Committee, other state agencies, and department staff.

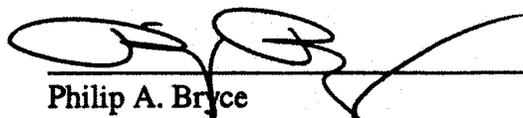
Three major issues were identified and addressed. These issues were: 1) lifting the prohibition on recreational use of all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), 2) changing the private camp lot license policy, and 3) establishing a specified Plan revision schedule. In addition, wording changes were made in portions of the Plan to bring it up to date.

As a result of the Plan revision process, a 3 to 5 year pilot ATV connecting trail for riders to use the 5-mile long West Side Road and connector trails to private property to the west has been established. The transfer (sale, gift, etc.) limitation and 50-year license termination date for the private camp lot licenses were eliminated, and a 10-year Plan revision schedule was established. Growth in use and popularity of ATVs, their economic importance to the North Country, and legislation prompting timely planning and approval of an ATV trail on the Nash Stream Forest (HB 1273) were instrumental in the decision to establish a pilot ATV trail and related environmental monitoring. A final decision on whether the trail will be continued or terminated will be made following the trial period.

The June 30, 2004 transfer restriction date and June 30, 2039 termination date were dropped from the department's private recreation camp lot license policy. The new policy retains the ultimate goal of phasing out the private camp lots by providing the State of New Hampshire with a "right of first refusal" to purchase camps from willing sellers. This new policy provides camp owners unlimited transfers to immediate family members within the terms of the license. Finally, a 10-year Plan revision schedule was established changing from an "as needed" process to one that is regularly scheduled. This will provide clear guidance for addressing future issues should they emerge.

This "2002 Management Plan Updates and Revisions" document needs to be used with the "1995 Nash Stream Forest Management Plan." This document provides page by page changes and replaces pages 61-64 (Management Vision), pages 65-74 (Management Direction Goals, Objectives and Strategies), pages 116-117 (Roads and Access Management), and pages 161-162 (Appendix IV Private Camp Lot License Policy).

The department is grateful for the assistance of the Nash Stream Forest Citizen Advisory Committee and public participation and input throughout the Plan revision process. As a consequence, the Nash Stream Forest will benefit New Hampshire citizens and the greater public in the years ahead.



**Philip A. Bryce**  
Director, Division of Forests and Lands

**Nash Stream Forest Management Plan  
2002 Updates and Revisions**

**Highlights**

**Private Recreation Camps**

2<sup>nd</sup> bullet revised as follows:

- Private recreation camp lot licenses will continue under 5-year renewable agreements (*pages 22, 111 and 161*).

**Public Use**

1<sup>st</sup> bullet deleted – (Public use guidelines have been removed from the management plan and will be submitted for Administrative Rule Making under RSA 541-A.)

Page 1

**Introduction**

Last sentence of 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph now reads:

“Ninety-four private camp lot licenses held by individuals, families, or associations remain at the time of the Plan revision and updating in 2002.”

7<sup>th</sup> paragraph, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> sentences have been replaced with:

“The work of the Advisory and Technical Committees are described in **Chronology/Planning Process** on pages 9 – 11.”

Page 7

***Timber Management Constraints***

Each reference to RSA 224:44-a should be followed by “(recodified to RSA 227-J:9)”.

Page 15

**Forest Protection**

The following subtopic has been added:

***“Ice Storm of 1998***

Thousands of acres of trees above 1,700 feet elevation were damaged by the ice storm of 1998. Heavily damaged trees in the area of Roberts Brook in the township of Stark were salvaged following the storm.”

Page 18

***Snowmobiling***

5<sup>th</sup> paragraph - reference to Public Use Guideline #11 has been deleted.

*Nash Stream Forest*

Page 18 (continued)

6<sup>th</sup> paragraph, 3<sup>rd</sup> sentence now refers to “91” recreation camps; 4<sup>th</sup> sentence “All the leases will be phased out over the next 50 years.” has been deleted.

Page 20

**Wildlife**

1<sup>st</sup> sentence of last paragraph now reads:

“Hunter surveys conducted by the Fish and Game Department, prior to state acquisition, indicated that harvests of large and small games species such as deer, bear, grouse, and snowshoe hare were fairly low in the Nash Stream Forest compared to the rest of Coos County.”

Page 21

**Reserved Rights**

All references of “North Road” are changed to “Northside Road.”

Add the following subtopic:

***Power Line Easement - Portland Natural Gas***

Portland Natural Gas owns an easement for a gas pipe line constructed in 1998 paralleling the 4,300 foot long Public Service Company power line in the town of Stark.”

***Gravel***

New 1<sup>st</sup> sentence of last paragraph added:

“Rancourt Associates of New Hampshire owned reserved gravel rights that expired on October 27, 1995 and were never exercised.”

Page 22

**Recreation Camp Lots**

2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph, 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence now refers to “Thirteen” of the original licenses cancelled.

3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> sentences revised to read:

“Eighty-six are individual, four are association camps, and one is state-owned but privately licensed. Sixty seven of the individual or family camps are located in the unincorporated town of Odell; twenty are in the town of Stratford.”

Last paragraph now refers to “91” existing camps.

Page 23

**Recreation Camp Lots**

**Table 2 Camp Lot Locations**

Updated as follows:

Nash Bog = 59

Total Camps = 91

*Nash Stream Forest*

Page 23 (continued)

2<sup>nd</sup> sentence 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph: "Overall license term shall not exceed 50 years in duration and all licenses will terminate on June 30, 2039." Has been deleted.

Page 23

**Roads and Access**

"Jimmy Cole Brook Road" renamed to "Amos Emery Road"

6<sup>th</sup> paragraph, 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence now reads as follows: "The East Branch Road is a gated road 5.6 miles long with a good gravel base for most of it's length."

Page 24

**Map 3 - Roads and Access**

Road #17 (Jimmy Cole Brook Road) is now Amos Emery Road

Road #29 (North Road) is now Northside Road

Road #40 (Simms Brook Road) is now Kelsea Notch Road

Page 25

**Roads and Access (continued)**

All references to "Simms Brook Road" are now "Kelsea Notch Road";

"North Road" renamed to "Northside Road"

7<sup>th</sup> Paragraph, 1<sup>st</sup> sentence revised to read: "All roads except for the Main Road, Fourteen and a Half Road, Roberts Brook Road and Nash Bog Spur are usually closed to automobile traffic."

7<sup>th</sup> paragraph, last sentence: "The bridge over Roberts Brook must be replaced in order for this road to become useable." has been deleted .

Page 32

**Lower Trio Pond** paragraph, last sentence now reads:

"Lower Trio is currently stocked with 10,375 brook trout fingerlings per year by aerial methods."

**Little Bog Pond** paragraph, last sentence now reads:

"The pond is currently stocked with 5,600 fingerlings, 1,500 yearling and 250 two-year old brook trout."

**Whitcomb Pond** paragraph, last sentence now reads:

"Approximately 2,875 fingerling brook trout are aeriually planted each year."

Page 38

**Structures** paragraph now refers to “91” camps

Page 41

***Threatened and Endangered Species and other Species of Management Concern***

The following has been added after the first sentence:

“Canada Lynx is federally listed but no known occurrences have been recorded on the Nash Stream Forest.”

Page 45

**Table - Species of Management Concern**

Justification under Lynx now reads as follows:

“Federally and State listed as endangered”.

Page 49

**Map 4 – *Hiking and Snowmobile Trails***

Map has been updated to show new snowmobile trails in Bungy, Kelsee Notch, Christine Lake and Pond Brook. Corridor 5 is the Nash Stream Main Road and what is called the southern end of Corridor 5 is now the Arm of Sugarloaf Trail. Hiking trails now include the COHOS Trail.

Page 49

**Recreation Resources**

2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph, 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence now refers to “91 privately held recreational camp licenses

***Snowmobiling*** paragraph, last two sentences now read:

“A local snowmobile club, the Groveton Trail Blazers, maintains 47 miles of designated snowmobile trails on the property. One hundred percent of maintained trails are groomed.”

Page 50

***Hiking***

The following has been added:

“The COHOS Trail runs the length of the Nash Stream Forest for a distance of more than 20 miles. Utilizing many of the existing roads and trails on the property, the COHOS Trail provides spectacular views and a variety of hiking experiences from easy to challenging. Further information is available at [www.cohostrail.com](http://www.cohostrail.com).”

