

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE SITE EVALUATION COMMITTEE

RE: Application of Antrim Wind, LLC for Certificate)
of site and facility to construct up to 30 MW of wind electric)
generation in Antrim, New Hampshire and operate the same.)

PRE-FILED TESTIMONY OF THE STODDARD CONSERVATION COMMISSION

State Name & Address: Geoffrey T. Jones, 1 Old Antrim Rd., Stoddard, NH 03464

Site Qualifications to speak to this issue (resume): I’m a native of NH and 4th generation resident of a family homestead in Stoddard. As chairman of the Stoddard Conservation Commission, I have my pulse on the community temperament towards this project. I’m also a professional forester with 30+ years of experience. I know from first hand experience what a project like this will do to forest and conservation values of an area. I have served on state-wide committees that developed sustainable forestry guidelines put forth in the “Good Forestry in the Granite State” (both 1st and 2nd editions); I have extensive experience evaluating timber and non-timber values of NH forestland throughout the state, including scenic values. As the author of an award winning publication with global distribution “Logging Aesthetics Guide”, I am keenly aware of aesthetic impacts to a forested landscape. (See attached resume for further credentials).

Can you describe what makes Stoddard unique?

1. At 33,949 acres, the town of Stoddard is the second largest town, by acreage, in Cheshire county. Over 63% of the town or 21,431 acres is permanently protected from development through the use of conservation easements or fee ownership of land by land trusts (see maps Exhibit 1-A in appendix). Of the 63% protected lands, 6,518 acres (1/3 of all protected lands or 20% of the town) are in a “Forever Wild” designation. It is highly unusual for private landowners to place such a designation on their lands. In part, it reflects the unique biological richness of the area.....that development proposals of this nature, should take into consideration.

Can you be more specific about the conservation values of Stoddard?

2. These conservation lands collectively possess significant natural, ecological, and open space attributes which reflect the distinctive character of the Town of Stoddard and are of great importance to its residents. The Stoddard conservation lands (and abutting undeveloped lands) are some of the most significant unfragmented habitat areas in southern New Hampshire, where species diversity is higher among both

plants and animals than in surrounding counties, and is exemplary in central New England (Van de Poll, March 2000 Management Plan of Stoddard Properties, prepared for Sweet Water Trust and the Society for the Protection of NH Forests and on file in their respective offices).

In the July 10, 2012 Traverse of Tuttle Hill Ridge, Did You Observe Any Bear Sign, And If So, What Was Its Significance?

The bear population is quite robust in Stoddard, with 15-20 sightings of different bears with cubs ranging from 1-4, in 2012. Similar sightings in town have been seen in past recent years. A forest inventory of the Richard Block property on Loveren Mill Road (to the east of Stoddard and in an abutting large unfragmented forest block) in the spring of 2012, revealed a continuation of high value bear habitat. This is significant, because bears are indicators of ecosystem health, resting at the top of the food chain. On the July 10, 2012 traverse of Tuttle Hill Ridge by a number of natural resource professionals (including myself) abundant sign (scat, scrapings, browse, bite marks) was observed along the Tuttle Hill traverse, indicating that this area is indeed core habitat for black bear, bobcats, coyotes, moose, deer, and other big game species. (see Exhibit 7 attached Memo dated July 15, 2012 to Sue Morse and Richard Block. See pics of bears and bobcats taken in Stoddard~Exhibits 11 & 12).

On This Same Traverse, Did You Notice Any Timber Harvesting? And If So, Was There Anything Remarkable About The Area Cut?

3. Yes, a recent harvest had been conducted within what appeared to be the past winter. The silvicultural prescription that was applied appeared to be a prelude to the development of the industrial wind site, as the main areas that were cut were along the access road and large, circular clear cuts at the proposed tower sites. Adjacent areas, for the most part, were left uncut. (see Exhibit 15)

How does conservation land in Stoddard relate to other towns?

4. Stoddard and the surrounding towns have large unfragmented forest blocks. Tuttle Hill is part of a 12,994 acre undeveloped forest block, which in turn borders 4 other large undeveloped areas that collectively represent over 76,600 acres of forestland. (see Exhibit 4). A good percentage of this large undeveloped land is protected. The conservation lands of Stoddard physically abut a collection of protected lands in several surrounding towns including: Washington, Windsor, Antrim, Hancock, Sullivan, Nelson, Harrisville, Gilsum, and Marlow, that represent over 40,000 acres of permanently protected conservation lands, affectionately known as the “Super Sanctuary”. The protected lands in one town enhance the

values of conservation lands they abut in adjacent towns. The biotic communities boundaries are not political.

What are your specific concerns about the proposed Tuttle Hill Industrial wind installation?

5. The proposed Tuttle Hill wind tower facility lies in a 12,994 acres unfragmented forest block (roadless area), of which 3,582 acres of protected lands lies (nearly $\frac{1}{3}$ of the unfragmented forest block). This undeveloped area of northwestern Antrim contains important ecological and habitat values that contribute to and are interconnected with the adjacent conservation lands. The conservation lands of interest and concern to the town of Stoddard are the recently protected lands of Robb Reservoir (1,700+) that abut the northwestern bound of Antrim, and the 3,400 acre Peirce Reservation that lies a mere 2 miles northwest of Tuttle Mountain.

Can you be more specific on how this project would affect habitat values?

6. A four mile (by 50-100 foot wide) access road to the wind tower site and 10 energy generating structures will have a profound impact on the interconnected conservation values of the northwest lands of Antrim AND the adjacent conservation lands in Stoddard (and adjacent towns), fragmenting important high elevation habitat (for certain species of birds) and splintering wildlife corridors (especially for bobcats), degrading their natural function.

Why is fragmentation of forest blocks a concern on the local level?

7. According to internationally renowned biologist and Pulitzer Prize author, Dr. E. O. Wilson (Harvard University professor for over 5 decades and author of more than twenty books), the greatest threat to life on planet earth comes from habitat fragmentation and invasive species invasions through human development. The development of Tuttle Hill and surrounding lands will result in both habitat loss and make the area ripe for invasion by a host of invasive plants and pests.

The Rte. 9 corridor, which historically has been a scenic gateway to southwestern NH, is experiencing a new wave of development in the form of cell towers, communication towers, wind farms, and “trophy” homes.

The SCC is very concerned about the cumulative impact of proposed and recent development projects along the Rte. 9 corridor, which historically has been a scenic rural gateway for guests. Scientists like Dr. Wilson have identified the threats to life as we know it and they have told us what we need to do to protect them. **The only way we are going to address their concerns, is not by sweeping legislation,**

but by making the right land-use decisions one project at a time!

How will the wind towers undermine the conservation values/experience of lands in Stoddard and surrounding towns?

8. The importance of beauty in NH used to be underscored by its presence on the vehicle license plates with the words “Scenic” on them (see photo in Appendix). Recent studies conducted by the UNH Cooperative Extension clearly indicates that over 80% of NH landowners own land for its beauty and scenery, with privacy and biodiversity following closely behind (over 70% and 60% respectively). Timber production placed last at less than 10%. Clearly looks count. (see Exhibit 8 in Appendix)

Pitcher Mountain, located in the heart of Stoddard, offers the best 360° view for the effort, in southern NH. It is surrounded entirely by protected lands, lying in the center of one of the largest conservation easements in New England. Much of the view is rural, scenic, and uncluttered.....but in recent years this scenic view shed has been fragmented by dozens of cell towers, radio transmitters, the Lempster wind farm, and several ski areas that offer night skiing. The dark skies of Stoddard have been compromised at night; the Tuttle Hill Wind Farm will dominate the view from the south. The views of Bacon Ledge, another popular local destination, are within two miles of Tuttle Hill. This project, as proposed with 10-500 foot towers, will overwhelm visitors seeking natural skylines and the serenity they bring. In this region and around the state, as rural landscapes are fragmented, NH will experience a “scenic and aesthetic” famine if we are not more considerate of our hilly heritage and more careful in how we pursue our land use activities.

The ridge of towers will have a dominating impact on the view shed bordering Willard Pond, in Hancock. All but one tower will be visible from its shores or boaters on its waters. (see Exhibits 9 & 14 in the appendix)

Isn't the Stoddard Conservation really taking a NIMBY position on this issue?

9. No, the Stoddard CC tries to guide growth rather than prohibit it, making sure that when it takes place it does so in appropriate places. The SCC has worked with the Stoddard ZBA and Planning Boards to see that proposed development projects complement (not undermine) the conservation values of protected lands in town through good planning, setbacks, and by finding alternative sites if proposed projects threatened the conservation values of protected lands. We believe that Tuttle Hill is a marginal site for wind towers (hence the 500-ft height on the proposed towers) and the benefits derived from the proposed

wind site do not offset the damage and degradation to the unfragmented forest that it would bisect or the abutting conservation lands that would be degraded.

Why does Stoddard have one of the lowest property tax rates in the state?

10. The town of Stoddard has one of the lowest property tax rates in the state. The reason? In part, a high percentage of property owners are out-of-state folks that have cottages on the numerous lakes that are surrounded by protected lands. They value the scenic beauty of hills unmarred by buildings, towers, and other structures. Stoddard still has some of the darkest night skies around.

Do You Have Any Concluding Thoughts?

11. One important factor I keep in mind when assessing unfragmented forestland that is being slated for a land use change is Dr. E. O. Wilson's caution that the greatest threat to life on planet earth comes from habitat fragmentation and invasive species invasions through human development. I believe that this undeveloped area of northwestern Antrim contains important ecological and habitat values that contribute to and are interconnected with the adjacent conservation lands in Antrim, Stoddard, and Hancock.

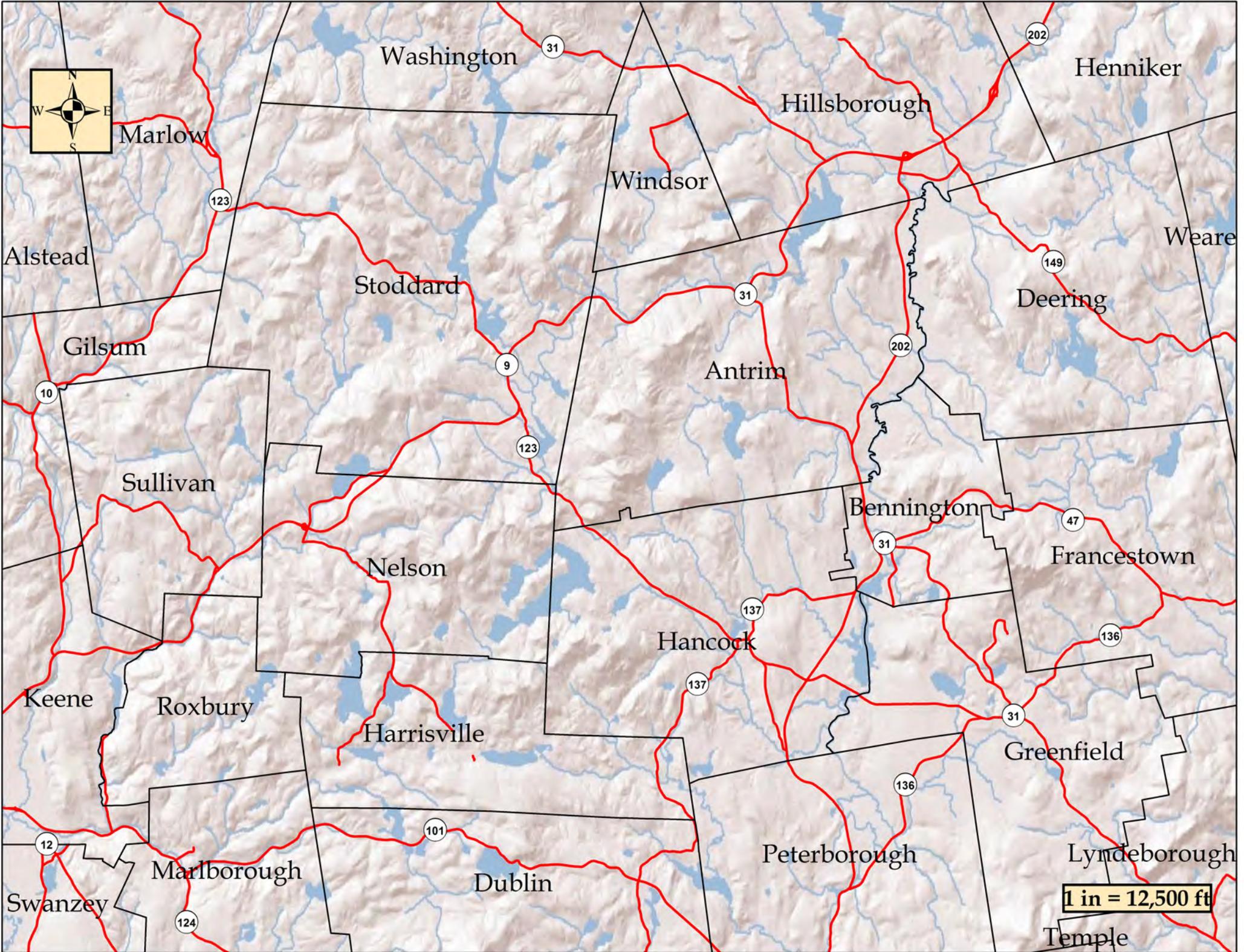
The proposed wind energy development of Tuttle and Willard Hills will result in both habitat loss and make the area ripe for invasion by a host of invasive plants and pests, as forest land is cleared for access roads and tower sites. Alternative sites should be sought.

Dated this 30th day of July, 2012.

