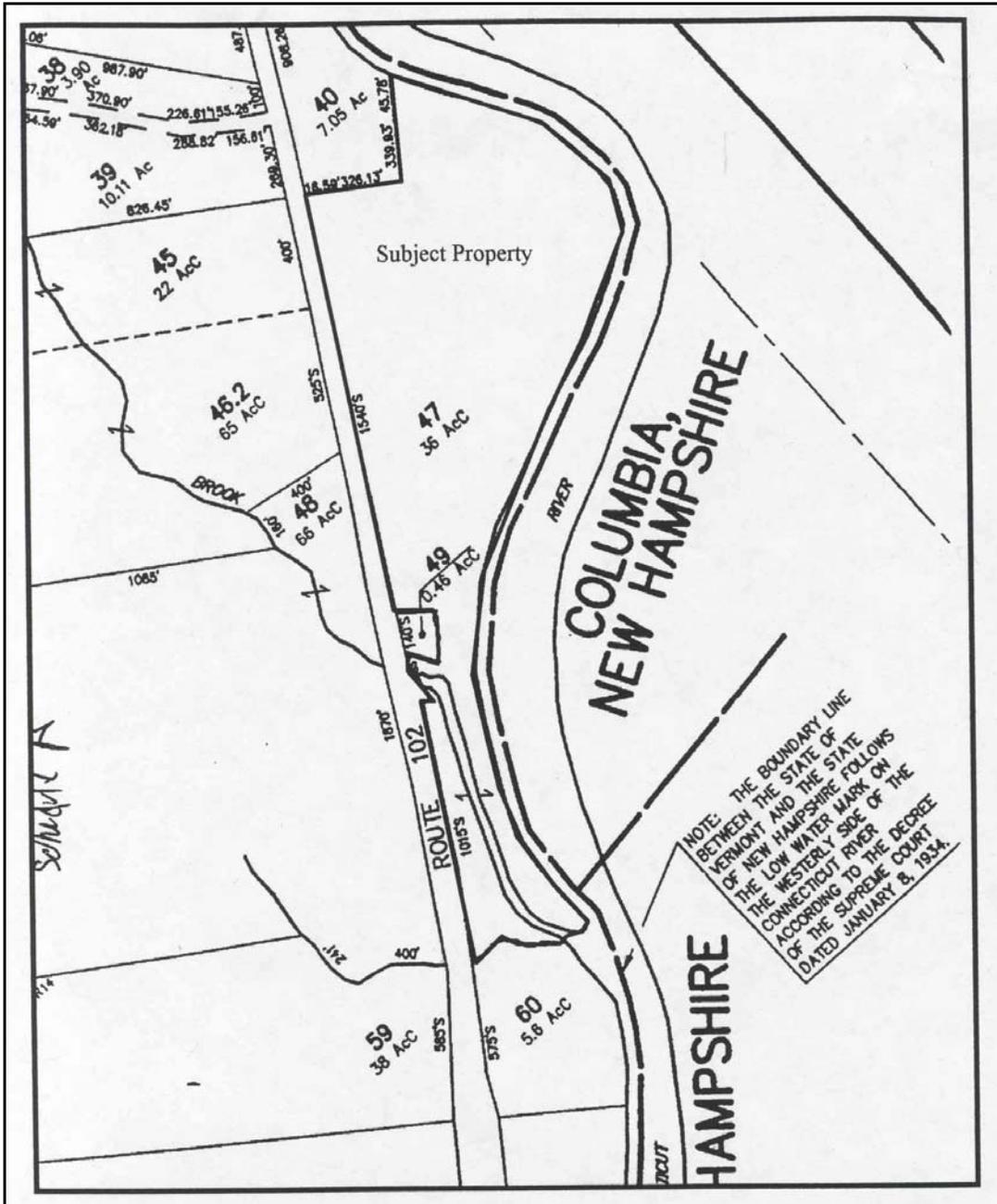


Appendices

- Appendix A Bloomfield Tax Parcel Map
- Appendix B Conservation Easement
- Appendix C Warranty Deed
- Appendix D 1930 Property Map
- Appendix E Flood Zone Map and Definitions
- Appendix F New Hampshire Fish and Game Fisheries Management Plan
- Appendix G Responses to Public Comments Summary
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- Appendix J Stand Map
- Appendix K Authorization to Plan and Manage
- Appendix L Summary of Some Policies and Guidelines Used in the Managing of Vermont Agency of Natural Resources Lands
- Appendix M Glossary