Page 50

**Other Trail Uses**

The following has been added:

“Beginning in the summer of 2002, about 7.6 miles of trail are now available for ATV travel utilizing the Bordeaux Trail (aka the Farrer Brook Trail #14 Map 3 page 24), the West Side Road (#52 Map 3), and the Andritz Trail (aka Stratford Mtn Rd #44 Map 3). This is a pass through trail set up as a pilot project for 3 to 5 years beginning the summer of 2002. No other roads or trails are open to ATVs on the property. Period of use is generally May 23 after continuous snow cover has melted through December 15, unless otherwise posted closed due to trail conditions. Following the pilot project, a decision will be made to extend the pilot, terminate the trail, or make it a long-term use (page 115 ATV Use – West Side Connector).”

Page 55

**Forest Protection Resources**

**Presuppression**

1<sup>st</sup> sentence now reads:

“Four town fire wardens and 27 deputy wardens in the towns and unincorporated place that encompass the Nash Stream Forest have been appointed by the Director, Division of Forests and Lands.”

Page 57

**Suppression**

Changed “North Road” to “Northside Road”

Page 59

**Economic Considerations**

**State and Federal Land Reimbursements**

The following sentence has been added to the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph: “For the 2000 tax year, the state’s payment, distributed to the four communities, totaled \$28,229 (Table 17).”

**Table 17 Nash Stream Forest Contributions – Local Cash Flow (Year 2000)**

Table now shows Contributions for the Year 2000 as follows:

State Reimbursement (PILOT)	\$28,229
Grant-In-Aid	\$19,673
Timber Tax	\$ 9,000
Operations	<u>\$31,977</u>
Total	\$88,879

*Nash Stream Forest*

Page 60

**OHRV Grant-In-Aid Program** paragraph: Added the following sentence at the end: “In the 2000-2001 season, the Trails Bureau granted in excess of \$19,000.”

Page 60

**Private Camp Lot Licenses** paragraph: changed to read: “In addition to local property taxes assessed by each town on camp buildings, each licensee pays an annual \$470 fee which totals \$42,770 paid into the state treasury. For the years 1999-2001, an average of \$31,977 was budgeted each year for maintenance operations that included local equipment rentals, supplies and materials (e.g. culverts, gravel, and gates), and contracted services including mowing and patrols. A significant portion of this money came from the Forest Management and Protection Fund, established under RSA 227-G:5, which returns timber sale receipts and lease dollars to property management.”

Pages 61 – 64

**The Management Vision** has been revised (see Addendum I).

Pages 65 – 74

**Management Direction**

**Goals, Objectives and Strategies** have been revised (see Addendum II).

Page 83

**Hiking**

The following has been added: “The COHOS Trail runs the length of the Nash Stream Forest for more than 20 miles utilizing many of the existing roads and trails on the property. The COHOS Trail provides spectacular views and a variety of hiking experiences from easy to very challenging. Further information is available at [www.cohostrail.com](http://www.cohostrail.com).”

Page 85

**Camping and Non-traditional Recreation**

2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph: Note: The Heritage Trail is no longer considered a viable option for the Nash Stream Forest.

Page 89

**Public Use of Wildlife**

2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph: delete entire paragraph

## *Nash Stream Forest*

Page 93

### ***Presuppression***

2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph revised to read: “In addition to mutual aid agreements, a forest fire suppression plan is included in an area plan involving forest fire resources and communities that encompass the Forest.

Page 94

### ***Insect and Disease***

5<sup>th</sup> paragraph of section, last sentence: the word “proposed” has been deleted referring to the Nash Stream Citizen Advisory Committee.

Page 95

### **Boundary Maintenance**

1<sup>st</sup> paragraph revised to read:

“Out of 59 miles of boundary line, as of July, 2001, 45 miles have been re-established, blazed and painted since state acquisition. This work focused primarily on recovery of deteriorated boundary line. Of the remaining 14 miles, 7 miles of boundary are in common with the newly acquired and surveyed land held by The Nature Conservancy (Bunnell Mtn Tract) and simply require blazes and paint. The last 7 miles are in poor shape and require resurveys to properly delineate the boundaries. These areas are dispersed throughout the property and will be scheduled for work as time and resources become available.”

**Map 7 Boundary Maintenance** – Map has been updated to show new priorities

Page 106

### ***Visual Quality and Timber Harvesting***

The following has been inserted at the end of this section:

“A Visual Resource Assessment involving the southern portions of the Nash Stream Forest and abutting private lands was completed in 2000 under contract with Thomas Kokx Associates of Gilford, NH. in cooperation with The Society for the Protection of NH Forests and Percy Summer Club. The assessment provides a detailed landscape analysis of specific visual information and data that will be used to meet visual quality goals and objectives outlined in the management Plan (pp. 107-108).”

Page 110

### **Citizen Advisory Committee**

1<sup>st</sup> sentence, 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph: “will be” has been changed to “has been”

Page 110

**Camp Lot License Management**

2<sup>nd</sup> sentence, 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph: “have” has been changed to “had”

Page 111

***Private Camp Termination***

Has been revised to read as follows:

“The established and ultimate goal of DRED is to remove the private recreation camps from state land and to return the lease sites to public use in their natural condition. However, DRED acknowledges that implementation of its long-standing policy to terminate exclusive-use rights of state-owned property should have included the purchase of the 104 (now 91) privately owned camps with state acquisition of the Nash Stream Forest in 1988. Further, DRED recognizes that the camps serve to achieve principles defined in the Vision of the Nash Stream Forest Management Plan as pointed out by the Camp Owners Association. Those principles include the following: 1) the camps have long been a part of the Nash Stream Forest landscape and culture of the North Country, and 2) the camps contribute to the local economy. In addition, the camp licenses provide revenue to the state of New Hampshire through their annual fees (\$41,830 in FY2001) that help offset property management costs.

The Nash Stream Forest Citizen Advisory Committee recommended to DRED, at their February 13, 2002 meeting, that the Nash Stream Camp Owners Association request to eliminate the transfer restriction date of June 30, 2004 and license termination date of June 30, 2039 be granted for the privately owned camps. Therefore, the overall camp lot license termination date of June 30, 2039 and the transfer restriction date of June 30, 2004 have been eliminated.”

Page 111

***License Considerations***

2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph has been revised to read as follows:

“Under the provisions of RSA 227-H:9, license terms and renewals shall be in five-year increments granted at the option of licensees subject to approvals of the Attorney General and Governor and Council. The transfer (sale, gift, etc.) restriction date of June 30, 2004 is eliminated. Transfers of individual or family camps shall not be limited and shall not be transferred to or owned by more than two individuals at any one time. The state of New Hampshire shall have “first refusal option” to purchase any camp not transferred to an immediate family member<sup>1</sup> and placed on the open market from willing sellers at the fair market value of structures and improvements. Association camps may not be transferred except by sale to the state of New Hampshire, and shall be limited to the total number of memberships existing at the date of state acquisition of the Nash Stream Forest. Individual association memberships may be transferred to immediate family members only. To be consistent with DRED policy, elimination of the transfer restriction date of June 30, 2004 and elimination of the overall termination date of June 30, 2039 is

---

<sup>1</sup> Defined under RSA 633:3-a as father, mother, stepparent, child, stepchild, sibling, spouse, or grandparent

contingent upon the state of New Hampshire having “first refusal option” as described above.”

Page 112

**Acquisition of In-holdings and Outstanding Rights**

1<sup>st</sup> paragraph, 2<sup>nd</sup> sentence: “94 private camps” has been changed to “91 private camps”

4<sup>th</sup> paragraph, last sentence, the following has been inserted following Land Conservation and Investment Program: “...(The Land Conservation and Investment Program has been reauthorized under RSA 162-C:6),...”

Page 112 - 113

**Roads and Access Management**

This section has been deleted.

Page 114

**Management Guidelines**

**A. Cooperative Management**

**3. Citizen Advisory Committee:** “will be” has been replaced with “has been”

Page 115

**D. Recreation**

3. B. Snowmobile trails revised to read as follows:

“3. B. Snowmobile trails - New Hampshire Snowmobile Trail Manual, NH Bureau of Trails, DRED.”

