BCM Environmental & Land Law, PLLC
Solutions for Northern New England

May 24, 2016

**VIA HAND-DELIVERY AND EMAIL**
Pamela G. Monroe, Administrator
New Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee
21 South Fruit Street, Suite 10
Concord, NH 03301-2429

**RE: New Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee Docket No. 2015-02 Application of Antrim Wind Energy, LLC for a Certificate of Site and Facility**

Dear Ms. Monroe:

Enclosed for filing in the above-captioned matter with the New Hampshire Site Evaluation Committee are the following:

1. Pre-filed Testimony of Michael J. Bartlett with Attachments;
2. Pre-filed Testimony of Carol R. Foss with Attachments; and
3. Pre-filed Testimony of Frances Von Mertens with Attachments.

Copies of this letter and its enclosures have this date been forwarded via email to all parties on the Distribution List.

If you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Very truly yours,

Amy Manzelli, Esq.

/nmm
Enclosures
cc: Distribution List (Rev. 4/20/2016) via email
Client

THE STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
SITE EVALUATION COMMITTEE
DOCKET NO. 2015-02
APPLICATION OF ANTRIM WIND ENERGY, LLC
FOR A CERTIFICATE OF SITE AND FACILITY

PRE-FILED DIRECT TESTIMONY OF CAROL R. FOSS
ON BEHALF OF THE AUDUBON SOCIETY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

May 24, 2016

Qualifications of Carol R. Foss

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

A. My name is Carol R. Foss and my business address is 84 Silk Farm Road, Concord, NH 03301.

**Q. Who is your current employer and what position do you hold?**

A. I am employed by the Audubon Society of New Hampshire (ASNH) and I hold the position of Senior Advisor for Science and Policy.

**Q. Please summarize your educational and professional background and experience.**

A. I hold a Bachelor of Arts Degree in Biology from Colby College in Waterville, Maine, a Master of Science Degree in Zoology from the University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut, and a Doctor of Philosophy Degree in Wildlife Ecology from the University of Maine, Orono, Maine. I have worked as a conservation biologist for 40 years, primarily in New Hampshire.

Detailed information concerning my background and experience is provided in my curriculum vitae, which is attached to this testimony and is labeled Attachment CRF-1.

**Q. Please describe your current employment responsibilities.**

A. I oversee the environmental policy efforts of ASNH and lead several conservation biology projects. My responsibilities include supervising variable numbers of seasonal technicians and

volunteers; developing and implementing research proposals; representing ASNH on various state and regional technical and advisory committees; and preparing testimony and comments for public hearings and comment periods in collaboration with the ASNH President and the organization's Environmental Policy Committee.

**Q. Are you familiar with the project that is the subject of this docket?**

A. Yes. I have reviewed the application, associated appendices, and the natural resources data collected by the applicant. I have personally viewed the project area from several nearby locations. In addition, I participated in the 2012 docket on the previous application for this project (SEC Docket 2012-01).

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

A. The subject of this testimony is to provide information regarding the landscape of the project area.

**Q. Is there anything special about the landscape of the project area?**

A. Yes. The project area lies within landscape identified as a priority by multiple conservation efforts including efforts that extend across the New England Landscape, and efforts focused specifically on New Hampshire.

The project area is located in the Monadnock Highlands region of northwestern Massachusetts and western New Hampshire. This region is the target of a collaborative effort to conserve wildlife habitat and managed timberlands within approximately two million acres between the Quabbin Reservoir in Massachusetts and the White Mountain National Forest in New Hampshire. Known as the Quabbin to Cardigan Initiative (sometimes known as Q2C), this

effort involves 22 non-governmental organizations and nine municipal, state, and federal agencies.[1] Attachment CRF-2 depicts the Q2C.

The project is also located within an area recognized by The Nature Conservancy as a Tier I Matrix Forest Block – "a large contiguous area with a size and natural condition that allow for the maintenance of ecological processes and viable matrix forest communities, large and small patch communities, and populations of native plant and animal species, represent the best examples of viable matrix forest within the region." Attachment CRF-3 depicts The Nature Conservancy Forest Blocks.

The North Atlantic Landscape Conservation Cooperative, a partnership of private, state, tribal, and federal conservation entities from Maine to Virginia, coordinated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Department of Interior, recognizes Tier 1 Matrix Forest Blocks as priorities in conserving landscapes that sustain the natural resources and cultural heritage of the North Atlantic region.

Specific to New Hampshire, the project area is abutted on the south and east by the SuperSanctuary, an assemblage of protected lands in the Monadnock Region's central highlands, including portions of Antrim, Greenfield, Hancock, Harrisville, Nelson, Peterborough, and Stoddard. Attachment CRF-4 depicts the SuperSanctuary. This visionary conservation initiative was inspired by Meade Cadot, then director of the Harris Center for Conservation Education in

[1] Appalachian Mountain Club, Ausbon Sargent Land Preservation Trust, East Quabbin Land Trust, Hanover Conservancy, Harris Center for Conservation Education, Harvard Forest, Highstead, Kestrel Land Trust, Land Trust Alliance, Massachusetts Audubon Society, Monadnock Conservancy, Mount Grace Land Conservation Trust, New England Forestry Foundation, Audubon Society of New Hampshire, North County Land Trust, North Quabbin Regional Landscape Partnership, Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, The Nature Conservancy, Trust for Public Land, Trustees of Reservations, Upper Valley Land Trust, Upper Valley Trails Alliance, Franklin Regional Council of Governments, Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation, Massachusetts Department of Fish and Game, Montachusett Regional Planning Commission, NH Division of Forests and Lands, NH Fish and Game Department, Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge, Southwest Region Planning Commission, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Hancock. The SuperSanctuary originated in 1985 from several nodes of protected land, of which ASNH's dePierefeu-Willard Pond Sanctuary was the largest. By enlarging and connecting these nodes through fee acquisition and conservation easements, the SuperSanctuary has grown from an initial total of about 3,000 acres to some 34,500 acres. The SuperSanctuary reflects a public/private investment of substantial proportions, with contributions from the Harris Center, New Hampshire Audubon, the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, the Silver Lake Land Trust, the Monadnock Conservancy, the Trust for Public Land, the Nature Conservancy, the NH Fish and Game Department, the Quabbin to Cardigan Partnership, the towns of Hancock, Nelson, Peterborough, and Stoddard, and scores of families and individuals, all of which have pooled funding from many private and public sources.

In addition, much of the project area is identified in the 2015 New Hampshire Wildlife Action Plan as Highest Ranked Habitat by Ecological Condition in New Hampshire. Attachment CRF-5 depicts the Highest Ranked Wildlife Habitat in the area of the proposed project. Highest Ranked Habitat by Ecological Condition in New Hampshire represents the top 15% terrestrial and wetland habitat in the entire state (plus all patches of rare habitats, none of which occur in the project area). Highest Ranked Habitat by Ecological Condition in the Biological Region includes the top 30% of terrestrial and wetland habitats in each biological region (the Sunapee Uplands in this case), plus all floodplain and high-elevation spruce-fir habitats. This Plan is a long-term strategic plan for conserving New Hampshire's species in greatest conservation need and their habitats. The Plan was developed by a team of biologists from the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department, the Audubon Society of New Hampshire, The Nature Conservancy, and the New Hampshire Natural Heritage Bureau, with stakeholder and citizen input. It is used by communities, conservation organizations, and funding agencies to guide conservation action

locally and regionally. The team used biodiversity/ecological indicators such as species richness of rare plants and animals, landscape context indicators such as total area, wetland area, and connectedness, and human activity indicators such as roads, buildings, and utility corridors, to generate a score for each habitat patch. Patches were then ranked based on their total score.