Appendix A
 Bloomfield Tax Parcel
 Map

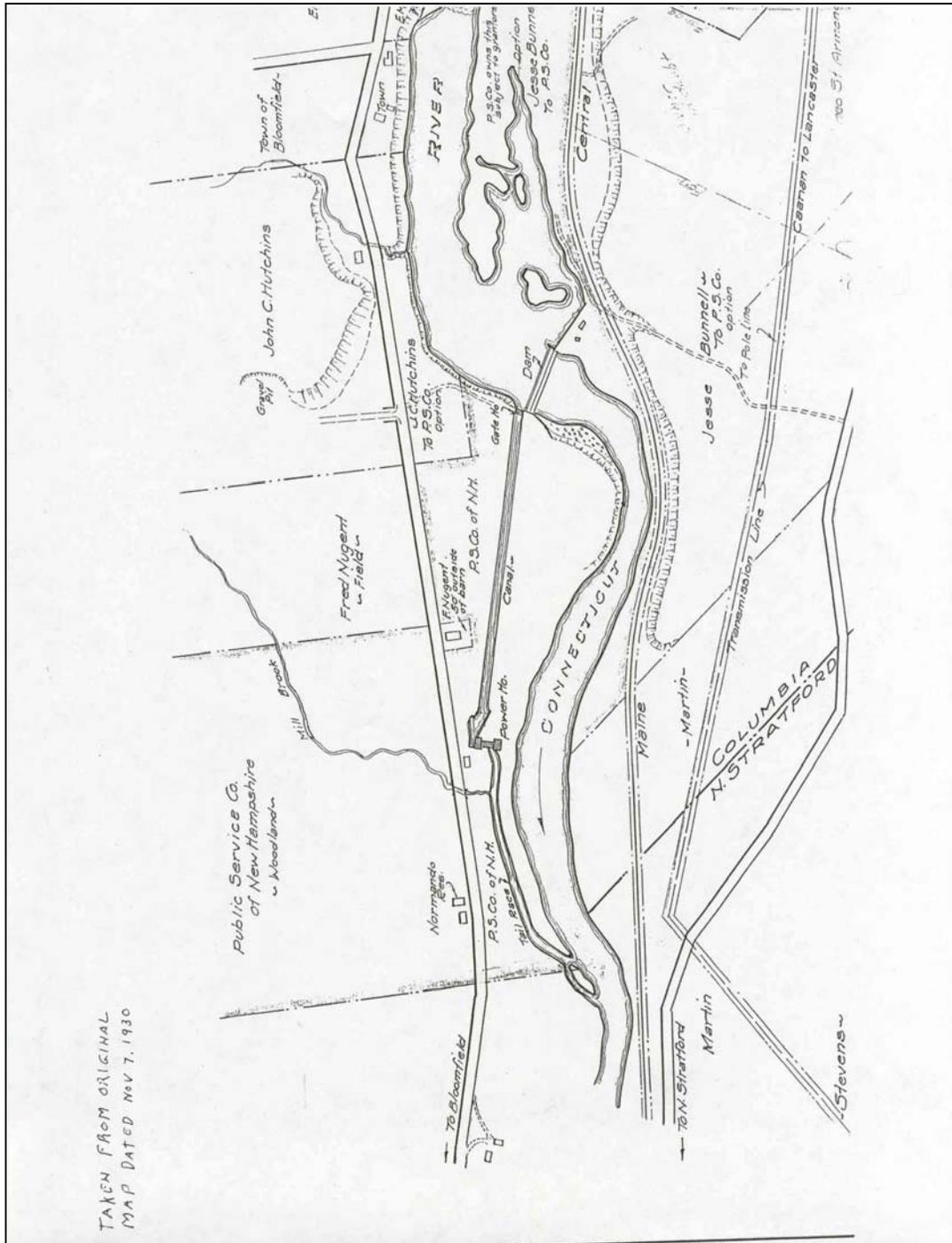


Appendix B
Conservation Easement

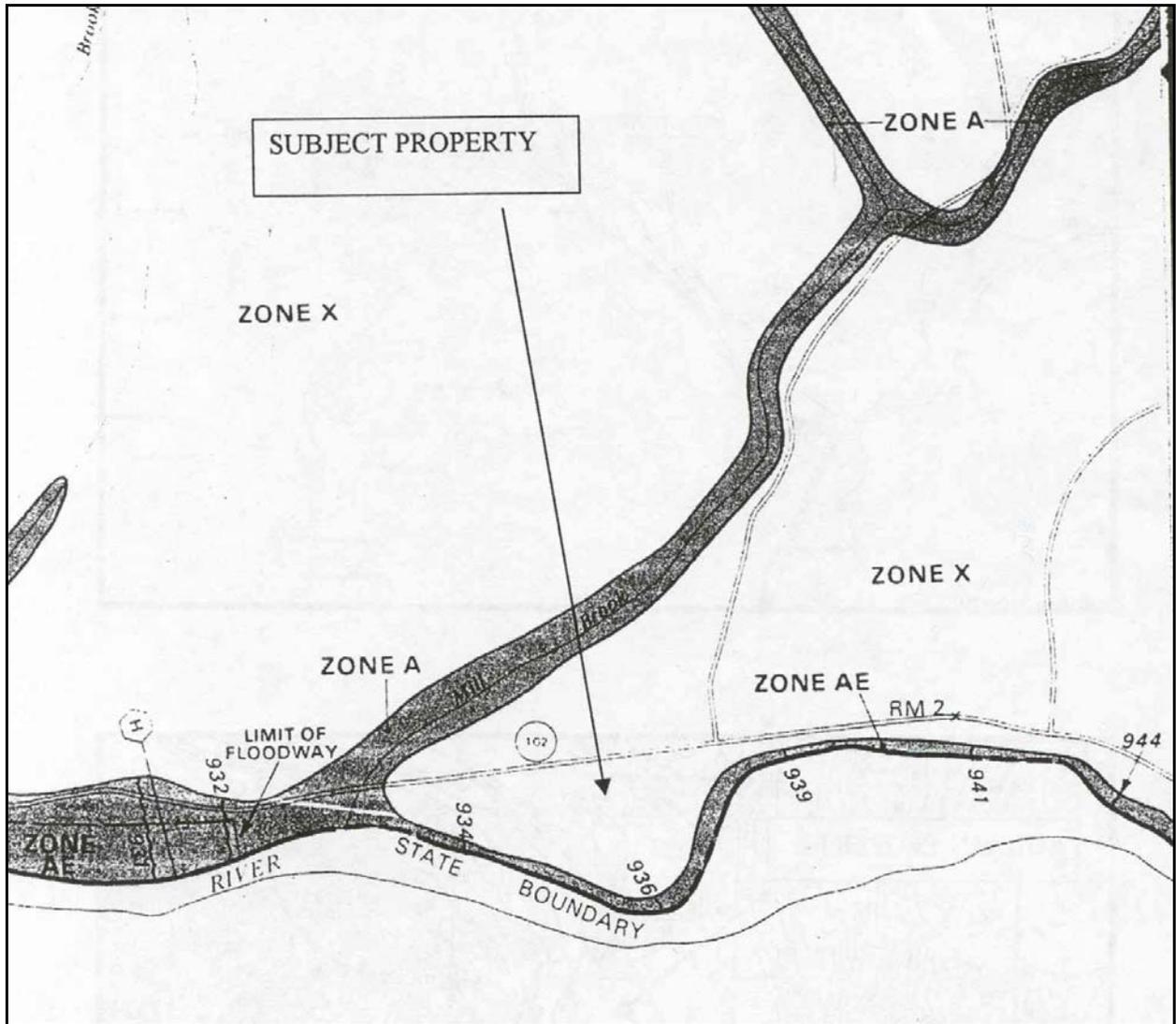
Appendix C
Warranty Deed

Appendix D

1930 Property Map



Appendix E Flood Hazard Map and Definitions



What are the different flood hazard zone designations and what do they mean? (from www.fema.gov/fhm/fq_gen13.shtm)

Zone A

Zone A is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 1-percent annual chance floodplains that are determined in the Flood Insurance Study by approximate methods of analysis. Because detailed hydraulic analyses are not performed for such areas, no Base Flood Elevations or depths are shown within this zone. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply.

Zone AE and A1-A30

Zones AE and A1-A30 are the flood insurance rate zones that correspond to the 1-percent annual chance floodplains that are determined in the Flood Insurance Study by detailed methods of analysis. In most instances, Base Flood Elevations derived from the detailed hydraulic analyses are shown at selected intervals within this zone. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply.

Zone AH

Zone AH is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the areas of 1-percent annual chance shallow flooding with a constant water-surface elevation (usually areas of ponding) where average depths are between 1 and 3 feet. The Base Flood Elevations derived from the detailed hydraulic analyses are shown at selected intervals within this zone. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply.

Zone AO

Zone AO is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the areas of 1-percent shallow flooding (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain) where average depths are between 1 and 3 feet. Average flood depths derived from the detailed hydraulic analyses are shown within this zone. In addition, alluvial fan flood hazards are shown as Zone AO on the Flood Insurance Rate Map. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply.

Zone AR