3. D. Equestrian trails revised to read as follows:

“3. D. Equestrian trails – (standards to be developed).”

4. Insert new as follows:

4. **“ATV Use – West Side Connector** - Working with a local, formalized club, a pilot all-terrain vehicle (ATV) trail project will be established whereby the department (DRED) shall designate the West Side Road and adjoining trails (Bordeau and Andritz) as ATV trails, under the provisions of Chapter Res 8500 trail use rules, to connect with adjacent trails on abutting property for a period not to exceed five (5) years; at the end of three (3) years, the Commissioner of DRED has the ability to renew, revoke or continue the pilot process for an additional two (2) years. The first year’s use of the pilot trail shall not begin until after July 1, 2002. Thereafter, the pilot trail shall be open to ATV use each year from May 23 after continuous snow cover has melted until the closure of the gate on the Main Road in December unless otherwise posted. The purpose of the pilot ATV trail project is to determine the suitability and impact of the operation of ATVs on the Nash Stream Forest under the

*Nash Stream Forest*

land stewardship philosophy and guidelines established and adopted in the Management Vision. The ATV Study Site Committee, established at the Nash Stream Forest Citizen Advisory Committee on November 8, 2001, shall be part of the assessment process to review the suitability and impact of the pilot trail project. Notwithstanding recommendations of the legislative ATV Study Committee or consequent legislation specific to the Nash Stream Forest, final assessment shall be considered by the Commissioner of DRED to continue or not continue ATV use and trail designation in the Nash Stream Forest.”

Present #4 renumbered to #5, #5 to #6 and so on through #14 Interpretation on page 116.

Pages 116 - 117

**E. ROADS AND ACCESS** section revised (see Addendum III).

Pages 128 - 130

**Public Use Guidelines** have been removed from the management plan and will be submitted for Administrative Rule Making under RSA 541-A.

Pages 161 - 162

**APPENDIX 4 Private Camp Lot License Policy** has been revised (see Addendum IV).

Page 163 - 164

**Appendix 5 Road List By Class**

“Jimmy Cole Brook” changed to “Amos Emery”.

Lower Philips Brook Road: moved 0.6 from “U – Unclassified” to “D – Winter Road”

Nash Bog Spur: moved 0.9 from “D – Winter Road” to “C – Summer Road”

“North Road” changed to “Northside Road”

Roaring Brook Road: moved 0.6 from “C – Summer Road” to Roberts Brook Road “C – Summer Road” and reduced Roaring Brook Road total from “1.5” to “0.9” and increased Roberts Brook Road total from “0.6” to “1.2”.

“Simms Brook (Kelsey Notch)” changed to “Kelsey Notch Road”.

Class “C – Summer Road” total increased from “17.7” to “18.6”.

Class “D – Winter Road” total decreased from “23.5” to “23.2”

Class “U – Unclassified Road” total decreased from “0.6” to “0.0”

Page 172 – 173

**Appendix 7 Available Forest Land and Other Categories**

**I. Available Forest Land (AFL)**

Mixed Species, FNT/ERS, Group IB (Forested) Soils acres reduced from “3,773” to “3,771”; total FNT/ERS acres reduced from “3,975” to “3,973”; total Group IB (Forested) Soils reduced from “8,341” to “8,339”; total AFL reduced from “28,048” to “28,046”

**III. Other Non-Forest Land**

“Power Line 12” changed to “Power and Pipe Line 14” and “Total Other Non-forest Land” increased from “727” to “729”.

**ADDENDUM I – MANAGEMENT VISION**  
**Replacement for pages 61 - 64**

#### **4. THE MANAGEMENT VISION**

The Nash Stream Advisory Committee appointed by Governor Judd Gregg to assist with preparation of the Nash Stream Forest Plan developed the following “Vision” to help guide management and planning efforts. The Vision reflects the many and varied interests of people involved in the planning process, including public sentiment. Presented in its entirety, the Vision includes Principles and Goals of Management that together provide a timeless management focus plus a glimpse at what is hoped to be achieved through implementation of this Plan and those that follow.

##### **MANAGEMENT VISION**

The management of Nash Stream Forest will be a model of environmentally sound public land stewardship. While realizing that achieving the Vision will take time, we will strive to:

- **Protect the natural qualities** and integrity of the land, natural communities, native species, and ecological processes. Use and build upon, rather than work in opposition to, ecological principles and natural tendencies. Manage the land with as little interference as possible with natural ecological functions.
- **Manage Nash Stream Forest** as a model of ecologically-based forestry, emphasizing the growth of long-rotation, high quality, solid wood forest products that contribute to the economy of northern New Hampshire.
- **Continue to offer public access** for traditional, low impact, dispersed recreation including hunting, fishing, hiking, and snowmobiling in designated areas; as well as offer other limited motorized access.
- **Establish a process for ongoing public** involvement in the management process, and a periodic policy, and technical review of the Vision and Management Plan.
- **Establish monitoring** of, scientific research on, and education about the management and ecological processes of the land, and continue to emphasize the cooperative approach to protecting and managing Nash Stream Forest.
- **Manage Nash Stream Forest** as an integral part of the ecology, landscape, and culture of the northern forests of New Hampshire and New England.

##### **MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES**

We envision that Nash Stream Forest will be managed as a blend of a relatively undisturbed forest ecosystem, and a working forest producing high quality forest products. Each of these will provide certain products, qualities and experiences.

- A. All timber, road, recreation, habitat, and other management will be determined by land, soil, and ecological capabilities;
- B. Vegetation, fish and wildlife management will promote, maintain, and where appropriate, restore natural communities of native vegetation, fish and wildlife. Planting of trees or other vegetation will not occur, except for ecologically beneficial ecosystem restoration using native species.
- C. Management will provide for the continuity of natural areas through a system of core natural

## *Nash Stream Forest*

areas surrounded by buffers and linked by corridors. Major core natural areas will be linked by appropriate corridors of undisturbed or minimally disturbed lands.

- D. Management area planning will minimize the fragmentation of the Forest by management activities, including for example, roads, developed recreation, and timber management.
- E. Recreation management will feature the natural beauty of the Nash Stream Forest and provide a broad range of opportunities with emphasis on recreational uses that fit naturally, with minimal development, on the landscape.
- F. Notwithstanding state law, chemical agents will not be applied to, or within, natural ecosystems in the Nash Stream Forest. Biological herbicides, insecticides, or other pesticides also will be prohibited.
- G. Water quality protection will be of the highest priority throughout. Buffers along all wetlands, ponds, streams, and other bodies of water will be established to protect water quality, natural runoff patterns, water temperatures, bank and channel stability, biotic communities, and other natural values. Management activities and uses will be consistent with the Vision and the purposes for which the buffer is established.

### **GOALS OF MANAGEMENT**

#### ***Timber***

Timber management decisions will be determined primarily by ecological and land capabilities, natural site and soil tendencies, natural disturbance patterns, and ecological processes. The timber management zones of Nash Stream Forest will be managed on a long-term sustained yield basis to produce high quality, long rotation, solid-wood products.

- A. Uneven-aged management will be the method of choice for managing and regenerating timber stands.
- B. Limited, judiciously applied, and environmentally-sound even-aged management (including clearcutting) may be appropriate to provide certain ecological conditions, products, and experiences associated with early successional forests. It will be used only when uneven-aged management will not achieve the Vision.
- C. Timber harvesting and salvage will not occur in core natural areas. Natural area buffers and corridors may be managed cautiously for timber on an uneven-aged basis, and only when consistent with the Vision and the management goals of the natural areas and corridors.
- D. Timber management roads, as well as other roads, will be laid out to minimize the fragmentation of the Forest; will be designed based on site and soil capabilities; and will be designed to the minimum standard needed for access.
- E. Timber salvage may be permitted in timber management areas when consistent with the Vision.
- F. Timber management may be carried out only after assessment of impact on historical, ecological, habitat, and recreational resources, and after appropriate modification to protect those resources.

#### ***Natural Areas***

Nash Stream Forest will be managed to protect healthy representatives of all of the tract's known

## *Nash Stream Forest*

elements of natural diversity, identifying and working toward naturally functioning communities that are sustainable over the long term.