**Q. Have any federal dollars been invested in this landscape?**

A. Yes. The USDA Forest Service Forest Legacy program provided $3,535,000 to secure conservation easements on Bald Mountain and Robb Reservoir tracts in Antrim and Stoddard, which total 2,031 acres, and provided $2,752,000 to secure a conservation easement on 1,226 acres at Crotched Mountain in Bennington and Francestown. Attachment CRF-6 provides further details on these transactions. The Robb Reservoir project also received a $75,000 North American Waterfowl Conservation Act grant. Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration funds contributed to the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department's acquisitions of the 165-acre Powdermill Pond Wildlife Management Area (WMA) in Greenfield and Hancock, and the 291-acre Carpenter's Marsh and Eva's Marsh WMAs in Hancock. Attachment CRF-7 provides details on these WMAs.

**Q. Have any state dollars been invested in this landscape?**

A. Yes. The land conservation projects at Robb Reservoir and Crotched Mountain included Land and Community Heritage Investment Program funds of $250,000 and $88,000, respectively.

**Q. How would construction of the project impact the ecological integrity of the area?**

A. The roads associated with the project would fragment the landscape. The ecological effects of the road extend beyond its footprint and beyond the roadsides to be revegetated after construction. These effects include exposure of the forest floor adjacent to the road opening to

increased light and wind, drying the soil and changing habitat conditions for forest floor plants and invertebrates, which can reduce food sources for ground-foraging birds and small mammals. Cut and fill slopes associated with road construction will change soil hydrology, and original topography will not be restored after decommissioning.

Project construction also would require destruction of substantial glacial boulder piles directly in the proposed path of the project on the south slope of Tuttle Hill and the slopes of Willard Mountain. Such boulder piles provide denning areas for mammals such as bobcats and porcupines, and wintering areas for snakes. This habitat feature would not be replaced during site restoration at the time of decommissioning.

**Q. Are there other ecological concerns associated with decommissioning of the project?**

A. Yes. While the project developers have a plan to minimize the risk of introducing invasive plants to the site during construction and operation, there is no strategy in place to monitor and manage invasive plants following decommissioning. The soil disturbance associated with both construction and decommissioning will create favorable conditions for establishment of invasive plants on the State's list of 27 prohibited upland plant species. Established patches of such plants may not become obvious for one or more growing seasons following decommissioning. This would leave the problem and expense of invasive species monitoring and management to the holder of the conservation easement on the parcel, since AWE will no longer have responsibility for the property.

**Q. Does ASNH have concerns about the proposed conservation easements that would be placed on the area if the project goes forward?**

A. Yes. We have reviewed the six conservation easements proposed by AWE to provide permanent protection for much of the project area. These easements lack many of the provisions

that have become standard components of easements held by New Hampshire land trusts, particularly with respect to forest management. For example, standard conservation easement goals provide for maintenance of soil productivity; protection of water quality, wetlands, vernal pools, and riparian zones; maintenance or improvement of the overall quality of forest products; protection of significant natural habitat, such as habitat for rare species, exemplary natural communities, and important wildlife habitat, as identified by the NH Natural Heritage Bureau, the NH Fish and Game Department, or the agency then recognized by the State of New Hampshire as having responsibility for identification and/or conservation of such natural features; conservation of scenic quality; protection of unique historic and cultural features; and conservation of native plant and animal species. Standard language for use limitations regarding forestry provides considerably more specific guidance than is presented in the proposed easements. We feel strongly that the AWE easements should meet the currently accepted standards relative to forest practices, such as those provided in the attached model easement language, Attachment CRF-8.

Further, the reserved right to construct a house within the Ott Easement at high elevation provides for continued fragmentation of that parcel by a road extending permanently through the easement area for more than 4,000 feet.

**Q. Based on the testimony you have given, do you have an opinion about the impacts of the proposed project?**

A. Yes. I believe that the proposed project will have unreasonably adverse impacts on aesthetics and the natural environment, that the proposed project will unduly interfere with orderly development of the region in that it will disrupt well-established conservation initiatives, and that the proposed project is not in the public interest.

Attachment CRF-1

# CURRICULUM VITAE

Carol R. Foss
(Carol F. Smith, 1975-1987)

Place of Birth: Concord, New Hampshire, U.S.A.

Date of Birth: 18 August 1953

Address: 26 Penacook Street
Penacook, NH 03303

Phone: 603-753-6664
E-mail: cfoss@nhaudubon.org

## EDUCATION

**Ph.D.** Wildlife Ecology 2004, University of Maine, Orono, Maine
*Major advisor*: Malcolm L. Hunter, Jr.
*Dissertation topic*: Nesting Success as an Indicator of Habitat Quality for Forest Songbirds
*Awards and Honors*: Howard L. Mendall Memorial Wildlife Scholarship, 1998; Elected to Phi Kappa Phi, 1995; Graduate Trustee Tuition Scholarship, 1993-94 and 1995-96; University Graduate Research Assistantship, 1994-95; Switzer Environmental Fellowship, 1993

**M.S. Zoology** 1978, University of Connecticut, Storrs, Connecticut
*Major Advisor*: George A. Clark, Jr.
*Thesis*: Distributional Ecology of Barred and Great Horned Owls in Relation to Human Disturbance. Supported by grants from the Sigma Xi Society, the Frank M. Chapman Fund of the American Museum of Natural History, and the University of Connecticut Computer Center.
*Awards and Honors*: Demi-fellowship 1975-6; A.O.U. Student Award 1976

**B.A. Biology** 1975, Colby College, Waterville, Maine
*Awards and Honors*: Cum laude; Distinction in the Major; Phi Beta Kappa; Webster Chester Biology Prize

**Diploma 1971**
Merrimack Valley High School, Penacook, NH
*Awards and Honors*: National Honor Society; National Merit Commended Student

## EMPLOYMENT

*January 2015 to present:* Senior Advisor for Science and Policy, Audubon Society of New Hampshire, Concord, NH

*September 2007 to December 2014*: Director of Conservation, Audubon Society of New Hampshire, Concord, NH

*January 2005 to August 2007*: Senior Integrative Ecologist, Audubon Society of New Hampshire, Concord, NH

*October 2001 to1 April 2003*: Director of Conservation Science, Audubon Society of New Hampshire, Concord, NH

*April 1993 to October 2001*: Consulting Biologist, Audubon Society of New Hampshire, Concord, NH

*2000-2001*: Consultant to Innovative Natural Resource Solutions, Concord, N.H. for U.S. Global Change Research Program, Local Impact Assessment Project

*December 1997 to June 1998*: Author of technical reports on nuclear radiation for N.H. Comparative Risk Project

*January 1997-May 1998*: Coauthor of Biodiversity in the Working Forest Manual for Maine Forest Biodiversity Project

*January 1982 to March 1993*: Director of Wildlife Programs, Audubon Society of New Hampshire, Concord, New Hampshire

*September 1977 to December 1981*: Education Director, Audubon Society of New Hampshire, Concord, NH

