

NEW HAMPSHIRE RIVERS MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION PROGRAM River Nomination
Form

I. NOMINATION INFORMATION

A. Name of River: PEMIGEWASSET (or Pemi) RIVER, Towns of Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Campton, Holderness, New Hampton, Plymouth, Thornton, Sanbornton, Hill and Franklin. The Towns of Lincoln and Woodstock are not in the nomination thus far by their own decision.

B. River Location and Length: Main stem of the Pemigewasset River from its origin at Profile Lake in Franconia Notch to the confluence with the Winnepesaukee River in Franklin, where they form the Merrimack River. Approximate length: 70 miles. (See Appendix B, maps.)

1. Franconia Notch State Park, 10 miles.

2. Northernmost Thornton town line to Winnepesaukee-Merrimack confluence, 50 miles.

C. Sponsoring Organization: Pemigewasset River Council Inc*

Contact Person: Patricia P Schlesinger, 744-5671
Col(Ret) James Thompson, 726-3338
Philip Preston, 968-7336
Address: Pemigewasset River Council, Box 552
New Hampton NH 03256-0552

D. Natural: 1. Franconia State Park, approx 10 miles
2. Northernmost Thornton townline to townlines of Bridgewater, Ashland and New Hampton including Sawhegenit Falls, approx 25 miles.

Rural: Below Sawhegenit Falls to confluence with Winnepesaukee (approx - Holderness School Fields (I-93 bridge) to 25 miles

*The Pemigewasset River Council is a non-profit organization whose core group of nine are elected/appointed town officials, volunteers, from each of Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Campton, Holderness, New Hampton, Plymouth, Sanbornton and Thornton (approx 25,000 year-round residents). Goals at Appendix E.

II. SUMMARY: RESOURCES OF STATEWIDE OR LOCAL SIGNIFICANCE

1. In order to be eligible for designation to the New Hampshire Rivers Management and Protection Program, a river or river segment must contain or represent either a significant statewide or local example of a natural, managed, cultural, or recreational resource. By checking the appropriate boxes below, indicate which resource values are present in this nomination. Which statement best typifies current conditions? "Value present and of statewide significance" or "Value present and of local significance"

NATURAL RESOURCES*

Geologic Resources: Regional and Statewide significance
Wildlife Resources: Regional and Statewide significance
Vegetation/Natural
Communities: Regional and Statewide significance
Fish Resources: Regional and Statewide significance
Water Quality: Regional and local significance
Open Space: Regional and Statewide significance
Natural flow
characteristics: Regional and Statewide significance
Scenic resources: Regional and Statewide significance

MANAGED RESOURCES

Impoundments: Regional-local significance
Water Withdrawals/
Discharges: Regional-local significance
Hydroelectric
Resources: Regional-local significance

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Historical/Archaeological: Regional and Statewide significance
Community River Resources: Local significance

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES

Fishing: Regional and Statewide significance
Boating: Regional and Statewide significance
Other Recreational
Resources: Regional and Statewide significance
Public Access: Regional and Statewide significance

OTHER RESOURCES

Scenic Resources: Regional - local significance
Corridor Development:
Regional - local significance
Land Use Controls: Regional - local significance

*PRC believes the corridor to be of significant international, national and regional importance. Federal study law indicates National importance. Many historic/archaeologic sites are on the National Register of Historic Places, some flora and fauna are on National lists. Water quality of local significance in the northern reaches becomes municipal supply in Manchester and Massachusetts. Locally significant factors are those features which brought or keeps the year-round residents and seasonal visitors in the corridor.

2. *Briefly describe the most important resource values which are present and why you believe the values are significant from either a statewide or local perspective. For example, if a significant statewide recreational resource is present, identify the type and location of the resource and explain why you believe it is of statewide significance. If you feel the value is threatened, explain why.*

Aesthetics: Protection of the naturalness and integrity of the river and its shoreline have been paramount values in most of our river towns. Maintaining the river corridor in a generally undeveloped state protects not only water quality and wildlife habitats, but provides an open-space network of serenity. Meader wrote: "...silence and solitude brood over all this lovely land." Livermore Falls is one such location, of tremendous beauty in all seasons and Livermore State Forest provides a colorful back drop to the rushing river.

Several vistas of and from the river provide views of the high mountains of the WMNF including Cannon, Liberty and Lafayette and Tecumseh, farther downstream

Inadvertently, railines and road engineers of the recent past have locked great stretches of the river shorefront from vehicular traffic and barring residential or business development. Some stretches in Thornton to below Livermore Falls, one reach in Holderness, and considerable frontage in New Hampton are protected in that manner.

Franklin Flood Control Area is a unique area (since 1941) providing solitude and serenity in its vastness and lushness of vegetation (Sanbornton). Recently a Hill selectmen, however, expressed concern for uncontrolled access to the Old Village. Livermore Falls is of tremendous beauty at all seasons. It is frequented by great numbers of people who just come to sit.