- A. A system of core natural areas, buffers and corridors will be established to protect Nash Stream Forest's natural features. Core natural areas will be as large and contiguous as possible, within the constraints of the land and the Vision, to protect the habitat needs of rare, threatened, and endangered plant and animal species, natural communities, and unique or especially threatened features. Core natural areas will be subject to the minimum management necessary to achieve the Vision and then only consistent with the purposes for which the natural area was designated. Timber harvesting will not occur in these areas.
- B. Buffer areas adequate to protect the purposes for which the natural area was designated will surround each core area. Low intensity management activity consistent with the purposes for which the buffer was established may occur in buffers.
- C. Major core natural areas will be connected by corridors of undisturbed or minimally disturbed land, within the constraints of the land and the Vision, to meet the needs of the species and communities in the core. In some cases, waterways may serve as a corridor and in other cases as a core area and a corridor simultaneously.
- D. The system of core natural areas will include representatives of the full range of ecological communities within the Nash Stream Forest, as well as natural preserve areas containing rare, threatened and endangered species.
- E. Ephemeral ponds and streams are rare in the tract and need research and adequate buffering and protection.

### ***Recreation***

Recreation management of the Nash Stream Forest will provide low impact and traditional opportunities as well as limited motorized access to provide opportunities for all forest users. Management decisions will be consistent with the guiding philosophy of protecting the environmental integrity of the land.

- A. Recreational opportunities will include hunting, trapping, fishing, hiking, camping, snowmobiling, and other limited motorized access on designated and properly maintained roads and trails.
- B. Management will strive for levels of recreational use that upholds the Vision and that are sensitive to and respectful of the natural values of the Nash Stream Forest.
- C. Protection of the natural resources and environmental quality will be of primary concern in recreation management.
- D. Recreation management will emphasize low impact use, carry in/carry out, and dispersed use.
- E. Only low impact, relatively primitive tent sites and other recreation facilities consistent with the Conservation Easement will be permitted.
- F. Promotion of recreation to the public will be consistent with the Vision and natural values of the Forest and will be designed to provide information about those values and appropriate recreation opportunities.

## *Nash Stream Forest*

### ***Fish and Wildlife***

Fish and wildlife habitat management will strive to sustain viable populations of all species occurring naturally in the Nash Stream Forest.

- A. Critical habitat of fish, and wildlife species that are especially sensitive to intrusion will be identified, evaluated, and protected.
- B. Throughout the tract, fish and wildlife habitat management will be integrated with other uses consistent with the Vision.
- C. Traditional consumptive and non-consumptive wildlife uses on the tract will be allowed consistent with the Vision and goals of managing for native species and natural populations, and within the laws and regulations of the state.
- D. Fisheries management will strive to develop self-sustaining natural populations of native species.

### ***Public Participation***

The public has a great interest and high stake in the management of Nash Stream Forest. It is important to encourage and foster continued public participation in the management of Nash Stream Forest. Several avenues for this, serving different levels of interest and concern, are needed.

- A. A formal process will be used to adequately notify the public of significant proposed land management activities to provide an opportunity for public comment.
- B. An ongoing Citizen Advisory Committee will advise and work in partnership with the state to uphold the Vision. The committee should be composed of a range of individuals representing a variety of constituencies.
- C. This Committee will work with the state to review particularly sensitive and controversial management proposals and attempt to resolve management controversies.
- D. Formal (legal) public appeal mechanisms are provided through the Uniform Procedures Act (RSA 541-A).

### ***Monitoring, Research, and Interpretation***

Much is still unknown about the ecology of the Nash Stream Forest that presents a unique research opportunity to the ecology, forestry, recreation and wildlife research communities. Monitoring and research should be a high priority to gather information for wise long-term planning.

- A. Research should encourage projects to more thoroughly inventory the Nash Stream Forest and to assess the impacts of past intensive forest cutting and recreation on ecological conditions, forest re-growth, and wildlife populations.
- B. A monitoring system should be established to determine and evaluate the impacts of present management actions.
- C. Education and interpretation shall be offered to the public to inform them of the natural and management processes at work in the Nash Stream Forest.

**ADDENDUM II – MANAGEMENT DIRECTION  
GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES  
Replacement for pages 65 - 74**

## **MANAGEMENT DIRECTION**

### **GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES**

#### **STEWARDSHIP**

**GOAL: MANAGE NASH STREAM FOREST AS AN INTEGRAL PART OF THE ECOLOGY, LANDSCAPE, AND CULTURE OF THE NORTHERN FOREST OF NEW HAMPSHIRE AND NEW ENGLAND.**

*OBJECTIVE 1: Carry out the provisions of the Conservation Easement Deed in cooperation with the United States Forest Service.*

#### **Strategy:**

1. Establish and maintain a joint state and federal review procedure of land use policies and management practices.

*OBJECTIVE 2: Strive to achieve and maintain an ecologically sustainable multiple use forest.*

#### **Strategies:**

1. Manage under a concept of multiple use.
2. Utilize the Cooperative Land Management Program or similar process to ensure consideration of multiple resource values and user interests.
3. Implement standards and guidelines that sustain ecological processes, provide resources that serve public needs, and integrate management activities.
4. Monitor and evaluate impacts of specific management and other human activities on ecological processes and forest health.

*OBJECTIVE 3: Conserve native biodiversity.*

#### **Strategies:**

1. Expand knowledge and understanding of biodiversity.
2. Establish and implement guidelines for the protection and perpetuation of native species and the control of exotic species.
3. Ensure that the planning, layout and implementation of all management activities, including public use, provide for the conservation of native biodiversity.
4. Collect information to refine the Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) classification of natural communities and relate classification to ecological land groups.
5. Identify the full range of natural communities and their locations represented on the Nash Stream property.
6. Implement a program to protect, manage, and monitor representative examples of the full range of identified natural communities.

*OBJECTIVE 4: Protect air, soil and water.*

#### **Strategies:**

1. Use soil/site tendencies and ecological land capabilities to guide timber, road, recreation, habitat, and other management activities.
2. Stabilize soils and protect wetlands, associated biotic communities and natural run-off patterns.
3. Keep up-to-date on current research about effects of air pollution on the forest and apply

*Nash Stream Forest*

- appropriate findings to management of the Nash Stream Forest.
4. Monitor water chemistry and quality of selected ponds and streams.

*OBJECTIVE 5: Maintain the natural beauty of the landscape.*

**Strategy:**

1. Minimize or avoid negative visual quality impacts during planning, layout and implementation of management activities, including public use.

*OBJECTIVE 6: Maintain a cooperative management program.*

**Strategies:**

1. Provide opportunities for state and federal agencies, local units of government, neighboring landowners, conservation groups, general public, and other potentially affected interests to be involved in addressing management issues.
2. Work closely with other units of government, conservation groups, neighboring landowners, volunteers, and others to establish and/or participate in programs and activities of mutual benefit.

*OBJECTIVE 7: Provide opportunities for research and demonstration.*

**Strategies:**

1. Conduct education programs concerning the management and ecological processes of the land.
2. Encourage and carry out scientific research activities.
3. Plan and execute management activities as potential demonstrations for public information, interpretation, and as opportunities for research.
4. Make use of technological capabilities such as geographic information systems (GIS), global positioning (GPS) and satellite imagery.

*OBJECTIVE 8: Provide for property maintenance and protection.*

**Strategies:**

1. Implement restoration standards for sand and gravel excavation sites.
2. Establish and implement a road and related infrastructure maintenance program.
3. Utilize existing roads to the maximum extent possible. Design any new roads based on soil/site capabilities to the minimum standard for access.
4. Establish and carry out a boundary line survey and maintenance program.
5. Acquire in-holdings and outstanding rights.
6. Implement a forest fire detection, prevention, suppression, and control program.
7. Implement a program for the detection, prevention, suppression, and control of destructive insect pests and plant diseases.
8. Develop and coordinate a law enforcement program for protection of persons and property.
9. Work toward consolidation of boundary lines.

*OBJECTIVE 9: Strive for administrative, financial and public support.*

**Strategies:**

1. Develop and stimulate public awareness and appreciation of the Nash Stream property and its contribution to the quality of life through proper management.