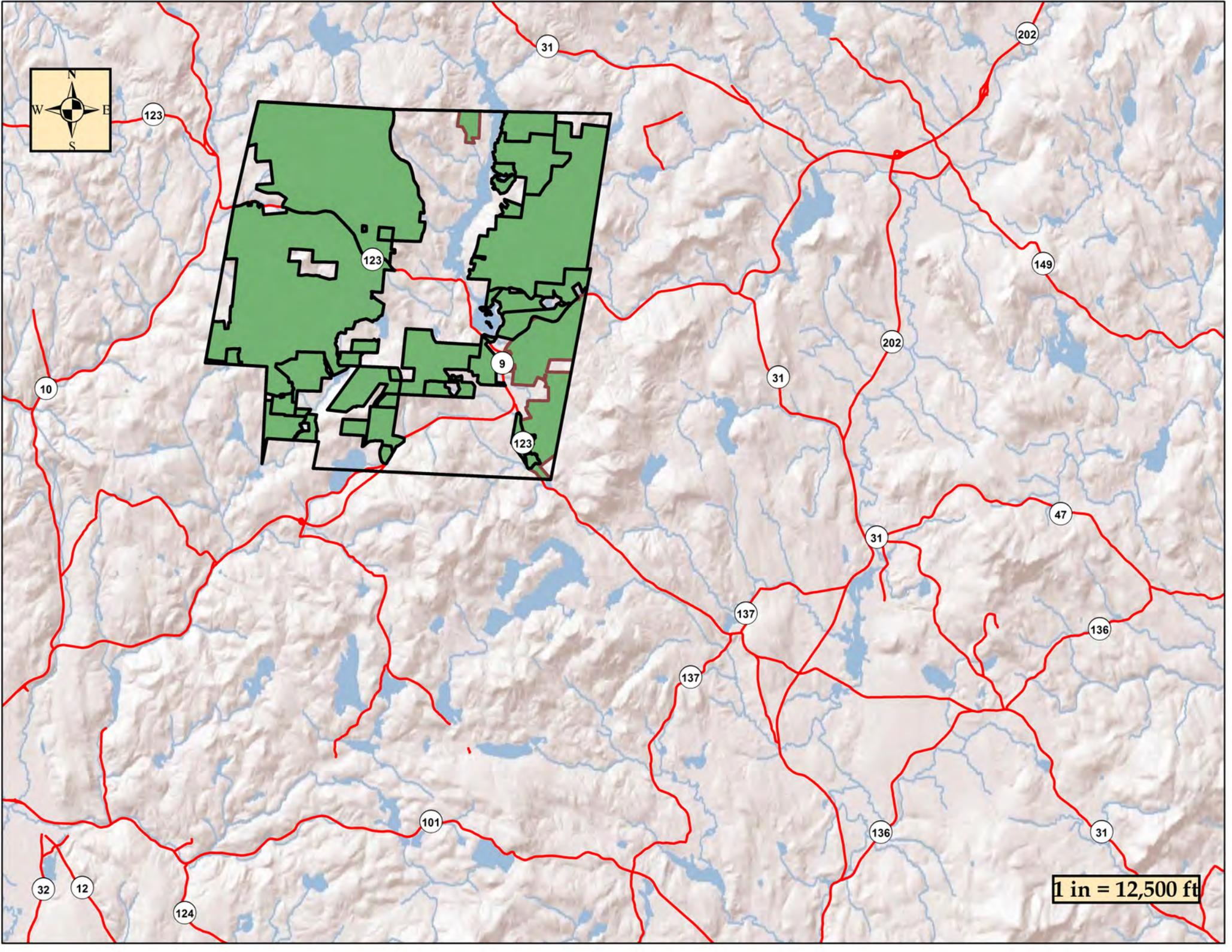
Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Geoffrey T. Jones", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

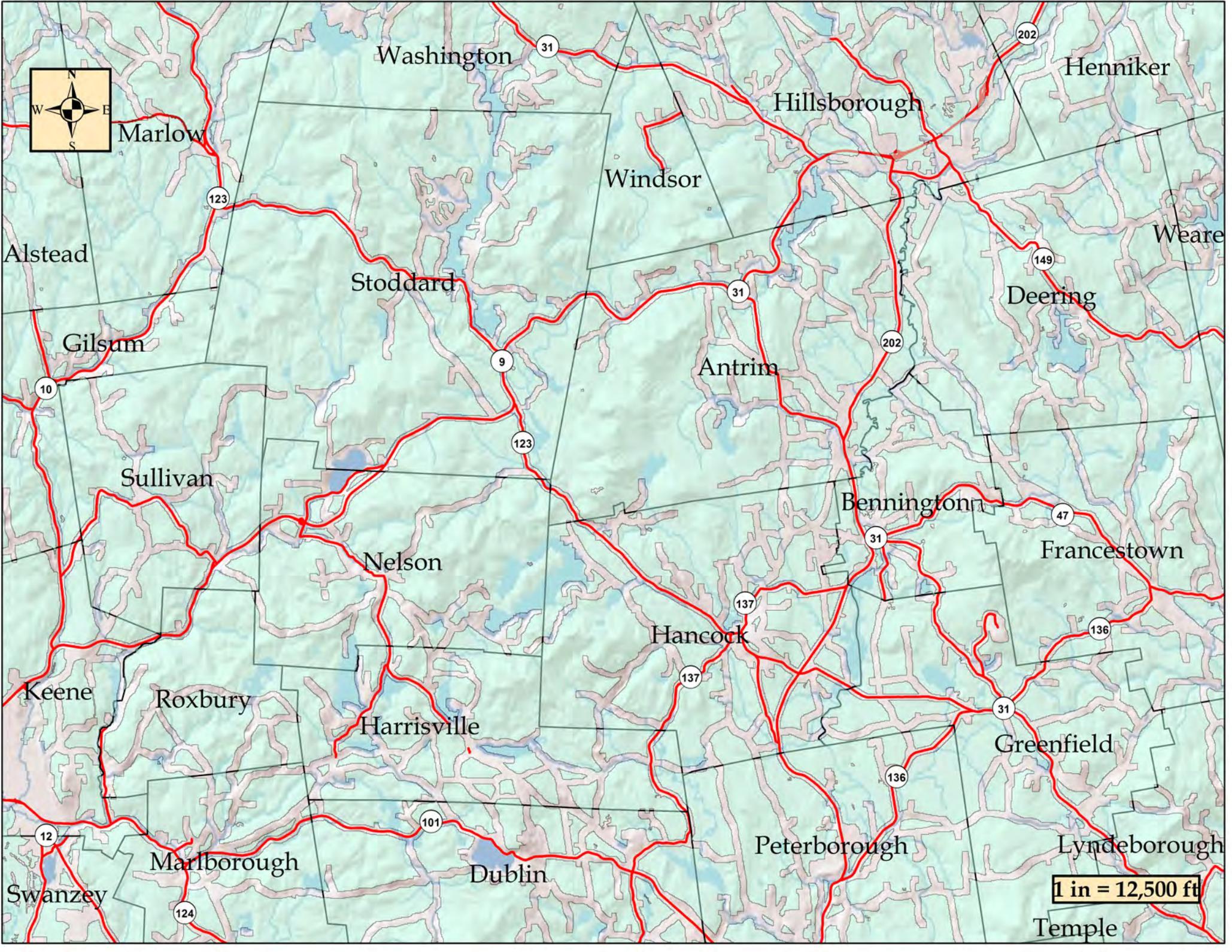
Geoffrey T. Jones, chair
Stoddard Conservation Commission
PO Box 336
Stoddard, NH 03464