*September 1975 to May 1976*: Teaching Assistant, Biological Sciences Group and University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT

*Summers 1975, 1976*: Resident Naturalist, Paradise Point Nature Center, Hebron, New Hampshire

## CURRENT BOARDS, WORKING GROUPS, COMMITTEES

- International Rusty Blackbird Working Group Steering Committee
- New Hampshire Forest Advisory Board
- Concord, N.H. Planning Board (Vice Chair)
- Penacook Historical Society Board of Directors (Past President)

## INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE

- Avian research, Rio Tahuayo, Fernando Lores, Maynas, Loreto, Peru, October 2001 to present
- Natural Areas Association International Workshop in Paraguay, November 2003
- University of Maine Tropical Ecology Course, Tahuayo Lodge, Loreto, Peru, March 2001
- Natural Areas Association International Workshop in Venezuela, February 2001
- Travel and meetings with conservation professionals in Bhutan, February/March 2000
- People to People International Citizen Ambassador Delegation on Biodiversity to Siberia and the Russian Far East, August-September 1992

## PROFESSIONAL PAPERS PRESENTED

" To Move or Not To Move: Site Fidelity and Dispersal in the Rusty Blackbird," Association of Field Ornithologists, Society of Canadian Ornithologists, Wilson Ornithological Society Joint Meeting, Wolfville, Nova Scotia, 2015.

"Rusty Blackbird Survivorship and Habitat Selection During the Postfledging Period," American Ornithologists' Union, Cooper Ornithological Society, Society of Canadian Orhithologists Joint Meeting, Estes Park, CO, 2014.

"Post-breeding Movements of Rusty Blackbirds in Northern New Hampshire," International Rusty Blackbird Working Group Meeting, Plymouth, MA, 2012.

"Implications of Spruce-fir Management for Rusty Blackbird Habitat Use in the Acadian Spruce-Fir Forest," International Rusty Blackbird Working Group Meeting, Plymouth, MA, 2012.

"A Wildlife Connectivity Model for New Hampshire." Northeast Transportation and Wildlife Conference, Meredith, NH, 2007.

"Breeding bird community composition and nesting success in partially cut spruce-fir forest of northern New England: Insights from behavior mapping, nest searching, and constant-effort mist netting." Symposium on Contemporary Research on the Effects of Forest Management on Bird Populations, The Wildlife Society 4th Annual Conference, Snowmass Village, CO, 1997.

"Breeding bird communities in mature spruce-fir forest: Insights from behavior mapping." NH-VT Partners in Flight Bird Conservation Conference, Fairlee, VT, 1997.

"Incorporating osprey nest protection into timber management practices: New Hampshire's

approach." Workshop on Management of Nongame Species and Ecological Communities, Lexington, KY, 1983.

"Ospreys and Bald Eagles in New Hampshire: Status, habitat and nest site characteristics." Symposium on Biology and Management of Bald Eagles and Ospreys, Montreal, Quebec, 1982.

## SELECTED PUBLICATIONS

Flatebo, Gro, Carol R. Foss, and Steven K. Pelletier. 1999. Biodiversity in the Forests of Maine; Guidelines for Land Management. University of Maine Cooperative Extension, UMCE Bulletin #7147. 168pp.

Foss, Carol R., Angela C. Matz, and Richard A. Cook. 1997. Technical Report on Ecological Integrity. Pp.1-148 *in* New Hampshire Comparative Risk Project, Project Background & Technical Reports. New Hampshire Comparative Risk Project, Concord, NH.

New Hampshire Forest Sustainability Standards Work Team. 1997. Good Forestry in the Granite State: Recommended Voluntary Forest Management Practices for New Hampshire. New Hampshire Division of Forests & Lands, DRED; and the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests. 140pp. + appendices.

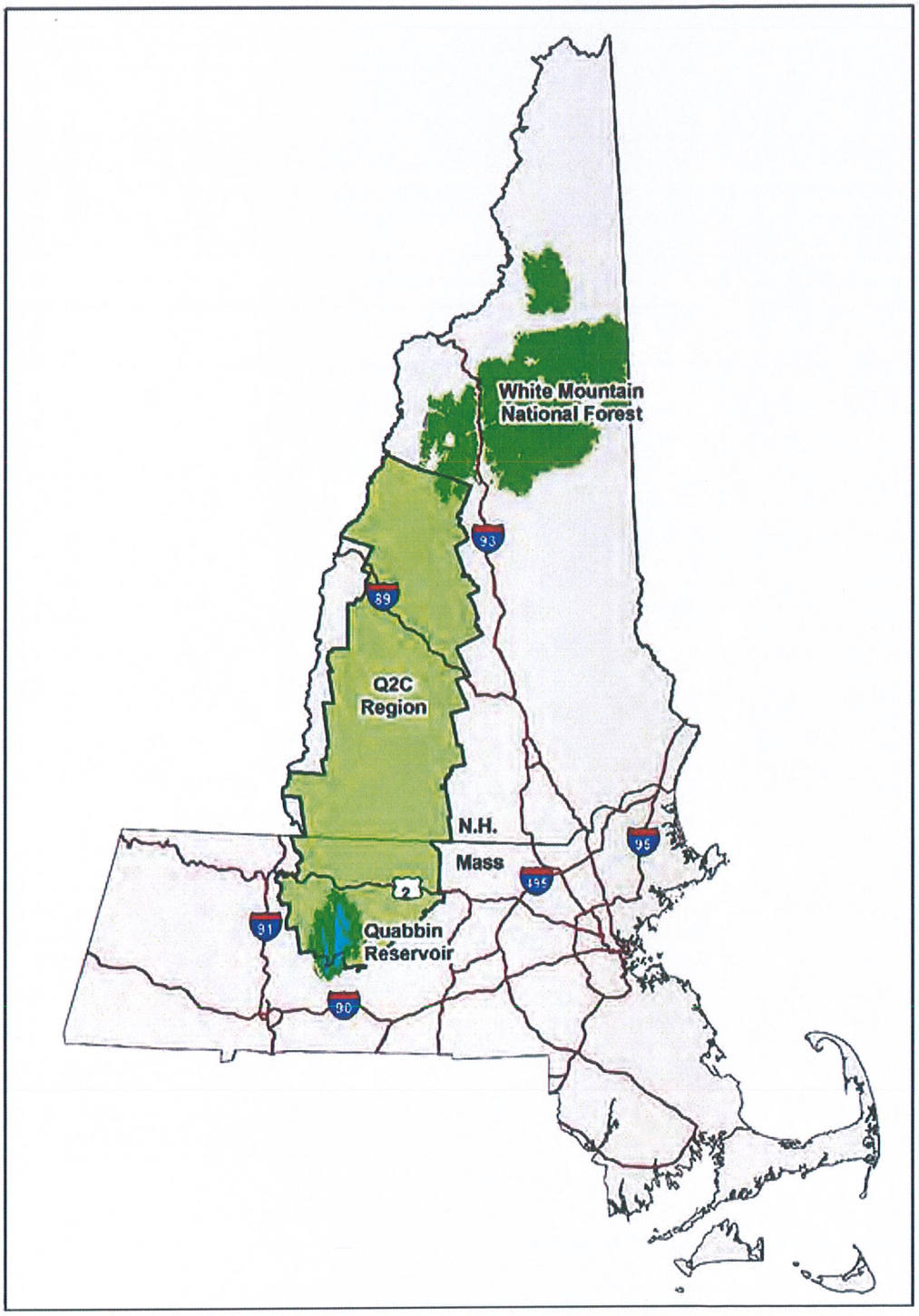
Foss, Carol R. 1996. Birds. Pp. 46-49 in J. Taylor, T.D. Lee and L.F. McCarthy, eds. New Hampshire's Living Legacy: The Biodiversity of the Granite State. New Hampshire Fish and Game Department Nongame and Endangered Wildlife Program, Concord, NH. 98pp.

