

VIII. Appendix

A. Special Constraints

B. Additional Historic Information (photos)

C. Stand Data and Compartment Maps

D. West River Basin Critical Wildlife Habitat Map

E. Public Input

F. Authorization to Plan and Manage

G. Summary of Some Policies and Guidelines

H. Glossary

I. 2011 Long Range Management Plan Amendment

J. Original Base Map

APPENDIX A.

Special Constraints

1. A utility easement 150 feet wide conveyed by Frederick J. Myerson, Trustee for Bradley J. Myerson and John Howard Myerson to Central Vermont Public Service Corporation dated September 23, 1965 and a similar easement for the same power line across the so-called Grout and Rutter Pasture purchased from Phillip and Priscilla Lane and also the Myerson Lot purchased in 1995.

Constraints from original deed to State of Vermont from John C. and Mattie S. Tibbetts:

2. Right-of-way granted by warrant deed dated 1945 to Alonzo Chamberlain. "Beginning on the Buck Hill Road at a point approximately two and one half (2½) rods (42.5') westerly of the plank bridge crossing Negro Brook; thence following the westerly side of said brook in a generally northwesterly direction to land of said Alonzo Chamberlain and Eva Chamberlain; said right-of-way to be one rod in width and the brook side of said right-of-way being marked by four (4) stone posts set in the ground with stones around them, said to be permanent."
3. A piece of land two rods wide, extending westerly from that part of the Scott Farm deeded by Tibbetts to Watson in 1912 (recorded in Book 24, Pages 375 to 380) over the old Scott Road to an eleven (11) acre parcel now owned by the Town of Townshend and subject to the right of the said grantee to pass and repass with teams and on foot.
4. Spring rights granted in a deed dated 1912 for two springs located on Compartment three (3). Another deed dated 1926, recorded in Book 28, Pages 155-156 which identified one spring with directions to it and provided an easement for laying, relaying, and repairing a pipe not to exceed one inch diameter.
5. The original deed of Tibbetts to Watson provides that said Watson, his heirs and assigns, forever shall build and maintain suitable fences around the second and third parcels of land reserved. This refers to the piece of land two rods wide and the eleven-acre parcel now owned by the town.

APPENDIX B.
Additional Historic Information

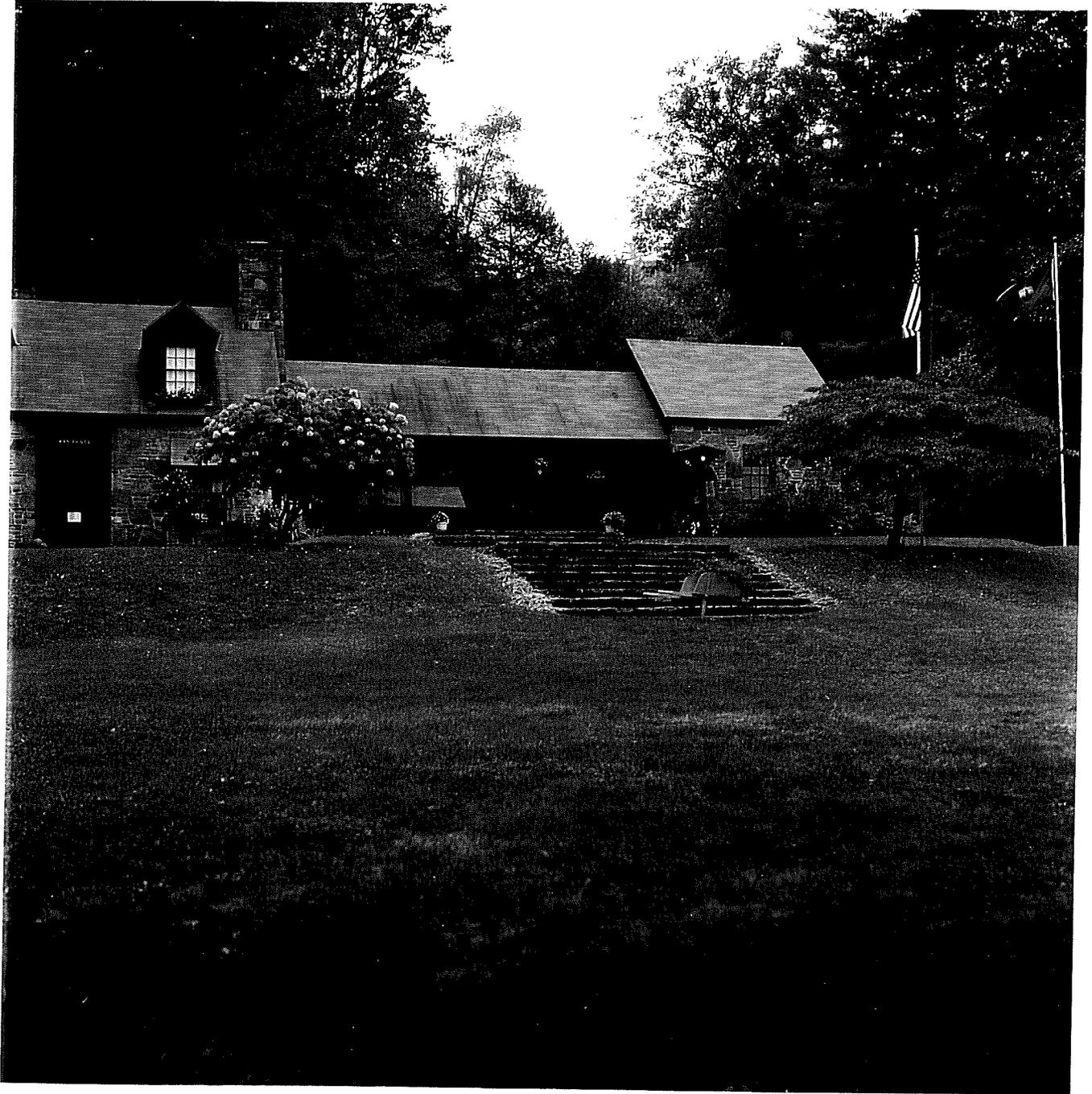


Negro Brook
58

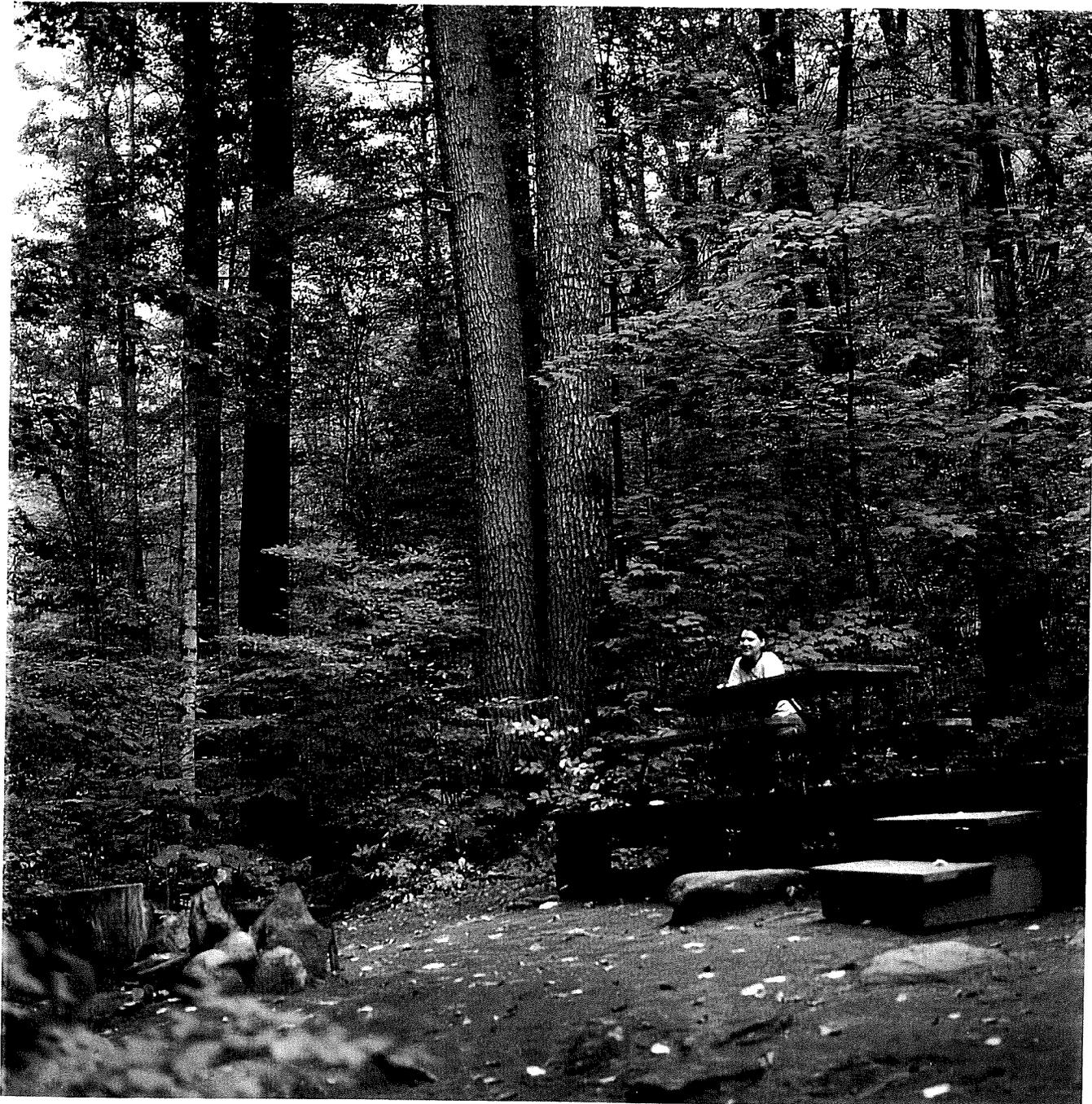


Buck Hill Road
59





RANGERS CABIN & PICNIC SHELTER
BUILT 1938



**TYPICAL TENT PLATFORM
in TOWNSHEND STATE PARK**

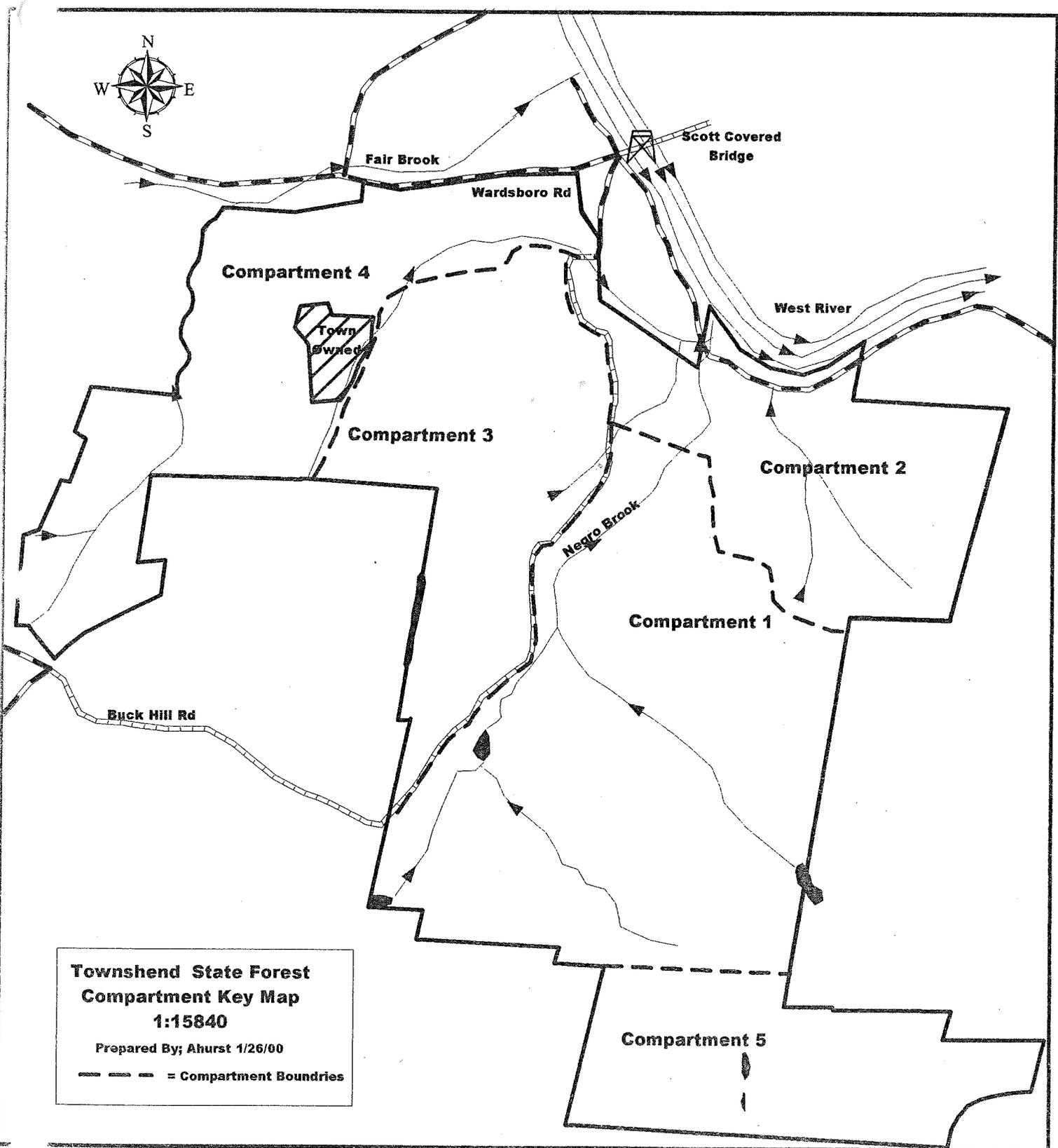
APPENDIX C.

MANAGEMENT UNIT Townshend SF. FOREX COMPARTMENT INVENTORY SUMMARY, 1999.