1 in = 12,500 ft



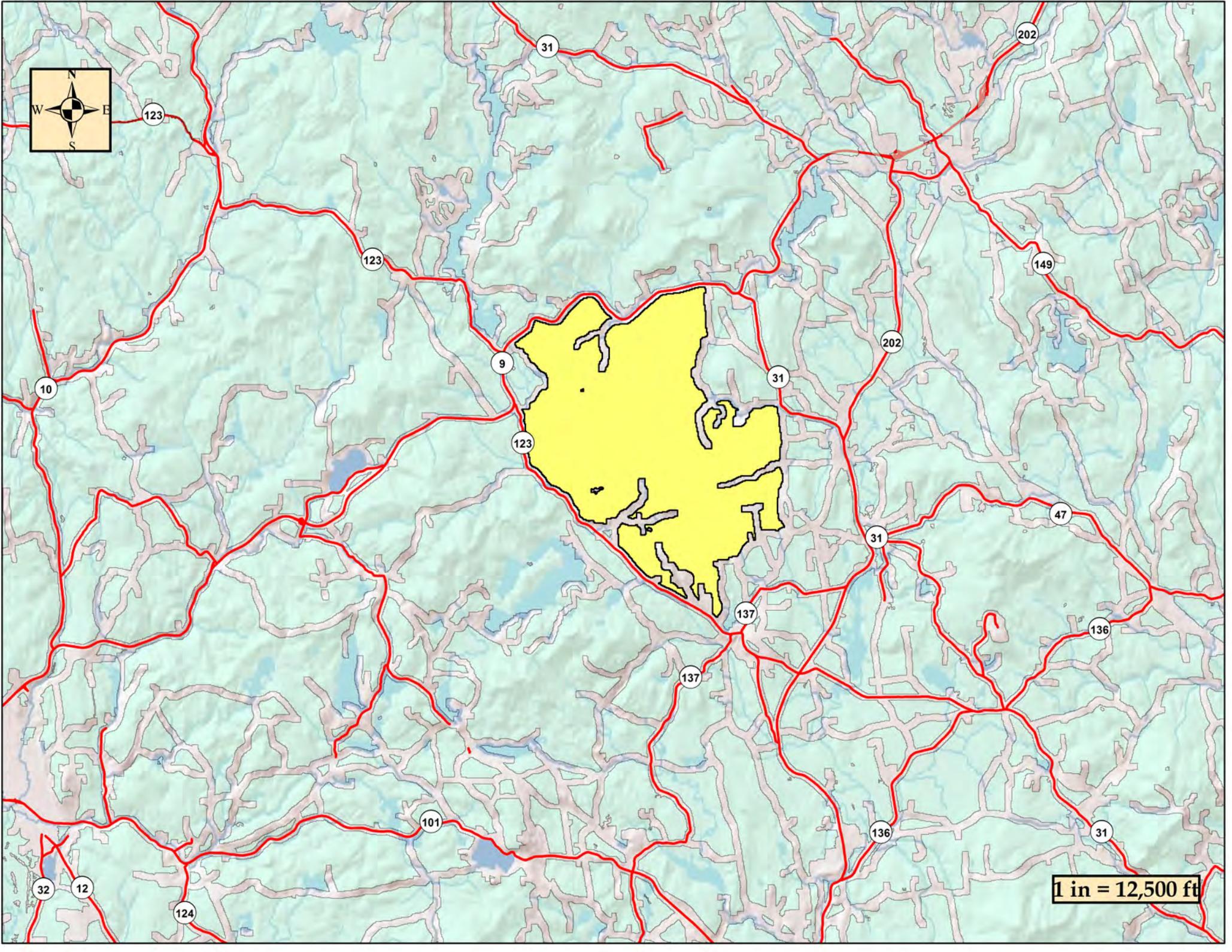
1 in = 12,500 ft



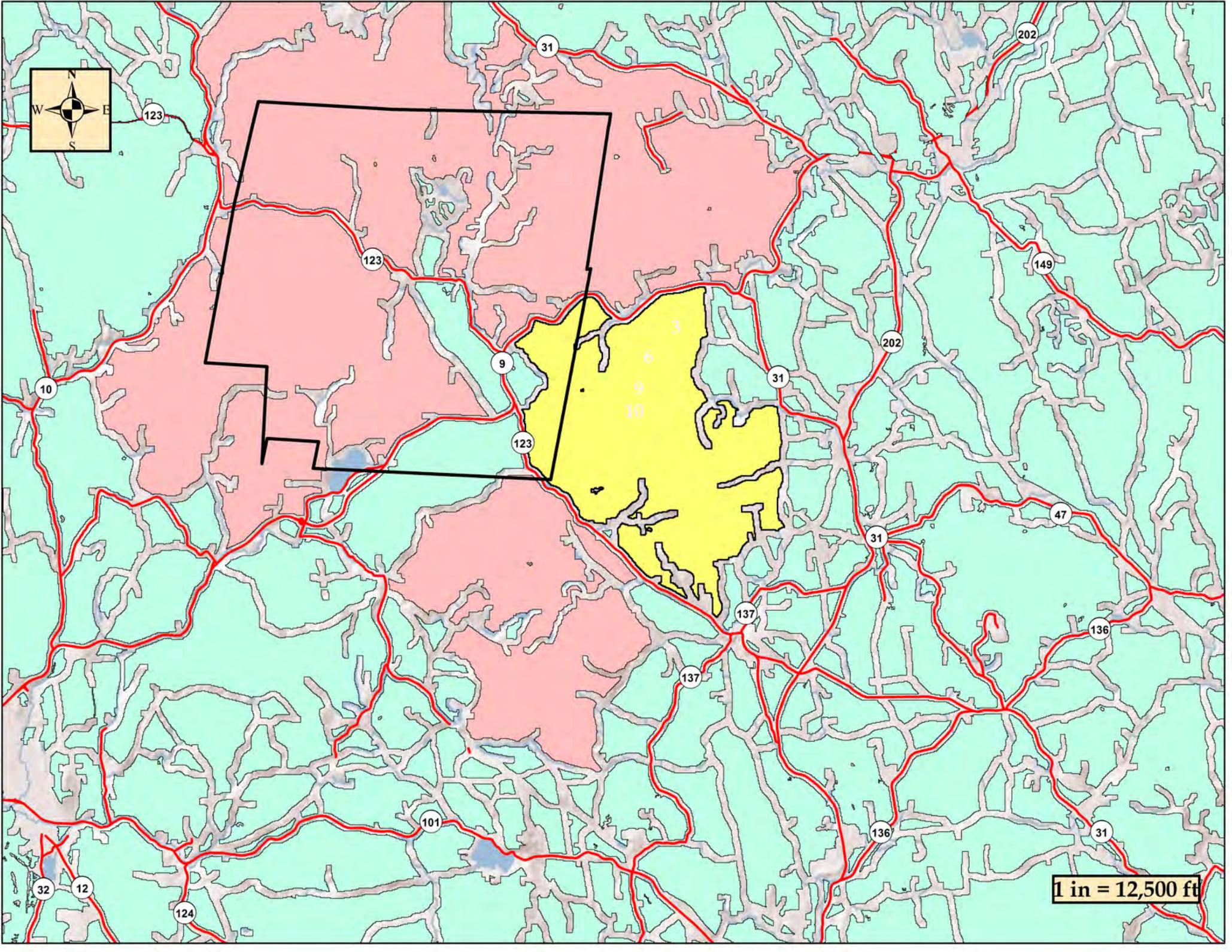
1 in = 12,500 ft

Washington
Marlow
Alstead
Gilsum
Sullivan
Keene
Roxbury
Marlborough
Swanzey
Stoddard
Nelson
Harrisville
Dublin
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Antrim
Hancock
Peterborough
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Bennington
Deering
Francestown
Greenfield
Lyndeborough
Temple
Henniker
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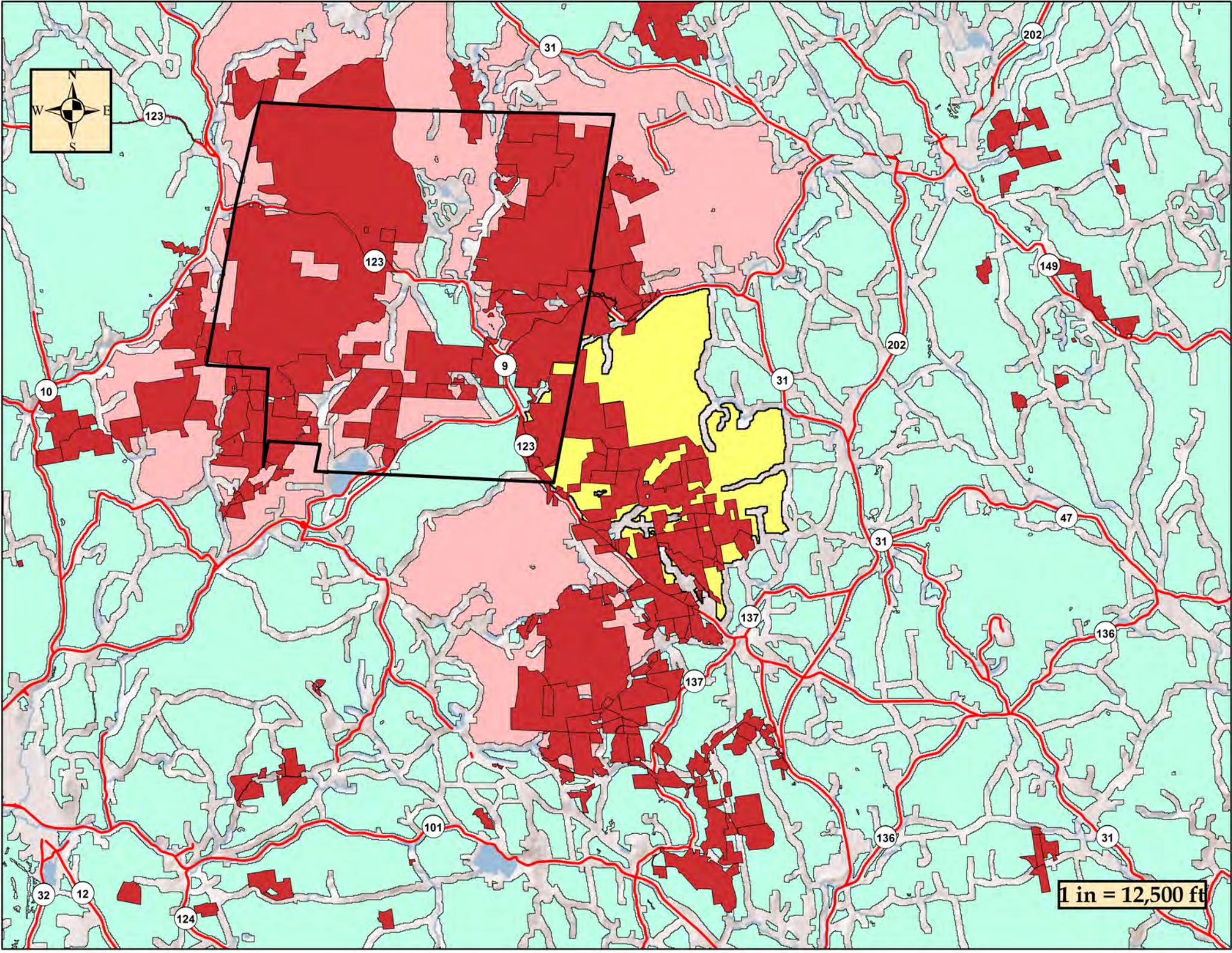
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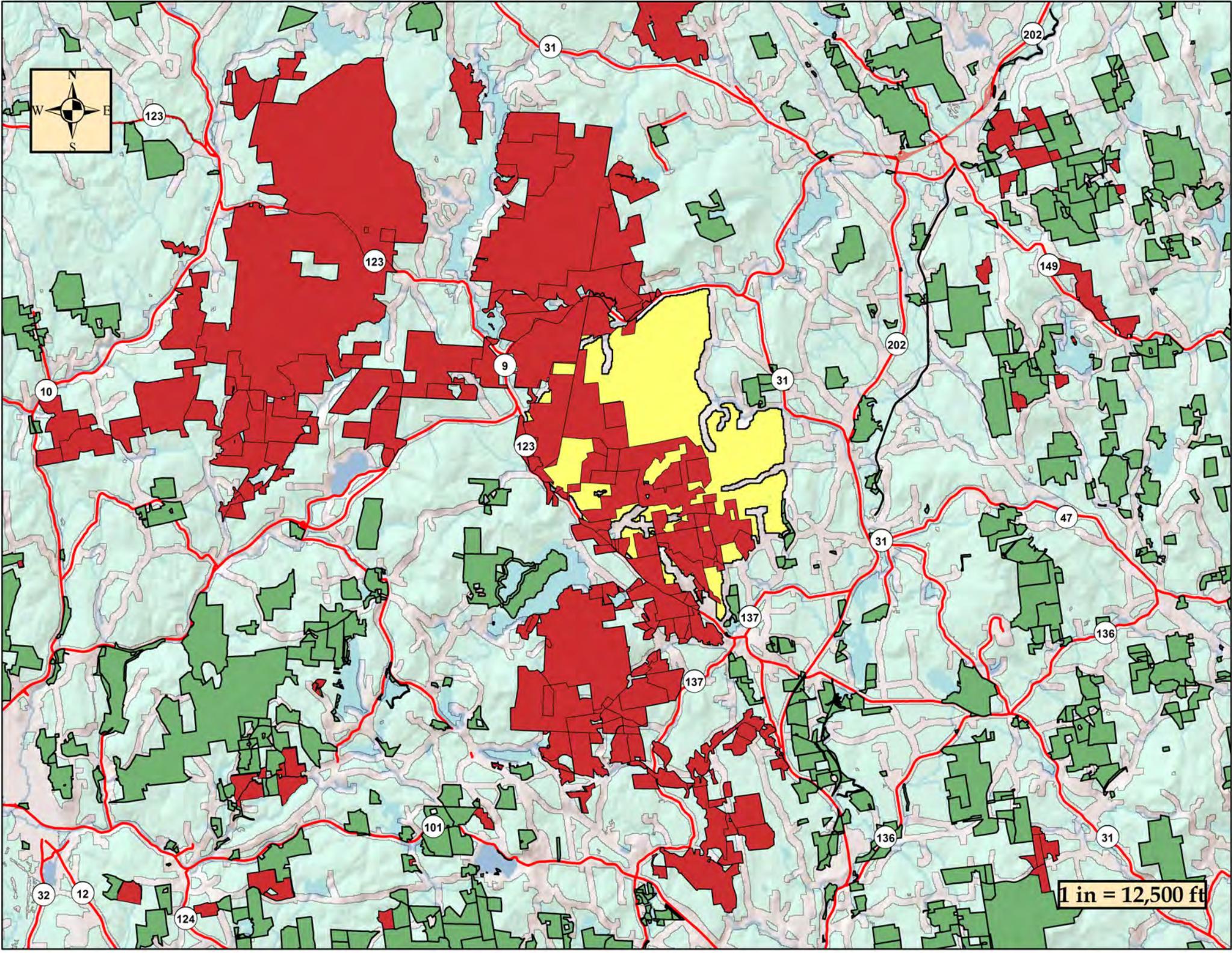
1 in = 12,500 ft



1 in = 12,500 ft



1 in = 12,500 ft



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SCENIC

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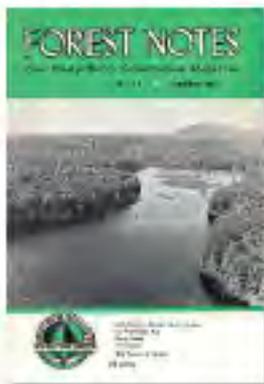
EC

6

NEW HAMPSHIRE

By Jack Savage

50 years ago in Forest Notes



“Education in outdoor manners is of prime importance if much real pleasure and the true re-creation of the spirit which so many earnestly seek as essential relief from our noisy and wearing urban life are to be preserved.” So wrote Forest Society Forester Lawrence W. Rathbun in the Summer 1962 issue of *Forest Notes*. It was a time when more and more people were looking to find such “essential relief”, and Rathbun opined that while landowners should be generous in allowing public recreation, “...use respectful of others’ rights is even more important.”

The Summer 1962 cover photo featured Prewtuckaway Lake, then described as a ‘proposed state park.’

Zankel Honored

The Forest Society recently honored Contoocook resident Mark Zankel with the Sarah Thorne Conservation Award. The award is presented annually to a conservation professional or volunteer who has made a major contribution to the protection of the New Hampshire landscape at a local, regional, or statewide level.