*Nash Stream Forest*

2. Prepare long-range estimates of funding needs to implement the Management Plan, updated annually to reflect current situations.
3. Prepare an annual report of management activities for public distribution.
4. Work closely with federal, state and local units of government, conservation groups, and private interests for appropriate funding support.

*OBJECTIVE 10: Maintain flexibility in management planning and land use.*

**Strategies:**

1. Establish and implement a Management Plan monitoring procedure to review accomplishments vs. goals and objectives.
2. Use the results of monitoring to modify management and other human activities.
3. Provide for review and revision of the Vision and Management Plan every ten (10) years, (notwithstanding DRED Commissioner's authority to enact changes or adopt rules regarding management and use of the Forest).
4. Establish and implement work priorities.
5. Prepare long-term work plans, updated annually to reflect available staff, equipment, and funds.

**PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT**

**GOAL: INVOLVE THE PUBLIC IN THE MANAGEMENT PROCESS TO RESPOND TO THE DIVERSITY OF PUBLIC INTERESTS AND TO PROMOTE UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN THE PUBLIC AND THE MANAGING AGENCIES.**

*OBJECTIVE 1: Provide opportunities for public comment regarding ongoing management.*

**Strategies:**

1. Provide for adequate public notification and response to significant proposed management activities.
2. Create and work with a Citizen Advisory Committee composed of a range of individuals representing a variety of interests.
3. Coordinate review of the Vision and Management Plan with assistance of the Citizen Advisory Committee.
4. Prepare the annual accomplishment report for review by the Citizen Advisory Committee prior to public distribution.
5. Involve the Citizen Advisory Committee with ongoing Management Plan monitoring efforts.

*OBJECTIVE 2: Provide information regarding public benefits to be derived from the Nash Stream Forest, and provide opportunities to foster better understanding of the reasons for management activities.*

**Strategies:**

1. Make the area's resources, uses, and unique features known to the public through signage, published information, and public events.
2. Utilize ongoing information exchange vehicles and provide for continual public comment and inquiry.
3. Involve statewide organizations and groups in activities and publicize accomplishments.

**CULTURAL RESOURCES**

**GOAL: IDENTIFY AND PRESERVE SIGNIFICANT CULTURAL RESOURCES FOR FUTURE RESEARCH AND PUBLIC INTERPRETATION.**

*OBJECTIVE 1: Identify and assess areas of probable cultural significance.*

**Strategies:**

1. Conduct a short-range sensitivity survey of cultural resource areas threatened by immediate or potential impact.
2. Carry out an ecologically integrated long-range cultural resource survey of the entire Nash Stream Forest.

*OBJECTIVE 2: Evaluate location, nature, extent and significance of identified cultural resource sites.*

**Strategies:**

1. Interpret the cultural history and prehistory of specific sites to the extent possible.
2. Develop an archaeological baseline of integrated ecological and cultural resource data.
3. Establish and implement research and education programs as a sufficient baseline of archaeological information is developed.

*OBJECTIVE 3: Implement a monitoring and protection program for all identified cultural resource sites.*

**Strategies:**

1. Provide and implement suitable standards and guidelines for protection of known cultural resource sites for later research and/or interpretation.
2. Develop and coordinate monitoring, and protection with other federal and state agencies.
3. Consider the location and preservation of cultural resources during the planning, layout and implementation of all management activities, including public use.

**RECREATION RESOURCES**

**GOAL: PROVIDE FOR A RANGE OF QUALITY RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES THAT ARE CONSISTENT WITH PROTECTING ENVIRONMENTAL INTEGRITY AND FEATURE THE NATURAL VALUES OF THE LANDSCAPE.**

*OBJECTIVE 1: Manage public use so that it is sensitive to and respectful of natural and cultural values.*

**Strategies:**

1. Assess current and potential recreational demands and opportunities including roads, trails and parking areas.
2. Establish and implement a carry in/carry out policy for all recreational activities.
3. Determine and provide for appropriate parking.

*OBJECTIVE 2: Establish recreational use standards and guidelines to ensure protection of natural resources and environmental quality.*

*Nash Stream Forest*

**Strategies:**

1. Review existing department standards and guidelines for applicability; revise or develop new standards and guidelines and implement where needed.
2. Work with other land-use activities to protect or enhance the visual quality of the landscape.

*OBJECTIVE 3: Provide for and enhance recreational uses that are compatible with each other and with other management activities.*

**Strategies:**

1. Continue public access for traditional, low impact, dispersed recreation including hunting, fishing, hiking, wildlife observation, and other limited motorized access on designated and properly maintained roads and trails.
2. Periodically evaluate existing snowmobile trail corridors to determine and implement needed trail improvements or alterations to enhance user experiences, user safety, and to ensure compatibility with other land uses.
3. Designate appropriate trail corridors and areas to be improved, maintained, or developed using department standards and guidelines. Work with formalized clubs and other volunteers when possible.
4. Consider opportunities for overnight backcountry experiences.
5. Assess non-motorized recreation opportunities such as hiking, wildlife observations, cross country skiing, dog sledding, horseback riding and other uses, and consider enhancements including the extension and improvement of selected trails and roads.
6. Provide appropriate levels of handicapped access to meet the intent and spirit of current laws and regulations.

*OBJECTIVE 4: Integrate interpretation of natural processes, biodiversity, and cultural resources into recreational visits.*

**Strategies:**

1. Provide interpretive panels in areas likely to receive public use.
2. Provide interpretive programming utilizing state, federal, and private resources.
3. Provide appropriate interpretive literature, such as brochures, on the Nash Stream.
4. Provide short educational loops near roads with different management histories, and self-guiding trails.

*OBJECTIVE 5: Encourage volunteer participation in recreation development and management of the tract.*

**Strategies:**

1. Maintain strong communications links between existing volunteer groups and managing agencies.
2. Adopt and implement volunteer guidelines.
3. Provide opportunities for volunteer activities.

*OBJECTIVE 6: Continue the use of existing private recreation camps.*

**Strategies:**

1. Ensure full and proper execution of the department's camp lot license policy.
2. Prepare a plan for camp disposition, camp and site restoration for terminated camp licenses or

## *Nash Stream Forest*

- abandoned camp lots.
3. Monitor and supervise the camp lot license for compliance with license terms.
  4. Maintain close contact with the Camp Owners Association
  5. Implement policy to allow transfer and/or purchase by the state of private camps that become available.
  6. Secure administrative and financial support for voluntary camp acquisitions.

### **AREAS OF ECOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE**

#### **GOAL: IDENTIFY AND PROTECT ALL ECOLOGICALLY SIGNIFICANT SITES.**

*OBJECTIVE 1: Identify known rare, threatened or endangered species and exemplary natural communities.*

#### **Strategies:**

1. Use the Natural Heritage Inventory (NHI) methodology and other appropriate means.
2. Compile and maintain a list of said species and natural communities providing their rank, status and location.

*OBJECTIVE 2: Evaluate the locations identified in Objective 1 and identify their management and protection needs.*

#### **Strategies:**

1. Evaluate and implement habitat and protection needs for rare, threatened or endangered species.
2. Identify and implement management and protection needs for exemplary natural communities.
3. Identify and evaluate potential natural preserve areas for management and protection.

*OBJECTIVE 3: Implement a protection, management and monitoring program for all ecologically significant sites.*

#### **Strategies:**

1. Nominate and establish Natural Preserve Areas for those sites that qualify for designation.
2. Establish buffer areas and corridors to protect ecologically significant sites.
3. Initiate monitoring programs for selected species and natural communities.
4. Implement appropriate management strategies as feasible.

*OBJECTIVE 4: Identify specific research needs and seek opportunities to address them.*

### **WILDLIFE RESOURCES**

#### **GOAL: STRIVE TO SUSTAIN VIABLE POPULATIONS OF ALL NATURALLY OCCURRING NATIVE WILDLIFE SPECIES.**

*OBJECTIVE 1: Determine the current status of naturally occurring vertebrate and selected invertebrate populations in the Nash Stream Forest.*

#### **Strategies:**

1. Select techniques and methodologies for inventorying vertebrate and invertebrate

## *Nash Stream Forest*

- populations.
- 2. Establish and maintain priorities for inventory using existing information.
- 3. Implement wildlife inventory as needed.