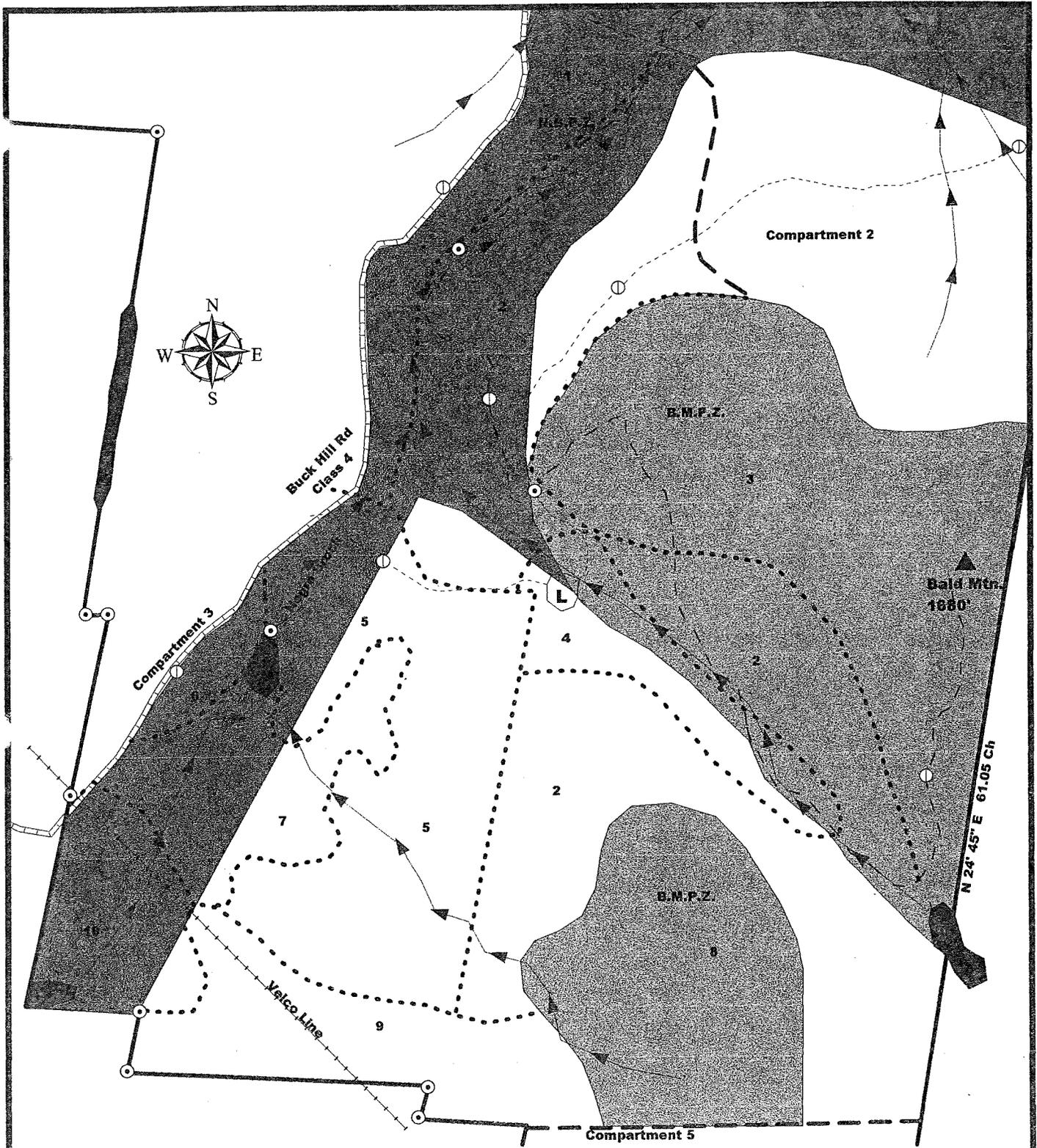
COMP.	STAND	SIZE ACRES	MSD	BA/A * TOTAL	ACC. BA/A	UNACC. BA/A	CULL BA/A	SITE	TIMBER TYPE	SPECIES % BA	RECOMMENDED TREATMENT	ACCESS
1	1	35	12.9	104 84	66	4	34	1	25	he 21 be-23by- 14 bb-21	Negro Reserve	steep
1	2	68	12.3	140 113	105	4	31	2	23	he-48 mr-11	selection	
1	3	109	11.9	183 170	87	17	79	3	23	he 90	none	excessive steep
1	4	16	11.4	122 111	103	8	11	2	22	he-37 pw-18 sr- 14	selection favor pw, or salvage sr	
1	5	98	12.7	115 92	76	63	34		23	he-43 mr-13 ms-13	none	Myerson
1	7	18	11.7	102 92	52	13	37		108	mr-34 ms-29	regenerate	Myerson
1	8	40	11.3	161 141	78	2	81	4	23	he-58 or-16	none	Bald MT reserve
2	1	53	14.1	136 117	92	18	26	2	25	aw-18 he-14 by-13 ms-13 bb-13	protection zone	poor
2	2	60	12.1	84 65	65	11	8	2	25	ms-41 aw-14 he-13	last cut 1986 next entry est 2011	uphill
2	3	12	13.5	205 175	165		40	3	23	he-92	protection	poor
3	1	54	13.7	165 133	130	17	18	2	25	he-31 bb-27	crop tree leave strips of hem	good
3	2	38	13.8	143 140	103		40		21	pw-62 he-21	crop tree release	good

COMP.	STAND	SIZE ACRES	MSD	BA/A * TOTAL	ACC. BA/A	UNACC. BA/A	CULL BA/A	SITE	TIMBER TYPE	SPECIES % BA	RECOMMENDED TREATMENT	ACCESS
3	3	15	11.8	101 95	69	4	28		22	he-29 sr-19 ms-13 mr-12	crop tree release	fair
3	4	18	12.7	115 92	76	6	34		23	he-43 mr-17 ms-13	remove cull & poor quality	good
3	5	24	12.1	123 116	69	21	34		54	ms-22 pw-13 aw-12 by-12	remove poor quality	
4	1	35										
4	2	33	11.1	91 73	73	6	13	2	22	he-22 mr-17 ms-16	none	
4	3	44	12.5	158 141	148	2	8	1	23	he-70	protection zone	
4	4	17	16.3	72 65	67		2	2	21	pw-65 he-10	shelterwood regeneration	
4	6	12	8.5	85 72	60	8	18	3	25	bb-35 mr-23	patch clearcuts	
4	7	15							25		none poor dry	
4	8	13	18.6	95 60	95				Scots pine	pw-32 ps-32 be-32	none	
4	9	16	16.5	137 114	112	13	11	2	22	he-29 pw-28 bb-12	none	
5	1	59	5.7	144 111	116	7	21	3	35	sr-50 bw-21	none	

* total basal area
dominant-codominant



Townshend State Forest
Compartment Key Map
1:15840
Prepared By: Ahurst 1/26/00
- - - = Compartment Boundaries

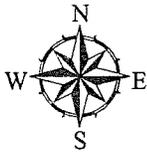
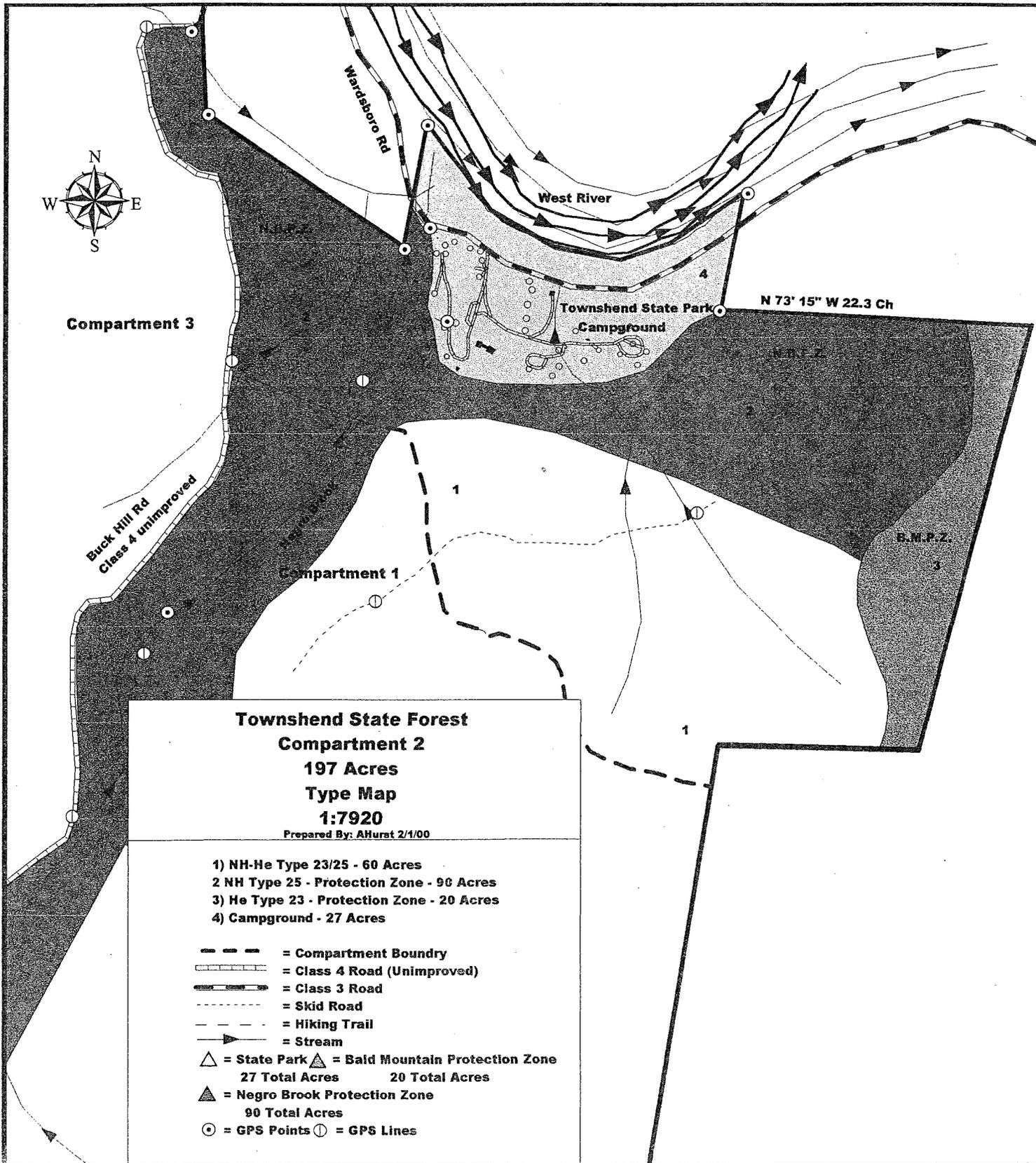


Townshend State Forest
Compartment 1
376 Acres
Type Map
1:7920

- 1) NH - Protection Zone - 45 Acres
- 2) He-NH - 37 Acres
- 3) He - 136 Acres
- 4) Pw-Sr-He - 14 Acres
- 5) He-NH - 50 Acres
- 6) Pw-He - 3 Acres
- 7) Red Maple - 18 Acres
- 8) He-NH - 40 Acres
- 9) NH - 26 Acres
- 10) Pw - 7 Acres

- - - - = Trail
- = Skid Road
- = Class 4 Rd (unimproved)
- - - - = Compartment Boundary
- = Stand Boundary
- ▶ = Streams

- ▲ = Bald Mountain Protection Zone
Total = 148 Acres
- ▲ = Negro Brook Protection Zone
Total = 71 Acres
- ▲ = Water or Seasonal High Water
- ⊙ = GPS Points
- ⊕ = GPS Lines
- L = Log Landing



Compartment 3

Buck Hill Rd
 Class 4 unimproved

Wardboro Rd

West River

Townshend State Park
 Campground

N 73° 15' W 22.3 Ch

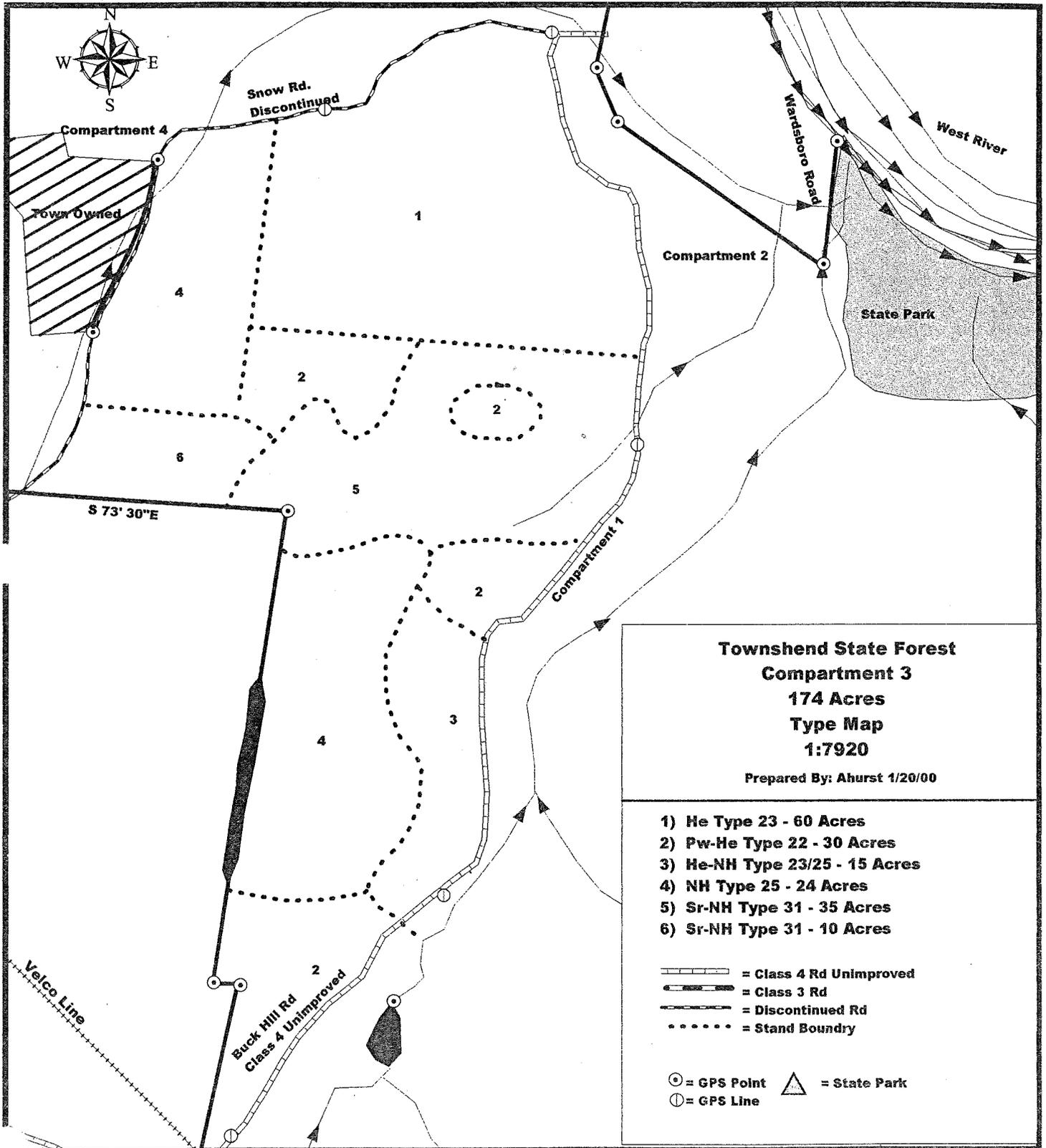
Compartment 1

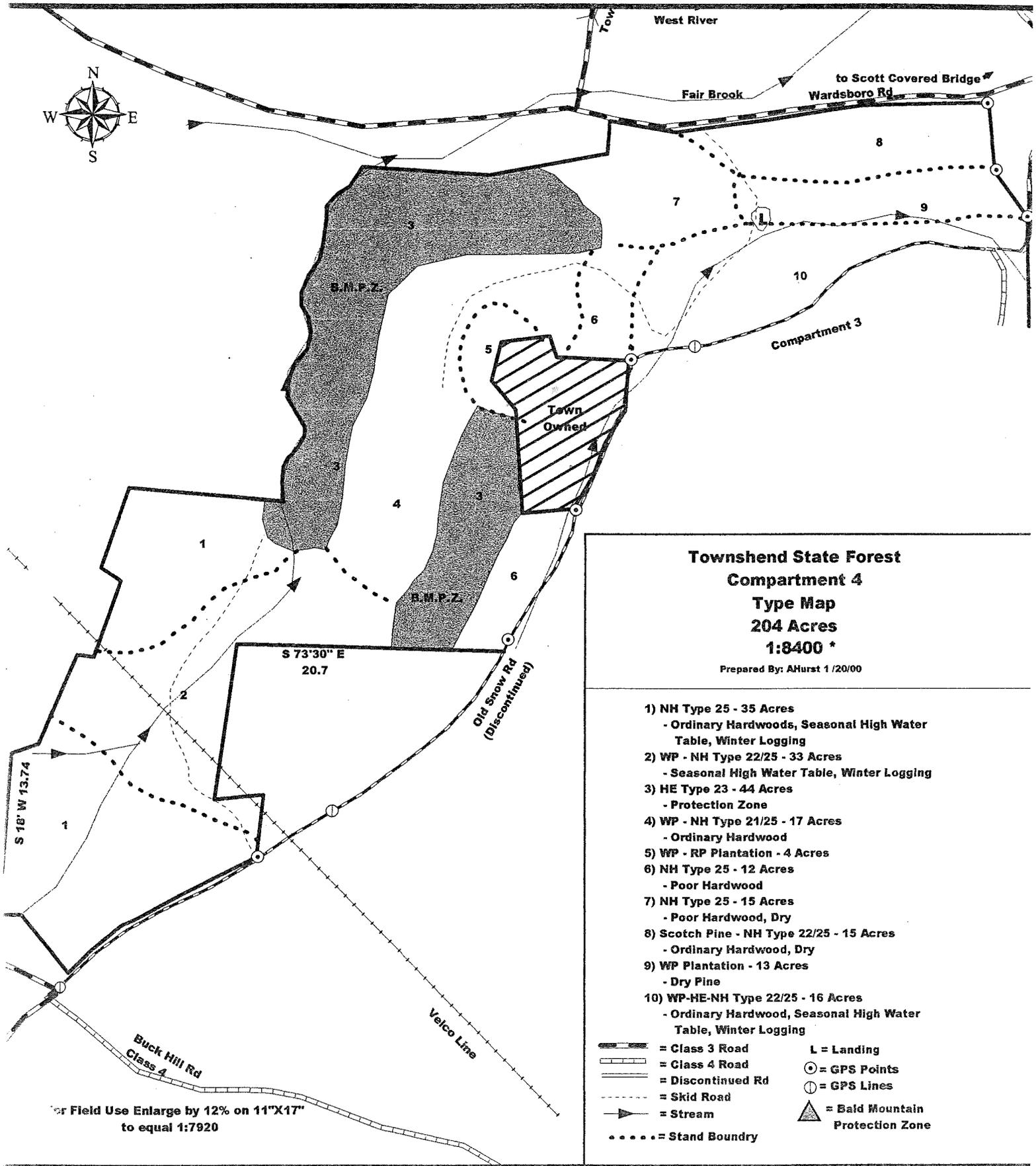
B.M.P.Z.