Zankel has served in both a professional and volunteer capacity in New Hampshire’s conservation community for nearly 18 years. He guided and inspired a staff of 15 people within the NH Field Office of The Nature Conservancy (TNC) and lent his expertise to numerous collaborative projects and conservation planning efforts. He contributed to the scientific underpinnings of the largest land protection project in modern New Hampshire history, the Connecticut Lakes Headwaters, and he was a leader in the creation of the State’s Coastal Conservation Plan and the Ashuelot River Conservation Plan.

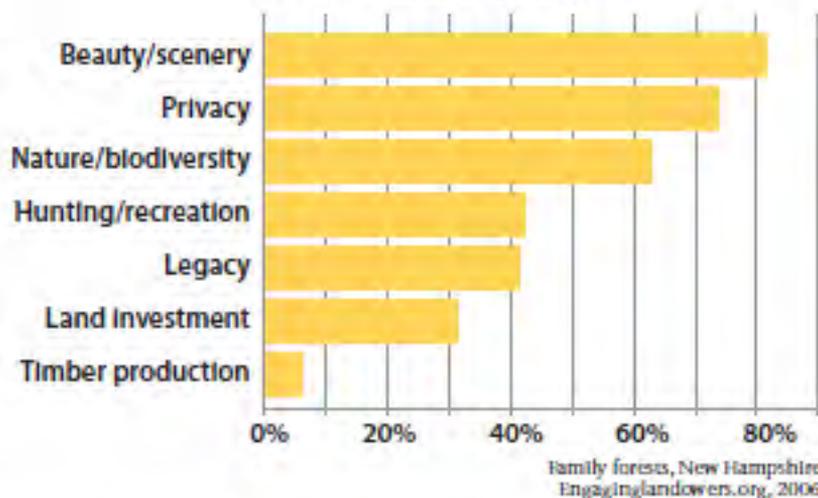


The US Dept. of Agriculture is hoping NOT to catch any of the invasive beetle from China known as the emerald ash borer in traps such as these. The traps are part of the Cooperative Agricultural Pest Survey Program coordinated by the USDA Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) in collaboration with the NH Dept. of Agriculture, Markets and Food. The emerald ash borer is a small metallic-green beetle that kills ash trees (*Fraxinus*) by tunneling through the cambium layer of the tree trunk or stem. The emerald ash borer has no known natural enemies, and it has not yet been detected in New Hampshire.

Policy Update

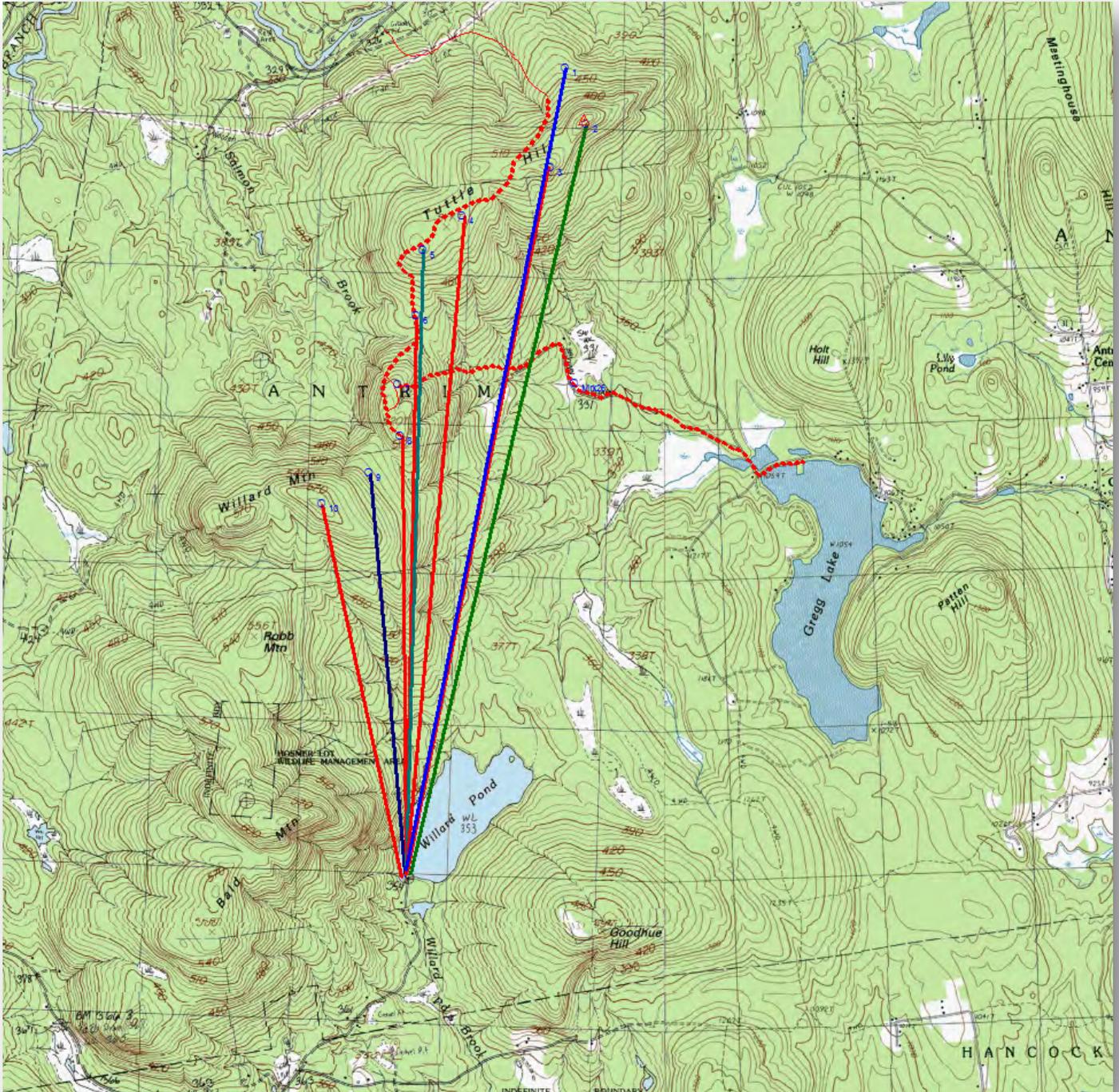
An article on page 32 of the Spring 2012 issue of *Forest Notes* contained two errors. First, legislation proposed by Senator Jeanie Forrester to study the feasibility of burying high voltage power lines under existing state-owned transportation corridors (SB 361) was not then enacted; a separate amendment to HB 648—an amendment introduced by Senator Sylvia Larsen—was enacted. SB 361 has since been passed by both the House and Senate. The second error was the report that a second bill introduced by Senator Forrester—SB 215 to amend the existing statute governing the New Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee—had been enacted. The bill was, and remains at this writing, under consideration by the Legislature.