*OBJECTIVE 2: Identify and map the distribution of habitat types currently existing in the Nash Stream Forest.*

**Strategies:**

- 1. Maintain up-to-date habitat distribution maps utilizing the best available science and information including remote sensing and other data.
- 2. Monitor changes in habitat composition and distribution.
- 3. Assess status of habitat types and establish management priorities.

*OBJECTIVE 3: Identify management needs critical to species of management concern and prescribe activities necessary for the protection and maintenance of these species.*

**Strategies:**

- 1. Evaluate inventory and other available data to identify species of management concern.
- 2. Assess habitat and other needs, of identified species of management concern.
- 3. Identify management options and priorities.
- 4. Implement appropriate management strategies, as feasible.

*OBJECTIVE 4: Identify significant wildlife travel corridors and the species that utilize them, and prescribe appropriate management and recreational activities.*

**Strategies:**

- 1. Identify and define types of wildlife corridors likely to occur in the tract.
- 2. Establish and implement criteria for designating and delineating travel corridors.
- 3. Map designated corridors meeting established criteria.
- 4. Recommend appropriate land uses and activities for wildlife corridors.

*OBJECTIVE 5: Develop standards and guidelines for integrating wildlife management into forest and recreation management planning and operations.*

**Strategies:**

- 1. Identify potential impacts and management opportunities associated with other land uses.
- 2. Draft and implement standards and guidelines for technical review.

*OBJECTIVE 6: Conduct long-term monitoring of selected wildlife populations, including species of management concern.*

**Strategies:**

- 1. Select wildlife species for long-term monitoring.
- 2. Select techniques and methodologies for long-term monitoring of selected species.
- 3. Implement monitoring program.

*OBJECTIVE 7: Identify specific wildlife research needs and seek opportunities for answering research questions.*

**FISHERIES RESOURCES**

**GOAL: MANAGE TOWARD SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES OF WILD POPULATIONS OF FISH INDIGENOUS TO THE NASH STREAM FOREST.**

*OBJECTIVE 1: Identify and evaluate fish habitat currently existing in the Nash Stream Forest.*

**Strategy:**

1. Conduct pond and stream (functioning stream) surveys consistent with the New Hampshire Fish and Game department's Fisheries Management Plan.

*OBJECTIVE 2: Determine the current status of all wild fish populations in the Nash Stream Forest.*

**Strategy:**

1. Conduct pond and stream (functioning stream) surveys consistent with the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department's Fisheries Management Plan.

*OBJECTIVE 3: Determine the current use of the Nash Stream Forest Fisheries Resource by the public.*

**Strategy:**

1. Conduct a creel and recreational fisheries use surveys as needed.

*OBJECTIVE 4: Provide for a sustainable recreational wild fisheries accessible to all user groups.*

**Strategy:**

1. Implement fisheries regulations that will conserve the fisheries resource and meet the objective.

*OBJECTIVE 5: Implement a program for stream habitat protection and/or enhancement for indigenous wild fish populations.*

**Strategies:**

1. Develop and implement standards and guidelines for fish habitat enhancement in the Nash Stream Forest.
2. Implement regulations to protect riparian habitat.
3. Investigate and implement stream (functioning stream) enhancement techniques that could be implemented in the Nash Stream Forest to restore habitat for indigenous self-sustaining fish populations.
4. Monitor fish populations and effects of habitat improvement structures on both stream (functioning stream) habitat and fish populations.

*OBJECTIVE 6: Manage fish habitat and populations in concert with other uses of the Nash Stream Forest.*

**TIMBER RESOURCES**

**GOAL: MANAGE NASH STREAM FOREST AND ITS TIMBER RESOURCES TO ACHIEVE A CONTINUOUS YIELD OF WOOD PRODUCTS FROM AN ECOLOGICALLY SUSTAINABLE FOREST.**

*OBJECTIVE 1: Manage timber in concert with other uses of the Nash Stream Forest.*

**Strategies:**

1. Emphasize sustained yield of forest products consistent with the traditional uses of the Nash Stream Forest, including public access, and the conservation of other resource values.
2. Coordinate timber management and harvests with other state, federal, and private natural resource specialists to ensure consideration of multiple resource values and user interests.
3. Use timber management, including harvest, as a vegetation management tool to maintain or enhance resource values and land uses.
4. Implement guidelines to integrate timber management with other resource values and land uses.
5. Carry out timber harvesting only after potential impacts and management opportunities associated with other resource values and land uses have been identified and appropriate modifications made.
6. Notify the public of each proposed timber harvesting operation for public information and response.
7. Provide interpretive opportunities for timber management practices and integration with other uses.

*OBJECTIVE 2: Determine the commercial forest area suitable for timber management.*

**Strategies:**

1. Identify and map areas where other resource values or land uses take precedence over timber production.
2. Locate and map areas designated in the Conservation Easement Deed where timber cutting is prohibited or restricted.
3. Identify and map areas where soil/site and ecological land capabilities are suitable for timber harvesting.

*OBJECTIVE 3: Implement procedures to achieve and maintain a healthy and ecologically sustainable forest and timber resource.*

**Strategies:**

1. Monitor and map changes in forest associations including composition and distribution of tree species, and growth characteristics.
2. Utilize silvicultural prescriptions that favor natural regeneration of native species, use and build upon soil/site capabilities and other ecological principles.
3. Emphasize the growth of long rotation, high quality forest products.
4. Use uneven-aged management as the preferred method for managing and regenerating timber stands.
5. Implement guidelines to protect the forest environment during timber management and harvesting
6. Establish areas within the designated commercial forest area to study natural development and ecological processes of representative natural communities.

## *Nash Stream Forest*

*OBJECTIVE 4: Provide for an ecologically sustainable yield of forest products from the designated commercial forest areas.*

**Strategies:**

1. Maintain up-to-date forest inventory data to monitor the distribution of tree species by age and size class.
2. Determine appropriate target ages for each species based on, but not limited to, soil/site capabilities, culmination of volume growth, stem quality, desired stand structure, and biotic needs.
3. Establish timber management criteria and silvicultural guidelines that support a sustainable timber resource.
4. Evaluate each planning unit within the area suitable for timber management to determine a sustainable allowable cut.
5. Develop a long-term timber management work plan, updated annually.
6. Anticipate and respond to forest product market opportunities.
7. Provide opportunities for all interested parties to bid on any timber sold in accordance with policies adopted by Governor and Council.

*OBJECTIVE 5: Provide for long-term monitoring of forest conditions.*

**Strategies:**

1. Inventory and map timber and other forest resources on a continuing basis to maintain up-to-date information for long-range planning.
2. Use regular inspections for insect and disease infestations and other damaging agents to supplement inventory and mapping as tools for long-term monitoring of forest and timber conditions.
3. Implement a forest operation tracking system.
4. Evaluate the effects of timber management practices on sustainable forest health and productive growth.
5. Use the results of monitoring to modify timber management and other human activities.

*OBJECTIVE 6: Identify timber management research needs and seek opportunities for answering research questions.*

**Strategy:**

1. Work closely with other units of government, educational institutions, and others to encourage, establish and/or participate in timber management and related subject research activities of mutual benefit.

**ADDENDUM III – ROADS AND ACCESS**  
**Replacement for pages 116 - 117**

## **E. ROADS AND ACCESS**

1. No new permanent roads are currently planned. No existing roads are planned for permanent closure; all roads will be maintained. New or upgraded roads or parking areas may be needed to meet future needs and comply with the Management Vision.
2. **Automobile Access** - The Main Road and Fourteen and a Half Road will be open to seasonal automobile access consistent with traditional use. Other interior roads may be gated for controlled access for public safety, cost reduction, and provide for non-motorized recreational opportunities.
3. Public access to roads and trails normally closed to conventional motor vehicular traffic may be granted on a case-by-case basis for authorized purposes including but not limited to handicapped access and utility purposes.
4. The gate on the Main Road at the south end of the property will be opened each spring when road conditions allow and closed in early December unless weather and road conditions require otherwise.
5. **Road Classification** - All roads are classified into summer and winter roads for maintenance purposes. (**Appendix 5 – Road List by Class, pp. 163-164**), and divided into three classes:
  - Summer roads Class B gravel – all purpose
  - Summer Class C restricted use – light duty vehicles; and
  - Winter roads Class D non-gravel – restricted use

Class B, C and D descriptions are included in **Chapter 6 – Glossary** under **Roads**. Class A roads are public highways; class U roads are unclassified.