Townshend State Forest
Compartment 2
197 Acres
Type Map
1:7920
 Prepared By: AHurst 2/1/00

- 1) NH-He Type 23/25 - 60 Acres
- 2) NH Type 25 - Protection Zone - 90 Acres
- 3) He Type 23 - Protection Zone - 20 Acres
- 4) Campground - 27 Acres

- = Compartment Boundry
- - - - - = Class 4 Road (Unimproved)
- - - - - = Class 3 Road
- - - - - = Skid Road
- - - - - = Hiking Trail
- - - - - = Stream
- △ = State Park △ = Bald Mountain Protection Zone
27 Total Acres 20 Total Acres
- ▲ = Negro Brook Protection Zone
90 Total Acres
- ⊙ = GPS Points ⊕ = GPS Lines





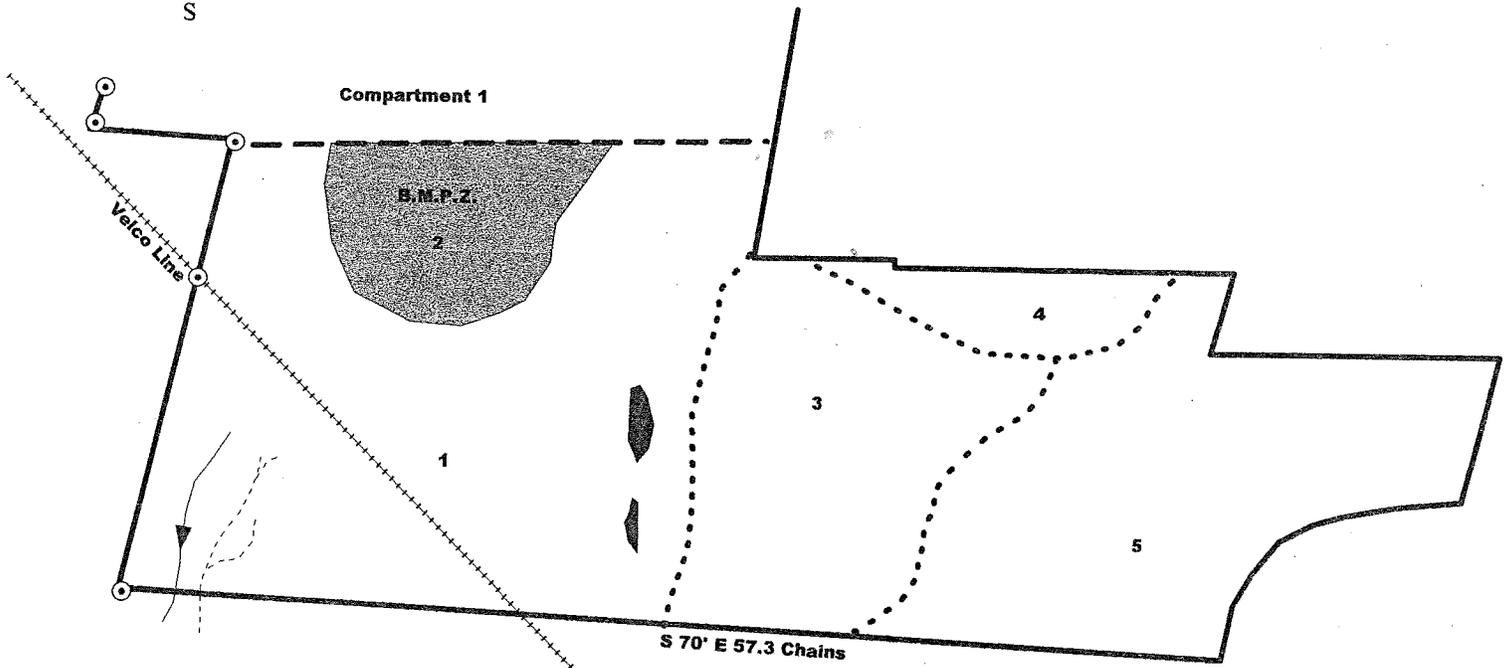
**Townshend State Forest
Compartment 4
Type Map
204 Acres
1:8400 ***

Prepared By: AHurst 1 / 20/00

- 1) NH Type 25 - 35 Acres
- Ordinary Hardwoods, Seasonal High Water Table, Winter Logging
- 2) WP - NH Type 22/25 - 33 Acres
- Seasonal High Water Table, Winter Logging
- 3) HE Type 23 - 44 Acres
- Protection Zone
- 4) WP - NH Type 21/25 - 17 Acres
- Ordinary Hardwood
- 5) WP - RP Plantation - 4 Acres
- 6) NH Type 25 - 12 Acres
- Poor Hardwood
- 7) NH Type 25 - 15 Acres
- Poor Hardwood, Dry
- 8) Scotch Pine - NH Type 22/25 - 15 Acres
- Ordinary Hardwood, Dry
- 9) WP Plantation - 13 Acres
- Dry Pine
- 10) WP-HE-NH Type 22/25 - 16 Acres
- Ordinary Hardwood, Seasonal High Water Table, Winter Logging

- = Class 3 Road
- = Class 4 Road
- = Discontinued Rd
- = Skid Road
- = Stream
- = Stand Boundry
- = Landing
- = GPS Points
- = GPS Lines
- = Bald Mountain Protection Zone

For Field Use Enlarge by 12% on 11"X17" to equal 1:7920



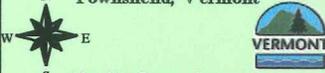
**Townshend State Forest
Compartment 5
Type Map
144 Acres
1:7920**

Prepared By; Ahurst 1/26/00

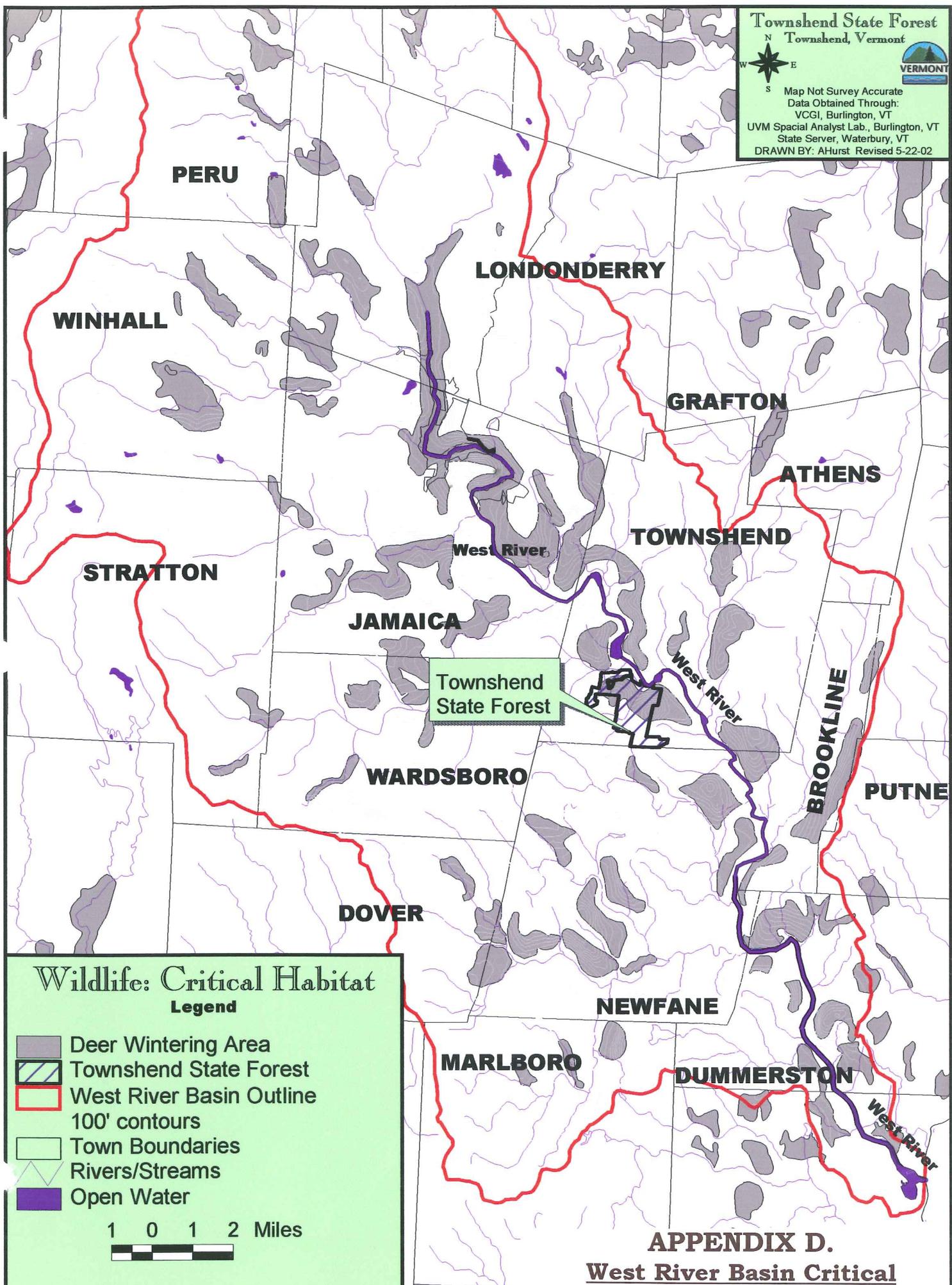
- 1) NH-Sr Type 25 - 64 Acres
- Old Clearcut
- 2) Site 4 - 14 Acres
- Protection Zone
- 3) NH-Sr - 22 Acres
- 4) NH Type 25 - 4 Acres
- 5) He Type 23 - 40 Acres

- = Compartment boundary
- = Stream
- = Skid Road
- = Type Line
- = Water
- = GPS Points
- = Bald mountain Protection Zone
Total = 14 Acres

Townshend State Forest
 N Townshend, Vermont



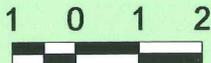
Map Not Survey Accurate
 Data Obtained Through:
 VCGI, Burlington, VT
 UVM Spatial Analyst Lab., Burlington, VT
 State Server, Waterbury, VT
 DRAWN BY: AHurst Revised 5-22-02



Wildlife: Critical Habitat Legend

-  Deer Wintering Area
-  Townshend State Forest
-  West River Basin Outline
-  100' contours
-  Town Boundaries
-  Rivers/Streams
-  Open Water

1 0 1 2 Miles



APPENDIX D.
West River Basin Critical Wildlife Habitat Map

APPENDIX E.

Public Input

Due to the relative non-controversial nature of this parcel, the district stewardship team prepared a draft plan for the public to review. On March 24, 2002 a public input session was held at Leland and Grey High School in Townshend using the open house format. Eight panels were used with an employee at each panel to facilitate discussion. Twenty-two people attended the meeting which was generally well received. There were several members of the Townshend Planning Commission present. Individuals who came tended to stay for an hour or so reviewing each panel discussing various aspects with the responsible person. Department personnel present at the public input session were: Linda Henzel (welcome to the open house and the process), Aaron Hurst (new mapping techniques GIS & GPS), Nate McKeen (recreation), Rick White (cultural & historic), Lisa Thornton (natural communities coarse filter), Kim Royar (wildlife fine filter), Roy Burton (timber and wildlife habitat management), and Jay Maciejowski (the land classification system). Photos of the eight panels are available through the stewardship specialist.

The Brattleboro Reformer published a article written by reformer staff member Tom Marshall in advance of the meeting, and Abigail Nitka of the Rutland Herald attended the meeting and wrote a article on the open house format, both contained in this appendix.

A personal invitation was mailed to abutting owners, VAST, associated industries, Army Corps of Engineers, Bill Guenther, local legislators, local sportsman organizations, and local game wardens.

Individuals attending were welcomed by Linda Henzel and were given a handout, copy enclosed, to encourage questions and comments as they reviewed the panels. No comments were made during the session, and only one comment was received in the mail. That one comment suggested a brief overview first might have been helpful, otherwise thought the process was quite educational and suggested it be taken to the schools. No comments were received or made on the content of the plan itself.



Tom Marshall/Reformer

State eyes new plan for Townshend park

By TOM MARSHALL
Reformer Staff

TOWNSHEND — All was quiet Wednesday at Townshend State Park, except for a pair of waterfowl seen coasting down a rushing stream.

First one, then the other plunged down Negro Brook, bobbing like corks in the cold spring runoff, before flapping off on warm currents of air.

Next month humans return to the seasonal 856-acre preserve, which was purchased by the state in 1912 and converted into a park in 1935. When they do, they'll be visiting a park with a new land-management plan that advocates are calling historic.

Due to be unveiled in draft form Wednesday, April 24, at 7 p.m. at Leland & Gray Union High School, the Agency of Natural Resources' plan employs a "natural communities" approach to forest management, in which a forest's full resources — including fish, wildlife, culture, history, and recreational

See TOWNSHEND, Page 8

Continued from Page 1

opportunities — are considered in planning.

The forum will be organized differently than the usual "talking heads" meeting, with photographs and maps highlighting different portions of the park. Foresters, wildlife biologists and ecologists will man each of those stations, fielding questions from the public and turning the plan into a living document.

"This will be a public presentation of what's probably the first comprehensive, modern land-management program," said neighbor David Clarkson. "Normally with these state forests, they're primarily concerned with timber production. It's really marvelous."

District forestry manager Jay Maciejowski said the plan envisions four timber sales from portions of the park over the next 20 years, taking care not to disrupt sensitive ecosystems near Bald Mountain, including a rare sugar maple/ostrich fern riverine forest.

