

**David M. Howe**  
**Attorney at Law**  
4 Wildemere Terrace  
Concord, NH 03301  
(603) 224-9298  
*dmahowe@comcast.net*

July 31, 2012

Ms. Jane Murray, Secretary  
New Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee  
New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services  
P.O. Box 95  
29 Hazen Drive  
Concord, NH 03302-0095

Re: Docket No. 2012-001 Application of Antrim Wind Energy, LLC for a Certificate of Site  
and Facility for a Renewable Energy Facility

Dear Murray:

Enclosed please find for filing electronically in this matter the written testimony of the following  
witnesses testifying on behalf of the Audubon Society of New Hampshire, together with the  
attachments referenced therein:

1. Frances Von Mertens
2. Paul Nickerson
3. Carol Foss
4. Phil Brown

The original and nine copies this testimony will be hand-delivered to your office for filing later  
today if time permits and otherwise early tomorrow morning.

Very truly yours,



David M. Howe

Cc: Service List

Enc.

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE  
SITE EVALUATION COMMITTEE  
DOCKET NO. 2012 – 01  
APPLICATION OF ANTRIM WIND ENERGY, LLC  
PRE-FILED TESTIMONY OF FRANCES VON MERTENS  
ON BEHALF OF THE AUDUBON SOCIETY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

July 31, 2012

**Qualifications Frances Von Mertens**

**Q. Please state your name and address.**

A. My name is Frances Von Mertens, and I reside at 234 Elm Hill Road, Peterborough, New Hampshire.

**Q. What is your relationship to the Audubon Society of New Hampshire?**

A. I am a former Trustee and current Honorary Trustee of the Audubon Society of New Hampshire (ASNH) and a current member of the ASNH Sanctuaries and Land Management Committee.

**Q. Do you have other experience relevant to this testimony?**

A. I am also a former Trustee and a current Honorary Trustee of the Harris Center for Conservation Education. I was a fundraiser and lead volunteer in the three most recent expansions of the Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary (2009 Alain dePierrefeu parcel purchase; 2010 Gilbert conservation easement land purchase; 2011 Jennison parcel purchase); I am also a founder of the Peterborough Open Space Committee.

**Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?**

A. The purpose of my testimony is to provide the history of the dePierrefeu-Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary and to demonstrate the uniqueness of the Sanctuary, its role in the

educational mission of ASNH and other environmental and educational groups, and its role in the orderly development of the region within the context of established principles of land conservation. My testimony also describes the "Supersanctuary" of which dePierrefeu - Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary is a part and its importance to regional conservation. It also provides a brief discussion of Willard Pond's water quality and its value as a premier trout pond. My testimony also includes my assessment of the visual impact of the proposed project on the Sanctuary and my assessment of the construction impact on the Project Site.

**Q. What is dePierrefeu-Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary?**

The Sanctuary is New Hampshire Audubon's largest wildlife sanctuary at 1,700 acres owned in fee and an additional 1,100 acres held in conservation easements that restrict future development. It falls within what is known as "The Supersanctuary" of conserved land. The Sanctuary directly abuts the proposed Antrim Wind Energy project to the south. (See map attached as FVM 1)

**The Supersanctuary / Principles of Land Conservation**

**Q. What is the Supersanctuary?**

A. The Supersanctuary is an extensive area of contiguous protected land in southwestern New Hampshire that is owned and managed by a number of collaborating conservation partners. The Supersanctuary concept was developed in 1985 with direct reference to the dePierrefeu-Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary. It was the original conserved land—the sanctuary—around which the goal of a "super" sanctuary was envisioned. The original 3,000 conserved acres in 1985 has grown to over 30,000 mostly contiguous acres. The map (Attachment FVM 1) shows the Supersanctuary as an inset.

The Supersanctuary's many conservation partners include the Harris Center for Conservation Education, The Nature Conservancy, the Audubon Society of New Hampshire, New Hampshire Fish and Game Department, and the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests. Meade Cadot, former and longtime director of the Harris Center, originated the Supersanctuary name and concept, and has received major awards from the US EPA, Forest Society, Monadnock Conservancy and the Audubon Society of New Hampshire in recognition of his contributions to land conservation theory and practice.

The Supersanctuary concept of connecting significant natural resource land including wildlife corridors helped set a prioritizing standard that land trusts follow today. Often termed "landscape-scale conservation," land conservation today seeks to cluster open space with special attention to the wildlife hotspots of river corridors and ridgelines, and wildlife corridors that connect the two. Large, unfragmented blocks of conserved open space—and additions to them—have high priority. Smaller, isolated blocks have less value and lower priority for conservation. Development ideally is clustered just as conservation land is, and unplanned, random sprawl is avoided.