Zone AR is the flood insurance rate zone used to depict areas protected from flood hazards by flood control structures, such as a levee, that are being restored. FEMA will consider using the Zone AR designation for a community if the flood protection system has been deemed restorable by a Federal agency in consultation with a local project sponsor; a minimum level of flood protection is still provided to the community by the system; and restoration of the flood protection system is scheduled to begin within a designated time period and in accordance with a progress plan negotiated between the community and FEMA. Mandatory purchase requirements for flood insurance will apply in Zone AR, but the rate will not exceed the rate for an unnumbered Zone A if the structure is built in compliance with Zone AR floodplain management regulations.

For floodplain management in Zone AR areas, the property owner is not required to elevate an existing structure when making improvements to the structure. However, for new construction, the structure must be elevated (or floodproofed for non-residential structures) so that the lowest floor, including basement, is a minimum of 3 feet above the highest adjacent existing grade, if the depth of the Base Flood Elevation (BFE) does not exceed 5 feet at the proposed development site. For infill sites, rehabilitation of existing structures, or redevelopment of previously developed areas, there is a 3-foot elevation requirement regardless of the depth of the BFE at the project site.

The Zone AR designation will be removed and the restored flood control system will be shown as providing protection from the 1-percent annual chance flood on the National Flood Insurance Program map upon completion of the restoration project and submittal of all the necessary data to FEMA.

Zone A99

Zone A99 is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to areas within the 1-percent annual chance floodplain that will be protected by a Federal flood protection system where construction has reached specified statutory milestones. No Base Flood Elevations or depths are shown within this zone. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply.

Zone D

The Zone D designation is used for areas where there are possible but undetermined flood hazards. In areas designated as Zone D, no analysis of flood hazards has been conducted. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements do not apply, but coverage is available. The flood insurance rates for properties in Zone D are commensurate with the uncertainty of the flood risk.