No major changes are planned for the park aside from trail maintenance, he said. "It's a fairly sensitive area," he said.

Windham County Forester Bill Guenther said one section the state bought was poorly managed in the past, and is still recovering. "The timber was cut really hard. Things were done from a forestry standpoint

that I don't agree with."

But locals consider the park a treasure, and Clarkson helped organize the Wildlife Habitat Improvement Group to promote good land-management practices throughout the area.

"We have a wonderful habitat," he said. "Just about every species that is native to this area is found here."

He said the area is also rich in historical treasures, with ancient foundations and stories dating back to the Civil War and earlier. He recalled one local bachelor named Kidder who made bayonets for the Union Army.

"He made them out of scythe blades, straightened them out into bayonets," he said. "Sort of reversing the swords-into-ploughshares idea."

Guenther said the stone park buildings — created by the all-volunteer Civilian Conservation Corps during the Great Depression, under the direction of Italian stonemasons — are also a vital treasure. "Some of the stonework is just incredible."

But all of those resources need management, protection, and maintenance, and Maciejowski said he hoped residents would drop by to find out about the area and comment on the draft plan.

"We're really committed to community involvement," he said, adding that changes could be made in light of public input. "Are we getting it right?"

State has new approach on taking forest input

By ABIGAIL NITKA
Southern Vermont Bureau

The Agency of Natural Resources is taking a different tack when it comes to public input. At an "open house" on an updated management plan for the Townshend State Forest at Leland and Grey High School last week, that new tack was readily apparent.

Instead of being asked to sit in folding chairs and listen as state experts bombarded them with information, visitors were greeted with a circular bank of informational boards, each mapping and detailing a different facet of forest management. A state expert, eager to expound on the details of their particular specialty, manned each of the stations.

For those attending the meeting, it was a welcome change.

"I like that you're not sitting and listening to a boring speaker," resident Marki Webber said as she meandered around the bank of stations.

"I feel a lot more involved with this than if they just had a meeting and said, 'This is what we're going to do.'"

The ecologists, foresters, park rangers and other resource managers seemed to have similar feelings.

"People seem really pleased that we put forth the effort to educate them rather than just talk at them," said Lisa Thornton, an ecologist with the state's Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation.

"It's a neat way to interact with people," she said.

In the setting of a sit-down meeting, one or two people usually end up dominating the discussion, while in the "open house" format individuals can stop and talk one-on-one with an expert in a field without the pressure of a group meeting, Thornton said.

The Townshend "open house" was only the third such meeting in the new format, according to Jay Maciejowski, district forestry manager for the Department of Forests.

"What we're going to look at is: Is this an acceptable way to deal with the public?" Maciejowski said. "This is an opportunity to talk to the public one on one."

Before the Townshend hearing, the first two open house meetings were for the Coolidge West Management Unit - a group of state lands that covers much more area and has many more users than the Townshend lands.

The 18,500-acre (and growing) West Coolidge area includes the Coolidge State Forest, Plymbsury Wildlife Management Area and the Tiny Pond Wildlife Management Area, which straddle the border between Windsor and Rutland counties.

State-owned lands include property at the Killington Ski Area, many snowmobile trails and the Long Trail.

(See Forests, Page 8)

Forests

(Continued from Page 1)

While changes to the Townshend State Forest plan were relatively few and the process of updating it has been relatively easy - Wednesday's hearing was the only one scheduled - the West Coolidge area has been more intensive, Maciejowski said.

Because those changes to the Coolidge plan are more significant, three public hearings have been scheduled, the third of which will be held Monday from 6 to 8 p.m. at the Howe Center in Rutland.

Maciejowski is hoping for a higher turnout at that meeting because there are so many different users of that land who could have input and who would benefit from the open house, he said.

The public input that comes out of the meetings will be addressed in a final responsiveness summary in the final plan. The summary will include a few paragraphs detailing requests and input from the public and why that information was used (or not used) in the final draft of the plan, according to Ed Leary, operations director for the Department of Forests.

But the open house hearings are not the only difference in how the public is involved in

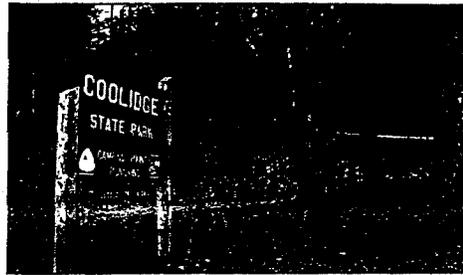


Photo by Margo Smith

The Coolidge State Park in Plymouth has been the subject of two recent hearings seeking input from the public.

the process, Leary said.

Earlier this month, the agency put out its first formal outline detailing the public's role in the planning process for state-owned lands.

The eight-page newsletter, which has been in the works for about a year, defines different levels of public input and how much of that input is to be used in the planning process.

"We wanted to be straight with the public and give them the ground rules: 'Let's try to put all of this down on paper so we have a handout, so you understand why we invited you and here's what we expect of you,'" Leary said.

The agency has always had a clear idea of how public input was used in planning the future

of state lands, but it may have been less clear to the public itself, he said.

The new guidelines will help to define that role, he said.

"These lands are owned by the public, they are not owned by us; but we have a responsibility to manage these lands," Leary said.

Along with public input, he said, the department must consider resource management for maximum biodiversity, legal restrictions on lands and regional constraints.

"We have to manage it for everybody," Leary said. "We are not just managing it for that select group of individuals who show up at the meeting."

Contact Abigail Nitka at abigail.nitka@rutlandherald.com.

Rutland Herald

TOWNSHEND PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT – MARCH 24, 2002

****PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY****

SIGN-UP SHEET

	Name	Mailing Address and/or E-Mail Address
1	Elizabeth Garfield	PO Box 174, Townshend, VT 05353
2	Walter Meyer	PO Box 447, Townshend, VT 05353
3	David Clarkson	1068 South Wardsboro Road, Newfane, VT 05345
4	Eve Richards	1510 Windmill Hill Road, South Putney, VT 05346
5	Dale Thiel	PO Box 615, Townshend, VT 05353
6	Bill Uptegrove	PO Box 1351, West Townshend, VT 05359
7	Betsey Uptegrove	PO Box 1351, West Townshend, VT 05359
8	Virginia Pennock	PO Box 427, Townshend, VT 05353
9	Dennis Rosa	PO Box 45, Jamaica, VT 05343
10	Linda Rosa	PO Box 45, Jamaica, VT 05343
11	Tom Lyman	PO Box 508, Townshend, VT 05353
12	Mike Bills	PO Box 24, Townshend, VT 05353
13	Marki Webber	747 South Wardsboro Road, Newfane, VT 05345
14	Clay Coyle	747 South Wardsboro Road, Newfane, VT 05345
15	Joe Wright	131 Route 30, Newfane, VT 05345
16	Abigail Nitka	Rutland Herald, 56 Main Street #202, Springfield, VT 05156
17	Fran Parker	1195 Buck Hill Road, Townshend, VT 05353
18	Erin Hunter	1195 Buck Hill Road, Townshend, VT 05353
19	John Evans	PO Box 58, Townshend, VT 05353
20	Alejandro Jimenez	PO Box 441, Townshend, VT 05353
21	Lorna Hard	PO Box 145, Wardsboro, VT 05355
22	Fred Hard	PO Box 145, Wardsboro, VT 05355

Welcome to the Townshend State Forest Draft Plan Open House!

Staff members from the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources (ANR) thank you for coming to this event tonight. We appreciate your taking the time to learn about and hopefully comment on our proposed management strategies for this outstanding parcel of state land.

Your comments will be taken as advice by the ANR, and every effort will be made to include suggestions which are compatible with the ANR mission statement and management principles and are fiscally realistic. ANR must make decisions about the public good which span this and future generations. As a result, our public involvement process was not designed to institute "majority-rule" management of public land.

We hope you will review the materials at each station in the order they've been set up and discuss your concerns with the staff members available there. We encourage your comments and offer a number of ways in which you can make them:

- * Tonight, on a flipchart;
- * Tonight, turn in a comment sheet; and/or
- * Via mail or email over the next 30 days.

To assist your review of the draft plan for Townshend State Forest, we offer some questions for your consideration on the attached comments handout. These are designed to stimulate your thinking, but feel free to develop your own questions.

The plan is available for your review at the following website address:

<http://www.state.vt.us/anr/fpr/lands/townshend/index.htm>

Thank you again for attending. We anticipate that your feedback will help us to do a better job of managing these lands for the people of Vermont and our visitors.

Townshend State Forest Draft Plan Focus Questions, Spring, 2002

You are welcome to turn in any comments you have to us tonight or keep this handout for reference. We offer an additional 30 days for you to make formal comments about this plan. Please send comments to:

Roy Burton, State Lands Forester
Vermont Department of Forests, Parks & Recreation
100 Mineral Street, Suite 304
Springfield, VT 05156-3168

or by email to:
roy.burton@anr.state.vt.us

The plan can be accessed at the following website address:

<http://www.state.vt.us/anr/fpr/lands/townshend/index.htm>

As you explore the stations tonight, please consider the questions below.

These questions are suggestions only. Feel free to develop your own. The last page remains blank for the purpose of comments and please add more pages as needed.

Does this proposal for managing Townshend State Forest adequately address the following:

Recreation concerns

Archeological, cultural, and historic resources

Natural communities

Key wildlife issues

Timber resources management

Purposes of public ownership (goals and objectives of the parcel)

Townshend State Forest Draft Plan Focus Questions, Spring, 2002

Has the recreation section of this plan accurately identified all the recreational issues? These might include the spectrum of uses and experiences available and resolution of any user conflicts.

Has the cultural resources section of this plan accurately identified all the archeological, cultural, and historic resources of the parcel?

In the ecological assessment section of the plan, have we adequately identified the natural communities found on the parcel?

In the ecological assessment of the plan, have we adequately identified all of the key wildlife issues?

Townshend State Forest Draft Plan Focus Questions, Spring, 2002

In the timber resources section of the plan, have we adequately identified concerns regarding timber resources and timber harvest?

Land Classification Station

Does this proposal for managing Townshend State Forest accurately reflect the purpose for ownership (i.e. the goals and objectives of the parcel)?

Other questions

What is the single most important value you place on Townshend State Forest?

How do you use Townshend State Forest?

What town do you live in?

**Townshend State Forest Open House Evaluation,
Spring, 2002**

Do you like this open house style public outreach? Why or why not?

Was it held at a convenient time? If not, what would you suggest?

Do you have any suggestions for improving public involvement for land held by the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources?

Please feel free to give us any other comments you have.

APPENDIX F.

Authorization to Plan and Manage

Statutory Authority

The Vermont General Assembly has authorized the Agency of Natural Resources and its Departments to acquire lands, hold interests in lands, and conduct land management activities. Authority is vested in several statutes that collectively empower the Agency, upon approval of the Governor or General Assembly, to acquire lands, accept donations of lands or interests in lands, exchange or sell lands or interests in lands for public benefit, and to manage those lands for a variety of public purposes.

Specific authorizing statutes are:

- **Title 3, Chapter 51, Section 2825:** The primary duties of the secretary are to coordinate the activities of the various departments and divisions of the agency for the proper development, management and preservation of Vermont's natural resources, to develop policies for the proper and beneficial development, management, and preservation of resources in harmony with the state comprehensive planning program and to promote the effective application of these policies by the departments and divisions affected.
- **Title 10, Chapter 83, Section 2601:** Establishes the general purposes and policies to acquire and manage state lands and authorizes the Department of Forests, Parks & Recreation to undertake such activities.
- **Title 10, Chapter 83, Section 2603:** Establishes the general powers and duties of the commissioner of the Department of Forests, Parks & Recreation to manage state lands.
- **Title 10, Chapter 103, Section 4144:** Authorizes the Department of Fish & Wildlife to acquire state lands.
- **Title 10, Chapter 103, Section 4147:** Authorizes the Department of Fish & Wildlife to exchange, sell, or lease lands.
- **Title 10, Chapter 37, Section 905b:** Authorizes the Department of Environmental Conservation to acquire and manage lands and the rights to protect the state's water resources.
- **Title 10, Chapter 155, Section 6301-5:** Authorizes acquisition of rights less than fee of real property.

APPENDIX G.

Summary of Some Policies and Guidelines Used in the Management of Vermont Agency of Natural Resources Lands

Some of the highlights of the many policies and guidelines used in managing Vermont Agency of Natural Resources lands are listed below. In general, these were in effect at the start of this long range management plan. If more information is needed, refer to current policies and guidelines which can be made available upon request. The information is grouped into some general categories to make this document easier to use.

Acquisition of Land

Lands Conservation Plan: A Land Acquisition Strategy for the Agency of Natural Resources, October, 1999 - Standards and procedures for the Agency of Natural Resources to acquire lands.

Cultural and Archaeological Resources

State of Vermont laws applicable to archeological resources - Standards and operating procedures for state owned lands.

Fish and Wildlife

Vermont hunting, fishing, and trapping regulations.

Wildlife Management Areas Operational Procedures Manual, Vermont Department of Fish and Wildlife - Standards for management of wildlife management areas.

Management Guide for Deer Wintering Areas in Vermont, Fish and Wildlife, 1990 - Standards for managing for deer.

Landowner's Guide to Wildlife Habitat Management, Fish and Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife, 1995 - Standards for managing for a variety of wildlife species on state and private land.

Native Vegetation for Lakeshores, Streamsides and Wetland Buffers, Environmental Conservation, 1994, Standards for buffer strips along lakes, streams and wetlands in Vermont.

Rare and Endangered Species - Listing of species protected under state regulations.

Gravel Pits

Forests, Parks and Recreation Policy #3, 1991 - Standards for use of gravel pits on Forests, Parks and Recreation lands.

Land Use and Development

Act 250 - Law governing plans for land use and development in Vermont.

Mountain Top Communications Facilities

Siting, Use and Management of Electronic Communication Facilities on Properties Owned by the State of Vermont, Agency of Administration, 1998.

Natural Area Designation

Natural Areas Law and Forests, Parks and Recreation Policy #7 - Standards and guidelines for designation of Natural Areas on state forest and parks lands.

Pesticides Use

Forests, Parks and Recreation Policy #9 - Regulations on the use of pesticides on state forest and parks lands.

Prescribed Fire

Prescribed Burn Directive, Vermont Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation, 1989 - Procedures for planning and execution of prescribed burns.

Recreation

Uses of State Lands, Agency of Natural Resources Policy, 1999 - Criteria for appropriate uses and when permits and licenses are and are not required.

Forests, Parks and Recreation Policies and Procedures Manual, 1990-1999 - Procedures and standards for administering recreational activities on state forests and parks lands.

State Park Ranger's Manual, Forests, Parks and Recreation, 1999 - Operating procedures, rules, regulations, and standards for recreational activity on state forests and parks land.

Scientific Research

Forests, Parks and Recreation policy # 8 - Standards and guidelines for research on state lands.

Silviculture

Silvicultural References Manual, Forests, Parks and Recreation, 1997 - Guidelines for the Intent to Heavy Cut notification process.

Acceptable Management Practices (AMP) Guidelines, 1987 - Practices for maintaining water quality on logging jobs.

Wetlands Regulations, 1990 - Regulations which outline practices for logging around wetlands in Vermont.

Native Vegetation for Lakeshores, Streambanks and Wetland Buffers, Environmental Conservation, 1994 - Standards for buffer strips along lakes, streams and wetlands in Vermont.

Vermont Streambank Conservation Manual, Agency of Natural Resources, 1982 - Guidelines for construction around streams.

Water Resources

Acceptable Management Practices (AMP) Guidelines, 1987 - Practices for maintaining water quality on logging jobs in Vermont.

