

THE AMMONOOSUC RIVER

A Report to the General Court



New Hampshire Rivers Management and Protection Program
Department of Environmental Services
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION 1

II. THE AMMONOOSUC RIVER NOMINATION 2

 A. DESCRIPTION 2

 B. RIVER VALUES AND CHARACTERISTICS 2

 1. Natural Resources..... 2

 a. Geologic Resources 2

 b. Wildlife Resources 3

 c. Vegetation and Natural Communities 3

 d. Fish Resources 3

 e. Water Quality 3

 f. Natural Flow Characteristics 4

 g. Open Space 4

 2. Managed Resources 4

 a. Impoundments 4

 b. Water Withdrawals and Discharges..... 4

 c. Hydroelectric Resources 4

 3. Cultural Resources 4

 a. Historic and Archaeological Resources 4

 b. Community River Resources 5

 4. Recreational Resources 5

 a. Fishery 5

 b. Boating 5

 c. Other Recreation..... 5

 d. Public Access 5

 5. Other Resources 5

 a. Scenery..... 5

 b. Land Use 6

 c. Land Use Controls 6

 d. Water Quantity 6

 e. Riparian Interests/Flowage Rights..... 6

III. CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF INSTREAM FLOW..... 7

IV. LOCAL SUPPORT 8

V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS 9

VI. MAPS 11

I. INTRODUCTION

The Ammonoosuc River is located in northwestern New Hampshire in the upper Connecticut River watershed. It begins at Lake of the Clouds on the western slopes of Mount Washington and flows west, north and southwest for 60 miles through the communities of Carroll, Bethlehem, Littleton, Lisbon, Landaff and Bath until it reaches its confluence with the Connecticut River at Woodsville in the town of Haverhill. In March of 2006, a group known as the Ammonoosuc Corridor Advisory Committee and the town of Littleton nominated a 44.8 mile segment of the Ammonoosuc River for designation into the New Hampshire Rivers Management and Protection Program (RMPP). As proposed by the nominating organizations, the designation would begin from the White Mountain National Forest (WMNF) boundary near Lower Falls in Carroll and continue until it reaches its confluence with the Connecticut River in Haverhill. The Department of Environmental Services has reviewed the nomination and is recommending the above segment of the Ammonoosuc River for designation into the RMPP.

The New Hampshire General Court passed the Rivers Management and Protection Act (RSA 483) in 1988. The Act states in part: *"It is the policy of the state to ensure the continued viability of New Hampshire rivers as valued economic and social assets for the benefit of present and future generations. The state shall encourage and assist in the development of river corridor management plans and regulate the quantity and quality of instream flow along certain protected rivers or segments of rivers to conserve and protect outstanding characteristics including recreational, fisheries, wildlife, environmental, cultural, historical, archeological, scientific, ecological, aesthetic, community significance, agricultural, and public water supply so that these valued characteristics shall endure as part of the river uses to be enjoyed by New Hampshire people."*

The Act directs the Department of Environmental Services to receive and evaluate nominations for the designation of rivers or river segments into the Rivers Management and Protection Program to protect outstanding values and characteristics. Nominations approved by the Commissioner must be forwarded to the next session of the General Court for review and approval. In fulfillment of this statutory directive, the nomination of the Ammonoosuc River is hereby forwarded to the General Court.

The Department of Environmental Services recommends that the Ammonoosuc River be designated into the Rivers Management and Protection Program. The Department further recommends that it be classified as a "rural," "rural-community" and "community" river as described in the recommendations contained in this report, thereby affording it the full benefit of the applicable protection measures outlined in RSA 483. The outstanding statewide and local resource values and characteristics that qualify the Ammonoosuc River for designation are described herein.

II. THE AMMONOOSUC RIVER NOMINATION

A. DESCRIPTION

The Ammonoosuc River begins at the Lake of the Clouds on the western slopes of Mount Washington and flows approximately 60 miles west through the town of Carroll to Bethlehem Junction then north to Littleton and southwest through Lisbon, Landaff, and Bath to its confluence with the Connecticut River at Woodsville in the town of Haverhill. From the White Mountain National Forest Boundary near Lower Falls at an elevation of 1,480 feet above sea level, the Ammonoosuc River has an average slope of 25 feet per mile to its confluence with the Connecticut River where the elevation is about 440 feet above sea level. The Ammonoosuc River watershed drains an area of over 395 square miles.