Zone V

Zone V is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to areas within the 1-percent annual chance coastal floodplains that have additional hazards associated with storm waves. Because approximate hydraulic analyses are performed for such areas, no Base Flood Elevations are shown within this zone. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply.

Zone VE

Zone VE is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to areas within the 1-percent annual chance coastal floodplain that have additional hazards associated with storm waves. Base Flood Elevations derived from the detailed hydraulic analyses are shown at selected intervals within this zone. Mandatory flood insurance purchase requirements apply.

Zones B, C, and X

Zones B, C, and X are the flood insurance rate zones that correspond to areas outside the 1-percent annual chance floodplain, areas of 1-percent annual chance sheet flow flooding where average depths are less than 1 foot, areas of 1-percent annual chance stream flooding where the contributing drainage area is less than 1 square mile, or areas protected from the 1-percent annual chance flood by levees. No Base Flood Elevations or depths are shown within this zone. Insurance purchase is not required in these zones.

Appendix F
New Hampshire Fish and Game Fisheries Management Plan

Appendix G Responses to Public Comment Summary

Lyman Falls State Park Long-Range Management Plan (Draft Plan Released For Public Review On March 2, 2003)

The Department of Forests, Parks and Recreation (FPR) received numerous verbal comments at the public meeting on March 20, 2003, and four written responses and one telephone message during the public comment period that started on March 2 and ended on April 21, 2003. The following is a categorized list of summarized comments as they relate to certain issues addressed in the draft plan.

A total of 35 general and specific comments were received and grouped into five main categories. Within each category there is a list of the comment and the ANR response to that comment(s).

General Comments

- 1. The park should be kept off the state website for now. Maybe in the future it could be placed on there for general information purposes.***

ANR Response: FPR agrees with this request for the immediate future, but may need to add it to the State Park web site for general informational purposes later if and when more and more requests for information are received.

- 2. Does the State pay taxes to the Town of Bloomfield? What are the tax implications for the town?***

ANR Response: The State uses the PILOT (Payment In Lieu Of Taxes) program to calculate the amount paid. The property is removed from the grand list and the PILOT payment is based on 1% of Fair Market Value.

- 3. Any consideration to naming the park Reuben Washburn State Park?***

ANR Response: The Department has guidelines it must follow in naming an area. The prominent feature of the park is Lyman Falls, and the public recognizes this name as the locator. Naming the park after Reuben Washburn is a possibility, but the general public may not recognize this as an appropriate name. Interpretative materials/signs may be a better way to acknowledge his contribution to the region.

“Names of state forests, parks, and natural areas shall be common to the region in which they exist and bear a direct relationship to the property. Geographic place-names are preferable, such as those of mountains, water bodies, or other significant features within

the property or nearby. Natural features or historical locations are also appropriate. But if there is no meaningful geographic, natural, or historic reference, the name of the town where the property is located should be considered.” (FPR Policy #6).

General Plan Comments

- 4. The plan does not adequately address historical content of the area and neighboring lands. The adjacent property is a national historic site. Suggest providing a brochure and/or putting in a plaque that highlights the history of the area and the role the Washburn’s played in the region and on the property. [A local resident sent in a suggested amplification to the local history section of plan that can be inserted in page 14 of the draft management plan.]*

ANR Response: The amplification section that was developed by a local resident has been incorporated into the final plan as well as a couple of historical pictures that were copied and sent to the FPR by another local resident.

- 5. “the future disposition of several parcels could affect Lyman Falls State Park and the river resource. The department should work with New Hampshire state agencies and land protection groups to protect the undeveloped shoreline along this important reach of the river.” There are several parcels that are in transition. I urge your offices to advise these land protection groups of the importance of protecting these parcels, particularly in the early stages as they gather their importance of the need for action.*

ANR Response: FPR is in agreement with this comment, and is working in collaboration with various land protection groups for further protection of these important parcels, especially in Vermont.

- 6. Include a tax map of Columbia, NH similar to the Bloomfield, VT tax map. This is a VT state park plan, but by its nature will be significantly impacted by what happens across the Connecticut River.*

ANR Response: FPR agrees that what happens in across the Connecticut River in New Hampshire is extremely important to and may directly affect Lyman Falls State Park. However, FPR would not be able to purchase any properties in New Hampshire; therefore, the tax map has not been included. Working collaboratively with other land protection groups informing them of the importance of these New Hampshire lands seems more appropriate.