The dePierrefeu-Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary and its connection to a broader corridor of conserved open space is a good example of the principles of land conservation at work.

**The Sanctuary, past to present**

**Q. Please describe the history of the preservation of dePierrefeu –Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary.**



A. In 1930, Elsa Tudor dePierrefeu Leland purchased "903 acres more or less" from the estate of her mother. Long before she gave 650 of those acres for an Audubon wildlife sanctuary, she called the land "The Sanctuary."

Elsa dePierrefeu was a peace activist and her concept of sanctuary had to do with that work. Her son had an inscription carved in a boulder at the Sanctuary entrance that reads:

**IN LOVING MEMORY OF  
ELSA TUDOR DE PIERREFEU  
1878-1967  
WHO PRESERVED THIS LAND FOR PEACE AMONG ALL BEINGS**

**They shall not hurt nor destroy  
in all my holy mountain;  
for the earth shall be full  
of the knowledge of the Lord  
as the waters cover the sea.  
Isaiah 11-9**

Elsa and her husband Alain dePierrefeu lived in New Jersey after their marriage. When Germany attacked France in 1914, Alain felt compelled to return to his homeland to join the war effort. Elsa accompanied him and volunteered as a nurse. Alain did not survive the war, but Elsa took up the peace work they both agreed to pursue after the war. The majority of that work focused on bringing religions together for a daily prayer for peace. As much as five children and life's challenges allowed, she worked for that goal.

Upon her death in 1967, Elsa bequeathed 650 acres and a caretaker's cottage as an Audubon wildlife sanctuary *"to be held in trust by said Society for its charitable purposes in general and in particular as a bird and wild life sanctuary."* Previously she gave parcels around

Willard Pond to her children with the following language in several but not all of the deeds: *"In furtherance of the work and wishes of the grantor to the end that the area around Willard Lake be and remain a sanctuary for all forms of wild life, these premises are conveyed subject to the restrictions that no hunting, fishing or commercial venture shall be conducted or permitted thereon."*

She also deeded 60 acres of pasture in 1945 to a neighbor "in consideration of One (1) dollar and other valuable consideration, one load of manure a year, paid to me by EPHRAIM WESTON." There was no mention of a wildlife sanctuary in the deed, but it stipulated that *"No hunting or fishing shall be conducted or allowed on the premises."*

Over the years, Elsa dePierrefeu's children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren have worked to restore to the sanctuary all the original "903 acres more or less" that Elsa purchased from her mother's estate. This includes Ephraim Weston's 60 acres. Elsa's grandson, Forbes Leland, raised funds to purchase that land and return it to his grandmother's Sanctuary. In 2008, he also co-led a fundraising to conserve the last unprotected shoreline parcel on Willard Pond. Over 200 donors responded to the appeal, raising over \$100,000.

Many people have deeply felt feelings about Willard Pond. Attachment FVM 2 is a letter that one donor, John Kerrick, wrote to his four children, explaining his contribution to the fundraising on their behalf. His letter is titled "Raised at Willard Pond," and in it John describes some family adventures at the sanctuary. The letter ends:

*"My great hope is that . . . you will remember that – like the loons here – you were raised on Willard Pond."*

In addition to Elsa's family, four abutting landowners added land or conservation easements to the Sanctuary (1984, 1989, 1990, 2008). See Attachment FVM 3 for how the Sanctuary has grown over the years through family and abutter additions and other initiatives. The largest addition came in 2005 when New Hampshire Audubon secured a U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Legacy grant to purchase 365 acres with views of both Willard Pond and Mount Monadnock. Phase II of that Forest Legacy grant purchased 1,700 acres abutting the Sanctuary to the northwest just across the Stoddard town line. Senator Judd Gregg was instrumental in securing the Forest Legacy grant. The Harris Center for Conservation Education agreed to take ownership of that land (The Robb Reservoir preserve).

At an October 6, 2007 gathering to celebrate expansion of the Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary, Audubon President Rick Minard requested two minutes of silence in honor of Sanctuary founder Elsa dePierrefeu, her call for peace, and her vision of sanctuary. Several people later said that Willard Pond is one of the few places around where one can truly experience silence.