Long Trail Construction and Maintenance Standards, Green Mountain Club, 1995 - Trail construction standards for public and private land.

Native Vegetation for Lakeshores, Streambanks and Wetland Buffers, Environmental Conservation, 1994 - Standards for buffer strips along lakes, streams and wetlands

Vermont Streambank Conservation Manual, Agency of Natural Resources, 1982 - Guidelines for construction around streams.

APPENDIX H.

Glossary

The following is a series of key words and their definitions used in the development of Long Range Management Plans for Vermont Agency of Natural Resource lands.

Acceptable management practices (AMPs). In this plan, a series of erosion control measures for timber harvesting operations, as identified in state statutes. The AMPs are the proper method for the control and dispersal of water collecting on logging roads, skid trails, and log landings to minimize erosion and reduce sediment and temperature changes in streams.

All-aged (Uneven-aged) system. Timber management which produces a stand or forest composed of a variety of ages and sizes. Regeneration cutting methods in this system include single tree selection and group selection.

Basal area. A measure of the density of trees on an area. It is determined by estimating the total cross-sectional area of all trees measured at breast height (4.5 feet) expressed in square feet per acre.

Best management practices. A practice or combination of practices determined to be the most effective and practicable means of preventing negative impacts of silvicultural activities.

Biodiversity. The variety of plants and animals, their genetic variability, their interrelationships, and the biological and physical systems, communities, and landscapes in which they exist.

Biophysical region. A region with shared characteristics of climate, geology, soils, and natural vegetation. There are currently eight biophysical regions recognized in Vermont.

Block. A land management planning unit.

Browse. The part of leaf and twig growth of shrubs, vines, and trees available for animal consumption.

Buffer (Riparian Buffer Zone). The width of land adjacent to streams or lakes between the top of the bank or top of slope or mean water level and the edge of other land uses. Riparian buffer zones are typically undisturbed areas, consisting of trees, shrubs, groundcover plants, duff layer, and a naturally vegetated uneven ground surface, that protect the water body and the adjacent riparian corridor ecosystem from the impact of these land uses.

Canopy. The more or less continuous cover of branches and foliage formed collectively by the crowns of adjacent trees and other woody growth.

Capability. The potential of an area to produce resources, supply goods and services, and allow resource uses under an assumed set of management practices and at a given level of management intensity. Capability depends on current conditions and site conditions such as climate, slope, landform, soils, and geology as well as the application of management practices such as silvicultural protection from fire, insects, and disease.

Cleaning (Weeding). Regulating the composition of a young stand by eliminating some trees and encouraging others, and also freeing seedlings or saplings from competition with ground vegetation, vines, and shrubs.

Clearcutting. A cut which removes all trees from a designated area at one time, for the purpose of creating a new, even-aged stand.

Commercial forest land. Land declared suitable for producing timber crops and not withdrawn from timber production by statute or administrative regulation.

Conservation. The careful protection, planned management, and use of natural resources to prevent their depletion, destruction, or waste.

Conservation easement. Acquisition of some rights on a parcel of land designed to keep the property undeveloped in perpetuity.

Cover. Vegetation which provides concealment and protection to wild animals.

Cultural operation. The manipulation of vegetation to control stand composition or structure, such as site improvement, forest tree improvement, increased regeneration, increased growth, or measures to control insects or disease. Examples of methods used are timber stand improvement, cleaning or weeding, release, and site preparation.

DBH (diameter at breast height). The diameter of the stem of the tree measured at breast height (4.5 feet or 1.37 meters) from the ground.

Deer wintering area. Forest area with at least 70 percent conifer that provides suitable, stable habitat to meet deer needs during the winter.

Den tree. A live tree at least 15 inches DBH (diameter at breast height) containing a natural cavity used by wildlife for nesting, brood rearing, hibernating, daily or seasonal shelter, and escape from predators.

Developed (or intensive) recreation. Activities associated with man-made structures and facilities that result in concentrated use of an area. Examples are campgrounds and ski areas.

Diameter at breast height (DBH). The diameter of the stem of the tree measured at breast height (4.5 feet or 1.37 meters) from the ground.

Dispersed recreation. Outdoor recreation activities requiring few, if any, support facilities.

Ecological processes. The relationships between living organisms and their environment. Among these processes are natural disturbances such as periodic fire, flooding, or beaver activity; natural stresses such as disease or insects; catastrophic weather-related events such as severe storms or lightning strikes; or more subtle ongoing processes such as succession, hydrology, and nutrient cycling.

Ecological reserve. An area of land managed primarily for long-term conservation of biodiversity.

Ecosystem. A complex array of organisms, their natural environment, the interactions between them, the home of all living things, including humans, and the ecological processes that sustain the system.

Ecosystem management. The careful and skillful use of ecological, economic, social, and managerial principles in managing ecosystems to produce, restore, or sustain ecosystem integrity, uses, products, and services over the long-term.

Endangered species. A species listed on the current state or Federal endangered species list (VSA Title 10, chapter 123). Endangered species are those which are in danger of becoming extinct within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of their range.

Even-aged system. Timber management that produces a forest or stand composed of trees having relatively small differences in age. Regeneration cutting methods in this system include clearcutting, seed tree (seed cut) method, and shelterwood method.

Forest health. Condition in which forest ecosystems sustain their complexity, diversity, resiliency, and productivity.

Forest type. A natural group or association of different species of trees which commonly occur together over a large area. Forest types are defined and named after the one or more dominant species of trees, such as the spruce-fir and the birch-beech-maple types.

Forestry. The art and science of growing and managing forests and forest lands for the continuing use of their resources.

Fragmentation. Division of a large forested area into smaller patches separated by areas converted to a different land use.

Game species. Animals habitually hunted for food, particular products, sport, or trophies.

Geographic Information Systems. A computer-based means of mapping lands and resources and communicating values associated with them (GIS).

Green certification. A process, sponsored by several international organizations, that promotes sustainable forest management practices, providing a marketplace identify for forest products certified to have been grown and manufactured in a sustainable manner.

Group Selection. The removal of small groups of trees to meet a predetermined goal of size, distribution, and species.

Habitat. A place that provides seasonal or year round food, water, shelter, or other environmental conditions for an organism, community, or population of plants or animals.

Hardwood. A broad leaved, flowering tree, as distinguished from a conifer. Trees belonging to the botanical group of angiospermae.

Healthy ecosystem. An ecosystem in which structure and functions allow the maintenance of the desired conditions of biological diversity, biotic integrity, and ecological processes over time.

Heritage Sites. Sites identified by the Vermont Nongame and Natural Heritage Program of the Department of Fish and Wildlife, which have rare, threatened, or endangered species of plants or animals. Heritage sites are identified using a common standards-based methodology, which provides a scientific and universally applicable set of procedures for identifying, inventorying, and mapping these species.

Intensive (or developed) recreation. Outdoor recreation activities requiring major structures and facilities.

Interior dependent species. Those wildlife species that depend on large unbroken tracts of forest land for breeding and long term survival. The term is also often used in conjunction with neotropical migratory bird species requiring large patches of fairly homogeneous habitat for population viability.

Intermediate treatment. Any treatment or tending designed to enhance growth, quality vigor, and composition of the stand after its establishment or regeneration and prior to the final harvest.

Land conservation. The acquisition or protection through easements of land for wildlife habitat, developed state parks, and working forests.

Landscape. A heterogeneous area of land containing groups of natural communities and clusters of interacting ecosystems. These can be of widely varying scales but normally include a range of elevations, bedrock, and soils.

Mast. The fruit (including nuts) of such plants as oaks, beech, hickories, dogwood, blueberry, and grape, used for food by certain wildlife species.

Motorized use. Land uses requiring or largely dependent on motor vehicles and roads.

Multiple-use forestry. Any practice of forestry fulfilling two or more objectives of management, more particularly in forest utilization (e.g. production of both wood products and deer browse).

Multiple-use management. An onsite management strategy that encourages a complementary mix of several uses on a parcel of land or water within a larger geographic area.

Native (species). A plant or animal indigenous to a particular locality.

Natural Area. Limited areas of land, designated by Vermont statute, which have retained their wilderness character, although not necessarily completely natural and undisturbed, or have rare or vanishing species of plant or animal life or similar features of interest which are worthy of preservation for the use of present and future residents of the state. They may include unique ecological, geological, scenic, and contemplative recreational areas on state lands.

Natural community. An assemblage of plants and animals that is found recurring across the landscape under similar environmental conditions, where natural processes, rather than human disturbances, prevail.

Nongame species. Animal species that are not hunted, fished, or trapped in this state. This classification is determined by the state legislature.

Northern hardwood. Primarily sugar maple, yellow birch, and beech. May include red maple, white ash, white birch, black cherry, red spruce, and hemlock.

Old growth forest. A forest stand in which natural processes and succession have occurred over a long period of time relatively undisturbed by human intervention.

Outdoor recreation. Leisure time activities that occur outdoors or utilize an outdoor area or facility.

Overstory. That portion of the trees, in a forest of more than one story, forming the upper or upper-most canopy layer.

Pole. A tree of a size between a sapling and a mature tree.

Pole timber. As used in timber survey, a size class definition; trees 5.0 to 8.9 inches (varies by species) at DBH. As used in logging operations, trees from which pole products are produced, such as telephone poles, pilings, etc.

Regeneration treatment (harvest cut). Trees are removed from the stand to create conditions that will allow the forest to renew or reproduce itself. This is accomplished under either an even-aged management system or an uneven-aged management system. The four basic methods used to regenerate a forest are clearcutting, seed-tree, shelterwood, and selection (group selection or single tree selection).

Regeneration methods. Timber management practices employed to either regenerate a new stand (regeneration cutting) or to improve the composition and increase the growth of the existing forest (intermediate treatment).

Regulated Hunting/Fishing/Trapping. The harvest of wildlife under regulations stipulating setting of seasons, time frame of lawful harvest, open and closed zones, methods of take, bag limits, possession limits, and reporting or tagging of species.

Release (release operation). The freeing of well-established cover trees, usually large seedlings or saplings, from closely surrounding growth.

Removal cut. The final cut of the shelterwood system that removes the remaining mature trees, completely releasing the young stand. An even-aged stand results.

Salvage Cutting. The removal of dead, dying, and damaged trees after a natural disaster such as fire, insect or disease attack, or wind or ice storm to utilize the wood before it rots.

Sanitation cutting. The removal of dead, damaged, or susceptible trees to improve stand health by stopping or reducing the spread of insects or disease.

Sapling. As used in timber surveys, a size class definition. A usually young tree larger than seedling but smaller than pole, often 1.0 to 4.9 inches at DBH.

Seedling. A very young plant that grew from a seed.

Seed-Tree (Seed Cut) method. The removal of most of the trees in one cut, leaving a few scattered trees of desired species to serve as a seed source to reforest the area.

Shelterwood method. A series of two or three cuttings which open the stand and stimulate natural reproduction. A two cutting series has a seed cut and a removal cut, while a three cutting series has a preparatory cut, a seed cut, and a removal cut.

Silvicultural systems. A management process whereby forests are tended, harvested, and replaced, resulting in a forest of distinctive form. Systems are classified according to the method of carrying out the fellings that remove the mature crop and provide for regeneration and according to the type of forest thereby produced.

Single tree selection method. Individual trees of all size classes are removed more or less uniformly throughout the stand to promote growth of remaining trees and to provide space for regeneration.

Site Preparation. Hand or mechanical manipulation of a site, designed to enhance the success of regeneration.

Snag. Includes standing dead or partially dead trees that are at least 6 inches in diameter at breast height (DBH) and 20 feet tall.

Softwood. A coniferous tree. Softwood trees belong to the botanical group gymnospermae, including balsam fir, red spruce, and hemlock.

Special use. Lands that are leased or designated for a specific purpose, usually beyond the scope of normal department operations.

Stand improvement. An intermediate treatment made to improve the composition, structure, condition, health, and growth of even or uneven-aged stands.

Stewardship. Caring for land and associated resources with consideration to future generations.

Sustainability. The production and use of resources to meet the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

Sustained yield. The yield that a forest can produce continuously at a given intensity of management.

Thinning. Removing some of the trees in a dense immature stand primarily to improve the growth rate and form of the remaining trees and enhance forest health.

Threatened species. A species listed on the state or Federal threatened species list. Threatened species are those likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of their range.

Timber lands. Properties that are managed primarily for the maximum production of forest products.

Timber Stand Improvement. Activities conducted in young stands of timber to improve growth rate and form of the remaining trees.

Traditional uses. Those uses of the forest that have characterized the general area in the recent past and present, including an integrated mix of timber and forest products harvesting, outdoor recreation, and recreation camps or residences.

Uneven-aged (All-aged) system. Timber management which produces a stand or forest composed of a variety of ages and sizes. Regeneration cutting methods in this system include single tree selection and group selection.

Watershed. The geographic area within which water drains into a particular river, stream, or body of water. A watershed includes both the land and the body of water into which the land drains.

Weeding (cleaning). Regulating the composition of a young stand by eliminating some trees and encouraging others, and also freeing seedlings or saplings from competition with ground vegetation, vines, and shrubs.

Wilderness. Areas having pristine and natural characteristics, typically roadless and often with some limits on uses. (This is not the federal definition of wilderness.)

Wildlife habitat. Lands supplying a critical habitat need for any species of wildlife, especially that which requires specific treatment and is of limited acreage.

Working forest. Land primarily used for forestry purposes but also available for recreation, usually where both managed land and land not presently being managed is present.

Working landscape. A landscape dominated by land used for agricultural and/or forestry purposes.

(updated 2002)

APPENDIX I.