Land use along the Ammonoosuc River is mixed. In the upper reaches of the river, from the White Mountain National Forest boundary near Lower Falls in Carroll to border of Bethlehem and Littleton, land use is primarily rural and much of the river corridor is forested with scattered residential housing. Through the town of Littleton, land use becomes more intensified, especially at the town center where there is a mix of commercial, industrial and residential use. Downstream of Littleton, land use in Lisbon becomes more rural, but gets more active in Landaff's town center. Approaching the confluence with the Connecticut River, scattered residential housing, forests and farmland dominate the landscape in Bath. As the Ammonoosuc reaches the town of Haverhill, commercial and residential development are more prevalent.

B. RIVER VALUES AND CHARACTERISTICS

The Rivers Management and Protection Program identifies a number of river-related values and characteristics that may qualify a river for designation. The Ammonoosuc River supports many of these including a variety of natural, managed, cultural, recreational and other resource values. Some are significant at the local level; others are significant at either the state or national level. The resource values that qualify the Ammonoosuc River for designation include geology, wildlife, vegetation and natural communities, fish, water quality, natural flow, open space, impoundments, water withdrawals, wastewater discharges, hydroelectric, historic and archeological, community river resources, boating, other recreation, public access, scenery, land use, land use controls, and water quantity.

1. Natural Resources

a. Geologic Resources: The Ammonoosuc River watershed lies within the Connecticut River watershed and was once part of the great Glacial Lake Hitchcock. The Connecticut River watershed is internationally renowned as a glacial geology research site for the examination of sediment deposition that occurred in Glacial Lake Hitchcock as the ice sheet receded. Glacial till and glacial outwash deposits were the two major types of material deposited in this area. Outwash deposits are important economically for mining purposes, but they also serve as major groundwater-recharge areas. Over 10,000 acres of aquifers are within the Ammonoosuc River corridor stretching almost continuously from Woodsville to Carroll. Two areas within the Ammonoosuc corridor are Drinking Water Protection Areas: Woodsville Precinct's water supply is the Ammonoosuc River and the town of Lisbon's water supply is gravel packed wells adjacent to the river. Other significant geologic resources include scenic areas, particularly the gorge in Bath and Lower Falls in Carroll. The bedrock geology of the Ammonoosuc corridor is

dominated by formations of igneous and metamorphic rocks including granite and granodiorite.

b. Wildlife Resources: The Ammonoosuc River supports an extremely diverse habitat comprised of forest, wetlands, and open space that is home to a variety of wildlife. Its floodplains, wetlands, and large sections of unfragmented lands are critical habitat areas that offer important and often irreplaceable wildlife benefits. The Ammonoosuc River was listed as a high priority area in the Connecticut River watershed for contiguous habitat (Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge *Final Action Plan and Environmental Impact Statement*). The NH Fish and Game Department identified several deer wintering areas and over 100 bird species within the Ammonoosuc corridor. Some of these bird species, such as the bald eagle, osprey, and hawks can be seen in the spring and fall as they migrate to and from their breeding grounds. The New Hampshire Natural Heritage Inventory reports the presence of five threatened or endangered wildlife species in the Ammonoosuc River watershed. At least one of these species can be found within the river corridor, the state-threatened brook floater (mollusk). Other threatened or endangered species present in the watershed include the bald eagle, peregrine falcon, osprey and the upland sandpiper.

c. Vegetation and Natural Communities: Literally hundreds of plant species may be found in the Ammonoosuc River corridor and its ecological subunits. The White Mountains area is dominated by large areas of spruce-fir forests and northern hardwood forests while the lower portion of the corridor is a transitional area of coniferous and hardwoods forests. The New Hampshire Natural Heritage Inventory lists eight state-endangered plant species as occurring along the Ammonoosuc River. They are Garber's sedge, chestnut sedge, Bosc's pigweed, green dragon, Kalm's brome-grass, prickly rose, hidden sedge and hairy rock-cress. In addition there are 30 known plant species that are listed at the state level as threatened. Some of the threatened species include Bailey's sedge, grass-of-Parnassus, Kalm's lobelia, jack pine, white bluegrass and Siberian chives. Many exemplary natural ecological communities exist within the Ammonoosuc River corridor; at least 29 have been identified with most related to special forested or forested wetland environments.