Reasons for Owning
(Greater Than 10 Acres)

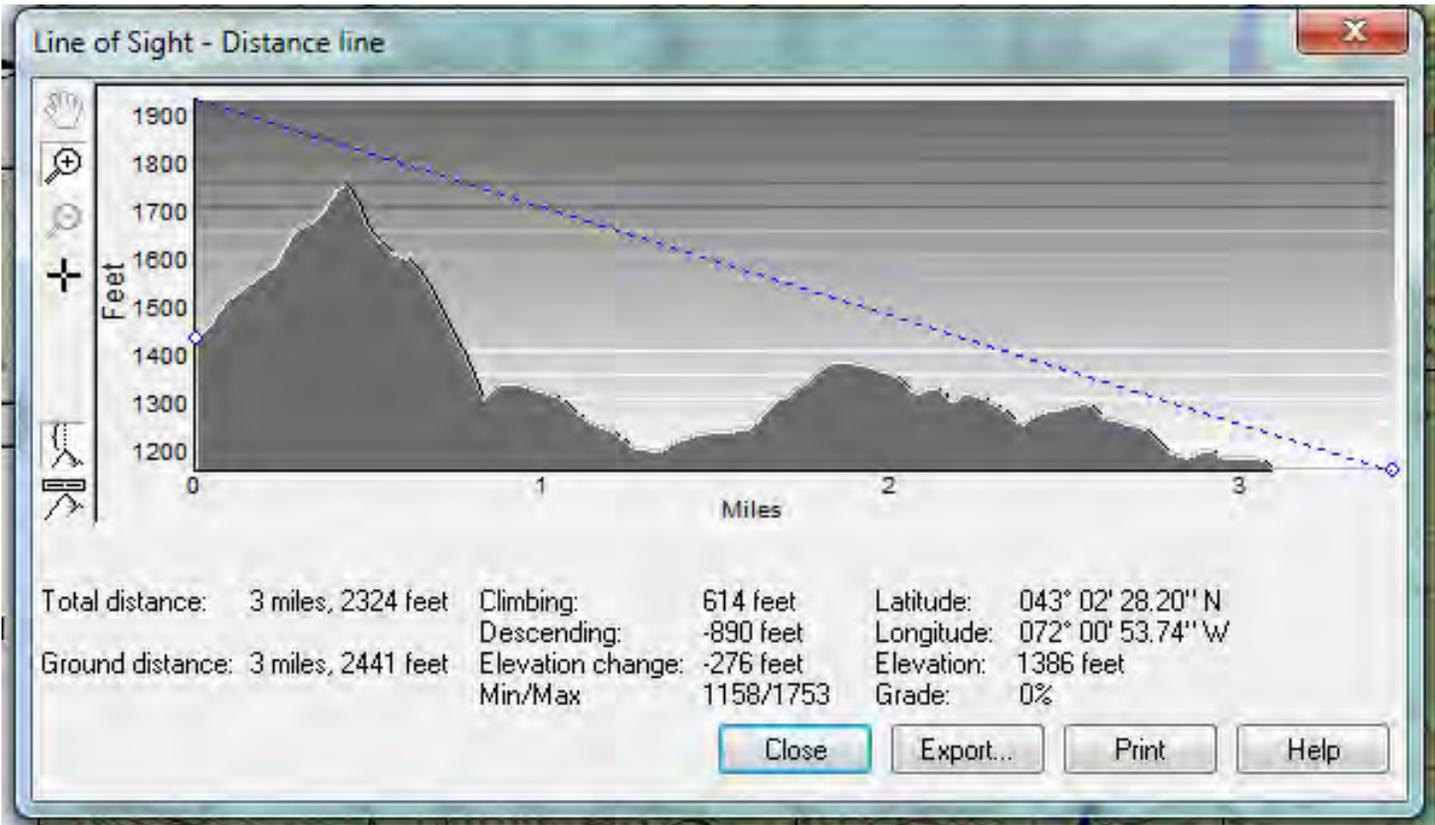


Why do New Hampshire landowners own their land? Beauty/Scenery lead the reasons. Although few landowners say that timber production is a reason for owning land, 53 percent of landowners report having conducted a harvest on their land for one reason or another. (Courtesy Karen Bennett and Tim Fleury, UNH Cooperative Extension)

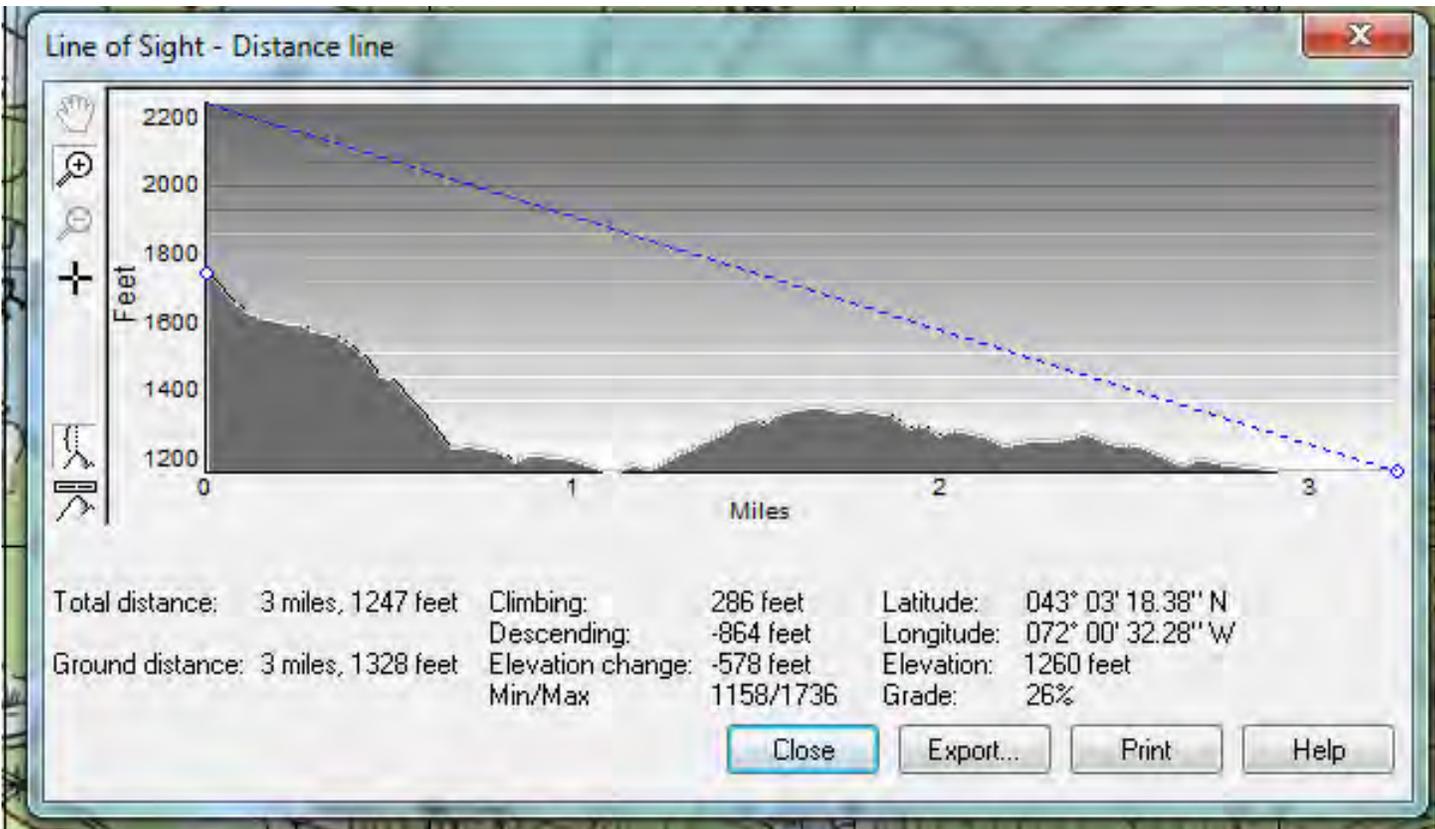
Line of Sight From Ten Tuttle Hill Wind Towers to Willard Pond Beach



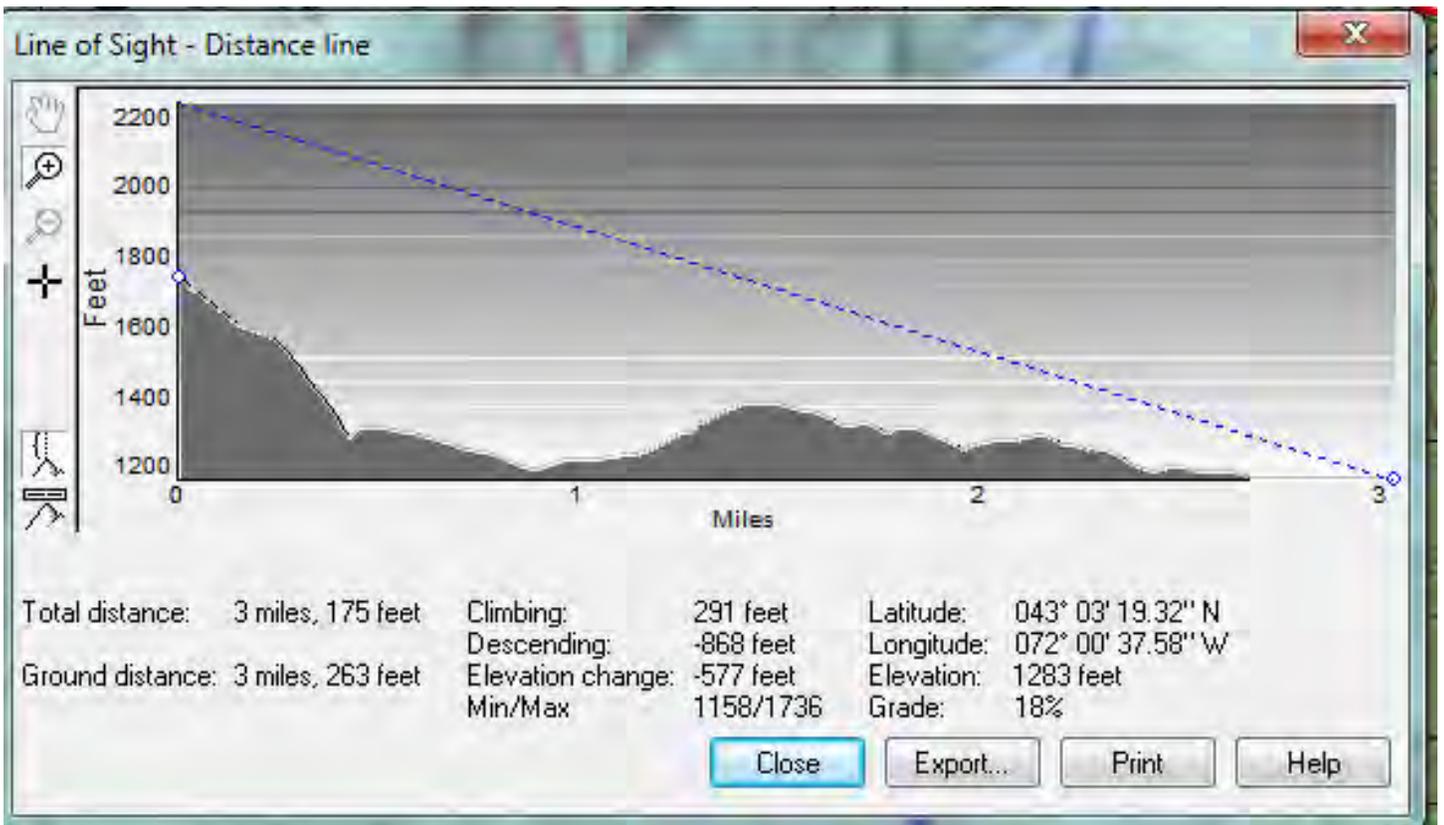
SOURCE: Terrain Navigator Pro version 8.71 by MapTech
Compiled by: Geoffrey T. Jones, licensed professional forester #151
Date: July 26, 2012