### **Sanctuary Usage**

**Q. Please describe the educational uses of the dePierrefeu –Willard Pond Sanctuary.**

A. Both the nearby Harris Center for Conservation Education and the Audubon Society of New Hampshire lead field trips there all seasons of the year. Attachments FVM 4a through 4h are photos of field trips held at the Sanctuary and articles in the local paper and Harris Center newsletter about Willard Pond field trips. Field trip topics include tracking and wildlife sign, sustainable forestry practices, wildflower identification, birding, and general natural history.

This past school year, local elementary school students studied the Mill Pond area at the Sanctuary and made a guide to nature found along the trail that circles the Mill Pond. The guide will be printed and offered to Sanctuary visitors.

"In My Backyard," a local cable nature show in Keene, filmed two shows at the Sanctuary last winter, one on the school group and one on the Sanctuary. They are being edited for a future airtime. See Attachment FVM 4g for photos of that on-site filming.

**Q. Please describe visitor usage of Willard Pond.**

A. The state has a boat launch area at the southern end of Willard Pond. As gas-powered motors are prohibited, boats tend to be canoes/kayaks and the boat launch is busy on hot summer weekends. Attachment FVM 5 shows photographs of the parking area and boat launch on Sunday afternoon, July 8, 2012. At 1:30 p.m. the parking area held 38 cars and several more were at the boat launch area and parked along the dirt road as the parking area was full. This high usage is typical of hot summer weekends. Weekdays the Sanctuary parking area typically has a handful of cars. Weekday usage picks up when nature campers from the Harris Center, The Well School, and New Hampshire Audubon, among others, visit the Sanctuary.

**Willard Pond is US EPA Water Quality "reference site"**

**Q. Please describe what you have learned about the water quality of Willard Pond.**

A. A canoeist with whom I spoke on that Sunday, July 8, 2012, was Tom Faber, US EPA Water Quality Engineer, who was taking water quality samples at the pond as part of a 2012 nationwide EPA **National Lakes Assessment** program. Mr. Faber said Willard Pond is one of 100 lakes nationwide selected by the EPA as "reference sites" because of their minimally disturbed conditions owing to minimal or no shoreline development that would compromise

water quality. Nine-hundred and four lakes nationwide are randomly selected and their water quality is compared to that of the reference sites. Mr. Faber in a July 22, 2012 e-mail wrote:

“Willard Pond was selected as a reference lake to compare other lakes to in the Ecoregion. It is one of a few lakes that has minimal water front and watershed disturbance, especially in southern NH. Most the other reference lakes are in ME. Tom Faber”

By a July 27 follow-up e-mail, Mr. Faber wrote: "It is the only reference site in NH and there are about 10 in New England being sampled for this survey. Tom Faber"

**Willard Pond is a Premier Trout Pond**

**Q. Please describe what you have learned about fishing at Willard Pond.**

A. Several kayakers that Sunday were fishing. Willard Pond is a premier trout pond given its cold, clean water. The local Trout Unlimited chapter was active in fundraising to purchase the last unprotected shoreline property. That chapter's secretary, Ed Henault, by July 25 e-mail, wrote:

"Members of Monadnock Chapter of Trout Unlimited are very familiar with Willard Pond as our summer 'meetings' have been enjoyed there. We were pleased to contribute to the purchase and protection of the last privately owned land on the pond and the chapter matched member's individual contributions.

Willard is special providing the feel of wilderness, with no man made structures, nesting loons, eagles, and fish hawks. Trout feed and grow well in the clean water they need to survive. The pond is accessible from float tubes and small water craft and since no gas engines are allowed, it remains peaceful, quiet and serene. Ed Henault"

**General Sanctuary Use**

**Q. Please describe other visitor usage of the dePierrefeu-Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary.**

A. The Audubon Society of New Hampshire seeks a balance between visitor usage and wildlife sanctuary. Trails (see map, Attachment FVM 1) are intentionally limited to certain areas while other areas remain trail-free. That being said, there is a network of trails known to locals that circle Willard Pond on Sanctuary and abutting properties. Mindful of wildlife, Sanctuary rules require that dogs be kept on leashes. The Sanctuary's marked trails draw hikers year-round. Usage is difficult to gauge as there is no gatekeeper taking a toll. Entry is free. The Sanctuary's trails are listed in most and perhaps all hiking guides to the region.