Comments on Recreation Management

- 7. We believe the management strategy for Lyman Falls State Park is a sound one, and applaud the Department's emphasis on continuing the traditional uses of the site: primitive canoe camping, fishing in the Connecticut River, and hunting.*

Access

- 8. In general the management goals and proposed improvements are in keeping with the vision of our Board (VHCB) when they helped fund the Vermont River Conservancy acquisition of the parcel in May of 2001. However, on page 31, the Plan states, "There is a need to increase formal public access areas for boat car-top and/or launching ramps along the Vermont shore of the Connecticut River from Canaan to Gilman....It is not the purpose of the Lyman Falls State Park to provide all types of access to or from the river." We (VHCB) support your decision not to encourage the public to park at the parcel and carry boats from their car to the river. We understand that no signs will invite this type of use, and that no improved trail, vehicular river access, dock or loading area will be established. However, VCHB wants to make sure that if parking is available, visitors may carry boats from car-top to river, via the permitted foot trail. If it is FP&R's intent to restrict this informal, occasional, car-top access on the parcel, VHCB would like to discuss this issue more, as we generally disagree with that level of restriction at Lyman Falls.*
- 9. At March 20, 2003 meeting, a number of attendees commented that the proposed parking area and size was not in the appropriate location. Many agreed that instead of one parking area for 6 – 8 vehicles that two small areas for 2 – 3 vehicles may be more appropriate.*
- 10. How many vehicles will the proposed parking area accommodate?*
- 11. Keep the parking visible from the highway; keep it unpaved.*
- 12. Why provide foot access if area is to be primitive camping? Access from the road does not promote low use of the area. More use from the road will occur if fire rings are provided.*
- 13. No overnight parking should be allowed, camping via water access only. This should be enforced. (Selectboard has requested no overnight parking.)*
- 14. Encourage any overnight parking to occur at the iron bridge in town for long-distanced paddling trips on the Connecticut River.*
- 15. Will there be a trail in from the parking area?*

16. *Will a key to the gate be available for emergency services, suggest town clerk and constable have a key as well as emergency services from North Stratford (or Colebrook).*

ANR Response to 8 through 16: The underlying premise for which the property was purchased (for fishing access and for river access for primitive camping) will continue to be the main emphasis at the park. Occasional, informal boating access from either parking area will not be restricted, but it will not be encouraged either. Overnight parking was a primary concern raised at a number of meetings and will not be allowed at the parking areas.

Previous to developing the draft plan, the Bloomfield Selectboard suggested a new parking area (maximum of four to six vehicles) be established along VT Route 102 just south of the small, undeveloped in-holding in the middle of the property (approximately 4.4 acres). Through a number of public meetings, FPR received comments that this may not be the best situation for parking. On June 8, 2003, Department staff, adjacent landowners, and a representative from the Selectboard met at the park to determine an acceptable location for the parking area(s). The group collectively decided on maintaining parking at both of its current locations. The final plan reflects this decision.

Currently there are trails from both small parking areas, and these will be maintained so that visitors to the park may utilize these trails to gain access to the river and park lands. The area is popular for fishing and most anglers do not access the area via boat/canoe so the trails provide a means to get to the river.

Keys will be provided to the appropriate law enforcement and emergency providers in the area.

17. *Would like to see access for people with disabilities at Lyman Falls so that I would be able to flycast without getting the line hung up or self hung up. Dearly love to fly fish and there are only three places that I can fish in the area – launch at Big Averill Lake, Fire access at Canaan on CT River, and ?.*

ANR Response: The amount of development that would need to occur to make the area meet the standards for accessibility would not be in keeping with the Vision Statement in the final plan that states, “Lyman Falls State Park will remain in its natural and undeveloped condition, with low-impact, compatible recreational and forest uses. Management will include those activities necessary to maintain the property’s primitive character,”

Camping and Facilities

18. *How many campsites will be available?*
19. *Have three concerns: fire, water, and signs. I assume the park will be monitored occasionally. Fires can be a problem even when use is low to moderate – tree cutting – herd paths, looking for wood – trash. I would argue that campers should bring stoves. Maybe a single, small fire pit “for emergencies” but the best standard is stoves only. Water – I am assuming that campers will be using river water for cooking. Signs – they multiple like rabbits. Simple, few in number should be the standard. Primitive says to me we must restrain ourselves when it comes to signs.*
20. *Important hope is that the state will provide a privy right away to avoid a human waste problem.*
21. *Human waste could be a problem, but a privy should be able to handle it.*
22. *How many privies will be available?*
23. *Suggest keeping a close watch on the privy situation.*
24. *Conflicting statements about fires in draft plan.*
25. *Suggest establishment of one communal fire ring with no fires elsewhere and use of camp stoves only. Already damage to trees due to fires.*

ANR Response to 18 through 25: There were at least four existing campsites when FPR acquired the parcel, and the draft and final plan continues with the management of these three campsites. The final plan attempts to alleviate the concerns about the provision of privies by changing the priority level from medium action in the draft plan to a high priority action in the final plan. Once the final plan is approved and money is budgeted for the construction of privies, FPR will provide the appropriate number for the amount of use the campsites receive. The potential health issue of human waste around the area will be continuously monitored. FPR will continue to support “leave no trace” principles for use of Lyman Falls State Park, including the use of camp stoves instead of campfires. However, since there will be no park staff at the park on a daily basis monitoring visitor use and behaviors, it will be extremely difficult to eliminate campers’ use of a wood fire. Therefore, at each campsite a fire ring, in a location that is safe and appropriate, will be provided. This use will also be monitored for abuse. FPR shares the same philosophy about the amount of signage. The number of signs will be limited to keep with the primitive character and experience at the Park. FPR reserves the ability to make changes in “operational policies” in order to be able to be responsive to changing situations and needs over time.