6. **Construction and Maintenance** - Road construction and maintenance will be dictated by soil and site conditions and by access requirements consistent with type and amount of use and management objectives. The Main Road and Fourteen and a Half Road will be maintained to Class B, gravel, all-purpose roads. All roads and parking areas will be maintained to “best management practice (BMP)” standards (see **Glossary** p. 136) conducted in conformance with current applicable federal and state laws and regulations pertaining to the abatement of erosion and water pollution.
7. Annual maintenance operations will focus on the Main Road and Fourteen and a Half Road and will include grading, resurfacing, raking, mowing or brushing, and upkeep of drainage structures and parking areas. All other interior roads will be regularly inspected and maintained as needed, including upkeep of gates, erosion control devices, drainage structures, mowing and brushing, reshaping, and graveling. Mowing and brushing operations will be avoided from May through July to avoid disturbing ground and shrub nesting birds. Emphasis will be placed on resolving beaver flooding problems on roads (and trails) with beaver pipes (**J. Wildlife Management Guideline #10, p. 124**).
8. Class D Trio Ponds Road will not be maintained for general automobile use because of its

## *Nash Stream Forest*

location over rough terrain. However, it will be maintained as a snowmobile and walking recreation trail.

9. Sand, gravel, or other “borrow” excavation will be allowed in accordance with department policy and state law.

**ADDENDUM IV – PRIVATE CAMP LOT LICENSE POLICY**  
**Replacement for Appendix 4, pages 161 - 162**

**APPENDIX 4  
PRIVATE CAMP LOT LICENSE POLICY**

**BACKGROUND**

One hundred and four (104) camp lot leases (now 91) were acquired in 1988 with the purchase of Nash Stream Forest. The following conditions were included in an agreement negotiated between the Department of Resources and Economic Development (DRED) and the owners of the camps that existed on the property at the time of state acquisition: 1) ownership cannot be transferred after June 30, 2004, and 2) all private camp lot licenses terminate on June 30, 2039. This agreement recognized the investment in time and money of the camp lot lessees in their camps and allowed a reasonable period of time in which to recoup this investment with the objective of phasing out the lease lots.

The Nash Stream Forest agreement was based on a long-standing DRED policy established in 1965 by its predecessor agency, the Forestry and Recreation Commission designed to terminate exclusive-use rights of state-owned property.

Despite the apparent similarity and same basic purpose of the two policies, (DRED's long-standing policy and the Nash Stream Forest private camp lot license agreement) to return exclusive, privately used state-owned land to public use, there is a major, and significant difference. Since 1965, state land acquisitions included fee purchase of land and buildings, if present, with the express purpose of removing any buildings "...to improve the conduct of state programs, or otherwise (serve) in the public good" as stated in the Division of Forests and Lands 1961-70 Decade Report.

With the 1988 acquisition of Nash Stream Forest, the state of New Hampshire departed from this long-standing policy by not purchasing the 104 privately owned camps. Additionally, the existing, private recreation camps are permitted by the Conservation Easement Deed held by the United States of America.

The Nash Stream Forest Camp Owners Association requested that the June 30, 2004 transfer prohibition date and June 30, 2039 license termination date be eliminated. They pointed out (at the October 2001 public listening sessions for the Nash Stream Forest Management Plan revision process) their camps have long been a part of the Nash Stream Forest landscape and culture of the North Country, and contribute to the local economy. These attributes are principles to be achieved in the Vision of the Nash Stream Forest Management Plan. In addition, they stated, the Nash Stream camps provide revenue to the state through their annual fees (\$41,830 in FY2001) that offset property management costs.

This document will set forth the Department of Resources and Economic Development policy with regard to these recreation camps.

**GOAL/OBJECTIVES**

The established and ultimate goal of DRED is to remove the private recreation camps from state land and to return the lease sites to public use. However, DRED acknowledges that implementation of its long-standing policy to terminate exclusive-use rights of state-owned property should have included the purchase of the 104 (now 91) privately owned camps with state acquisition of the Nash Stream Forest in 1988. Further, DRED recognizes that the camps

## *Nash Stream Forest*

serve to achieve principles defined in the Vision of the Nash Stream Forest Management Plan as pointed out by the Camp Owners Association.

The Nash Stream Forest Citizen Advisory Committee recommended to DRED, at their February 13, 2002 meeting, that the Nash Stream Camp Owners Association request to eliminate the transfer restriction date of June 30, 2004 and license termination date of June 30, 2039 be granted for the privately owned camps.

### **GUIDELINES/CONSIDERATION**

The transfer (sale, gift, etc.) restriction date of June 30, 2004 and overall license termination date of June 30, 2039 are eliminated. License terms and renewals shall be in five-year increments, granted at the option of licensees, subject to the approval of the Attorney General and Governor and Council. Transfers of individual or family camps shall not be limited and shall not be transferred to or owned by more than two individuals at any one time. Camp lot licenses shall be transferred to new camp owners. The state of New Hampshire shall have “first refusal option” to purchase any camp, not transferred to an immediate family member<sup>1</sup> and placed on the open market, from willing sellers at the fair market value of structures and improvements. To be consistent with DRED policy, elimination of the transfer restriction date of June 30, 2004 and elimination of the overall termination date of June 30, 2039 is contingent upon the state of New Hampshire having “first refusal option”.

Association camps shall be limited to the total number of memberships existing at the date of state acquisition of the Nash Stream Forest. Individual association memberships may be transferred to immediate family only. Association camps may be transferred to one or two individuals if “first refusal option” is declined by the State, or to one or two immediate family but may not be transferred to another association, group or organization.

DRED reserves the right to remove from state land or to utilize for public benefit any camp purchased by the state. DRED also reserves the right to remove, sell or otherwise utilize for public benefit any camp that becomes the property of the state through abandonment or other reason.

Lot license fees shall be uniform for all lots within Nash Stream Forest. License fees may be adjusted at each five-year renewal. However, any increases shall not exceed the accumulated yearly percentage change in the Consumer Price Index for the previous five-year license period, as determined by the United States Department of Commerce and as adjusted regionally for the northeast. Differences in the lot's natural amenities such as lot location, vehicle accessibility or water body or stream proximity and the size and quality of individual camps will not be considered in setting lot license fees. These items will be reflected in the lot and camp assessment and subsequent real estate tax bill received by the lot licensee/camp owner from local assessing officials.

License fees shall be set by the Commissioner, Department of Resources and Economic Development with the approval of Governor and Council.

For other guidelines see the Standard License Form.

---

<sup>1</sup> Defined under RSA 633:3-a as father, mother, stepparent, child, stepchild, sibling, spouse, or grandparent

**ADDENDUM V**  
**Sequence of Events**  
**and**  
**Forest Plan Revision and Amendment Process Outline**

## *Nash Stream Forest*

### **Sequence of Events Nash Stream Forest Management Plan 2002 Updates and Revision Process**

**September 29, 1998** - Nash Stream Citizen Advisory Committee heard public comments at their September 29, 1998 meeting asking that the Nash Stream Forest be open to recreational all-terrain vehicle (ATV) use. A letter from Executive Councilor Ray Burton to Governor Jeanne Shaheen requesting that Department of Resources and Economic Development (DRED) Commissioner Robb Thompson work with Ted Burns, Trails Administrator for the North Country ATV Club toward that end. Nash Stream Committee voted the following items: 1) *To ask the Division of Forests and Lands to produce and make a detailed explanation of the rationale that resulted in the prohibition of ATVs on Nash Stream, and 2) Ask the Commissioner of DRED and the Director of Forests and Lands, what the process should be to amend the Nash Stream Management Plan and ask for a response as soon as possible.*

**January 1, 1999** – DRED Commissioner George Bald responds to the Nash Stream Advisory Committee requests by way of a letter to Executive Councilor Ray Burton that included options for amending the Nash Stream Forest Management Plan.

**May 6, 1999** – An ATV fact-finding field trip to the Nash Stream Forest was held including Commissioner George Bald, members of the Nash Stream Citizen Advisory Committee, members of the Cooperative (State) Land Management Committee, and staff from Divisions of Forests and Lands and Parks and Recreation. The group planned to convene at the DRED's Lancaster office but were met by 40-50 people expecting a public meeting on Nash Stream and ATVs. Commissioner Bald invited the group into the conference room for a brief meeting. Following the meeting, several members of the North Country ATV Club joined state officials and Nash Stream Committee on the field trip to Nash Stream.