An Internet search under "Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary" comes up with multiple listings from hiking and boating guides to information about nearby accommodations. Here is the outfitter REI's description found well down on the listings from an Internet search:

**Willard Pond**

Glacial erratics line the shoreline of this pond surrounded by hills and home to loons and ospreys. Willard Pond defines quiet water. Motorboats are prohibited in the pond, which is about 100 acres in size and nestled between Bald Mountain and Goodhue Hill in Antrim. Glacial erratics covered in lichens line the shoreline, and the surrounding forest is alive with bird activity. There is one small cabin near the put-in, but otherwise the land bordering the pond is building-free. The seclusion of Willard Pond is protected by New Hampshire Audubon's dePierrefeu-Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary, which at 1,000-plus acres is the Audubon Society of New Hampshire's largest sanctuary. In addition to the sanctuary there are another 1,000 acres of protected land near the pond, so the plant life and wildlife you encounter on a paddle here are ensured of a place to live.

<http://www.rei.com/guidepost/detail/new-hampshire/flatwater-paddling-canoeing/willard-pond/30631>.

It is difficult to assess the Sanctuary's contribution to tourism—as a local economic generator. Several internet sites are headed "Find Nearby Hotels" or "Hotels Near" the sanctuary, suggesting tourism but to an unknown extent.

Summer weekends bring many boating and swimming visitors to the boat launch area maintained by the State, but the greater Sanctuary's 2,800 acres are available as quiet sanctuary for both wildlife and for people—as envisioned by founder Elsa dePierrefeu.

**Glacial Boulder on the Project Site**

**Q. Do you have concerns about the roads to be constructed on the Project Site?**

A. Yes. Recently, on two separate days, I walked the proposed route of the access road and turbines on the Project Site. At times the going was challenging owing to steep terrain and generous scattering of large glacial boulders. As mentioned in the REI Internet description quoted above, the Sanctuary area has abundant boulders deposited as the glacier retreated 10,000 years ago. Attachment FVM 6 is a photo of typical boulders in the area. Although farmers no doubt cursed them, today they give important evidence of the region's geological past. One of the largest boulders encountered was deposited perfectly atop the Willard Mountain knob 50 paces from where Turbine 10 is to be located. More typically the boulders were deposited by the glacier downslope in what are called boulder fields—rather than standing alone the way the Turbine 10-site boulder does. Flagging that shows the proposed road route indicates a route through several of these boulder fields. Photographs don't capture the enormity of these boulders. If SEC members wish to get a sense of that enormity, rather than bushwhacking the proposed access road, on a shoreline walk at Willard Pond one encounters glacial boulders similar in size to the ones on certain sections of the proposed access road the slopes of Willard Mountain and Tuttle Hill.

I believe it is necessary to know the impacts of the Project, including disruption and quite possibly destruction of glacial boulders that have stood witness for millennia. Disruption of the

boulder trains cannot be undone despite this statement in the AWE application to the SEC on page 62:

Upon decommissioning, all of the towers will be removed and the Project area restored to as near its present condition as possible, thus restoring the landscape to its original condition.

**Cumulative impacts.**

**Q. Do you have anything more to say about the impacts of the proposed project?**

A. I am concerned that to date the SEC permitting process seems designed as a project-by-project process without attention to cumulative impacts of each project, together with other present and future projects if the State is to meet its legislated renewable portfolio standards as they apply to industrial wind. Cumulative impacts include visual impacts. There is a 30MW wind project in its early stages three towns to the south of Antrim along the 22-mile Wapack Ridge and the Lempster project is visible to the west of the Antrim Project. ASNH runs a hawkwatch on the Wapack Ridge because it is a magnet for migrating hawks. It's conceivable that no one project has sufficient impacts—visual and environmental, viewed in isolation to be considered unreasonable, but if viewed in the context of cumulative impacts might be considered unreasonable.

**Q. Do you have concerns about the visual impact the Project will have on the dePierrefeu-Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary?**

A. Yes. When I moved to the area 35 years ago, I was asked often, "Have you been to Willard Pond?" The name became familiar long before I actually visited the Sanctuary. Since then I have learned a lot about the Sanctuary including the fact that it is where people take their visitors from away to show them why they live in the Monadnock Region. With a shoreline



uniquely free of manmade structures—no docks, no lawns sloping down to the shoreline from vacation homes, no motor boats and waterskiing—it represents wild New Hampshire, and, importantly, is very easy to access. There is no other waterbody of equal size in the Region that has a wild, undeveloped shoreline.

I believe that the visual impact of introducing an industrial wind facility to the Sanctuary skyline will be extreme, and that the Visual Impact Analysis (VIA) and Antrim Wind Energy application to the SEC minimizes that impact. The same turbine features that will make them visible to daytime air traffic, as stated below in the Visual Impact Analysis, page 2, will make them visible to Sanctuary visitors.