26. *Will advance reservations be required for campsites? Might keep use low impact and keep better track of actual use.*

ANR Response: There will probably be a log or sign-in sheet on site to monitor use of the area, but since no fees are collected and no staff are on-site, it would be difficult to manage a reservation system for the Park.

27. *Any possibility of having a curfew for the area, say 11:00 or 11:30, and having the sheriff or game warden enforce it. Perhaps extend the current contract with sheriff's department to include Lyman Falls?*

28. *Will maintenance of the park be covered by Maidstone or Brighton staff? Staffing may be necessary at a future date. More group use will probably occur. Suggestions of using the Vermont Leadership Center and locals to monitor the area. The Headwaters Subcommittee would also be interested in monitoring the Park.*

ANR Response for 27 and 28: There will be no full-time staff at the park. Staff from Brighton and/or Maidstone will be responsible for conducting periodic maintenance at Lyman Falls. Parks also has maintenance technicians that will monitor the area. Staff and crews from the Vermont Leadership Center have also volunteered to assist with this. FPR has contracted with local sheriffs departments in other areas and this may be a possibility to help if and when there are enforcement issues.

Other Recreational Uses

29. *Question regarding snowmobile access and ATV access—snowmobiles are allowed but not ATVs. Is this a regulation? Will snowmobile access continue to be provided?*

ANR Response: State laws prohibit the use of ATVs on lands owned by the Agency of Natural Resources. Informal snowmobile use of the area may not continue. This issue will be revisited as there would be a conflict with the deer wintering area.

30. *No mention of swimming as a permitted use of the area. Suggest adding swimming to the list of permitted activities. Many local folks go there to cool off on a hot summer day.*

ANR Response: This has been added to the final plan.

Interpretative Information

31. *As the Department develops more detailed plans for interpretive information at Lyman Falls, we would like to encourage a display that credits the Washburn family for saving*

the place ever since 1963....They turned down dozens of offers to sell the land for development.

32. *Recommend a permanent sign interpreting the history of the property, the logging heritage and Reuben Washburn, and the important example set by former owners Malcolm Washburn and Dallas Washburn Chase is assuring protection of this special property.*

ANR Response to 31 and 32: FPR is in agreement with these comments, and will work in collaboration with various organizations and groups to seek grant funding and assistance in developing interpretative materials, displays, and/or signs at Lyman Falls State Park.

Comments on Resources Management

33. *Question on timber harvesting. White pine in the area has lots of blister rust. Are there plans to remove the host (ribes)?*

ANR Response: White pine blister rust is not addressed in the plan. Dead pines are scheduled to be removed but that will not solve the problem of blister rust. The host plant would need to be pulled in the area. Vermont has no protocol in place for blister rust. Planned removal of the poplar overstory in the southern section (6-8 acre area) and cutting of small openings for browse in the northern section of the park are the management activities planned for improving deer wintering habitat.

34. *Establish a 100-foot “no cut” buffer around private land, Route 102, and the river.*

FPR will consider establishing a 100-foot buffer around private property and VT Route 102. Within 150 of the Connecticut River and Mill Brook, FPR will maintain a vegetated buffer.

Comments on Plan Format

35. *Maps and photos in the copy are hard to read.*

ANR Response: The final plan attempts to alleviate this problem as much as possible.

Appendix H
Headwaters Subcommittee Meeting – FPR Staff Meeting Notes
September 18, 2001
Colebrook, New Hampshire

Notes Jotted Down; not minutes of meeting.

- Washburn parcel on NH side – not able to get access to this property from private landowners.
- Vermont Leadership Center did a one-day work day at site to do litter/trash cleanup. The also did some brushing and put up a register box.
- Conservation Easement – continue traditional uses of property: campers access from river; and access for fishermen.

Concerns Raised by Members at Meeting:

- Should be left for boat access camping only.
- Do not want a canoe access point to put in at.
- Gate off at road so vehicles can not get in.
- Old powerhouse – potentially a hazardous area with safety issues around old penstock.
- Sluiceway in penstock is dangerous.
- Overnight or extended stay should not be allowed.
- Access by canoe or road – Town only wants foot access.
- Signs should be posted with rules and regulations of use of site.
- Who is responsible for maintenance – grass?
- Will there be toilet facilities?
- How many campsites? What about fires and cutting of firewood?
- Parking lots – one on Route 102 – how large; # of cars? Lots of fishermen use the site.
- Medical emergencies – telephone?, ambulance; 911 number for the park – get from the Town of Stratford, which is the closest medical rescue unit. Groveton also.
- Capsized boats – how get boats out?
- Responsibilities and roles – Fish and Wildlife; State Police?
- What is going to happen with the building/toolshed? Use it for what?
- Will Town get anything in lieu of taxes?
- What are the state regulations for campgrounds of this type?
- The Town of Bloomfield has no zoning, but would draft new regulations for park.

- Parking lot with walking trail – in northern end of property – trail used by fishermen.
- Leave gate where it is for only emergency/management access. Keeps people away.
- What about ADA access?
- Safety Issues – steel spikes and rebar in dam are dangerous to boaters and swimmers. The spikes should be removed as well as some timbers.
- Beaver dam on VT side – bank beavers.
- Reuben Washburn – previous owner – it would be appropriate to have some type of plaque/sign/brochure indicating his legacy to the area. Can the park be named after him?