2011 Long Range Management Plan Amendment

STATE OF VERMONT
AGENCY OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS, PARKS AND RECREATION
DEPARTMENT OF FISH & WILDLIFE

Townshend State Forest

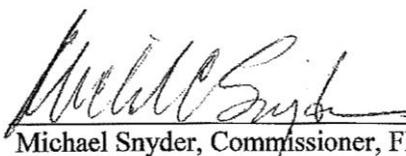
Long Range Management Plan Amendment

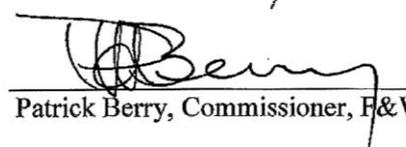
Chamberlin and Lehmann Parcel Addition Compartment 5 Prescription Amendment



Prepared by: Tim Morton and Aaron Hurst

Date: November 30, 2011

Approved by:  2/13/12
Michael Snyder, Commissioner, FPR Date

Reviewed by:  2/21/12
Patrick Berry, Commissioner, F&W Date

**LONG RANGE MANAGEMENT PLAN AMENDMENT
TOWNSHEND STATE FOREST
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I. Introduction

A. Purpose of Amendment

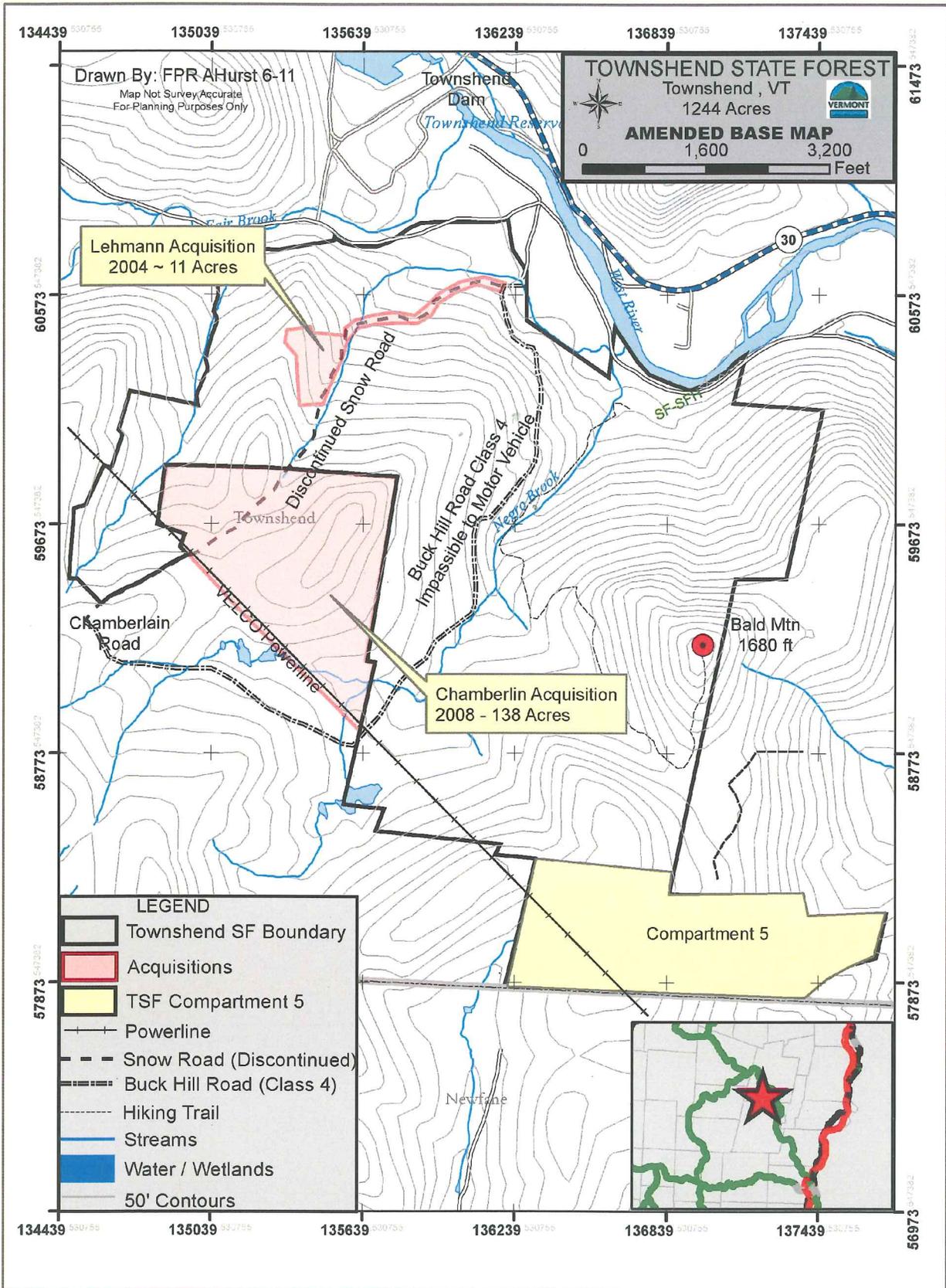
The Long Range Management Plan (LRMP) for Townshend State Forest, approved in 2002, was completed before acquisition of the Chamberlin (2008) and Lehmann¹ (2004) parcels. In addition, no management was scheduled for the remote unit Compartment 5, due to the unknown status of access over the woods road that leads to the parcel. This LRMP amendment will schedule stewardship activities in all three units that comply with the following goals and objectives set for the larger parcel in the 2002 LRMP.

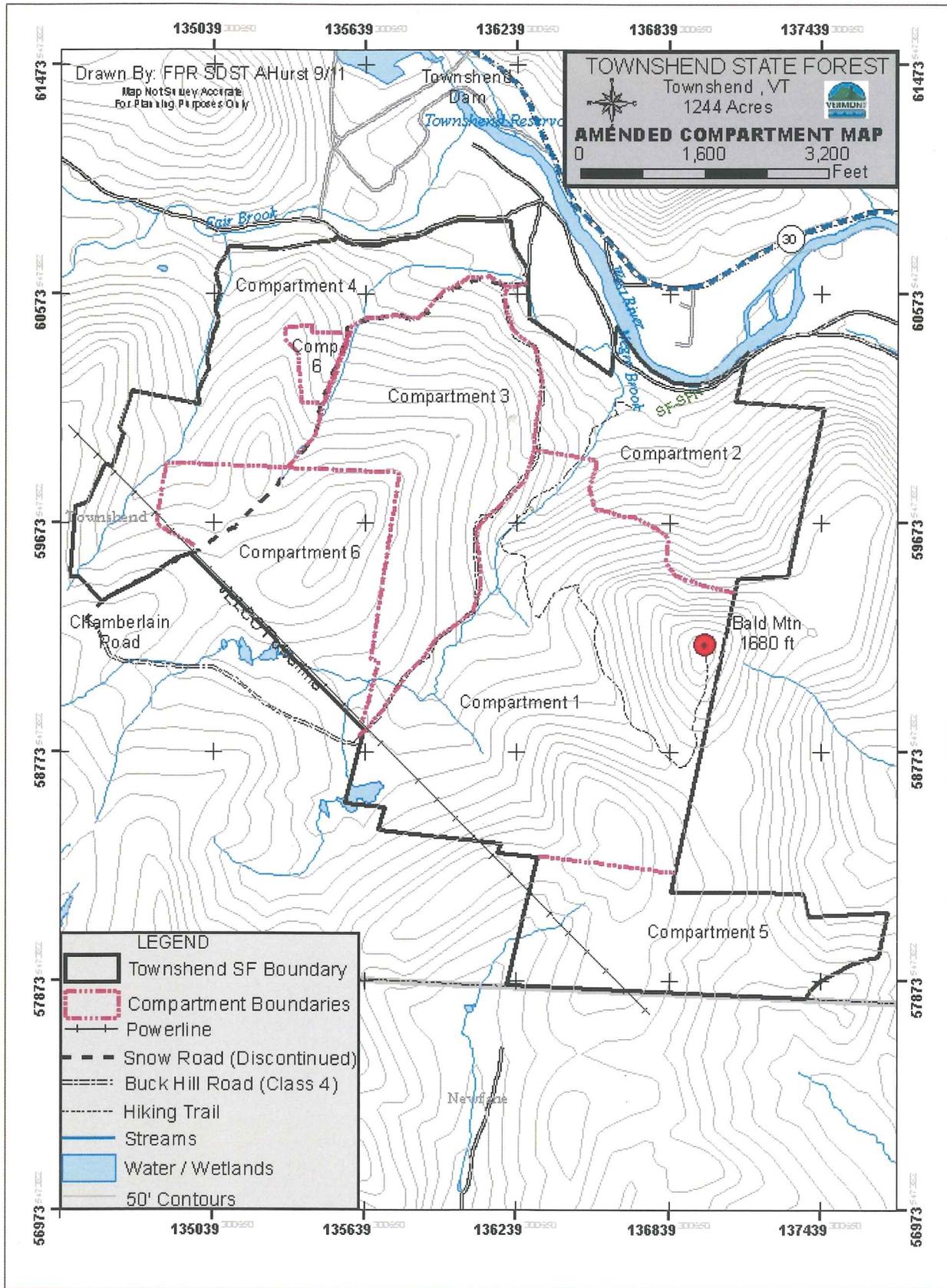
B. Purpose of Ownership

All management objectives and actions in this plan have been developed in collaboration with the Vermont Fish & Wildlife Department and other departments within the Agency of Natural Resources. Specific objectives that will guide this plan will be:

- Protection of unique, fragile, and scenic resources.
- Maintenance of opportunities for a quality recreation experience.
- Protection and enhancement of critical wildlife habitat.
- Preservation of historic remains.
- Provision of access to property for public enjoyment.
- Demonstration of state-of-the-art wildlife, timber management techniques, and techniques to protect water quality in timber harvesting practices so these techniques may find broader application on private lands.

¹ Also known as 'Town' parcel (held by Town of Townshend briefly before tax sale).





II. Chamberlin and Town Parcels

A. Parcel Information

1. Property description and acquisition goals:

a. Chamberlin Parcel:

- Forested with elevations ranging from 1100 to 1400'.
- Forest type is mixed hemlock and northern hardwood with strong white pine component.
- Productive soils, slopes 0 to 25%.
- Interior roads abundant and stable. Access via discontinued snow road or by temporary right-of-way over adjoining private lands.

Original acquisition goals:

- Improve management access and public recreation opportunities on Townshend State Forest.
- Protect and add significant remote recreation area.
- Protect numerous historic sites.
- Maintain large unfragmented forest area with important functions pertaining to source waters for the West River and critical wildlife habitat.

b. Lehmann Parcel:

- Forested, lower elevation.
- Forest type is mixed white pine, red spruce, and northern hardwood.
- Productive but wet soils with moderate to steep slopes.
- Accessed by existing road network of Townshend State Forest; old snow road along brook unusable and in buffer strip.

Original acquisition goals:

- Protection of sensitive tributary of the West River.
- Extinguishing access rights through the state forest to an inholding and preventing residential development in the center of the state forest.
- Maintaining a large area for public recreation without the threat of a key parcel and its owned right-of-way being posted and bisecting the state forest.

2. Existing conditions and assessments:

Natural community types of the two parcels are consistent with community types on adjacent portions of Townshend State Forest. The three community types (Hemlock, Hemlock-Northern Hardwood, and Red Spruce-Northern Hardwood) are common types in the state and here are B and C ranked occurrences.

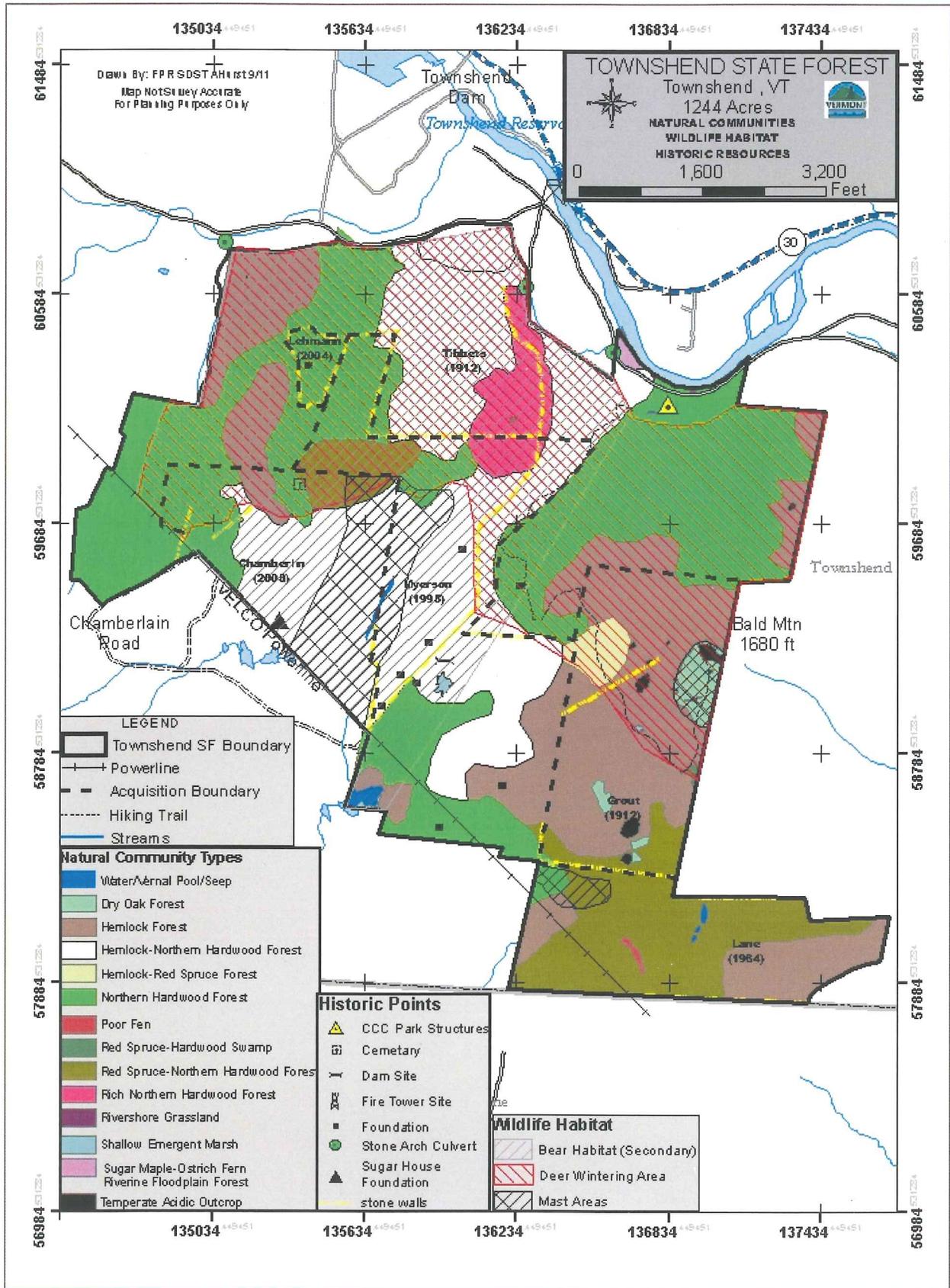
3. Wildlife habitat:
 - Locally significant mast (oak) trees and oak tree groups on the Chamberlin parcel.
 - Entire area mapped as important bear habitat by the Fish & Wildlife Department.
 - Approximately 40% mapped as and serving as deer wintering area.
 - No rare, threatened, or endangered plant or animal species.
 - A lack of early successional habitat.
 - Remoteness of areas is beneficial to wildlife species that rely on remote forested habitat.

4. Historic resources and archeological sensitivity:
 - Historic farmstead remnants on Lehmann parcel.
 - Historic woodland cemetery on Chamberlin parcel.
 - Historic sugarhouse foundation on Chamberlin parcel.
 - Due to a lack of water features and/or flat ground, archeological sensitivity is low on both parcels.

5. Legal and special constraints:
 - Two rights-of-way through the state forest were extinguished by the acquisitions; the owned right-of-way to the Lehmann Lot that paralleled the old Snow Road and the Chamberlin right-of-way easement off Buck Hill Road along the west branch of the Negro Brook.
 - Historic water rights Lehmann Lot to Watson. No indication they are or would be utilized.
 - Easement and right-of-way in common with Grantors (Chamberlin) along the discontinued Snow Road.
 - 150' wide easement granted to CVPS by deed of Alonzo and Eva Chamberlin dated December 9, 1964 and recorded in Book 38, page 26 of the Townshend Land Records.

6. Conservation agreement:
 - a. Chamberlin Parcel
 - Parcel is subject to a Conservation Agreement between the State of Vermont Agency of Natural Resources and the Vermont Housing & Conservation Board.
 - Permitted uses include public outdoor recreation, natural area protection, forestry, and open space purposes.
 - A summary of permitted and restricted uses is found in the Baseline document in Appendix A.

 - b. Lehmann Parcel
 - No conservation easements exist on the Lehmann parcel. Funding source was Vermont Land Trust pass through funds from a water quality violation on the West River.



III. Land Use Classification and Management (Chamberlin and Town Parcels)

A. Special Management (34 acres)

2.1b) Historic/Cultural Areas (2 acres)

Three sites feature historical remnants of use and settlement:

- 1) The historic farmstead on the Town Lot
- 2) The historic cemetery on the Chamberlin Lot
- 3) The Sugarhouse site on the Chamberlin site

These sites are in fair condition with ample stone works in good condition and little, if any, negative impacts from past management. The cemetery site is small, nondescript, and difficult to locate.

There are no unique ecological features or recreational trails near or within these three sites.

Forestry trails are located near all three sites used in past harvesting and may require relocation in future stewardship activities.