According to the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), daytime lighting of wind turbines, in general, is not necessary. Turbines themselves, due to their solid (i.e. non-skeletal) construction, as well as their moving characteristics, provide sufficient warning to pilots during all daytime conditions and all documented terrain and sky conditions. The FAA recommends that turbines be painted either bright white, or a slight shade from white, to provide the maximum daytime conspicuity.

In particular, I have concerns about that the vegetation screening protocol minimizes the actual impacts, and that nighttime impacts were not addressed.

**Visual impacts to nighttime sky.** Both the AWE general application to the SEC and the Visual Impact Analysis (Appendix 9) contain the same brief mention of the aviation-safety lighting required by the FAA:

Night Lighting

Existing residences, commercial buildings, communications towers, streetlights, and headlights from cars are typical sources of light pollution in the study area. While red flashing aviation obstruction lights may be visible in the study area, the additional concentration of six lit turbines will be evident from throughout the area. Although aviation obstruction lighting is generally directed upward, the relatively low intensity doesnot result in perceptible atmospheric illumination (sky glow).

(p. 62 of the AWE application to the SEC; p. 23 of the Visual Impact Analysis)

There is no further analysis of the impact of the six flashing lights—the nighttime visuals. They will be the first aviation safety lights in the Study Area and the first for an unknown distance beyond that area. They will be on the tallest structures in the State.

Although use of the dePierrefeu-Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary is officially limited to daylight hours, there are occasional if rare full-moon outings scheduled there by the Harris Center and New Hampshire Audubon. Non-official nighttime cross-country skiing, swimming and other activities do occur at the Sanctuary.

For the Sanctuary visitor, as well as visitors to and residents of the Study Area and beyond, the visual impacts of aviation-obstruction lights deserve full consideration. The fact that they are flashing quite likely brings more attention to their presence.

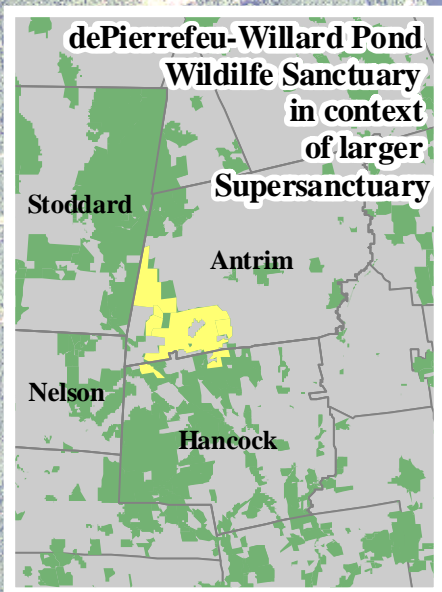
People who visit the dePierrefeu-Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary do so because it offers a unique experience of wildness that is easily accessible. "Boating and hiking" are activities that might distract at times from the visual reality of the turbines, as the VIA suggests. However, for many people it's the other way around: the wild landscape distracts us from our activity, be it boating, hiking, or fishing. Indeed, a common sight at the Pond is dawdling kayakers, adrift in their surroundings. Avid fisherman, Ed Henault, active in the local Trout Unlimited chapter, fishes at Willard Pond often. After one visit he said he doesn't catch much to brag about there but that's not why he goes to Willard. He mentioned an osprey landing in a shoreline tree among other wild wonders. "That's Willard," he said. More words weren't needed. The presence of turbines erected on the ridgeline to the north and northwest, and the fact that the blade action is ever-changing (rotating or still), arguably is a distraction to what brings visitors to Willard, be it

a nature study field trip, hiking, fishing, boating, swimming or general getaway from the "real world."

To suggest that people will be drawn to the dePierrefeu-Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary because they consider the turbines "visually unique" or that visitation can be encouraged based on the chance to see them (VIA page 12), does a disservice to what the Sanctuary means and offers to so many people.