Appendix I
Summary of Public Comments – March 20, 2003
BLOOMFIELD TOWN HALL

- How many vehicles will the proposed parking area accommodate?
Answer: In the draft plan there is one parking area identified that could accommodate between 6 – 8 vehicles.
- People park along the road now as there is not enough designated parking. Fires are of a concern.
- Will there be a trail in from the parking area?
Answer: Yes. The trail will go from the parking area and connect into existing trails so that someone visiting for the day can travel by foot to the Falls area.
- How many camp sites will be available?
Answer: In the draft plan there are currently three camping areas identified.
- How many privies will be available?
Answer: There is currently one on site near the picnic shelter. The need for additional privies will be monitored by the Department, and when there is evidence for additional privies, they will be built. The Park is to be a “leave no trace” area.
- Suggest keeping a close watch on the privy situation.
- Conflicting statements about fires in the draft plan.
- Suggest establishment of one communal fire ring with no fires elsewhere and use of camp stoves only. Already some damage to trees due to fires.
- Why provide foot access if area is to be primitive camping? Access from the road does not promote low use of the area. More use from the road will occur if fire rings are provided.
- **Answer:** The area is popular for fishing and not all anglers access the area via boat/canoe.
- No overnight parking should be allowed, camping via water access only. This should be enforced. (Selectboard has requested no overnight parking.)
Answer: There will be no full-time staff at the park. Staff from Brighton and/or Maidstone will be responsible for Lyman Falls. FPR has contracted with local

sheriffs departments in other areas and this may be a possibility to help if and when there are enforcement issues.

- Limit parking to day use only.
- Limit parking to four vehicles and move the parking area to the south end near the gate, eliminate the parking area up by the boulders. Put up no parking signs.
- Have two smaller parking areas rather than one large area.
- The parking area on private property across the road (VT Route 102) from the proposed area will be used as spillover parking if the parking area is full.
- Keep parking visible from the highway; keep it unpaved.
- Will a key to the gate be available for emergency services, suggest town clerk and constable have a key as well as emergency services from North Stratford (or Colebrook).
- Why is the gate being changed?
Answer: The Department was under the impression that Mr. Washburn requested his gate back. If this is correct, the gate will be replaced with a standard state gate.
- Question on timber harvesting. White pine in the area has lots of blister rust. Are there plans to remove the host (ribes)?
Answer: This is not addressed in the plan. Dead pines are scheduled to be removed but that will not solve the problem of blister rust. The host plant would need to be pulled in the area. Vermont has no protocol in place for blister rust. Planned removal of the poplar overstory in the southern section (6-8 acre area) and cutting of small openings for browse in the northern section of the park.
- Establish a 100-foot “no cut” buffer around private land, Route 102, and the river.
- Is the privy a standing or portable model?
Answer: Standing, it will be moved if necessary.
- Charging access fees is inconsistent with the “ethic of the north country”, although it is understood FPR has the right to charge fees.
- COMMENTS FROM MARY SLOAT, Connecticut River Joint Commissions – Numerous grammatical and clarification of facts were provided by letter from the CRJC and can be found in the files.