**June 15, 1999** – Letter from DRED Commissioner Bald to North Country ATV Club Trails Administrator Ted Burns suggesting a draft schedule and process to consider moving forward with the ATV issue at Nash Stream insuring that all points of view be recognized and balanced.

**May 31, 2001** – Nash Stream Advisory Committee discusses origin of, and process used for development of the Nash Stream Forest Management Plan as it relates to the process of revising the current plan at their May 31, 2001 meeting. Commissioner Bald in attendance and ask that Forests and Lands come up with a draft plan change process for his approval. Director Bryce, also in attendance, assigned to the Nash Stream Committee the task of reviewing the current Plan's strategies relative to what is working and what is not.

**June 5, 2001** – Strategy questionnaire sent to members of the Nash Stream Forest Citizen Advisory Committee members. Members were asked to identify and comment on whether strategies were valid, invalid, need further review, or should be a focus for the next 5-years. The purpose of the questionnaire was four-fold: 1) to help understand the importance of the Nash Stream Management Plan, 2) validate that strategies are ok or which ones need to be revisited, 3) establish priorities for the next 5-years, and 4) to begin the process of identifying

## *Nash Stream Forest*

issues associated with strategies that may indicate a potential change in the management plan.

**June 26, 2001** – House bill 1273 submitted relative to planning and procedures for state-owned or leased trails for all-terrain vehicles that included the following language: “*Nash Stream Forest. The commissioner of the department of resources and economic development should move forward with the planning and approval process for an appropriate ATV connecting trail in the Nash Stream Forest, in cooperation with a local ATV club.*”

**August 22, 2001** – Nash Stream Citizen Advisory Committee reviews the results of the Strategy questionnaire at their August 22 meeting resulting in Committee agreement on invalid strategies, strategies needing further discussion, and top 5-year focus strategies; the latter included identification of issues associated with them. Strategies that received the most responses from Committee members identified two issues: 1) ATV use presently prohibited by the Plan, and 2) status of the private recreation camp lot licenses. Division of Forests and Lands staff presented a draft Forest Plan Revision and Amendment Process and schedule that the Committee discussed and presented input.

**September 10, 2001** – Director Philip Bryce sends letter to Acting White Mountain National Forest, Forest Supervisor Thomas Wagner requesting a Forest Service legal interpretation of the Nash Stream Forest Conservation Easement held by the US of A relative to the recreational use of ATVs.

**September 25, 2001** – Nash Stream Citizen Advisory Committee meet and supported an 11 ½ month plan revision process to address the three specific issues of allowing recreational ATV use, status of the private recreation camp lot licenses, and establishing a specified plan revision schedule. Tentative dates for two public meetings in October were set.

**October 25 and 30, 2001** – Public meetings held in Plymouth and Groveton, NH, respectively, to hear public comments on the issues of recreational use of ATVs on the Nash Stream Forest, status of the private recreation camp lot licenses, and establishing a specified plan revision date. Public comment period begins through November 9, 2001.

**November 8, 2001** – Nash Stream Citizen Advisory Committee met to review results and comments of the two public meetings, supported the appointment of an ATV site study subcommittee by Director Bryce to “...*conduct an in depth analysis of the issues surrounding the establishment of ATV trails on state lands by evaluating a specific proposal.*” and, finalized the plan of work over the next several months for the Plan revision process which included Division of Forests and Lands staff assessing each issue within the context of the Plan and public comments and preparing alternative Plan revision language for the Advisory Committee to consider at their next meeting.

**November 9, 2001** – Public comment period ends on the Nash Stream Forest issues under consideration as part of the Plan revision process.

**December 10, 2001** – Response received from Gene Erl, Deputy Associate Regional Attorney, USDA Office of the General Counsel stating the state of New Hampshire has the discretion to allow ATV use or not on the Nash Stream Forest.

## *Nash Stream Forest*

**December 11, 2001** – An 11-member ATV site study subcommittee met to “...*conduct an in depth analysis of the issues surrounding the establishment of ATV trails on state lands by evaluating a specific proposal.*” as charged by Director Bryce.

**January 11, 2002** – The Cooperative State Land Management Committee met to consider draft Nash Stream Forest Management Plan revisions

**February 13, 2002** – The Nash Stream Citizen Advisory Committee met and considered the recommendations of the ATV site study subcommittee, draft Nash Stream Forest Plan revisions presented by Division of Forests and Lands staff, and considered the next steps in the Plan revision process and recommended the next public meeting on the draft revision proposals. The Committee voted in favor of the following revisions to the Nash Stream Plan: 1) designation of a pilot ATV trail on the West Side Road and connecting trails through agreement with an established ATV club for a period of 3 to 5 years, 2) establishing a 10-year schedule for Nash Stream Management Plan revision, 3) continuing the private recreation camp lot licenses beyond fifty years subject to the terms of a new lease agreement in 2004 that includes a right of first refusal to the State for any camps that are willingly put on the open market (this does not include transfers to immediate family), 4) dropping the public use guidelines in the Plan (which contain the reference to no ATV use) and including them in DRED rules, as appropriate, and 5) changes in the wording of the Plan to bring it up to date and make it consistent with the revisions.

**March 20, 2002** – The proposed Nash Stream Plan revisions and updates approved by the Nash Stream Citizen Advisory Committee on February 13, 2002 were mailed to all who attended the public meetings in October, 2001 and all who submitted written comment.

**April 10, 2002** – Final public meeting held in Lancaster to hear public comments on the proposed Plan revisions. Public comment period begins through April 30.

**April 30, 2002** – Public comment period ends for final comments on the proposed Plan revisions.

**May 16, 2002** – Nash Stream Citizen Advisory Committee met to consider public comments on the proposed Plan revisions and voted in the affirmative to accept the revisions to be presented to Commissioner of DRED for approval.

**May 17, 2002** – House bill 1273 (see **June 26, 2001**) signed into law by Governor Jeanne Shaheen, effective July 1, 2002 (Chapter 233).

**June 6, 2002** – Philip A. Bryce, Director, Division of Forests and Lands recommends final changes to the Nash Stream Forest Management Plan to DRED Commissioner George Bald.

**June 6, 2002** - Nash Stream Forest Management Plan 2002 Updates and Revisions approved by Commissioner George Bald.

**DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT  
DIVISION OF FORESTS AND LANDS  
STATE-OWNED LANDS  
August 22, 2001**

<b>Draft Forest Planning Process Adapted for Nash Stream Forest</b>			
<i><b>Timeline (months)</b></i>	<i><b>Phase</b></i>		<i><b>Timeline (months)</b></i>
1.5	1. Identification of issues (need for change). Input from advisory committees, agencies, organizations, internal sources, and public.		1.5
3	2. Assessment – Analysis of ways that the plan addresses the identified issues. Identify information needed to address the identified issues. Begin collection and analysis of information.		3
	<i><b>Plan Revision</b></i>	<i><b>Amendment</b></i>	
2	3. Working draft plan – based on phase-one input, scientific information, legal mandates.	3. Working draft amendment – based on phase-one input, scientific information, legal mandates.	2
1.5	4. Input on working draft from advisory committees, agencies, organizations, internal sources, and public via meetings & written comments	4. Input on working draft from advisory committees, agencies, organizations, internal sources, and public via meetings & written comments	1.5
1	5. Final Draft Plan development based on input on the working draft, scientific information, legal mandates, constraints (budget, personnel, etc) and data analysis.	5. Final amendment development – includes final department approvals.	1
1.5	6. Input on final draft plan from advisory committees, agencies, organizations, internal sources, and public via meetings & written comments.		
1	7. Final plan development – includes final department approvals.		
11.5	<b>Total planning timeframe</b>		9

*Nash Stream Forest*

**Nash Stream Forest Management Plan 2002 Updates and Revisions approval, made this 6<sup>th</sup> day of JUNE, 2002:**

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

---

---

WITNESS

*Fide Cranion*

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND  
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

By:

*George M. Bald*  
George M. Bald, Commissioner