Foss, Carol R., ed. 1994. *Atlas of Breeding Birds in New Hampshire*. Arcadia (Chalford Publishing Corporation, Dover, N.H. and Audubon Society of New Hampshire, Concord. 414 pp.

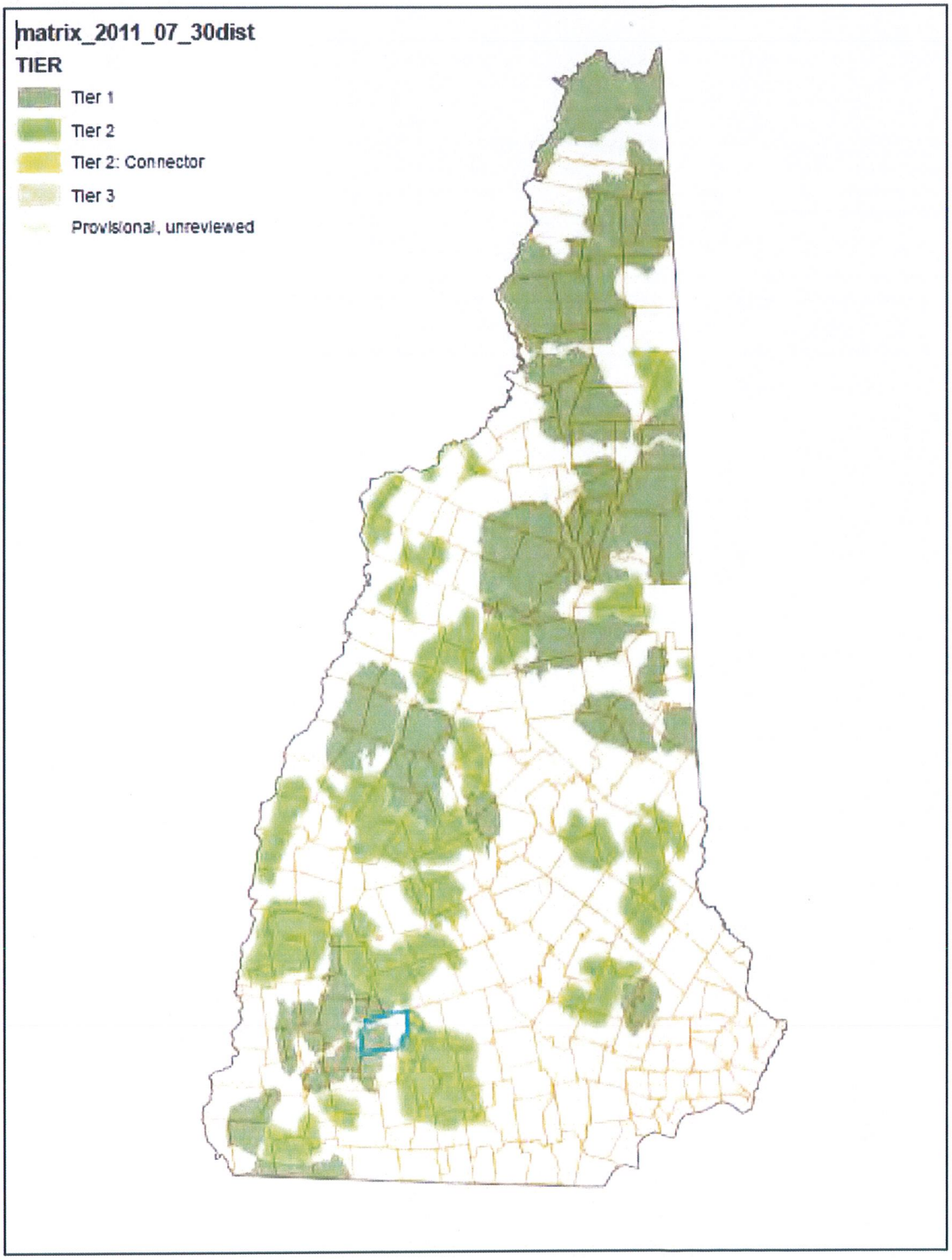
Foss, Carol R. 1993. Future of the [White Mountain National] Forest: Four Views *Wildlife*. Forest Notes, Jan Feb 1993, #196: 10,17.

Hammond, June, Sarah Kimball, Kenneth Kimball, David Publicover, Carol Foss, Rebecca Suomala, Michael Cline, Sally Stockwell, and Barbara Charry. 1993. An Inventory and Ranking of the Key Resources of the Northern Forest Lands of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. Appalachian Mountain Club, Audubon Society of New Hampshire, and Maine Audubon Society. Resources of the Northern Forest Lands of Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine. Appalacian Mountain Club, Audubon Society of New Hampshire, and Maine Audubon Society. 142 pp.

Foss, Carol R. 1992. Wildlife in a Changing Landscape. pp. 15-22 *in* R. Ober, ed. *Shaping the Land We Call New Hampshire*. N.H. Historical Society and Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, Concord, N.H.