d. Fish Resources: The Ammonoosuc River provides habitat for at least 15 resident cold and warm water fish species. There are no naturally occurring endangered or threatened fish species in the Ammonoosuc River, though the US Fish & Wildlife Service has identified it as an important cold water fishery. Atlantic salmon (endangered nationally) are present due to the federal and NH Fish and Game Department's stocking program. Sampling efforts have shown much success in regard to Atlantic salmon restoration, finding fish of one, two, and three years of age. In addition to Atlantic Salmon, the Ammonoosuc River is stocked every year with rainbow, brook and brown trout. According to NH Fish and Game Department the Ammonoosuc River are suitable for wild, self-sustaining populations of brook trout. Brook trout are one of the most highly sought fish in New Hampshire, and are included in the New Hampshire Wildlife Action Plan as a species of conservation concern. Critical habitat found within the corridor includes deep pools, such as Salmon Hole in Lisbon and the ledges in Bath, which provide cool water refuge necessary for summer survival of coldwater species.

e. Water Quality: The Ammonoosuc River has been designated as a Class B water by the New Hampshire General Court. In 2006, the NH Department of Environmental Services released its most recent assessment of water quality in the river. Overall, the river met Class B standards except for two sections which are listed as "threatened or impaired." The first impairment lies near the headwaters, a segment with pH below the surface water quality standards. The second impairment is to the river in the developed area of Littleton where bacteria levels occasionally exceed the surface water quality criteria.

The Department of Environmental Services monitors the water quality of the Ammonoosuc River, as does the Ammonoosuc River Corridor Committee through the NHDES Volunteer River Assessment Program (VRAP). Since 2005, VRAP volunteers have collected samples at 14 locations on the river. The significance of maintaining a high level of water quality in the Ammonoosuc River is evidenced by the use of the River and of wells in close proximity to the river for public drinking water supplies and by the presence of a high quality fishery.

f. Natural Flow Characteristics: The Ammonoosuc River is largely free-flowing, with only small impoundments behind the Woodsville, Bath, Lisbon and Apherro Dams. Stream flow varies dramatically on the Ammonoosuc due to climate, precipitation patterns, and watershed characteristics. Currently, the USGS maintains one stream flow gauging station on the Ammonoosuc River in Bethlehem. Another station was operated in Bath between 1936 and 1970. One station also exists on the Connecticut River just downstream of the confluence with the Ammonoosuc.

g. Open Space: Much of the land in the Ammonoosuc Corridor is either forest land or agricultural land. The agricultural land is found primarily in the lower half of the river where the floodplains are wide and the soils prime. Developed land includes the villages of Woodsville, Bath, Lisbon, Littleton and Carroll. Low density residential development continues to expand throughout the watershed. With regard to permanently protected open space with the corridor, only about 1percent of the corridor's land is permanently protected. Although, the White Mountain National Forest includes thousands of acres at the upper end of the river's watershed, only a small portion of it is actually in the narrow corridor. Small areas of state and local land including town and state forests and recreation areas make up the rest of the protected areas.

2. Managed Resources

a. Impoundments: Fourteen dams are listed by NHDES for the Ammonoosuc River, however, only five dams currently exist. Eight of the dams are in ruins with most having been old stone and timber dams used for generating power for early mills. Four of the dams are currently used for low head hydroelectric production. One dam, permitted in Littleton in 1941 was never built. Two dams have a class "A" hazard rating, meaning failure could cause minor damage to property. The three rated "B" would result in the release of "wastes or pollutants" if they failed.

b. Water Withdrawals and Discharges: There are five registered water withdrawals from the Ammonoosuc River. Of these, four are for commercial or industrial purposes and one is for drinking water. Woodsville Precinct is the only municipal water system that draws its drinking water directly from the river. There are three permitted direct discharges of wastewater to the Ammonoosuc River; all three are municipal wastewater discharges. The municipal discharges are located in the towns of Bethlehem, Littleton and Lisbon. Currently, there are no permitted groundwater discharges within the corridor.

c. Hydroelectric Resources: There are four existing hydroelectric power production facilities on the Ammonoosuc River, one in Haverhill, one in Bath, one in Lisbon and the other in Littleton. All of the facilities are regulated by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and are operated in a "run-of-the-river" mode.