Following protocols established by the Division of Historic Preservation for protection when conducting management activities will give these sites adequate protection. For additional specifications, see page 43 of the original LRMP.

2.2) Deer Wintering Area (32 acres)

The entire Lehmann Lot and a portion of the Chamberlin parcel is mapped and functioning deer wintering area. Consistent with the adjacent 2.2 Land Use Classification in Townshend State Forest, management focus will be on improving conditions for deer habitat primarily through the development of softwood cover and food sources. For additional specifications, see page 45 of the original LRMP.

Natural communities in this Land Use Classification are common community types, primarily Northern Hardwood and Red Spruce-Northern Hardwood. Deer wintering use is focused in pockets of dense hemlock nested in the Northern hardwood and spruce types. Deciduous trees and red spruce (scattered and low vigor) offer limited deer winter cover.

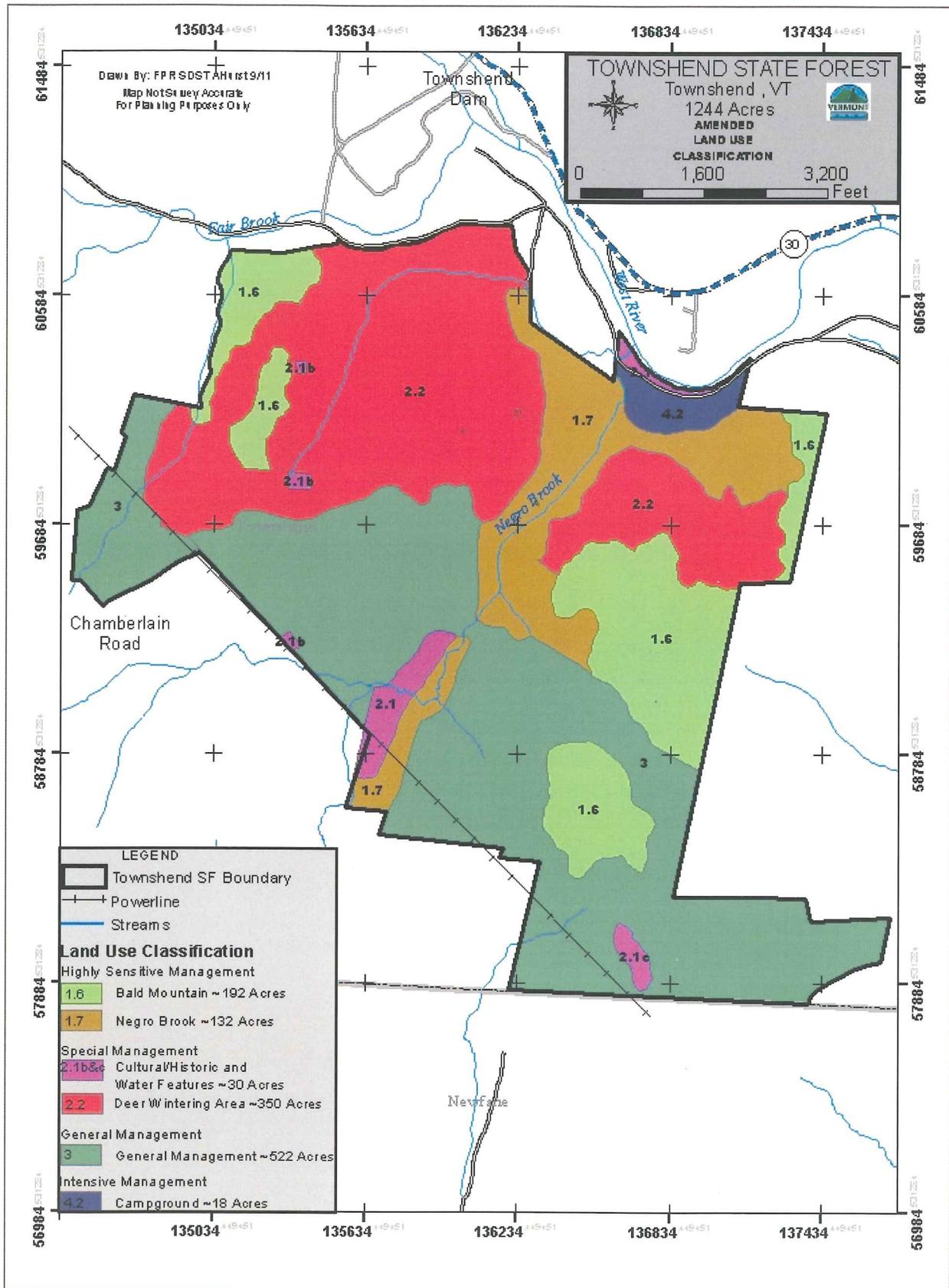
Two historic sites are located within the mapped deer wintering area and will require protection during stewardship activities.

Recreational uses are primarily hunting in the fall.

B. General Management (115 acres)

3.0 Productive Forest Land

The remainder of the Chamberlin parcel is typical woodland for the parcel and region. No unique or sensitive features occur here. Management will focus on improving wildlife habitat for game species and improving the growth of quality sawtimber. Improvement of management access via the old Snow Road and interior woods roads is needed. For additional specifications, see pages 45 and 46 of the original LRMP.



IV. Vegetative Management

Treatment Goals: Protection of historic sites, improvement of conditions for wintering deer and game species in general, production of high quality sawtimber, and establishment of northern hardwood seedling/sapling class.

Prescriptions (Chamberlin Parcel):

Chamberlin Parcel

- Hemlock-Hardwood Types – Hardwood removal to favor growth of Hemlock and White Pine and to release pockets of softwood regeneration. Residual BA variable due to variable stocking of softwood.
- Northern Hardwood – Crop tree release to favor growth of high quality sawtimber trees and mast producers (Oak). Crop tree spacing 15 to 40 feet.
- White Pine – Thinning. Residual BA 80-100 ft²/acre.

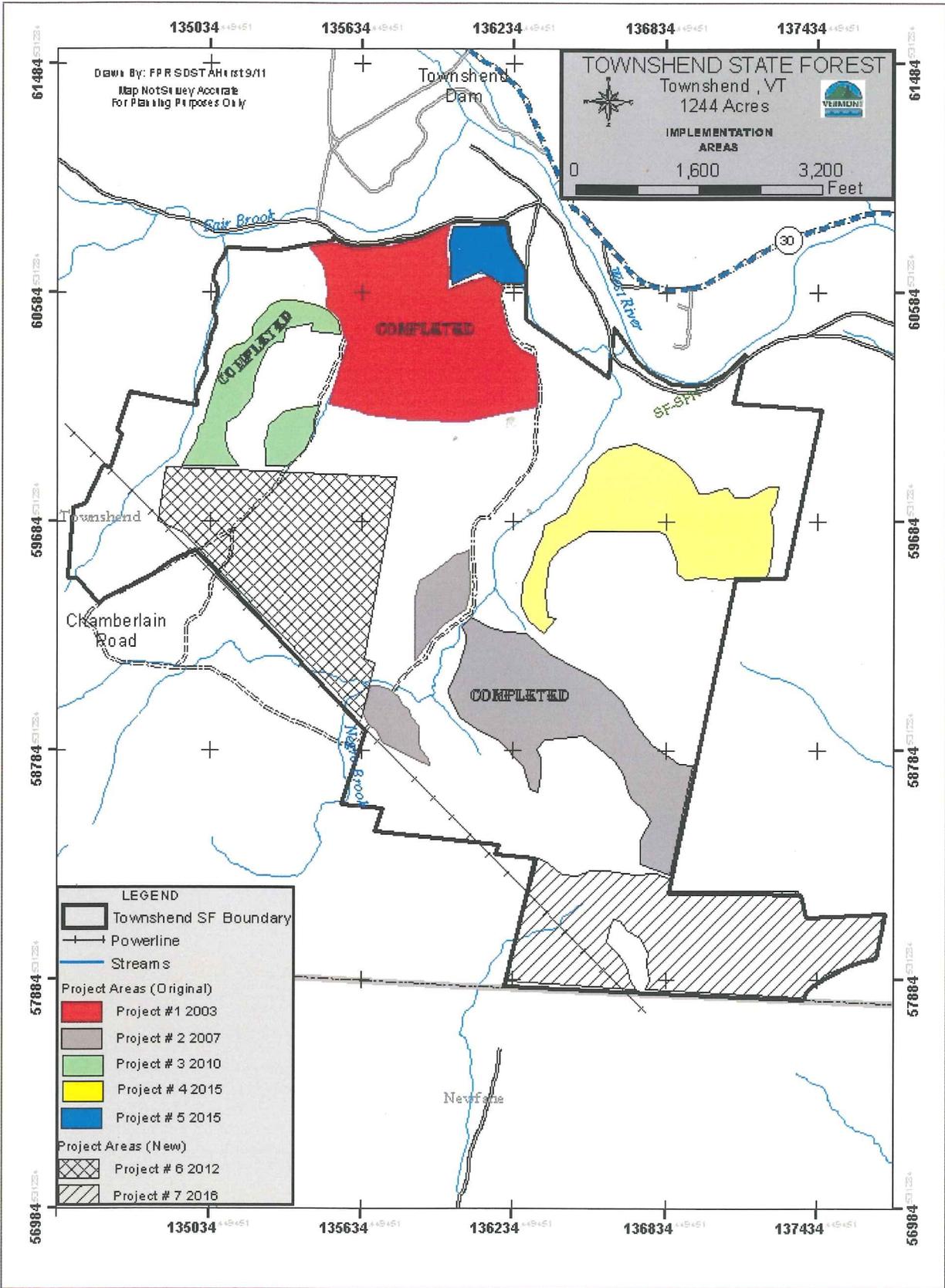
Lehmann Parcel

- None scheduled due to low BA, historic site, and steep slopes above brook.

Implementation Schedule

2012	Treatment #6, 116 acres, improvement of truck access	Compartment 6, Chamberlin Lot, Stands 2-7
2016	Treatment #7* 144 acres maximum, operable area estimated at 70 acres	Compartment 5, all stands

**See page 12.*



V. Compartment 5 Amendment

The bulk of Compartment 5 was classified general management in the 2002 LRMP, though with no management scheduled due to access constraints. In the spring of 2011, staff conducted research in the Newfane and Townshend Town Office and examined historical access points on the ground. Current research indicates that while rights-of-way over private land are alluded to in deeds, nothing definitive was set down. On the ground, it appears timber was hauled off the western section via Eddy Road extension and from the eastern section to the northeast through adjoining private land.

The forest is generally comprised of overstocked stands of pine-spruce-oak and hemlock-hardwood. The area is used heavily by wildlife for foraging (acorns) and remote cover, and access to the powerline corridor for feeding on grasses, herbs, and berries. Recreational use is primarily by a small but dedicated local group of bear and deer hunters. Individual tree health is variable, though most trees suffer from excess competition from other trees, and red spruce are generally declining in health.

Completion of prescribed activities contingent on securing access.

1. Sensitive and Special Management Areas: No harvest will occur in Land Use Classification 2.1c and 1.6 (page 44 LRMP).
2. Overall Treatment Objective: Two-aged management, promote growth of higher quality stems, mast trees, and softwood cover patches. Salvage declining red spruce and create $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 acre openings (groups and patches) to generate woody browse and soft mast.
3. Prescription: Thinning to 60-80 ft²/acre deciduous stands and 90 to 130 ft² coniferous stands. Salvage groups of declining red spruce as indicated by tree condition. Generate browse and new seedling/sapling class by removing groups and patches of trees up to 2 acres in size. Regenerate $\frac{1}{3}$ of sale area with patches and groups.

VI. Appendices

Appendix A: Baseline Documentation Report

Appendix B: Stand, Soils and Natural Community Data

Appendix C: Stand Map

Appendix D: Original Base Map 2002

Appendix A: Baseline Documentation Report

BASELINE DOCUMENTATION REPORT

Park and Stephen Chamberlin

Townshend, VT

October, 2008
VHCB # 2008-085

Prepared by:
Timothy Morton, Stewardship Forester
Aaron Hurst, State Lands Forester
Vermont Agency of Natural Resources
Department of Forests, Parks & Recreation

This Report Contains the Following Information:

- Signature pages
- Introduction and Description of the current uses of the property
- References
- Photographs of the property
- Location map
- 1:5,000 Orthophotograph depicting the surveyed boundaries of the property and photopoints
- Property Survey – none available

This is to certify that I, **Ethan Parke**, duly authorized agent of **The Vermont Housing and Conservation Board**, and **Kate Willard**, duly authorized agent of the **Vermont Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation**, do accept and acknowledge the following document, including the attached photographs, as being, to the best of our knowledge, an accurate description of the physical features and current land uses on the subject property, and we affirm that there are no activities ongoing on this property that are inconsistent with the covenants contained in the Grant of Development Rights and Conservation Restrictions of the Vermont Housing and Conservation Board, dated _____, 2008 and recorded shortly thereafter in the Town of Ludlow Land Records.

VERMONT DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS, PARKS AND RECREATION

By: _____
Its Duly Authorized Agent
Kate Willard

Witness to FPR

Date

VERMONT HOUSING AND CONSERVATION BOARD

By: _____
Its Duly Authorized Agent
Ethan Parke

Witness to VHCB

Date

I. Introduction

The purpose of the enclosed information is to describe the physical features and current land uses of the former Park and Stephen Chamberlin property purchased with a grant from the Vermont Housing and Conservation Board. This report is based, in part, on documentation visits by Aaron Hurst and Tim Morton of the Vermont Agency of Natural Resources for the Vermont Housing and Conservation Board in the spring of 2008.

Description and Current Use

This 138-acre parcel was purchased from Park and Stephen Chamberlin as an addition to Townshend State Forest. A wooded, hilly parcel surrounded on three sides by Townshend State Forest, the parcel contains numerous resource features. Notable are portions of an important deer wintering area, multiple historic sites, access to portions of Townshend State Forest, black bear habitat, and stands of white pine and young hardwood that fit well with current management regimes practiced on Townshend State Forest. The property will be managed for timber production, wildlife habitat, and outdoor recreation.

Inventory of Existing Buildings and Structures

There are no buildings or structures on the parcel. The poles and lines of the VELCO power line are located interior to the southern boundary of the parcel.

Special Use Areas

None.

Exclusions and Reserved Rights

None.

Public Access

Public access to this parcel is from the class IV Buck Hill Road, the discontinued Snow Road, the VELCO power corridor, and the interior of Townshend State Forest.

Outstanding Habitat Resources

The property contains deer wintering area, black bear habitat, Buck Hill, an important local mast production area, and a number of seeps and streams.

Management Plan(s)

Management of the property shall be guided by the Interim Stewardship Plan (ISP), until prior to the adoption of the long-range management plan amendment. There are certain activities that **FPR will carry out** during an interim period between acquisition and adoption of a long-range management plan amendment to the recent long-range management plan for Townshend

State Forest. These property stewardship activities include maintenance on existing roads, timber stand or wildlife habitat pre-commercial activities, erosion control, and building gates (see complete list in interim management plan), and are all designed to protect the new property until the long-range management planning efforts are completed. The long-range management plan amendment will consist of at least the following components.

- (a) General Information: pertinent maps, general description of property, overall purpose for protecting the parcel.
- (b) Existing Conditions: field inventories including vegetation types and natural community classification, soils, forest productivity classification, wildlife, recreation, cultural, archaeological and historic resources, special constraints (natural areas, Rare, Threatened and Endangered species sites, deed, easement or other legal restrictions) and emphasis zones; pertinent maps.
- (c) Conservation Objective (Desired Condition): the condition of the land and resources at the end of the planning period and how it will be used, as determined by the goals, objectives, and public vision (including public input and FPR responses).
- (d) Implementation: a description of how the parcel will be managed, taking into consideration all existing conditions (roads, trail, in-holdings), and to achieve the Conservation Objective; it includes active management strategies such as recreational or wildlife enhancements, timber harvesting, new parking, etc.