Attachment CRF-2. Quabbin to Cardigan (Q2C) Initiative conservation region

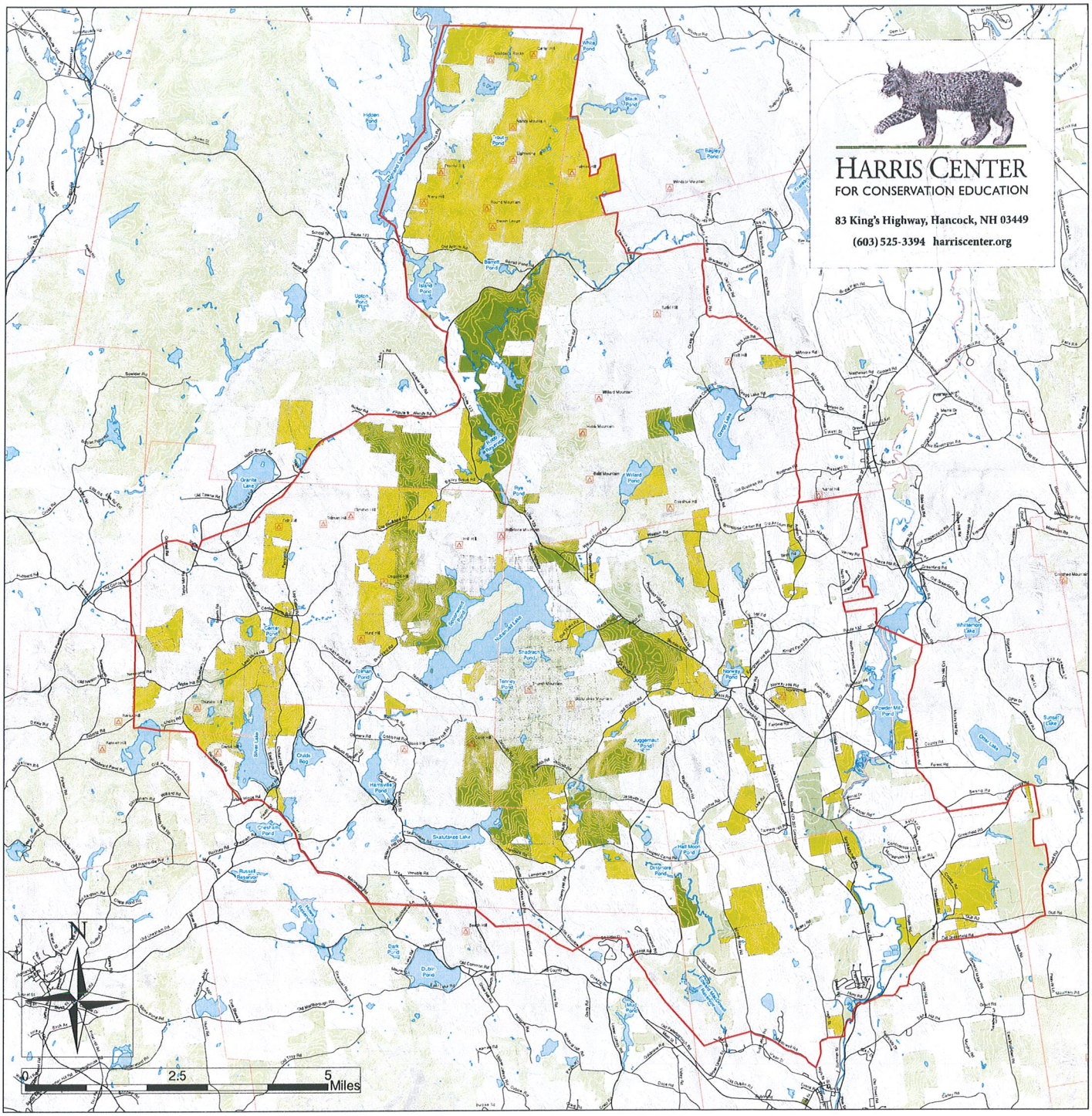



TNC Matrix Forest Blocks within New Hampshire

Antrim town boundary is outlined in blue

Attachment CRF-4

Map of SuperSanctuary conserved lands



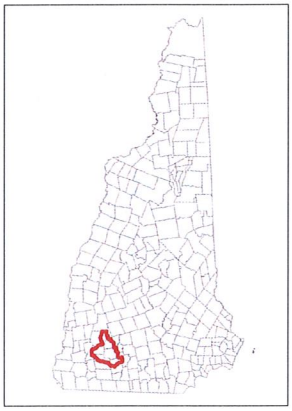

| SuperSanctuary Conserved Lands | Acres |
|---|---|
| Conservation Easement | 11,666 |
| Fee | 5,812 |
| Managed | 2,383 |
| Executory Interest and Deed Restriction | 2,643 |
| Other Conservation Organizations | 11,289 |

The **Harris Center for Conservation Education** is dedicated to promoting understanding and respect for our natural environment through education of all ages, direct protection and exemplary stewardship of the region's natural resources, conservation research, and programs that encourage active participation in the great outdoors.

The SuperSanctuary concept was envisioned by Meade Cadot and the Harris Center for Conservation Education in the mid-1980s. It's based on the premise that a cluster of protected parcels has greater conservation value than an equal number of parcels randomly distributed across the landscape.

Since 1982, when the Harris Center started a land trust program, the SuperSanctuary has grown from 3,000 acres to nearly 33,000 acres in our focus area, including a wide range of high-quality habitats.

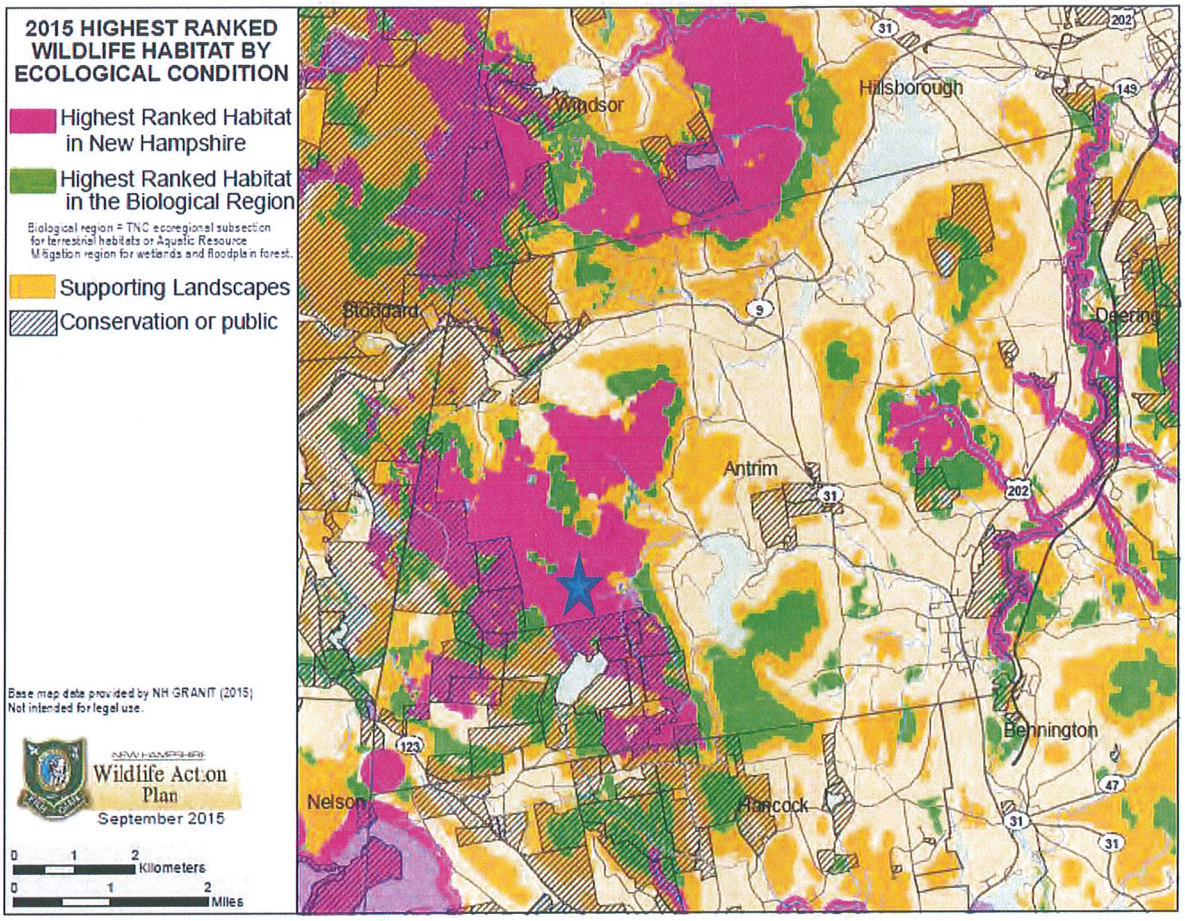
Far-thinking and generous private landowners are among the key partners in conserving these lands together with NH Audubon, the Monadnock Conservancy, The Nature Conservancy, New England Forestry Foundation, The Silver Lake Land Trust, NH Fish and Game Department, the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, The Trust for Public Land and local town governments.