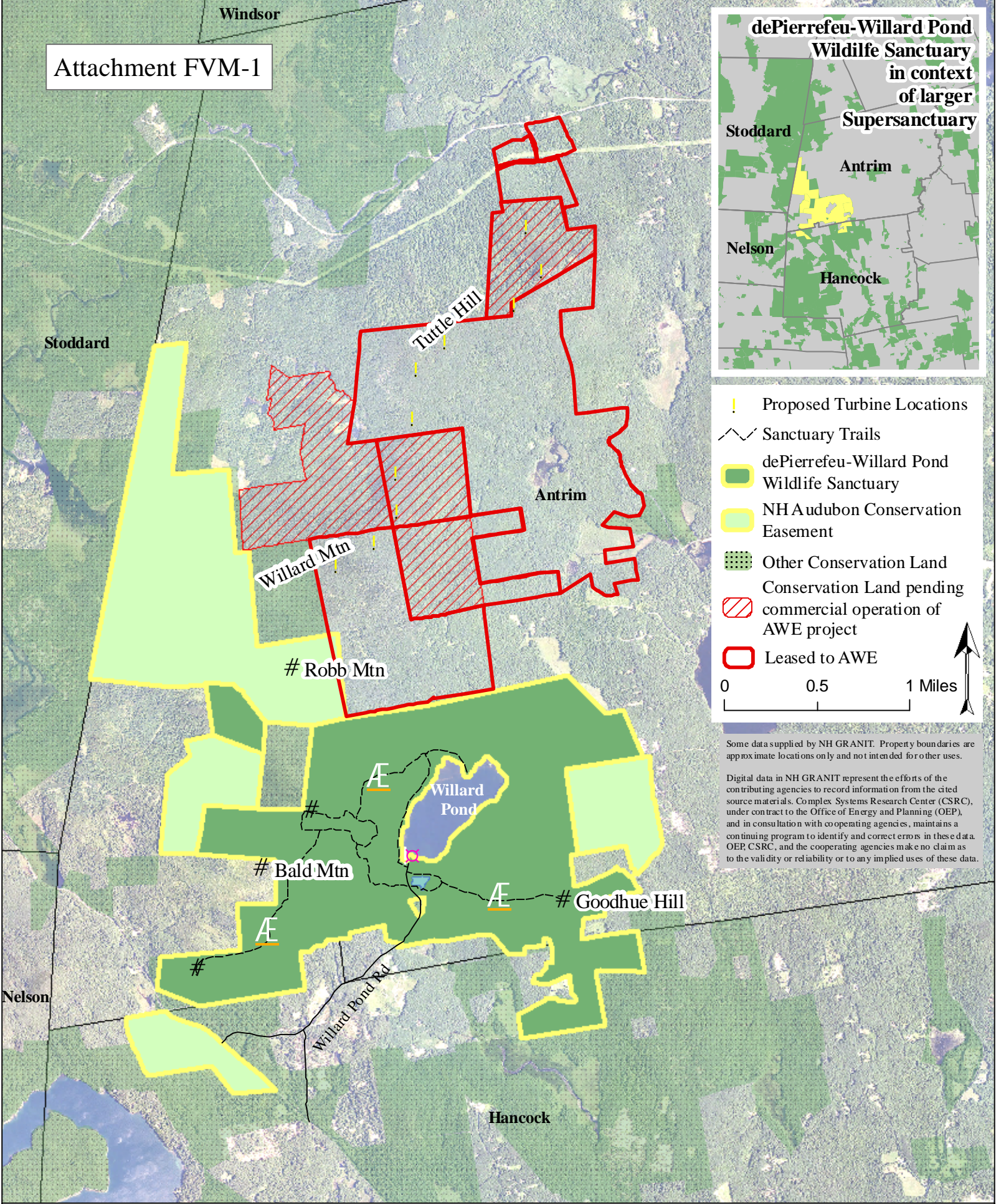
- Attachment FVM 1      Sanctuary map with Supersanctuary inset
- Attachment FVM 2      John Kerrick "Raised at Willard Pond" letter to his children
- Attachment FVM 3      Chronological additions to the Sanctuary
- Attachment FVM 4a-4h   Photo packet. Photos of various field trips to the Sanctuary.
- Attachment FVM 5      Photos of parking lot and boat launch area on typical hot summer weekend ;
- Attachment FVM 6      Photo of glacial boulders in Sanctuary area





Some data supplied by NH GRANIT. Property boundaries are approximate locations only and not intended for other uses.

Digital data in NH GRANIT represent the efforts of the contributing agencies to record information from the cited source materials. Complex Systems Research Center (CSRC), under contract to the Office of Energy and Planning (OEP), and in consultation with co-operating agencies, maintains a continuing program to identify and correct errors in these data. OEP, CSRC, and the cooperating agencies make no claim as to the validity or reliability or to any implied uses of these data.