Summary of Grantor('s')¹ Reserved Rights

Conservation restrictions allow the property to be used for education, forestry, public outdoor recreation, and scientific purposes only (except as otherwise permitted in the Grant), and to conduct all activities allowed by the Management Plans. The following restricted and permitted uses have been granted.

II. Restricted Uses of Protected Property.

The restrictions hereby imposed upon the Protected Property and the acts, which Grantor shall do or refrain from doing, are as follows:

1. The Protected Property shall be used for public outdoor recreation, natural area protection, forestry, and open space purposes only. No residential, commercial, industrial or mining activities shall be permitted on the Protected Property and no building or structure associated with such activities shall be constructed, created, erected or moved onto the Protected Property. The term structure as used in the preceding sentence shall include, but not be limited to, any telecommunications, broadcasting, or transmission facility. No other building or structure shall be constructed, created, erected or moved onto the Protected Property, except as specifically permitted by the Management Plans or by this Grant.

¹ Grantor includes , their heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns.

2. Except as otherwise specifically permitted under this Grant, no rights-of-way, easements of ingress or egress, driveways, roads, utility lines, other easements or use restrictions shall be constructed, developed, granted or maintained into, on, over, under, or across the Protected Property without the prior written permission of Grantee, which permission shall not be unreasonably withheld or conditioned if the proposed right-of-way, easement of ingress or egress, driveway, road, utility line, other easement or use restriction is consistent with the Purposes of this Grant.

3. There shall be no signs, billboards or outdoor advertising of any kind erected or displayed; provided, however, that the Grantor may erect and maintain reasonable signs indicating the name of the Protected Property, boundary markers, directional signs, signs informing the public about reasonable use or restricting access on the Protected Property, memorial plaques, historical markers and interpretive/educational markers. With prior written permission of Grantor, Grantee may erect and maintain signs designating the Protected Property as land under easement protection by Grantee.

4. The placement, collection or storage of trash, human waste, or any other unsightly or offensive material on the Protected Property shall not be permitted except at locations, if any, and in a manner which is consistent with this Grant and permitted by the Management Plans. The temporary storage of trash in receptacles for periodic off-site disposal shall be permitted.

5. There shall be no disturbance of the surface, including, but not limited to, filling, excavation, removal of topsoil, sand, gravel, rocks or minerals, or change of the topography of the land in any manner, except as may be reasonably necessary to carry out the uses permitted on the Protected Property under the terms of this Grant and provided for in the Management Plans. In no case shall surface mining of subsurface oil, gas or other minerals be permitted.

6. ANR is not allowed to sell, subdivide or otherwise encumber the property without the written approval of VHCB

7. There shall be no operation of motorized vehicles on the Protected Property except for uses specifically reserved, such as wildlife and forest management, trail grooming and/or maintenance, and for emergency purposes. Snowmobiling may be permitted at the discretion of the Grantor and as provided for in the Management Plans. There shall be no all-terrain vehicle use permitted on the Protected Property except for emergency or management purposes. However, Grantor may permit motor-driven wheelchairs or all-terrain vehicles for use by handicapped persons on the Protected Property if consistent with the Purposes of this Grant, including access permitted by paragraphs III(1) and IV. For purposes of this Grant, all-terrain vehicles include motorized four-wheeled, three-wheeled and two-wheeled or tracked vehicles.

8. There shall be no manipulation of natural watercourses, wetlands, or other water bodies, nor shall there be activities conducted on the Protected Property which would be detrimental to water purity, or which could alter natural water level or flow, except as is minimally necessary to carry out the uses permitted on the Protected Property under this Grant

9. No use shall be made of the Protected Property and no activity thereon shall be permitted which, in the reasonable opinion of the Grantee, is or is likely to become inconsistent with the Purposes of this Grant.

III. Permitted Uses of the Protected Property.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, Grantor shall have the right to make the following uses of the Protected Property:

1. The right to use the Protected Property for all types of non-commercial, non-motorized outdoor recreational purposes (including, but not limited to, bird-watching, cross-country skiing, fishing, hunting, snowshoeing, swimming, trapping, walking, wildlife observation) consistent with the Purposes of this Grant and permitted under the Management Plans.

2. The right to conduct all activities allowed by the Management Plans, provided such activities are reasonably necessary to carry out the Purposes of this Grant and are consistent with this Grant.

3. The right to conduct sustainable forestry and wildlife management together with the right to construct and maintain roads necessary for such activities, in accordance with a management plan developed with the collaboration of the Vermont Department of Fish and Wildlife. All shall be done in accordance with the publication "Acceptable Management Practices for Maintaining Water Quality on Logging Jobs in Vermont," a Vermont Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation publication dated August 15, 1987 (or such successor standard approved by Grantee).

4. The right to maintain, repair, improve, and replace existing recreational trails, together with the right to clear, construct, repair, improve, maintain and replace new trails provided they are consistent with the Purposes of this Grant and permitted by the Management Plans.

5. The right to issue temporary special use permits or licenses authorizing the commercial or non-commercial use of the Protected Property for recreational, educational, forestry, or scientific research purposes, provided that any such permit or license (i) does not unreasonably interfere with the access of the general public to the Protected Property, and (ii) is for uses consistent with the Purposes of this Grant.

Summary of Grantee's² Rights

This is not a description of the actual legal rights. For a more complete description of these rights, refer to the Conservation Agreement.

References

- Conservation Agreement
- Interim Stewardship Plan

² Grantee refers to the Vermont Housing and Conservation Board, its successors and assigns.

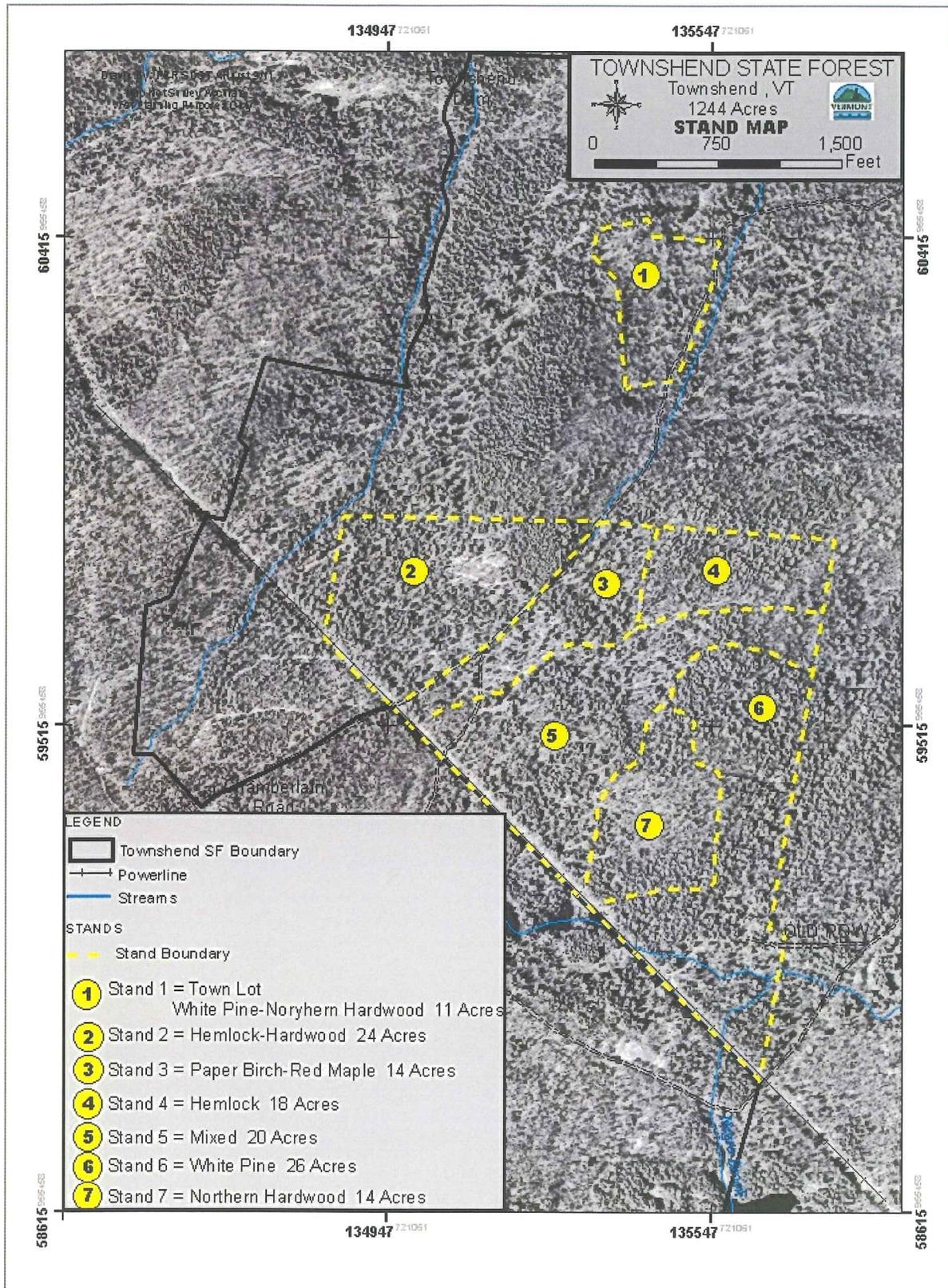
Appendix B: Stand*, Soils and Natural Community Data – Chamberlin Parcel and Compartment 5

Comp./Stand	Type/Age	Acres	MSD	BA	AGS	Soil/Site	% Species	Regeneration	Natural Community Type**	Implementation recommendation at time of inventory
1	Pine-Hardwood	11	No data collected			Rawsonville-Hogback Mundal FSL I & II	No data	NH-sparse	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood	none
2	Hemlock-Hardwood 92 years	24	14.7	88	78	Houghtonville-Rawsonville-Hogback I & II	Hem 53 SUM 11 REM 9 YED 9 WHP 6 RES 6	NH-sparse	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood	Single tree and group selection
3	Paper Birch-Red Maple 72/25	14	11	60	42	Houghtonville-Rawsonville Mundal I & II	PAB 38 REM 28 RES 11 HEM 11	NH-sparse	Hemlock-Northern Hardwood	TBD
4	Hemlock 100+	18	19.3	72	53	Mundal FSL Rawsonville-Hogback I & II	HEM 80 SUM 11 WHP 3 REO 3 HHB 3	SUM and RES-sparse	Hemlock Forest	Deer wintering area improvement
5	Mixed 92	20	15.7	82	66	Rawsonville-Hogback Houghtonville-Rawsonville I & II	RES 27 HEM 27 BLB 11 SUM 7 WHP 6	SUM and RES-sparse	Red Spruce-Northern Hardwood Forest	Salvage red spruce, crop tree release
6	White Pine 63	26	14.6	129	90	Rawsonville-Hogback II	WHP 75 RES 10 REM 7 REO 4	RES and NW-sparse	Red Spruce-Northern Hardwood Forest	Thinning
7	Northern Hardwood 57	14	11.4	58	43	Rawsonville-Hogback II	SUM 49 WHA 22 WHP 13 REO 4	SUM-sparse	Red Spruce-Northern Hardwood Forest	Mast tree release and patch clearcuts
ROW-Power Line	11									
Compt. 5 Composite data 1999	144	11	10.2	116	76	Rawsonville-Hogback II	Mixed	RES/AMB	Red Spruce-Northern Hardwood Forest	Spruce salvage/mast tree release

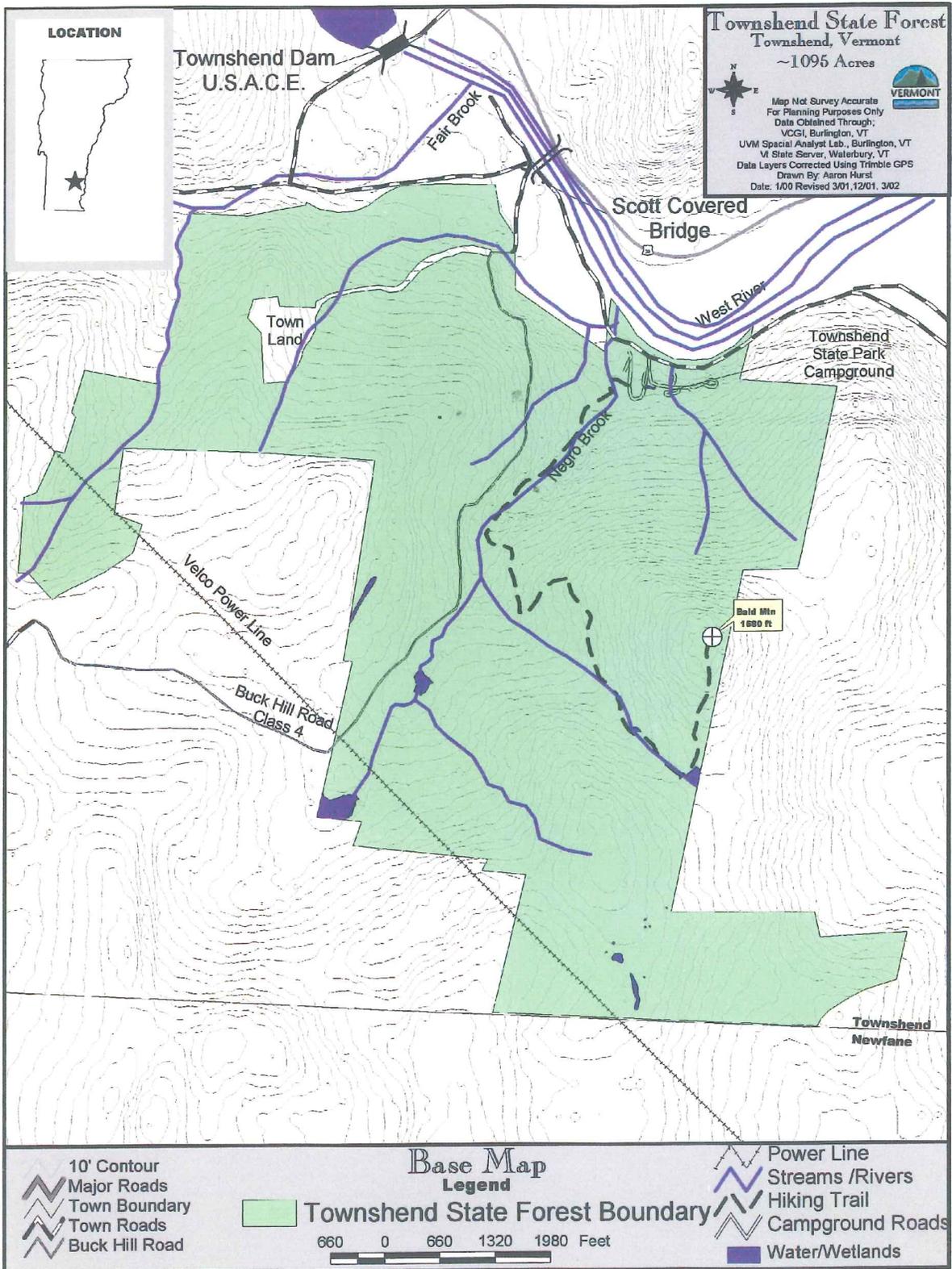
*Inventory data from previous owner, ground truthed 2011 by Tim Morton.

** See original Long Range Management Plan for descriptions.

Appendix C: Stand Map



Appendix D: Original Base Map 2002



APPENDIX J.

Original Base Map