Digital data provided by New Hampshire GRANIT and others.

Map based on work of Leah Ceperly (2001), Ralph Pope and Anne McBride (2002) - Antioch New England Graduate School.

Modifications and updates by Jonathan Dowse, Jess Bunker, Stephen Froling and Eric Masterson - The Harris Center for Conservation Education (October 2004 to March 2016).




Approximate Project Location

From **Northeastern Area Forest Legacy Program (FLP), The Tract Record, Second Quarter FY 2007**

**New Hampshire Provides Sanctuary Around Willard Pond**

The 376-acre Bald Mountain tract is one of two tracts in New Hampshire's Willard Pond Forest Legacy project. It is located in the rapidly developing Monadnock region of southern New Hampshire, where large blocks of forest land still remain. The State acquired a conservation easement on the property on March 21, 2007, from the current landowner, the New Hampshire Audubon Society, which had acquired the tract in fee until FLP funding was secure. The $535,000 value of the easement was paid for entirely with FLP funds. Cost share is through the acquisition of a nearby conservation easement to be held by the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests. Located within the Contoocook River watershed, this tract is in the watershed of the pristine 108-acre Willard Pond.

From **Northeastern Area Forest Legacy Program (FLP), The Tract Record, First Quarter FY 2008**

**New Hampshire Succeeds in Decades-old Conservation Effort**

Conservation organizations have been seeking to protect the land surrounding Robb Reservoir for decades for the valuable waterfowl and warm water fishery habitats provided by the reservoir. The 1,667-acre Robb Reservoir tract is located to the north of an Audubon property and the previously-completed Bald Mountain tract is to the south, in the rapidly developing Monadnock region of southern New Hampshire, where large blocks of forest land still remain. New Hampshire acquired a conservation easement on the property on December 20, 2007, from the Trust for Public Land, which had acquired the tract until FLP funding was secure. The restricted land will be transferred to the Harris Center for Conservation Education, whose website says, "If you live in the Monadnock Region, chances are that your children or your neighbors' children have participated in Harris Center programs." Audubon and the Harris Center adjacent lands will enhance their shared educational goals. The $3,060,000 value of the easement was purchased for $3,000,000 in FLP funds with the remaining value serving as a portion of the nonfederal cost share. The remainder of the cost-share was satisfied through a donation of a 285-acre parcel of forest land to the Society for the Protection of NH Forests valued at over $1,000,000.

From
The Northeastern Area
State and Private Forestry
Forest Legacy Program
Yearbook 2012

Forest Legacy Projects Completed During FY 2012

Crotched Mountain – New Hampshire
A 2.8-mile universally accessible trail designed to accommodate wheelchairs is part of the 1,226 acres on the Crotched Mountain Foundation and Rehabilitation Center campus located in Greenfield, NH. The Crotched Mountain Foundation, which provides support and rehabilitation to people with disabilities, owns about 1,400 acres at its mountainside location. About 1,226 forested acres are now protected following the purchase of a conservation easement by the State of New Hampshire on June 27, 2012. The easement allows for continued use and enjoyment of the property by the public, including the maintenance and expansion of the universally accessible trail system, which was specifically designed to accommodate wheelchairs while still offering a remote backcountry experience. The conservation easement on this tract was purchased for the full appraised value using $2,060,000 in FLP funds.

The view from a trail of the Crotched Mountain Forest Legacy project is enjoyed by members of a New Hampshire FLP review.

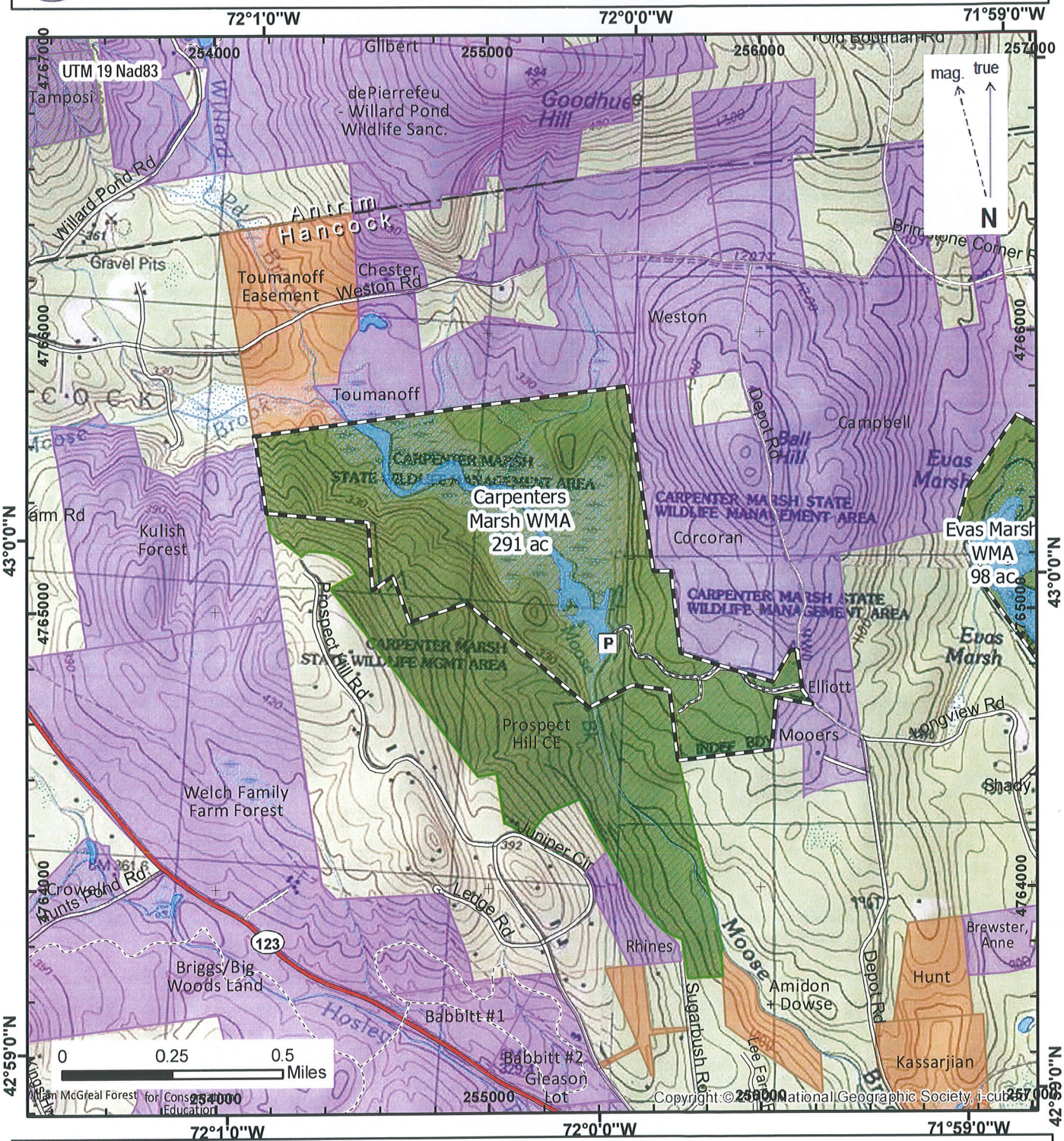
Photo by Neal Bungard

Attachment CRF-7

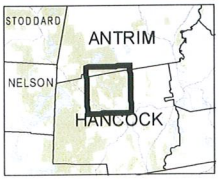
New Hampshire Fish and Game Department Wildlife Management Areas within the SuperSanctuary

# NH Fish and Game Department Wildlife Management Areas

## Carpenters Marsh WMA (town: Hancock, wmu: H2N)




**Access and/or activities may be Restricted.**
CAUTION: Trails and roads on WMAs are maintained for management access - not for recreational use. However, you are welcome to use them at your own discretion.
Not all conservation land is open to hunting and NHFGD highly recommends that each hunter personally contact landowners whenever possible and seek permission to hunt.