3. Cultural Resources

a. Historic and Archaeological Resources: There are a number of historic interest sites along

the Ammonoosuc River. Many buildings in the area were constructed during the mid to late 1700s and early to mid 1800s. Notably, seven buildings located within the river corridor are listed on the National Register of Historic Places; they are the Bath Brick Store, the Bath Foodall-Woods Law Office, the Bath Jeremiah Hutchins Tavern, the Lisbon Inn, Littleton's Lane House, Littleton Opera House and Littleton's US Post Office. Numerous other buildings in the area are either eligible for listing or considered to be architecturally or historically significant. Six archaeological sites containing evidence of the presence of Native American populations have been documented in the river corridor. Before the first white settlers, the Abenaki Native Americans fished and camped along the river, netting fish in the narrow river bends, such as Salmon Hole. Ammonoosuc is an Abenaki word for "fish place."

b. Community River Resources: The importance of the Ammonoosuc River as a community resource is reflected in the local planning and protection efforts of the communities along the River. The river is discussed in each municipal master plan and is recognized as a significant community resource in the most recent master plan update for each community. In addition, all of the communities in the watershed appointed representatives to participate in the development of the *Ammonoosuc River Corridor Study*.

4. Recreational Resources

a. Fishery: The Ammonoosuc River offers a mix of warm and cold water fishing opportunities and is a high quality fishery as the water quality and habitat in the river are suitable for wild, self-sustaining populations of brook trout. The river is stocked annually with brook, brown and rainbow trout as well as Atlantic salmon and is managed by the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department primarily as a "put and take" cold water fishery.

b. Boating: The Appalachian Mountain Club's (AMC) *New Hampshire/Vermont River Guide* and the *New England Whitewater Guide* identify the Ammonoosuc River as offering those who canoe and kayak a wide variety of opportunity and skill levels for their sport. The AMC Guide to Canoeing and Kayaking rates the upper portions of the river as having Class II to IV white water canoeing while the lower portion is classed as flat water.

c. Other Recreation: There are several publicly owned recreation areas in the river corridor. These areas offer a mix of recreational opportunities including hiking, nature study, picnicking, swimming, river access, recreational fields and snowmobile trails. Publicly owned recreation areas include the White Mountain National Forest Zealand Mountain trails in Carroll, the Town Park in Lisbon, Dells Park in Littleton, the Bath Covered Bridge Picnic Area, and many state and federal snowmobile trails in every town.

d. Public Access: Public access for fishing, kayaking, canoeing, and swimming can be found almost anywhere along the Ammonoosuc where there isn't a private residence. State Route 302 right of way extends to the river's edge along many portions of the river. There are several informal pull offs along the river which make it easily accessible to the public for recreation. There are also several private campgrounds along the river that provide access to registered campers.

5. Other Resources

a. Scenery: The entire Ammonoosuc River offers spectacular and varied scenic and cultural vistas. These have been recognized by state and federal designations. State Route 302 from

Woodsville north to the junction of State Route 117 and State Route 302 from Littleton to Twin Mountain have been designated as a state Scenic & Cultural By-Way. State Route 302 from Twin Mountain east to the upper limit of the corridor and beyond has been designated a federal Scenic Byway. Some views are spectacular natural views, such as views of the Presidential Range and Mount Lafayette in the White Mountain National Forest. Others involve a mix of natural and manmade features, such as viewing fall foliage along the river as one drives a curving section of State Route 302.

b. Land Use: Land use in the river corridor is a complex mix of forestland, agricultural land, wetlands and built-up or disturbed areas. The Ammonoosuc River valley is currently experiencing a development boom with increases in commercial and residential users and a population growth exceeding projections. The presence of Interstate 93 and State Route 302, which parallels the river for most of its length, makes the area a desirable location for large and small-scale commercial development. The rate of this development has been increasing, particularly around Exit 42 in Littleton, which includes Wal-Mart and Home Depot, with several others currently in the planning stages. There is growing concern about the impact of development on the river corridor. A recent study by the North Country Council (Ammonoosuc Valley Mitigation Banking Feasibility Study, 2001) found that most of the land within 250-feet of the Ammonoosuc, even though often within the 100-year floodplain, was zoned for commercial/industrial growth or un-zoned and concluded that this could have a significant impact on the ecology of the valley.

c. Land Use Controls: All corridor communities have master plans and zoning ordinances, except Bath which does not have zoning ordinances. Other ordinances and regulations vary from community to community. A rudimentary buildout analysis of the Ammonoosuc River corridor showed the corridor currently consisting of approximately 3,500 lots for an average lot size of 6.7 acres. Based on existing regulations, the number of lots in the corridor could double in the future if every non-protected area was subdivided.

d. Water Quantity: Stream flow varies dramatically on the Ammonoosuc due to climate and precipitation patterns. Currently, the USGS maintains stream flow gauging stations on the Ammonoosuc River only at one location, which is in Bethlehem, north of the Bethlehem Dam. Another station was operated in Bath between 1936 and 1970. One station also exists on the Connecticut River just downstream of the confluence with the Ammonoosuc.

e. Riparian Interests/Flowage Rights: There are no known significant riparian interests or flowage rights along the Ammonoosuc.