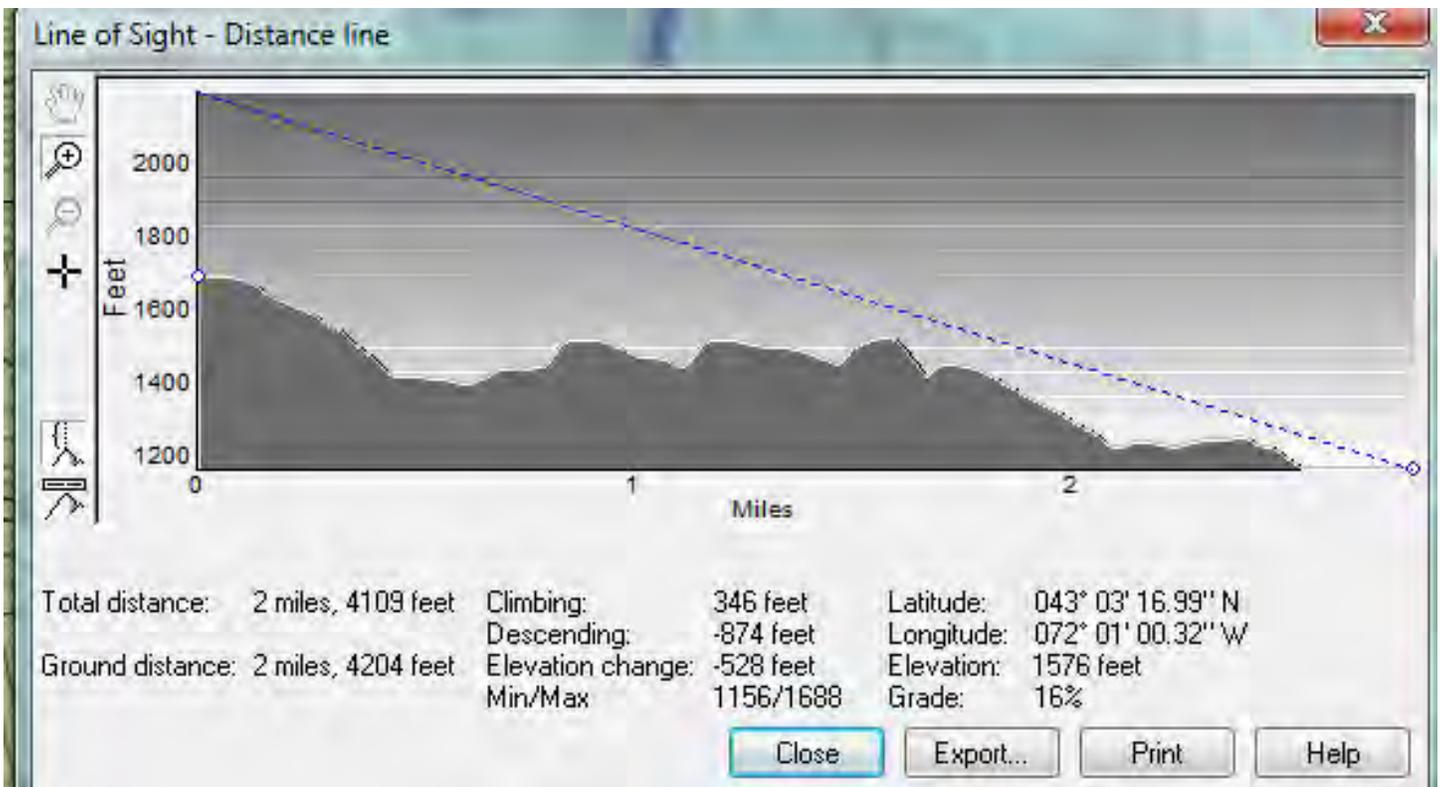
Tower 1 to Willard Pond Beach~Visible



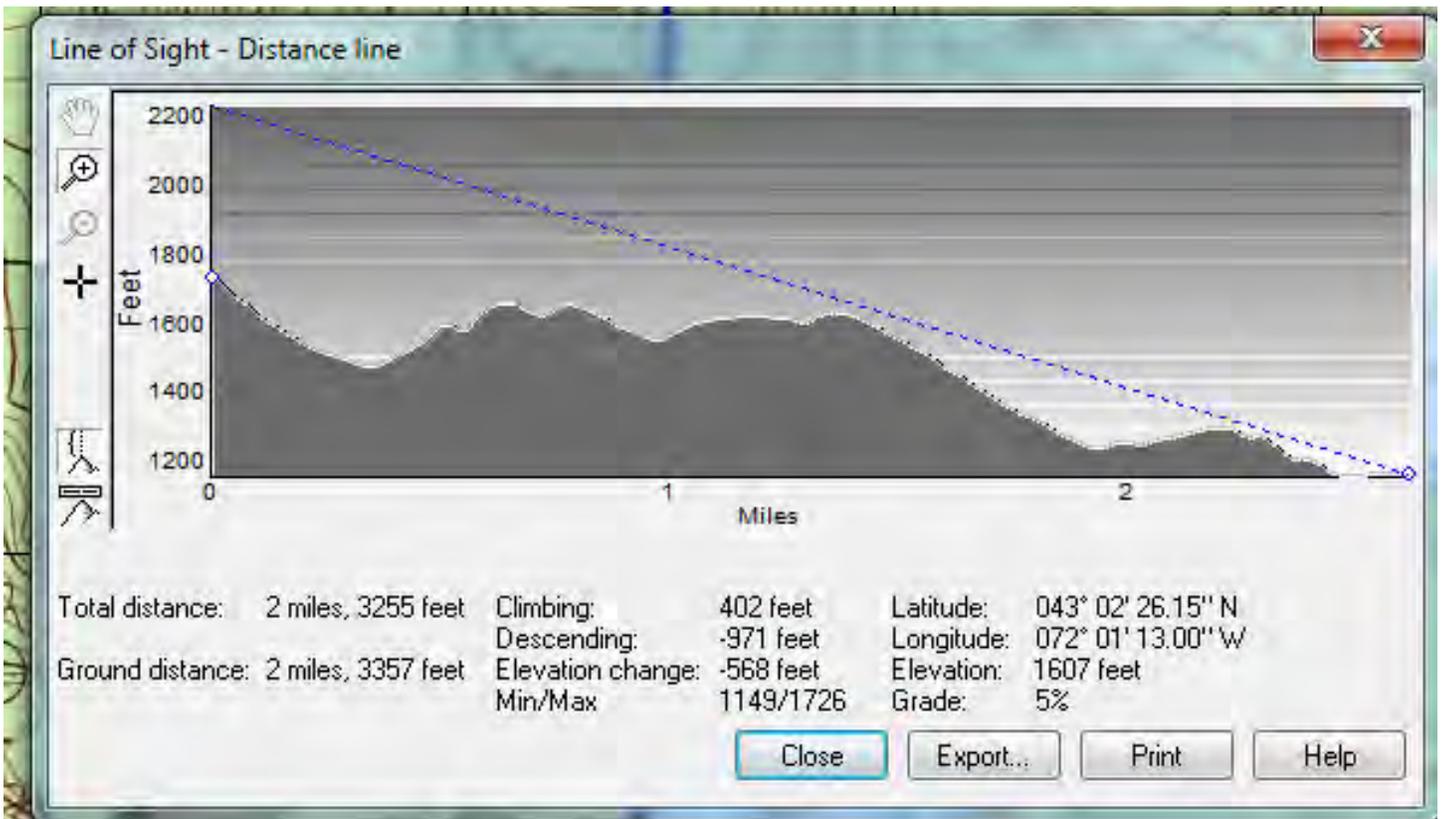
Tower 2 to Willard Pond Beach~Visible



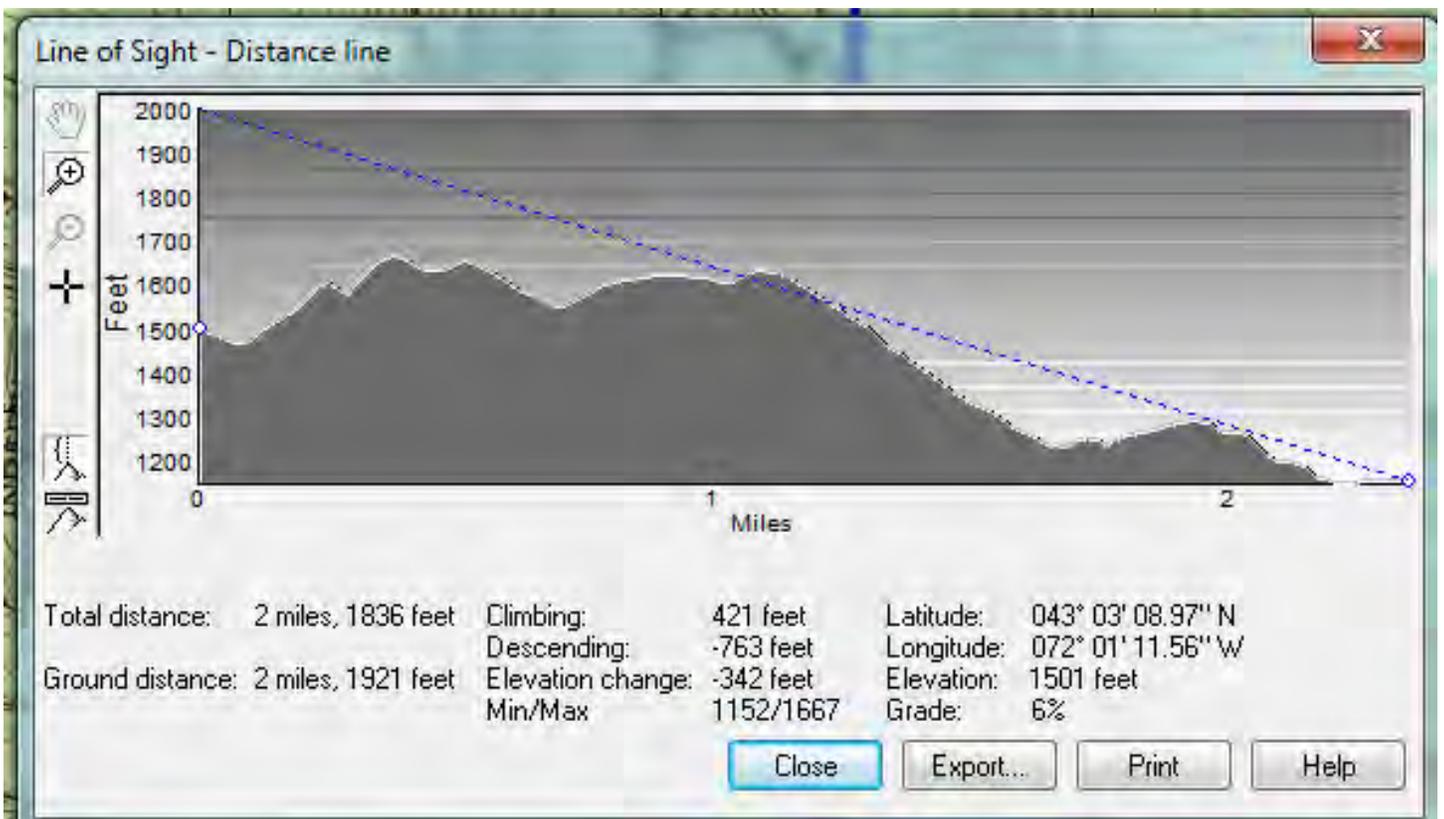
Tower 3 to Willard Pond Beach~Visible



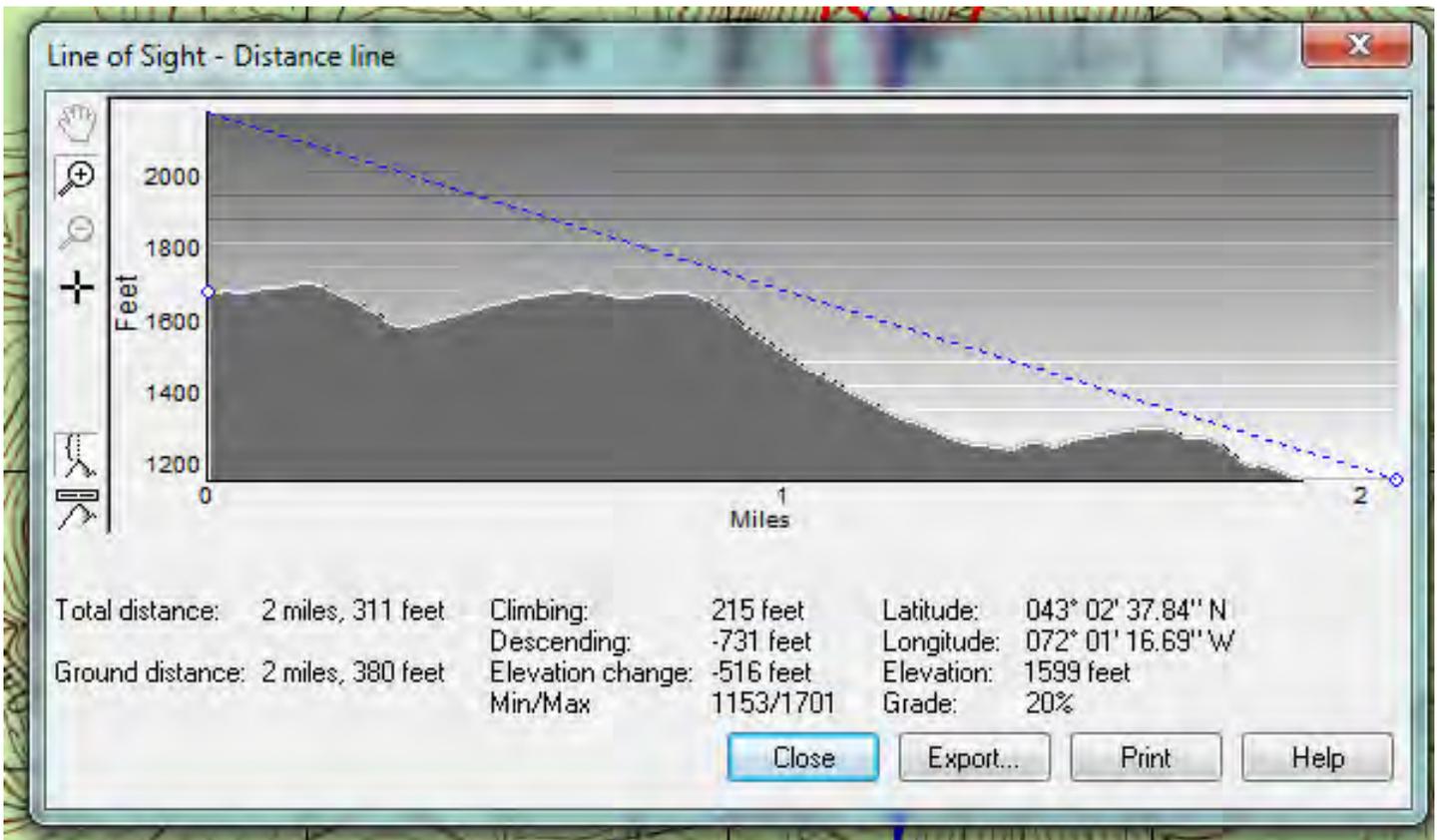
Tower 4 to Willard Pond Beach~Visible



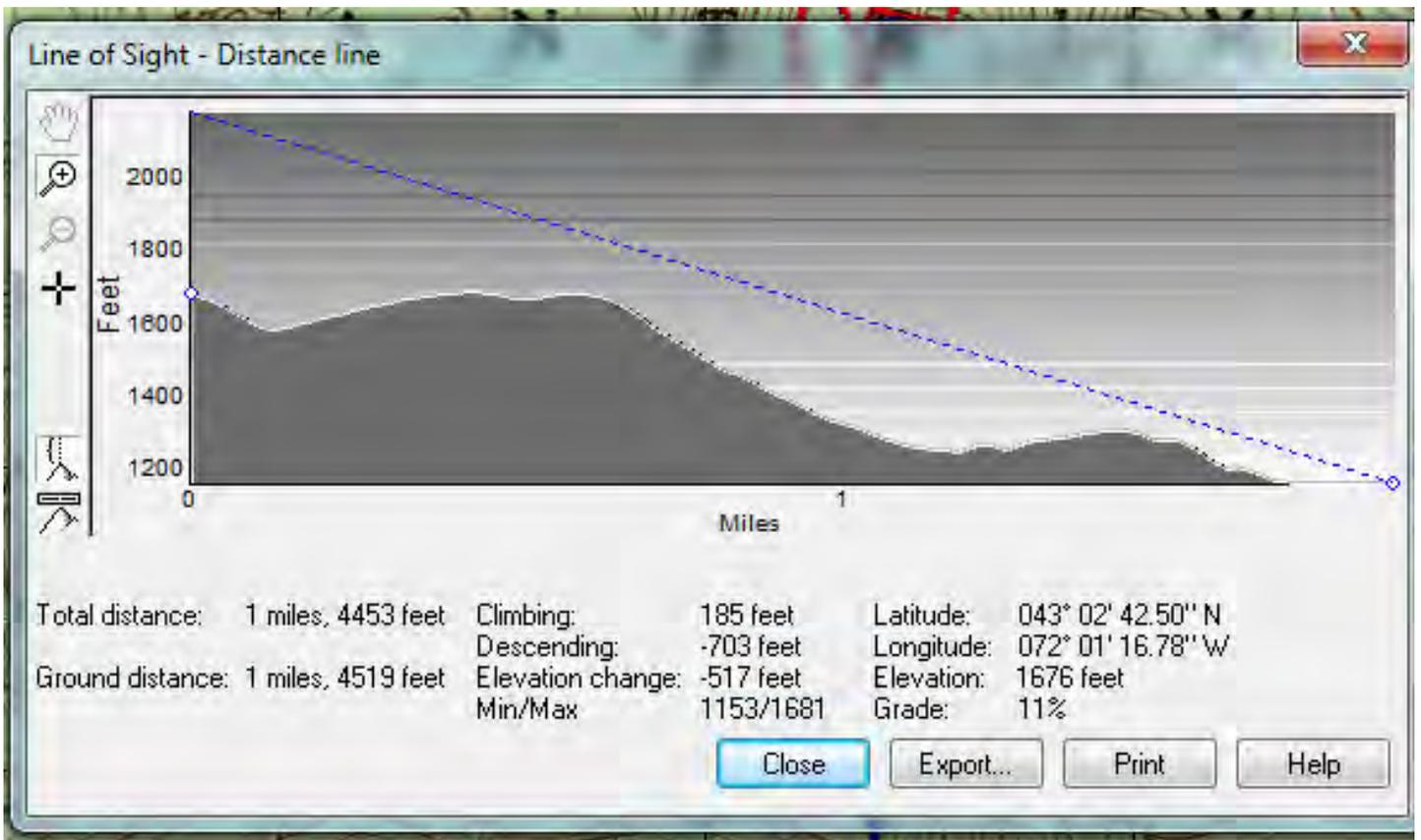
Tower 5 to Willard Pond Beach~Visible



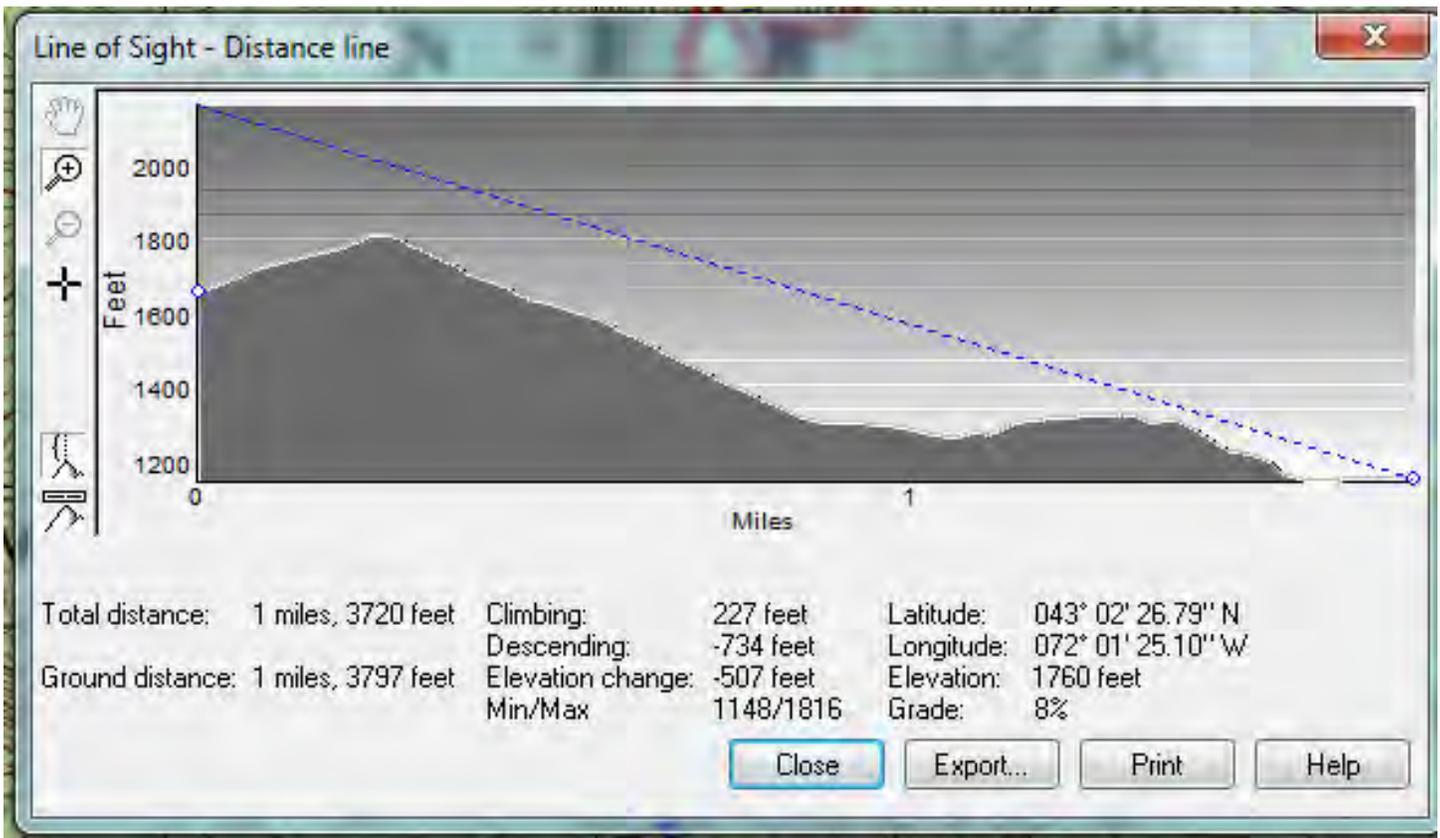
Tower 6 to Willard Pond Beach~Not Visible