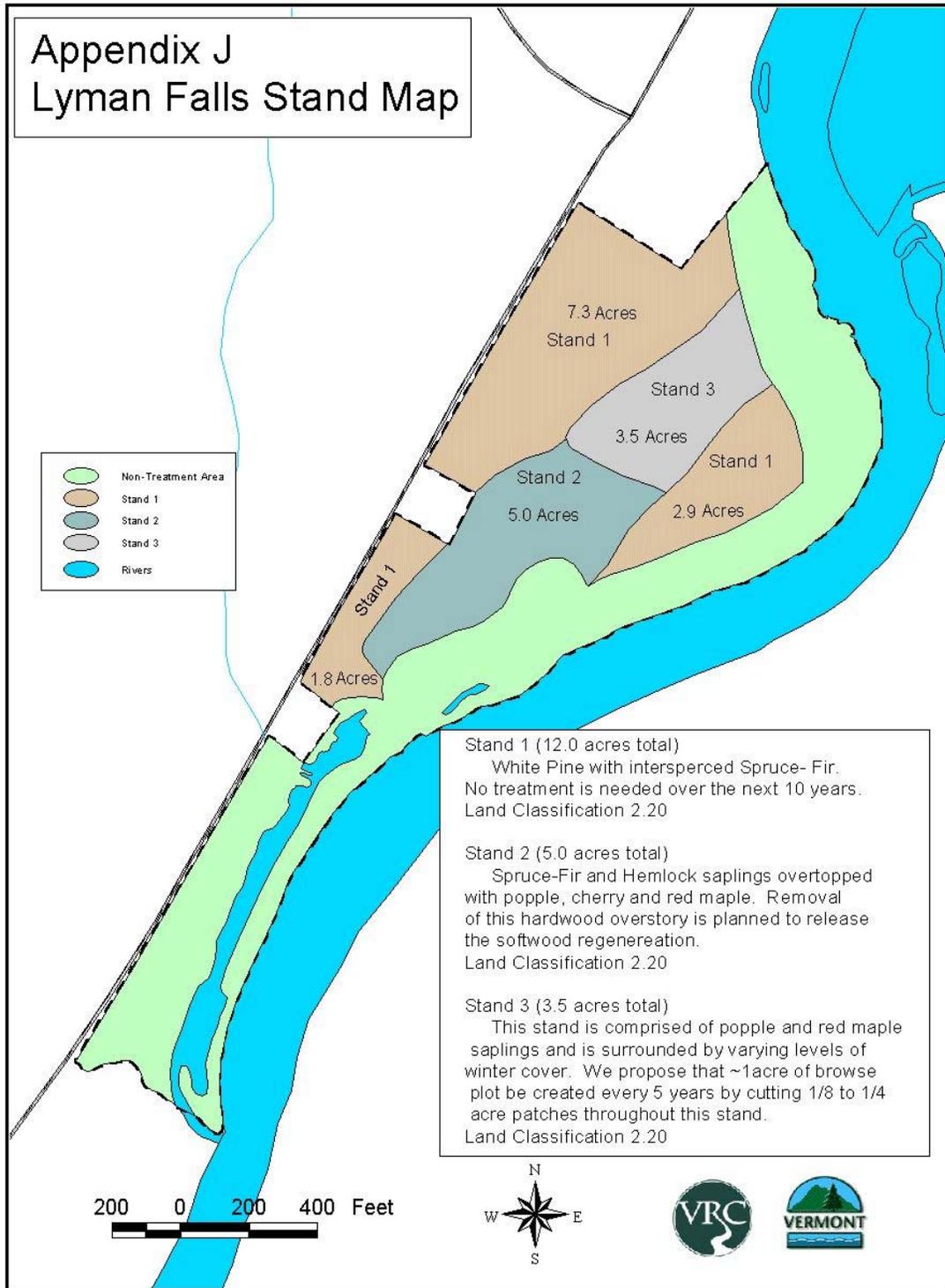
- Any consideration to naming the park Reuben Washburn State Park?
Answer: The Department has guidelines it must follow in naming an area. The prominent feature of the park is Lyman Falls, and the public recognizes this name as the locator. Naming the park after Reuben Washburn is a possibility, but the general public may not recognize this as an appropriate name. Interpretative materials/signs may be a better way to acknowledge his contribution to the region.

 “Names of state forests, parks, and natural areas shall be common to the region in which they exist and bear a direct relationship to the property. Geographic place-names are preferable, such as those of mountains, water bodies, or other significant features within the property or nearby. Natural features or historical locations are also appropriate. But if there is no meaningful geographic, natural, or historic reference, the name of the town where the property is located should be considered.” (FPR Policy #6).
- Does the State pay taxes to the town of Bloomfield? What are the tax implications for the town?
Answer: The State uses the PILOT (Payment In Lieu Of Taxes) program to calculate the amount paid. The property is removed from the grand list and the PILOT payment is based on 1% of Fair Market Value.
- The plan does not adequately address historical content of the area and neighboring lands. The adjacent property is a national historic site. Suggest providing a brochure and/or putting in a plaque that highlights the history of the area and the role the Washburn’s played in the region and on the property.
- The park should be kept off the state website for now. Maybe in the future it could be placed on there for general information purposes.
- Any possibility of having a curfew for the area, say 11:00 or 11:30, and having the sheriff or game warden enforce it. Perhaps extend the current contract with sheriff’s department to include Lyman Falls?
- Encourage any overnight parking to occur at the iron bridge in town for long-distanced paddling trips on the Connecticut River.
- There are a number of groups using the site currently, and include school groups, colleges and universities, and camps. There is one canoe livery from Burlington (?) that is also using the Park.
- Will advance reservations be required for campsites? Might keep use low impact and keep better track of actual use.

Answer: There will probably be a log or sign-in sheet on site to monitor use of the area, but since no fees are collected and no staff are on-site, it would be difficult to manage a reservation system for the Park.

- Staffing may be necessary at a future date. More group use will probably occur. Suggestions of using the Vermont Leadership Center and locals to monitor the area. The Headwaters Subcommittee would also be interested in monitoring the Park.
- Suggestion for installing a sign for donations for upkeep of the Park.
- No mention of swimming as a permitted use of the area. Suggest adding swimming to the list of permitted activities. Many local folks go there to cool off on a hot summer day.
- Will maintenance of the park be covered by Maidstone or Brighton staff?
Answer: This will probably be a shared responsibility. Parks also has maintenance technicians that will monitor the area. Staff and crews from the Vermont Leadership Center have also volunteered to assist with this. .
- Question regarding snowmobile access and ATV access—snowmobiles are allowed but not ATVs. Is this a regulation? Will snowmobile access continue to be provided?
Answer: State laws prohibit the use of ATVs on lands owned by the Agency of Natural Resources. Informal snowmobile use of the area may not continue. This issue will be revisited as there would be a conflict with the deer wintering area.
- On page 35 of the plan there is a quote from the New Hampshire fishing guide that may be incorrect, should be Columbia and not North Stratford.

Appendix J



Appendix K 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 L

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.

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Appendix M 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 uppermost 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.

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.