LOCUS

NH Wildlife Management Area

Parcel for which NH Fish and Game or NH Dept of Resources & Economic Dev. is fee owner or holds an easement.

Other Conservation or Public Land

- Municipal
- State or Federal
- Other Public
- Private

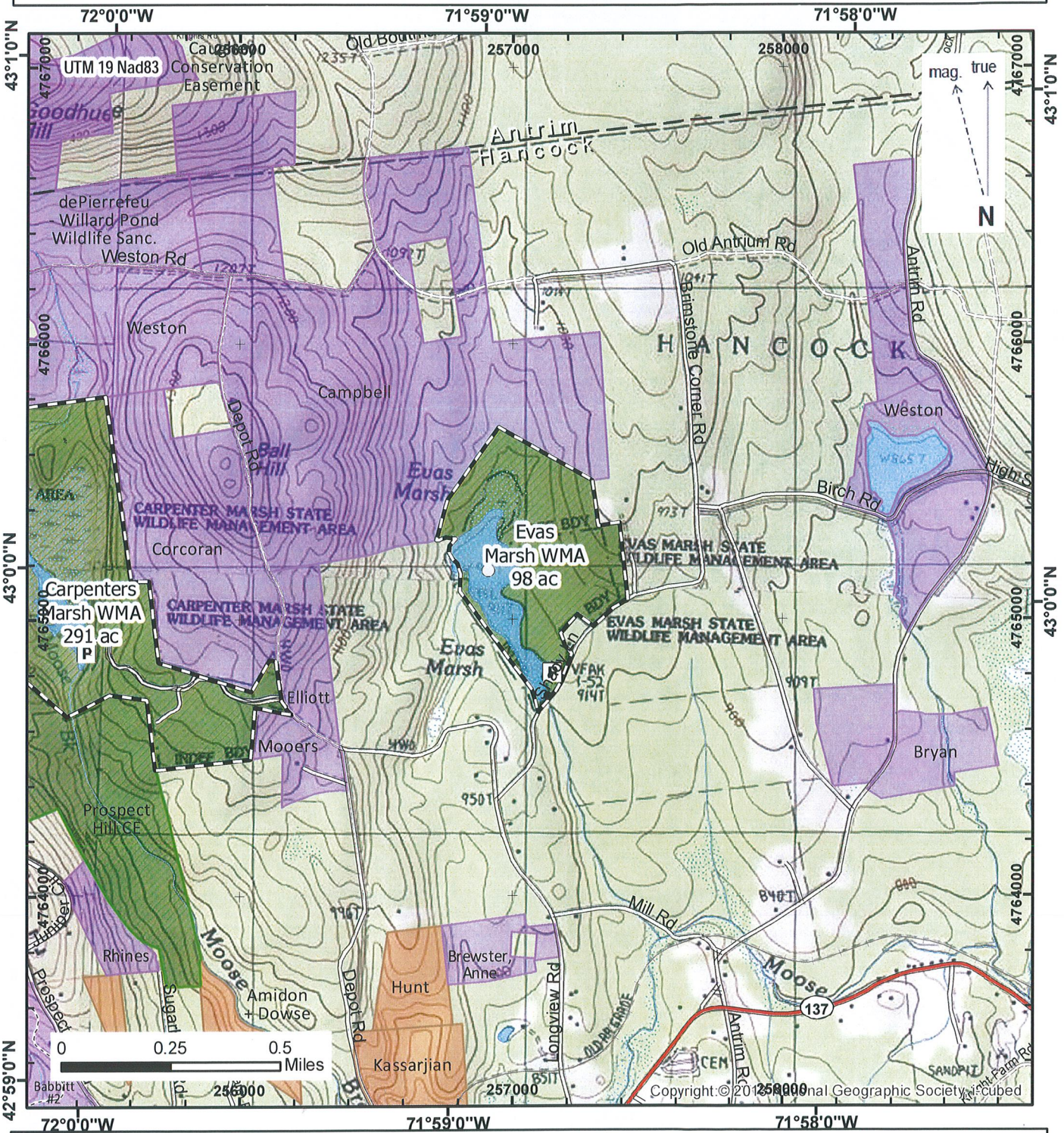
- Wildlife Mgt. Unit boundary
- Road or Street
- Unmaintained Trail



NH Fish and Game Department, Wildlife Division
11 Hazen Dr, Concord NH 03301-6500
603-271-2461 Email: wildlife@wildlife.nh.gov

# NH Fish and Game Department Wildlife Management Areas

## Evas Marsh WMA (town: Hancock, wmu: H2N)

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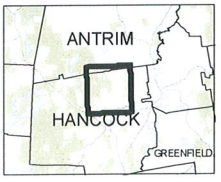
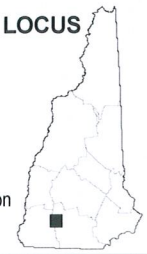



LOCUS



NH Wildlife Management Area

Parcel for which NH Fish and Game or NH Dept of Resources & Economic Dev. is fee owner or holds an easement.