III. CONSIDERATION FOR PROTECTION OF INSTREAM FLOW

A. INSTREAM FLOW RULE STATUS

RSA 483 directs NHDES to implement instream flow protection on all designated rivers, and to adopt administrative rules for this purpose. In 2002, additional legislation defined a pilot project to be applied on the Lamprey and Souhegan Rivers. Rules were promulgated for these two rivers in 2003. No protected instream flows may be developed on other designated rivers until these pilot assessments are completed and the results assessed by the legislature. Although excluded from instream flow protection by existing rules, future rules will include other designated rivers in requiring the development and implementation of protected flows. The result will be water management plans for each affected water user and dam owner in a designated river watershed. These water management plans will describe specific actions to be taken under certain river flow conditions so that the protected flows are maintained. Water management plans will have three main components to protect flow: 1) conservation; 2) water use changes; and 3) operation of impoundments.

B. INSTREAM FLOW ASSESSMENT

The existing instream flow rules include a requirement for assessing monthly water use in relation to mean monthly stream flow for all designated rivers. The method uses a general standard to compare the water use uniformly between all the designated rivers. The general standard is determined from the monthly stream flow and sets a standard for aggregate water use depending on that flow. The general standard is not a protected flow, but instead a means for comparing the level of water use and identifying the locations of heaviest water use both within a watershed and between the designated river watersheds.

NHDES assessed water use for 2005, which is the most recent year with complete water use data. 2005 was not a year for normal flow, but instead included relatively low flows in the beginning of the year due to limited snow pack followed by higher than average rainfall in the middle and latter part of the year, including the major storm events in October associated with Hurricane Katrina. During 2005, water use exceeded the general standard on a portion of the Ammonoosuc River in February and December generally in the upper to middle watershed.

The general standard should not be viewed as a quantitative water use threshold or limitation. Rather based on the analysis completed for the nomination, it is apparent that the Ammonoosuc would be one of many watersheds through which the designated rivers flow that do not meet the general standard under existing rules. Thus any changes in water usage by the Ammonoosuc River corridor communities would not occur immediately upon designation, but in the future after full study and public input.

IV. LOCAL SUPPORT

There is strong local support for the designation of the Ammonoosuc River into the Rivers Management and Protection Program (RMPP). The Ammonoosuc River Corridor Advisory Committee, with the help of the town of Littleton, initiated the effort to designate the Ammonoosuc River into the RMPP. The Committee held a series of five public informational meetings to discuss the merits of the nomination and to present information about the RMPP. The widely publicized workshops were held in towns along the corridor. These efforts culminated in March 2006 when the Ammonoosuc River Corridor Advisory Committee submitted its nomination to the Department of Environmental Services for the designation of the Ammonoosuc River into the Rivers Management and Protection Program.

The Ammonoosuc River Advisory Committee also met with local boards and commissions in the six towns along the Ammonoosuc River to discuss the nomination with local officials and to determine the level of local support. As a result of these meetings, the Department of Environmental Services received has received 27 letters of support and petitions for the nomination including one from each community's Board of Selectmen. Throughout the process all public testimony and letters have supported the nomination. At the public hearing on the nomination, which was held in Littleton on June 20, 2006, the testimony was overwhelmingly supportive. All of those who testified spoke in favor of the nomination.

V. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Ammonoosuc River supports a variety of significant state and local resources. To better protect and manage these resources, the Department of Environmental Services recommends the following actions.