# Raised on Willard Pond



Letter to Kate, Galen, Brendan, and Morgan  
From Dad  
Christmas 2008

My dearest children,

I like to think you were raised here on Willard Pond. You've done some of your growing up here, and I have had the joy of being part of that. Do you remember when swimming to the big underwater rock was a major goal for each of you, and how proud you were when you reached it? How delighted I was! Do you remember climbing atop the other rocks in the water and atop the big boulder to the left of the beach?

We caught many salamanders in the shallows beyond that boulder. Maybe they were newts or red efts. The naming of them isn't so important as the experiencing of them, as the revering of them.

When you were very little I caught them and put them wriggling into your small hands. How amazed and delighted you were. You each learned to catch salamanders and would open your hands to show me. How proud you were! How pleased I was. I wanted so much for you to develop respect for all living creatures.

Brendan and Morgan, remember the time we had the great look at the loons nesting here? We were out for a paddle on the pond and had explored the far end, where we found lots of blueberries. How many blueberries have we eaten here!

But I was going to say, before the blueberries broke in, that on our return paddle we saw the loons – two adults and a chick near their protected nesting area. The chick was riding on the back of one of the parents. We were able to get quite close, though not so close as to disturb them.

Hearing a loon is one of my favorite experiences of the natural world. Loons suffered a great decline in their population and have recovered, thanks to the efforts of many like my friend Jack Noone. Kate and Galen, one summer when you were quite young, we went north to visit Jack where he was monitoring loons on Lake Umbagog for the Audubon Society. It was our first trip to that area, but we returned again and again.

The Audubon Society has done a great deal for the recovery of the loons. Among its efforts have been preserving this pond and helping to draft legislation to eliminate lead fishing sinkers, which poison the loons. Remember we read about that in Ranger Rick? A few dedicated people have made major contributions to the lives of loons.

This letter and this pond are my Christmas gifts to you. The Audubon Society is raising money to purchase the last unprotected shoreline property on Willard Pond, and I have made a donation in your names. Though my generation has squandered and destroyed much, we have preserved some. My great hope is that you will remember that you come from a long line of conservationists – I've told you their stories – and that you will remember that -- like the loons here -- you were raised on Willard Pond. Remember too how much I love you.

Dad

# Willard Pond – A Legacy of Protection

Attachment FVM-3

Date	Acquisition	Acreage
1967	Elsa Tudor dePierrefeu donates westerly shore of Willard Pond and caretaker's cabin as wildlife sanctuary <i>("these premises are conveyed... that the area around Willard Lake be and remain a sanctuary for all forms of wild life.")</i>	<b>650</b>
1979	S. Tudor Leland (Elsa son) donates parcel on south shore of Willard Pond with rustic cabin	<b>3</b>
1982	"Friends of the Sanctuary" (Elsa grandson Forbes Leland) purchase 60 acres NW of Pond (Weston/a.k.a. "Derby Pasture")	<b>60</b>
1984	Robert & Jane Morgan donate land on Goodhue Hill connecting to NHF&G's Carpenter Marsh along Old Antrim Road	<b>140</b>
1987	Daphne Leland Borden, Lysa Leland and Forbes Leland (Elsa grandchildren) donate land along entrance road	<b>38</b>
1989	Ross & Vera Whistler, Dover, MA, donate land on west slope of Bald Mountain	<b>85</b>
1990	NH Audubon & Harris Center fundraise to purchase conservation easements from Bob French/Meadowsend Timberlands on Willard & Robb Mts.	<b>887*</b>
1991	Harris Center donates 50 acres on Bald Mountain ("Brown Pasture")	<b>50</b>
1993	NH Audubon purchases conservation easement on east shore of Willard Pond from Katharine Gilbert (Elsa daughter)	<b>135</b>
1993	Ernest Klein, Delia Daniels and Ted Daniels (Elsa grandchildren) donate Pine Point and the Daniels cabin	<b>70</b>
2005	NH Audubon secures USDA Forest Legacy grant to purchase 365 acres ("Tamposi land") on south slope of Bald Mountain overlooking Pond	<b>365</b>
2007	Granted conservation easement by Harris Center on "Shea Land" land" south of Tamposi land as required Forest Legacy match	<b>94*</b>
2008	Granted a conservation easement by George & Michelle Caughey on the "George Farm" east of the Gilbert easement	<b>145*</b>
2009	NH Audubon fundraises to purchase Alain dePierrefeu property, the last unprotected shoreline parcel on Willard Pond	<b>45</b>
2010	NH Audubon purchases the Gilbert parcel (see 1993 above)	
2011	NH Audubon purchases the Jennison parcel, the last inholding	<b>18</b>
		<b>2,785 Acres</b>

\*1,126 acres under conservation easement held by NH Audubon / 1,659 sanctuary acres  
owned in fee by NH Audubon and indicated in boldface acreage above.