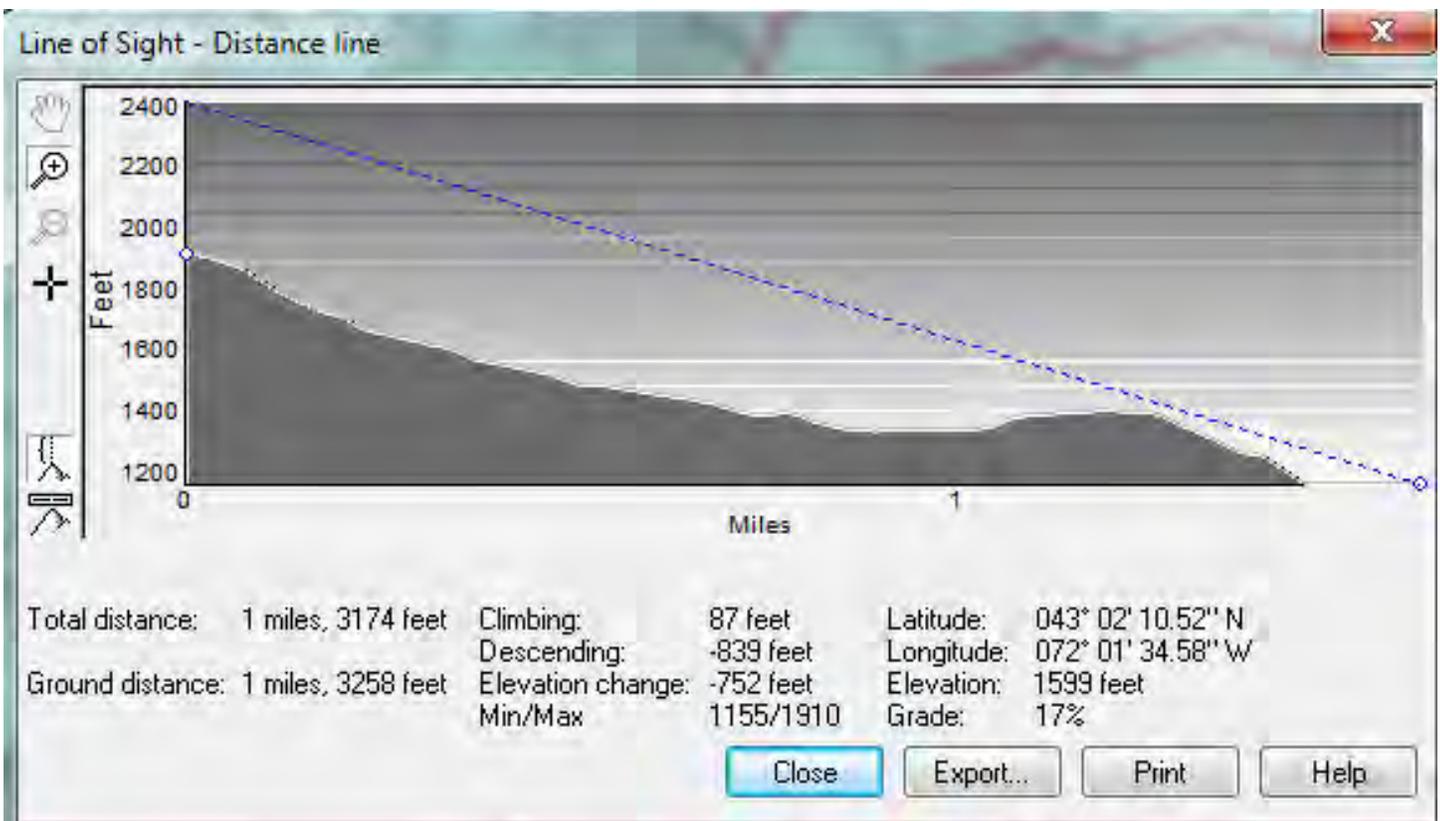
Tower 7 to Willard Pond Beach~Visible



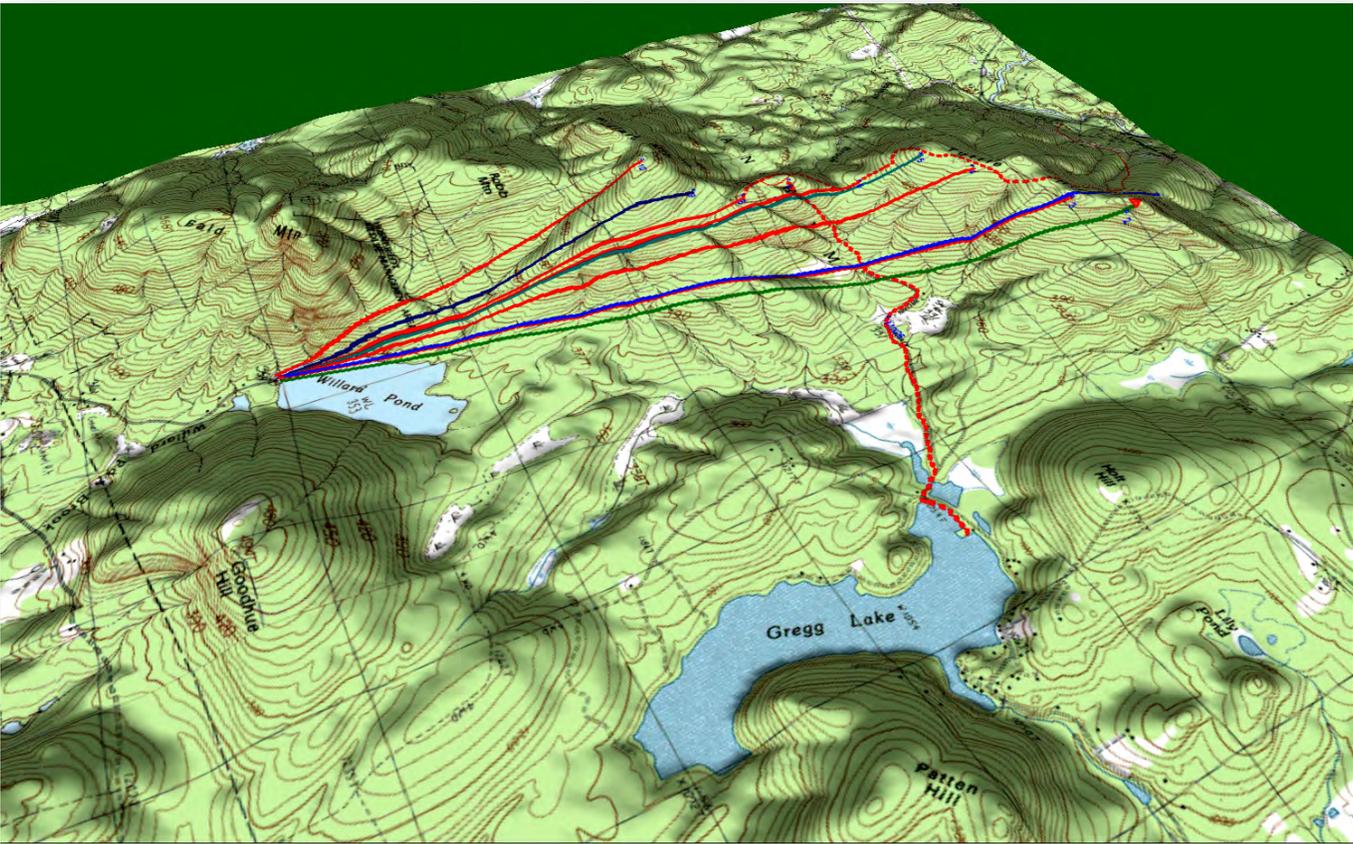
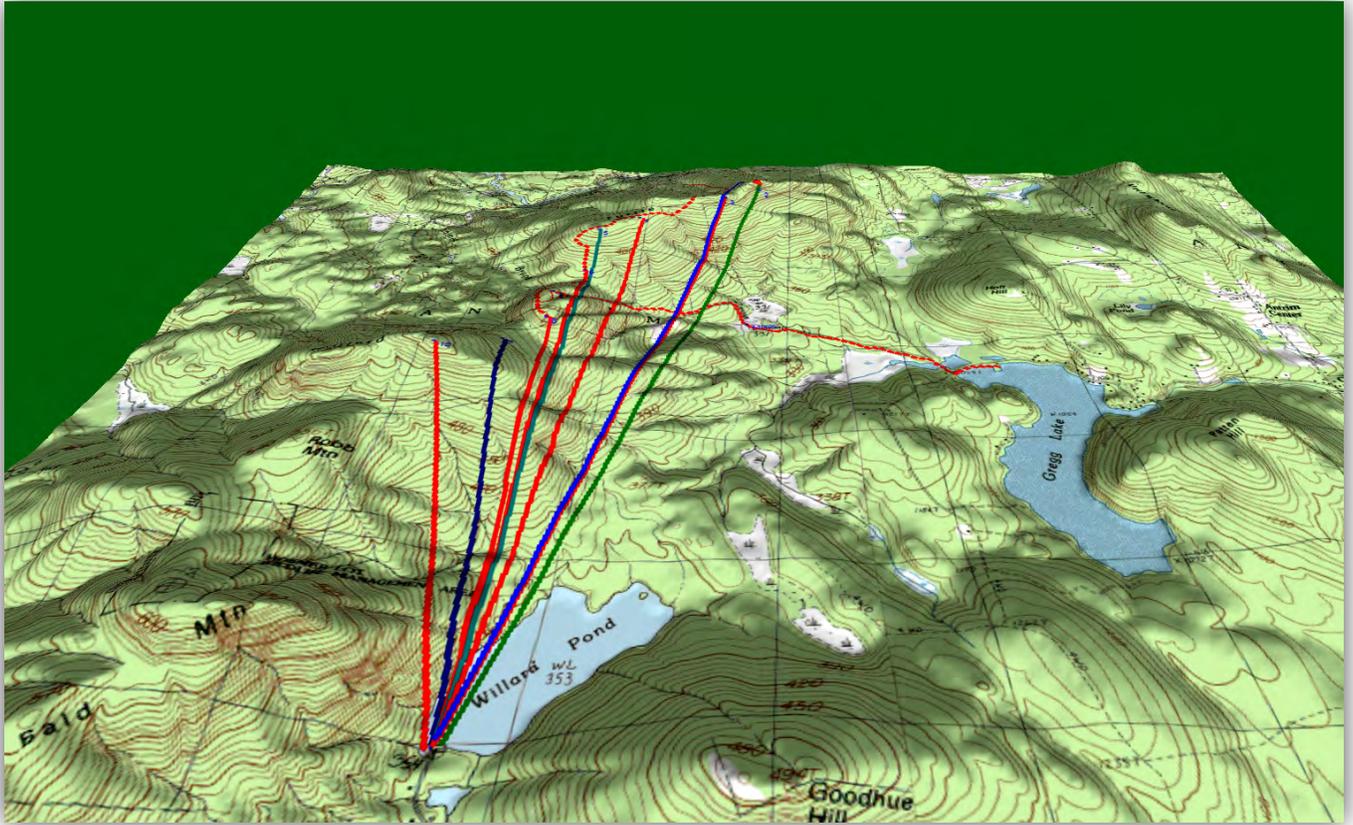
Tower 8 to Willard Pond Beach~Visible



Tower 9 to Willard Pond Beach~Visible



Tower 10 to Willard Pond Beach~Visible



Memo

To: Sue Morse & Richard Block

From: Geoffrey T. Jones, licensed NH forester # 151

Reason: Summary of observations made on Tuttle Hill Traverse

Date: July 15, 2012

On Tuesday, July 10, 2012, I traversed the Tuttle Hill ridge with several other folks, the purpose of which was to make a collective assessment of the natural resource values that exist and what values might be impacted by the wind tower project being proposed by Antrim Wind, LLC (Eolian Renewable Energy). The following are my passing observations:

1. We approached the mountain from the northwest side off Rte. 9 and bushwhacked to the MET tower access road and followed a GPS route of the proposed access route north to south. This "virtual route" appeared to be fairly accurate, as we picked up flagging along most of the route. We also found most of the proposed tower sites (2-8).
2. Tuttle Hill lies in a 12,994 acres unfragmented forest block (roadless area), of which 3,582 acres of protected lands lies (nearly 1/3 of the unfragmented forest block).
3. Recent logging operations have been conducted along approximately 1 mile of the ridge (between tower sites 2 and close to 8), including clear-cuts at several of the proposed tower sites. Evidence of past logging was noted in the vicinity of tower site 8.
4. There are several natural communities that have been identified and mapped by TRC on a 1/23/12, to which I concur.
5. Prior to visit, it was my suspicion, that because of the lack of development, this area contained some important ecological features. This was confirmed in the field, which included the following:
 - a. Pockets of large, very old hemlock trees;
 - b. Stands of old, high elevation red spruce (the largest of which had recently been cut);
 - c. Softwood stands providing high-quality cover (spruce-fir, spruce-hemlock, white pine). Some of the stands had mast

producing trees interspersed, increasing their value as winter cover;

- d. Some exceptional stands of sugar maple and white ash;
- e. A variety of forest types including trees that produce important mast (beech, oak, cherry, horse chestnut, hickory)
- f. A variety of wildlife sign including moose, deer, bobcat, coyote, and bear. The bear sign was prominent throughout the area, underscoring the fact that this is core bear habitat. This is significant, because bears are indicators of ecosystem health.
- g. Night hawks were observed in flight and voices clearly recorded on the lower eastern slopes of Tuttle Hill.

One important factor I keep in mind when assessing unfragmented forestland that is being slated for a land use change is the following: According to internationally renowned biologist and Pulitzer Prize author, Dr. E. O. Wilson (Harvard University professor for over 5 decades and author of more than twenty books), the greatest threat to life on planet earth comes from habitat fragmentation and invasive species invasions through human development. I believe that this undeveloped area of northwestern Antrim contains important ecological and habitat values that contribute to and are interconnected with the adjacent conservation lands in Antrim, Stoddard, and Hancock.

The proposed wind energy development of Tuttle and Willard Hills will result in both habitat loss and make the area ripe for invasion by a host of invasive plants and pests, as forest land is cleared for access roads and tower sites. Alternative sites should be sought.

Tuttle Ridge Traverse Along Proposed Tower Access Route July 10, 2012



9

Franklin Pierce Hw

Bear He Tree 26" DBH

Spruce stands

Several beech trees with bear claw marks

Approximate area of exception Sugar Maple/Ash stand

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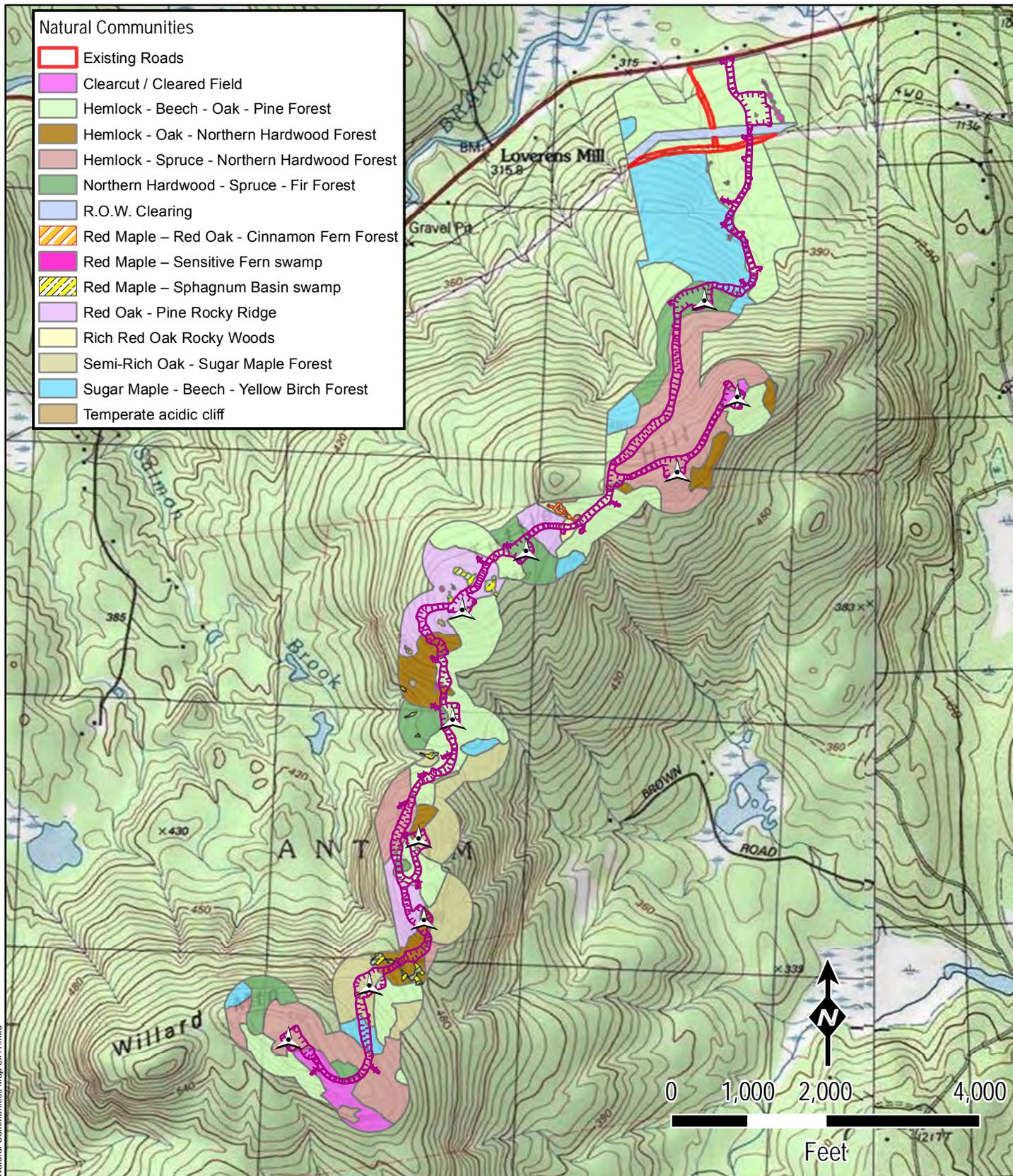
Legend

-  Tuttle Ridge Waypoints 7.10.12
-  Antrim Wind Towers
-  Tuttle Ridge Traverse 7.10.12

1 in = 1,939 ft

Natural Communities

-  Existing Roads
-  Clearcut / Cleared Field
-  Hemlock - Beech - Oak - Pine Forest
-  Hemlock - Oak - Northern Hardwood Forest
-  Hemlock - Spruce - Northern Hardwood Forest
-  Northern Hardwood - Spruce - Fir Forest
-  R.O.W. Clearing
-  Red Maple - Red Oak - Cinnamon Fern Forest
-  Red Maple - Sensitive Fern swamp
-  Red Maple - Sphagnum Basin swamp
-  Red Oak - Pine Rocky Ridge
-  Rich Red Oak Rocky Woods
-  Semi-Rich Oak - Sugar Maple Forest
-  Sugar Maple - Beech - Yellow Birch Forest
-  Temperate acidic cliff



S:\Projects\TRC\Augusta\182878-Antrim Wind\par\Att 1 Natural Communities Map_8x11.mxd



Legend

-  Proposed WTG
-  Proposed Disturbance Area

Hillsboro and Stoddard 7.5-Minute USGS Topographic Quadrangles



ANTRIM WIND ENERGY PROJECT
ANTRIM, NH
Attachment 1

Natural Communities Map

Produced by: 

1/23/2012

Geoffrey T. Jones

PO Box 336
Stoddard, NH 03464
Tel. # 603-446-3439
E-mail: geoffreytjones@gmail.com



Education

- 1979 University of New Hampshire, Durham, NH (9/77-5/79). Associate in Applied Science Degree. Major: **Forest Technology**. GPA: 3.36
- 1977 Keene State College, Keene, NH (KSC 2/74-5/77, UNH 9/66-1/69). B.A. Degree. Major: **Biology**, Cum Laude. Major concentration in ecology and plant sciences.
- 1973 American Tractor-Trailer Training School, Foxboro, MA (4/73-5/73). **Licensed Commercial TT**.
- 1971 Marine Science Technician School: United States Coast Guard Training Center, Governor's Island, NY, NY (11/70-4/71). Obtained the rank of **Marine Science Technician Petty Officer, 3rd Class**.