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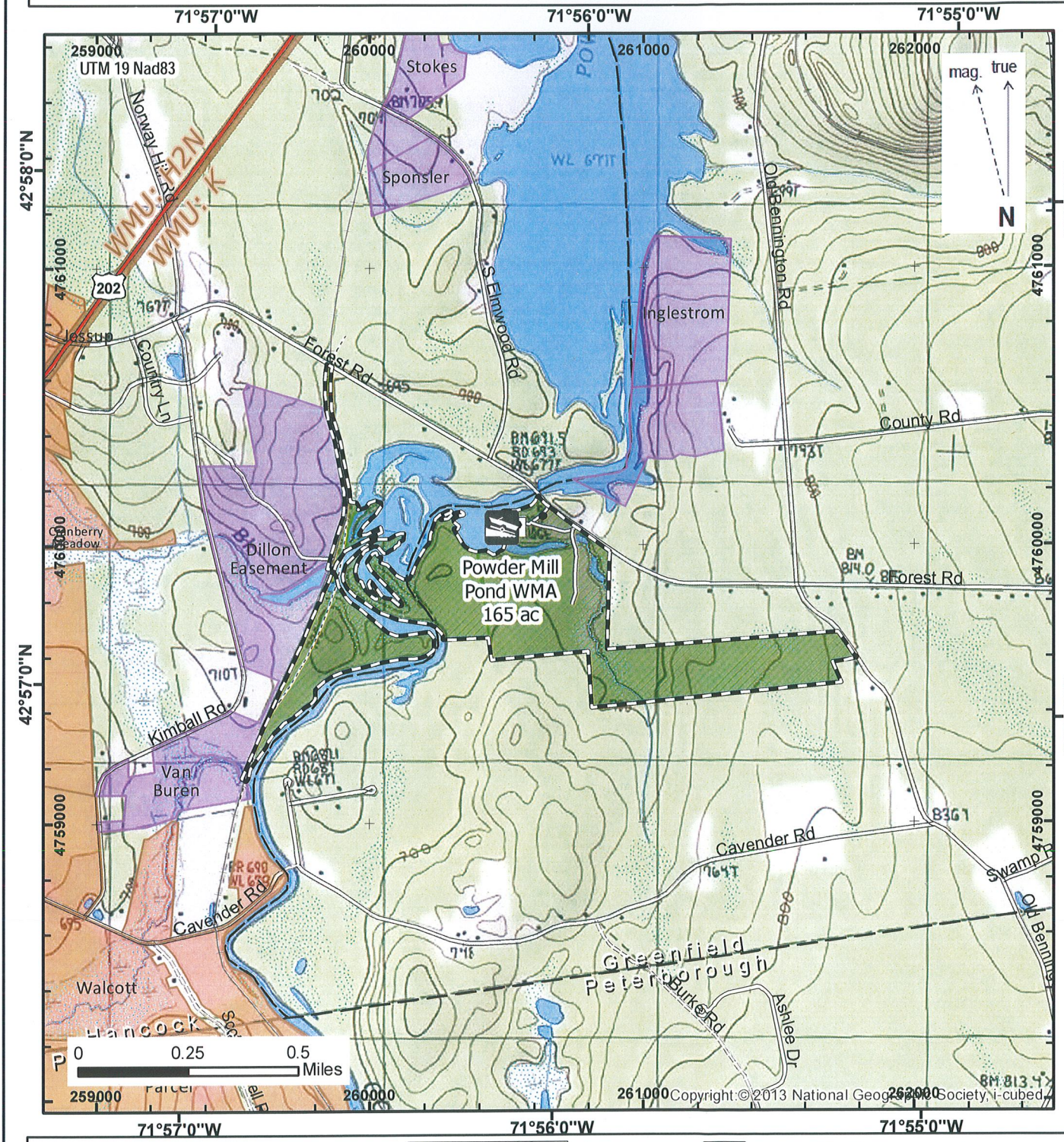
- Municipal
- State or Federal
- Other Public
- Private

- Wildlife Mgt. Unit boundary
- Road or Street
- Unmaintained Trail

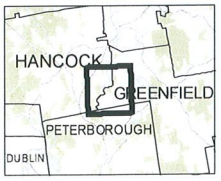

NH Fish and Game Department, Wildlife Division
11 Hazen Dr, Concord NH 03301-6500
603-271-2461 Email: wildlife@wildlife.nh.gov

# NH Fish and Game Department Wildlife Management Areas

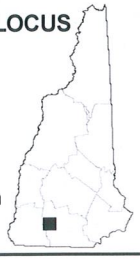
## Powder Mill Pond WMA (town: Greenfield/Hancock, wmu: K)




**Access and/or activities may be Restricted.**
CAUTION: Trails and roads on WMAs are maintained for management access - not for recreational use. However, you are welcome to use them at your own discretion.
Not all conservation land is open to hunting and NHFGD highly recommends that each hunter personally contact landowners whenever possible and seek permission to hunt.




LOCUS



NH Wildlife Management Area

Parcel for which NH Fish and Game or NH Dept of Resources & Economic Dev. is fee owner or holds an easement.

Other Conservation or Public Land

- Municipal
- State or Federal
- Other Public
- Private

- Wildlife Mgt. Unit boundary
- Road or Street
- Unmaintained Trail


NH Fish and Game Department, Wildlife Division
11 Hazen Dr, Concord NH 03301-6500
603-271-2461 Email: wildlife@wildlife.nh.gov

Model conservation easement language pertaining to forestry

Any forestry conducted for industrial or commercial purposes shall be performed, to the extent reasonably practicable, as hereinafter specified in accordance with the following goals, and in a manner not detrimental to the Purposes of this Easement.

a. The goals are:
   - maintenance of soil productivity;
   - protection of water quality, wetlands, vernal pools, and riparian zones;
   - maintenance or improvement of the overall quality of forest products;
   - conservation of scenic quality;
   - protection of significant natural habitat, such as habitat for rare species, exemplary natural communities, and important wildlife habitat, as identified by the NH Natural Heritage Bureau, the NH Fish and Game Department, or the agency then recognized by the State of New Hampshire as having responsibility for identification and/or conservation of such natural features;
   - protection of unique historic and cultural features; and conservation of native plant and animal species.

b. Such forestry shall be performed in accordance with a written forest management plan ("Management Plan") consistent with this Easement, prepared by a licensed professional forester, or by other qualified person approved in advance and in writing by the Grantee. Said Management Plan shall have been prepared not more than ten (10) years prior to the date any harvesting is expected to commence, or shall have been reviewed and updated as required by such a forester or other qualified person at least thirty (30) days prior to said date.

c. At least thirty (30) days prior to harvesting, Grantor shall submit to Grantee a written certification, signed by a licensed professional forester, or by other qualified person approved in advance and in writing by the Grantee, that such Management Plan has been prepared in compliance with the terms of this Easement. Upon request by the Grantee, Grantor shall submit the Management Plan itself to Grantee within ten (10) days of such request. It is acknowledged that the Management Plan's purpose is to guide forest management activities in compliance with this Easement, and that the actual activities will determine compliance therewith.

d. The Management Plan shall include:
   - A statement of landowner objectives;
   - Forest type map showing stands related to the prescriptions provided in the plan;
   - A map showing soil types as determined by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Natural Resources Conservation Service (or by other similarly charged successor governmental agency), access roads, wetlands, and surface waters;

- Prescriptions for each described stands, including commercial and non-commercial treatments, and shall specifically address:
  - The long-term protection of those values for which this easement is granted, as described in Section 1 above;
  - The goals in Section 2.A.iv.a above;
  - How wetlands, riparian areas, vernal pools, and soils will be protected in association with forestry activities; and
  - [insert specific parameters that should be addressed during forest management, such as special water quality considerations, special plant and wildlife concerns, scenic and recreational considerations, etc. as appropriate to the particular parcel.]

e. Timber harvesting with respect to such forestry shall be conducted in accordance with said Management Plan and be supervised by a licensed professional forester, or by other qualified person approved in advance and in writing by the Grantee.

f. Such forestry shall be carried out in accordance with all applicable local, state, federal, and other governmental laws and regulations, and, to the extent reasonably practicable, in accordance with then current, generally accepted best management practices for the sites, soils, and terrain of the Property. For references, see "Good Forestry in the Granite State: Recommended Voluntary Forest Management Practices for New Hampshire" (K. Bennett, 2010), or similar successor publications.

**[use the next paragraph for properties with significant recreational features used by the public, properties with extensive scenic resources, and for easements that guarantee public access:**

g. In areas used by, or visible to, the general public, such forestry shall be carried out, to the extent reasonably practicable, in accordance with the recommendations contained in "A Guide to Logging Aesthetics: Practical Tips for Loggers, Foresters, and Landowners" (Geoffrey Jones, 1993) or similar successor publications.]