Recommendation 1: The General Court should adopt legislation that designates the Ammonoosuc River into the Rivers Management and Protection Program and classifies the Ammonoosuc River as follows:

1. As a community river from the confluence with the Connecticut River in Haverhill to a point 1.0 miles upstream to Burton Brook in Bath (1.0 mile segment);
2. As a rural/community river from Burton Brook in Bath upstream to Simonds Brook in Bath (3.4 mile segment);
3. As a community river from Simonds Brook in Bath up to .9 miles above the covered bridge in Bath (1.4 mile segment);
4. As a rural/community river from .9 miles above the covered bridge in Bath to the Lisbon/Landaff/Bath Town Line (4.5 mile segment);
5. As a community river from the Lisbon/Landaff/Bath Town Line to Pearl Lake Brook in Lisbon (2.5 mile segment);
6. As a rural-community river from Pearl Lake Brook in Lisbon to the Lisbon/Littleton Town Line (7.0 mile segment);
7. As a community river from the Lisbon/Littleton Town Line to the Littleton/Bethlehem Town Line (6.6 mile segment); and
8. As a rural river from the Littleton/Bethlehem Town Line to the WMNF Boundary near Lower Falls in Carroll (18.4 mile segment).

Under the provisions of RSA 483, designation of the river will provide increased protection against the construction of new dams, damaging channel alterations, water quality impairment, and the siting of solid and hazardous waste facilities in the river corridor. Designation will also require the establishment of a protected instream flow to maintain water for instream public uses including water quality, fisheries, recreation, and scenic values. A local river management advisory committee will be established to coordinate management and protection of the river at the local and regional levels, and will provide the residents in the riverfront communities with a direct avenue for formal input into state decisions affecting the river. Finally, designation will result in the development of a long-range management plan for the river that coordinates state planning and management of fisheries, water quality and quantity, and recreation.

Much of the Ammonoosuc River is being recommended for "rural river" classification. Rural rivers are defined under RSA 483 as "...those rivers or segments adjacent to lands which are partially or predominantly used for agriculture, forest management and dispersed or clustered residential development. Some instream structures may exist, including low dams, diversion works and other minor modifications." The Ammonoosuc River as it flows through the forests, wetlands, scattered housing and open space of the upper river corridor, and the largely undeveloped broad floodplains of the lower river corridor typifies the definition of a rural river. The Ammonoosuc River Corridor Advisory Committee, the Rivers Management Advisory Committee and the Department of Environmental Services have all determined that the river segments recommended above for "rural river" classification meet the definition of a rural river and should be so designated.

The remaining segments of the Ammonoosuc River are being recommended for either "community river" classification or "rural-community river" classification. Community rivers are

defined under RSA 483 as "...those rivers or segments which flow through developed or populated areas of the state and which possess existing or potential community resource values, such as those identified in official municipal plans or land use controls. Such rivers are readily accessible by road or railroad, may include existing impoundments or diversions, or potential sites for new impoundments or diversions for hydropower, flood control or water supply purposes, and may include the urban centers of municipalities." Rural-community rivers are defined under RSA 483 as "...those rivers or segments which flow through developed or populated areas of the state and which possess existing or potential community resource values such as those defined in official municipal plans or land use controls. Such rivers have mixed land uses in the corridor reflecting some combination of open space, agricultural, residential, commercial and industrial land uses." The segments of the Ammonoosuc River being recommended for "community river" or "rural-community river" classification are those that are generally more developed or where existing hydropower facilities or village centers are located. In each case, the Ammonoosuc River Corridor Advisory Committee, Rivers Management Advisory Committee and Department of Environmental Services have determined that these segments meet the definition of either a community or rural-community river and should be so designated.

Designation of Ammonoosuc River under the Rivers Management and Protection Program will express the intent of the General Court regarding its future management and protection, and will focus attention on the river as a natural resource of both statewide and local significance. This attention will help to ensure greater scrutiny of plans or proposals that have the potential to significantly alter or destroy those river values and characteristics that qualify the entire Ammonoosuc River for designation.