Work Experience

- June 2010 Founded Loveland Forestry, sole proprietor: offering full spectrum of affordable, award winning land management and tree care services to appreciative landowners in the Monadnock Region. NRCS/TSP Provider, Certified Professional Logger; NHTF Inspector, Licensed Forester, NH Class A commercial license.
- 1979-2009 Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests: Associate Forester 1979-84; Forester Manager 1984-89; **Director of Land Management** 1989 to 2009. Responsible for supervising dept. of 4 FTE personnel, coordinating, and/or performing work associated with owning and managing 45,000 + acres of land on 160+ separate woodlots, including, but not limited to: timber inventories, forest management plans, timber harvesting, boundary maintenance, road construction/maintenance, property records, maps, annual work plans and budgets, contracts, volunteer activities, and various educational presentations. Guided SPNHF to 1st in NH FSC certification status.
- 1974-78 Summers, Cheshire County YMCA, Richmond, NH. Staff/Top Staff duties included **director** of leadership and training program; **director** of hiking and canoeing programs; constructed a Project Adventure ropes course; conducted a 2 year biological and chemical analysis on an associated lake in conjunction with academic and camp interests.
- 1976-77 **Biology Laboratory Assistant**, Keene State College. Assisted professor in preparing and organizing materials for laboratory lessons and exams.
- 1973-74 March-May: **professional tree climber**, Chase's Tree Service, Keene, NH; May to July, **professional commercial tractor-trailer driver**, Upper Cape Leasing, Middletown, Mass. Hauled goods throughout northeast and mid-Atlantic states; September 1973-January 1974, **dump truck driver, snowplow operator**, Keene Highway Dept.

- 1969-73 United States Coast Guard, Boston MA and Portland, ME. Assigned to USCGC Hamilton, WHEC-715. **Seaman** 2 years: included 4-months of underway training at North Atlantic Fleet Training Group Center, (GITMO), Cuba; 10-month tour of duty in Vietnam (1969-70); 3-month cadet training cruise to Europe. **Marine Science Technician** 2 years: conducted surface meteorological observations and various oceanographic casts, including: Nansen, STD, and BT casts; plankton and tarball tows; Carbon 14 tests. Observations conducted in the North Atlantic on 5 ocean stations. Weathered storms with 50+ foot seas.
- 1966-67 Summers: **Laborer/Foreman** on TSI crew, John C. Calhoun Forestry Services, Gilsum, NH. Treated hundreds of acres.

Professional Membership & Affiliations

- 1964-present Member, **National Wildlife Federation**.
- 1967 Brother, **Alpha Gamma Rho** Fraternity, Omega Chapter UNH
- 1980-88 Board of Directors, **NH Wildlife Federation**. Chairman and co-founder of committee responsible for producing bi-monthly publication *New Hampshire Wildlife* (original circulation 6,000+).
- 1984-2009 Member of **Thompson School Advisory Committee**-Forestry. (Chair, 1988-91).
- 1986-present Member of national, NE, and state chapter of **Society of American Foresters**.
- 1988 Member of a **national review panel** for UNH-TSAS evaluation of SAF creditation.
- 1988-2009 SPNHF representative to **Monadnock Advisory Commission**.
- 1993-2009 SPNHF representative to **New Hampshire Timber Harvesting Council**. (founding member)
- 1995-97 Member of New Hampshire **Forest Sustainability Standards Work Team** that produced the guide "Good Forestry in the Granite State". (NOTE: member of 2008-10 revision team)
- 1997 SPNHF representative to **New Hampshire Forest Liquidation Study Committee**.
- 2009-present **Harris Center for Outdoor Education**, land management committee member.
- 2009-present **New Hampshire Association of Conservation Commissions**, Board Member.
- 2010-present **New Hampshire Forest Pest Advisory Committee**, member

Awards

- 1965 Keene High School Football Coaches Defensive Player of the Year Award
- 1977 Keene State College Biological Honor Society, Beta Beta Beta.
- 1979 UNH-TSAS "Bull-O-The-Woods" Award.
- 1982 New Hampshire Wildlife Federation Distinguished Service Award.
- 1988 New Hampshire Wildlife Federation Distinguished Service Award.
- 1993 GSD/SAF New Hampshire Forester of the Year Award.
- 1993 American Society of Agricultural Engineers Blue Ribbon Award for *A Guide to Logging Aesthetics*
- 1994 Northeastern Loggers Association Outstanding Contributions to Forest Industry Education Award.
- 1997 The Council of Eastern Forestry Technician Schools Graduate Forestry Technician Achievement Award No. 10 (for significant contributions to the field of forestry and technician education).

- 2006 The New England Society of American Foresters Austin Cary Practicing Professional Award.
- 2006 Northeastern Loggers Association Outstanding Management of Resources Award.
- 2008 Annette and Kingsbury Browne Conservation Volunteer of the Year Nominee (for work associated with Robb Reservoir—Trust or Public Lands Award).
- 2011 NH Audubon Tudor Richards Award (designee to be awarded 10/11 for "working tirelessly and effectively on behalf of conservation in New Hampshire").

Civic Involvement

- 1980-83 **Scoutmaster**, Troop 87, Concord
- 1993-2005 Cheshire County YMCA, Camp Takodah **property committee** (1999-02 chair)
- 1996-present Stoddard **Conservation Commission** (Chair since 1999)
- 1999-2004 Concerned Cheshire Citizens (seeking use of low impact alternatives to expensive bypass around Keene, NH. Successfully challenged a \$66 million dollar project on sound environmental reasoning, 2 roundabouts installed at major intersections, more in the works)

Special Skills & Interests

- Licensed Professional Forester # 151
- NRCS/TSP #10-6525 (2010)
- NHTHC Certified Logger (2010)
- 1999 Completed 4-day course on chainsaw safety: “Train the Trainer” program offered by the National Park Service and the Appalachian Trail Conference. Certified as chainsaw safety instructor
- Skilled timber feller/instructor
- 1999 Completed 38 hour US Army Corp. of Engineers Wetland Delineation, course offered by UNH
- 1997 SmartWood Green Certified Assessor
- 1994 Qualified as expert witness in fields of forestry and logging operations by the Keene District Court in Wixon v. Buschbaum; #92-CV-411
- Photography and power point proficient productions and presentations
- Own & operate 40-HP 4WD tractor with numerous implements
- Capable with MS Word, MS Excel, GPS, ArcGIS/ArcMap 10.1
- 1988 hiked 270+ miles along Appalachian Trail (from Mt. Katahdin to foothills of Mt. Washington).
- 1966-2007 hiked 48-4,000 “footers” in NH White Mtns., completed 48th peak 8/12/07
- Enjoy skiing, sailing, canoeing/kayaking, hiking/camping, and ice hockey.
- Carpentry skills—renovating 200-year old cape

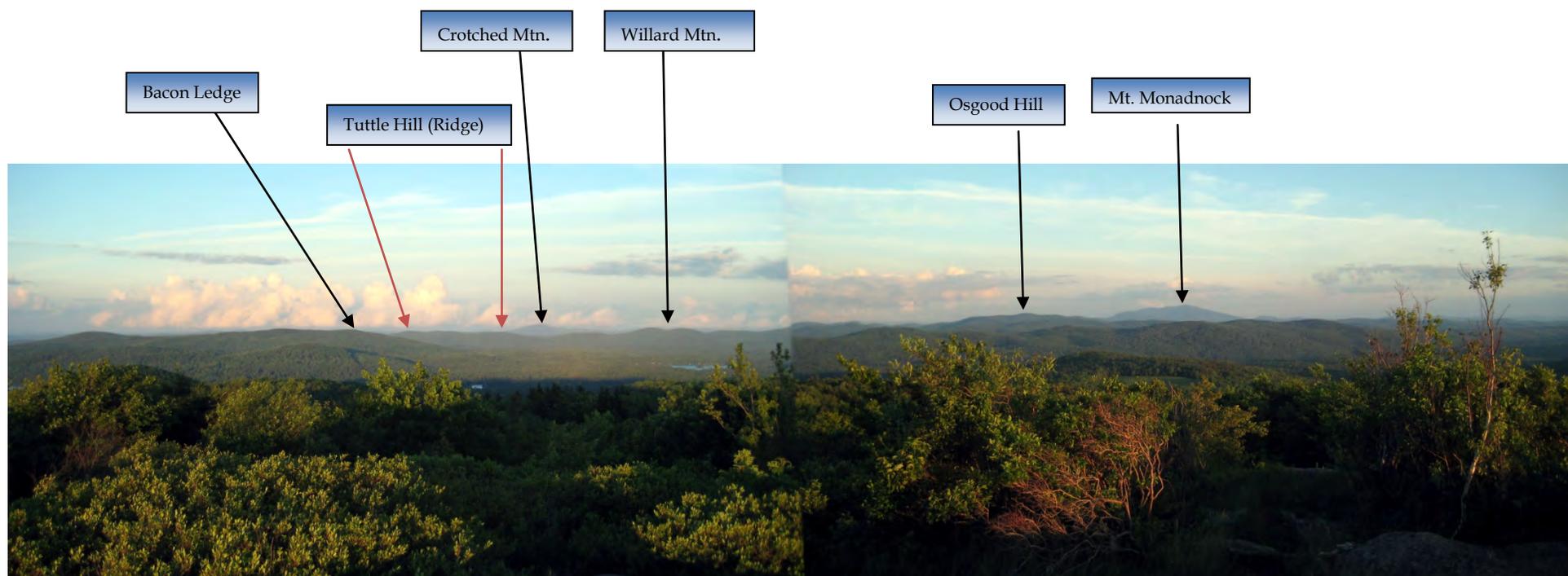
Background

- October 1948 Born in Keene, NH. Educated in New Hampshire schools; traveled extensively in the military; have had a wide variety of practical and educational experiences that collectively reinforce my professional objectives.



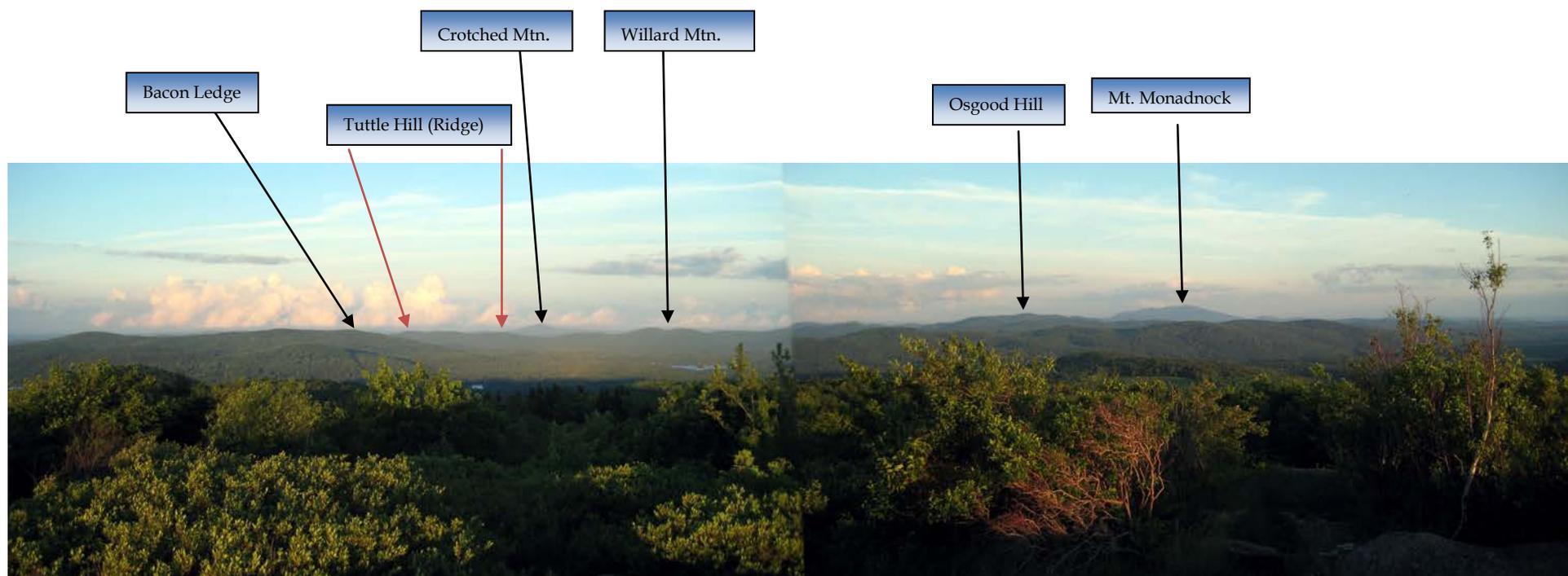


View From Pitcher Mtn. Looking ESE to SSW



Note: Photo and imperfect "stitch" (doesn't quite match up in the middle, but close enough to identify points of interest). Landmarks verified using Terrain Navigator Pro Mapttech software. Geoffrey T. Jones, photo/cartography/forester

View From Pitcher Mtn. Looking ESE to SSW



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