Note: Audubon head David Houghton secured Forest Legacy funding to conserve 1,670 acres abutting the sanctuary in the Robb Reservoir area, Stoddard (now owned by the Harris Center). The Sanctuary falls within "The Supersanctuary," a larger protected and unfragmented block of conserved land that includes Robb Reservoir.



January 10, 2012 wildlife tracking field trip to recent addition to Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary. (below) Leaders demonstrate and point to moose sign (l.) and bear sign (r.).





# May 19, 2011 Birding Field Trip

## Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary

View from beach towards AWE Project ridge line





January 24, 2009 snowshoe to celebrate  
purchase of 45-acre shoreline parcel  
(shoreline in background) (it was chilly)





Sanctuary resident naturalist (l.) leads wildlife tracking workshop on Goodhue Hill Trail 5/25/08  
(Moose sign on striped maple -- and black flies)  
Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary





# May 25, 2008 Wildflower ID and sketching field trip Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary



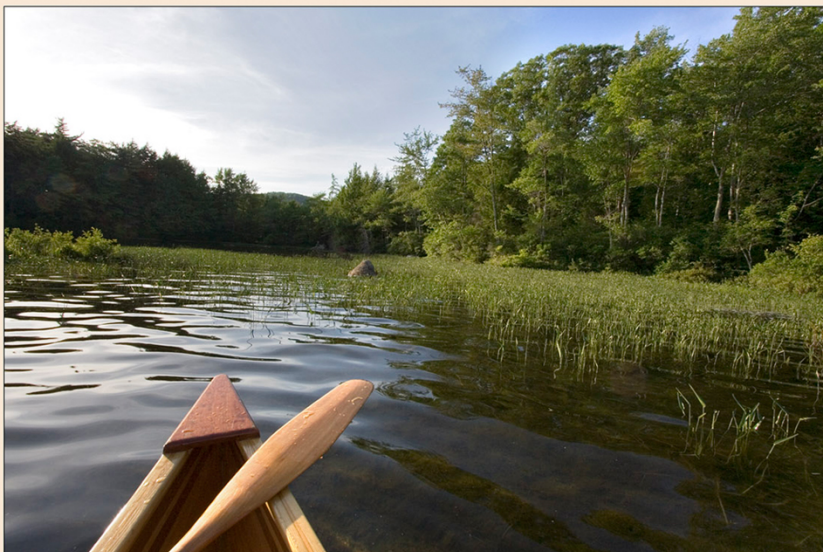
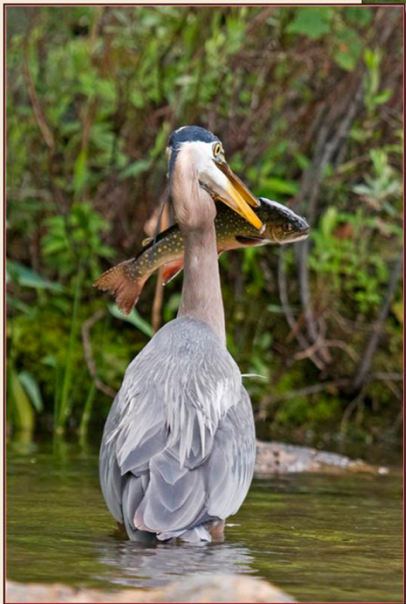


# Poster created to thank Trout Unlimited for land protection contributions

## Fishing Scenes at Willard Pond...

Brian Reilly wildlife photos

Two-day old loon chick  
7-12-08



The Willard Pond *Forever Wild* Project: To conserve the last unprotected land on Willard Pond. 45 Ac/1,000' of shoreline.



thanks





# February 12, 2012 Cable TV shoot at Willard Pond Wildlife Sanctuary featuring local school group's study of wildlife sign





# Typical hot summer weekend usage / boating, swimming, hiking. Over 40 cars. July 8, 2012

1. View from boat launch to wind project ridge
2. View from water looking back to launch area

Below: Parking area: 38 cars counted 1:30 p.m. not including overflow

**Photo 1**



**Photo 2**





# Glacial boulders typical of Willard Pond area

Attachment FVM 6