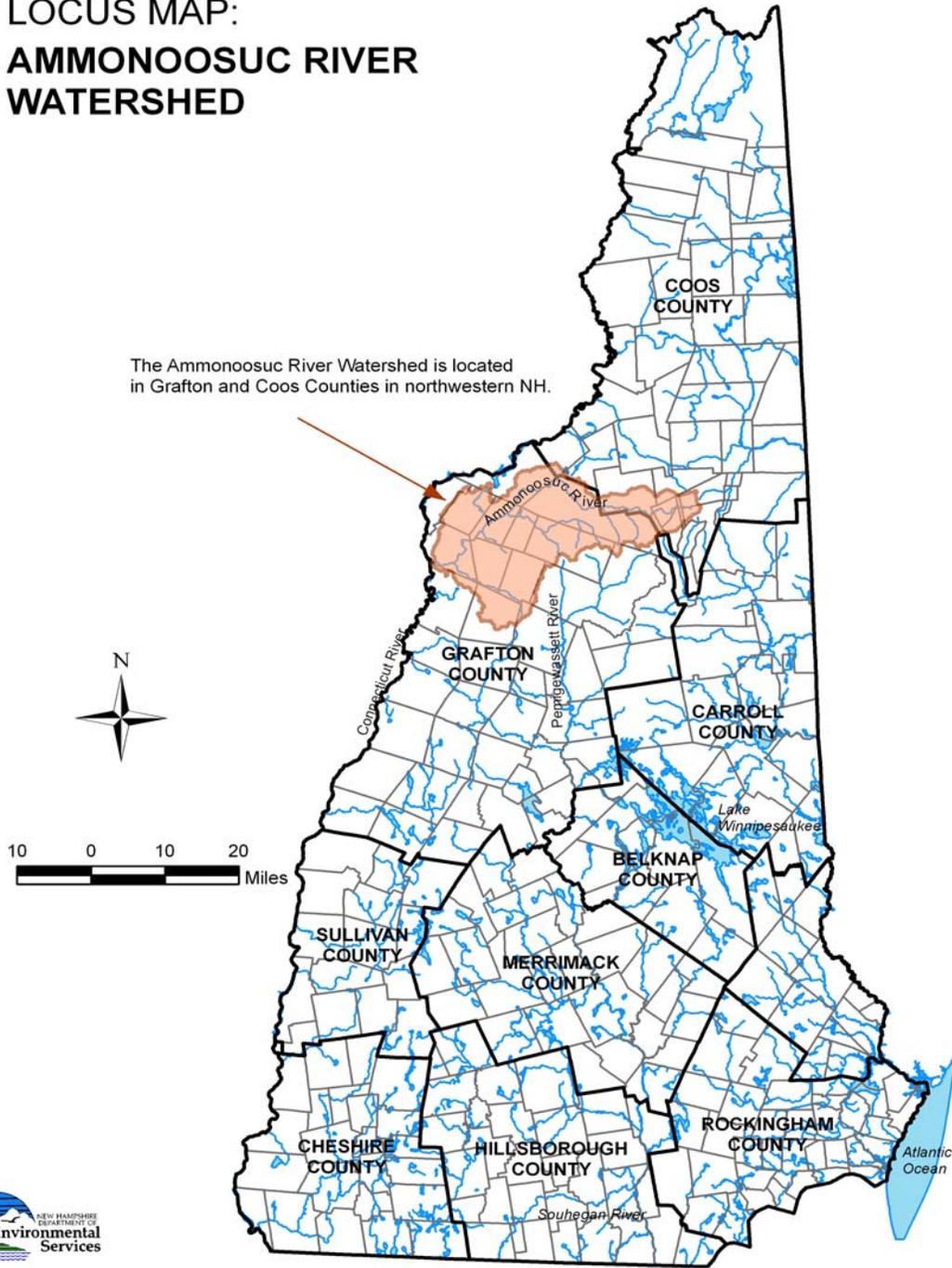
Recommendation 2: The towns of Haverhill, Bath, Lisbon, Landaff, Littleton, Bethlehem and Carroll should continue to work together toward the protection of the Ammonoosuc River through the adoption and implementation of a local river corridor management plan.

While legislative designation of the Ammonoosuc River will improve the protection and management of the river itself, continuing efforts at the local level will be needed to address the use and conservation of the river corridor. A growing recognition by local citizens and officials of the Ammonoosuc River's valuable contribution to the overall quality of life in their communities is evidenced by their desire to see it designated into the Rivers Management and Protection Program. Citizen appreciation and concern for the river should be reflected in the decisions and actions of local officials. The Department of Environmental Services will provide technical assistance to the local river management advisory committee and to the local officials in the riverfront communities on the development and implementation of a local river corridor management plan.

In summary, the establishment of a clear policy and specific instream protection measures by the General Court, and a continuing commitment on the part of local governments and residents to protect and manage the river corridor through sound land use decisions will ensure that the outstanding resources of the Ammonoosuc River will endure to be enjoyed by the people of New Hampshire for many years to come.

LOCUS MAP: AMMONOOSUC RIVER WATERSHED

The Ammonoosuc River Watershed is located in Grafton and Coos Counties in northwestern NH.



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