High water quality and quantity: The main stem of the Penigewasset River has its origins at Profile Lake in Franconia Notch State Park, or as some say "the Old Man's washbowl," and has countless pristine tributaries from the Cannon Mt/Kinsman/Cilley Range. The East Branch sources are in the White Mountain National Forest, some in rugged wilderness not found elsewhere in the east. The East Branch is Class B from Lincoln and joining the mainstem (Class B) in Woodstock, the river remains free-flowing from the White Mountains to Bristol, approximately 70 miles; the watershed covering approximately 1000 square miles.

a. **Quality:** A far cry from the paint-peeling Pemi as late as 13 years ago, when a dead, putrid river flowed! Paint peeled from Bristol homes and yellow streaks draped New Hampton's. Of state and national interest was the effort to clean NH's rivers and lakes which began on the Pemi in 1959 and led to pioneer 1970s legislation for Clean Waters by Rep. Thomas Urie of New Hampton, who was recognized by the US Environmental Protection Agency for this model cleanup campaign.

b. **Quantity:** Increased demand on flow has been concern of the riverine community. The river aquifer or mountain ponds supply municipal drinking water for thousands of residents and visitors: Franconia Notch State Park, Woodstock, Plymouth, Lincoln, Woodstock, Campton, Thornton, Ashland and New Hampton.

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A few years ago the Town of Woodstock thought their aquifer well would suffice until 2005; however, additional development required another one recently. NH DES, in their wisdom, has drawn up a drought management plan and towns in Massachusetts are trying to buy water from neighboring towns on the Merrimack.

Wildlife and flora: Significant detail can be found in Appendix C, or in Appendix A, Page 2. The Audubon Society of NH has begun a study for possible breeding sites of the bald eagle seen often in New Hampton and Sanbornton flood control area.

Franconia Notch State Park: with new refinements has achieved status equal to the finest state parks in the country and is . Its attraction for all recreationists in all seasons is renowned. The "Heritage Trail" project was dedicated in June 1989 at the Notch and an 8-mile segment along the Pemi River, officially opened.

The river is crystal clear with rapid year-round babbling runs, dramatic waterfalls and rocky bottom providing fish habitat. The unique geology of the Old Man (1,200' above Profile Lake, three separate overhanging red granite ledges on the east face of Cannon Mt), the Basin (a 20' in diameter granite pothole) and Flume, an 800' gorge with walls of Conway granite, 200 million years old; countless 25,000 year old glacial erratics some over 3 tons; Liberty Gorge; the Pool, a deep basin or pothole in the river, 40' deep and 150' wide, provide a center of incomparable value to education and recreation. Fly fishing is permitted in Profile Lake, well known for its brook trout. An 1800s covered bridge, visitors centers and vistas from foot paths which are disabled accessible, and incomparable fall colors are special scenic features caught by international photographers. The river drops 1300' in its first 8 miles and only run- nable by craft in some areas as a stunt. Its geology is of international interest and described in more detail at Resource Assessment.

Outdoor life and Recreation: Several hiking and ski trails provide access to the Notch mountains and the Cannon Mountain Ski area (to be expanded) and new aerial tramway (carrying 80) are important. Adequate funding and Best Management Practices will maintain these assets.

Hiking in the White Mountains National Forest (WMNF) is of international repute but will be further enhanced by increasing the lengths of the Heritage Trail along the river for all ability levels. Conservation easements have been procured in some towns and more are being sought to enable public access. Some peaks in the Pemi corridor include Mts Lafayette (5249'), Lincoln (5108), Little Haystack (4513), Liberty (4460), Flume (4327), Garfield (4488'), Osceola (4326), Cannon (4077), and Pemigewasset (2554).

Loon Mt, Waterville Valley ski areas (not in nomination but in region and on WMNF lands) and Tenney Mt, Plymouth, provide multi-season tourist attractions and sports areas.

There are many lakes, rivers, mountains, and forests for boating (canoe, kayak, small pleasure boats), swimming, fishing, golf and tennis, camping, hiking, observing wildlife and nature's panorama of seasonal fauna, or just quiet contemplation.

Only one designated public boat launch on river: (Bristol, Rt 104 Bridge) so most users enter the river at state lands in conjunction with bridge abutments or through generosity of landowners. Some cross unoccupied intervals to access local "swimming holes" in Thornton, Campton, Plymouth, Holderness, and New Hampton. Livermore Falls, Campton, is the best known and its gorge sandbars are well frequented by students and families.

There are numerous lakes and ponds: Profile, Echo, Lonesome, and Russell, Loon, and Mirror, some with camping nearby. Squam, Newfound, Pemigewasset and Winnepesaukee provide water activity.

Some campgrounds on the river are:

Bridgewater: Cogwood Acres Campground, River Road.
Bristol: Davidson's Countryside Campground, River Road
Campton: Branch Brook Campground, Rt 49
New Hampton: Yogi Bear's Jellystone, Rt 132
Thornton: Pemi River Campground, Rt 3
Lafayette Campground, Franconia Notch State Park

Additional campgrounds in the corridor are:

Ashland: Ames Brook Campground
Franklin: Thousand Acres Family Campground
Holderness: Bethel Woods Resort Campground, Squam Lakeside Camp Resort
New Hampton: Twin Tamarack Family Camping, MT View Christian Camping Area
Plymouth: Plymouth Sands Camping Area
WMNF: Russell Pond and Campton Campgrounds

Tubing is a tradition. Family boating and paddling is a considerable attraction to residents and visitors alike. Some shallow northern reaches provide safe areas for all ages and experience and a speed limit of 10 MPH from Ayers Island Dam to Plymouth, enables a certain serenity to be enjoyed. Canoe rentals, guides and hostel are available at The Ledges, Woodstock.

Sports fishermen dot the river in three seasons; some brave the winter too. Hunting is permitted on some of the intervals open space. Among sports' clubs active in the corridor are: Pemigewasset Fish and Game Club, Holderness; Belknap County Sportsmen, Belknap County Bass Association, Franklin; Merrimack Paddlers, Hooksett; Appalachian Mountain Club, Pinkham Notch.

Major acquisitions by the US Forest Service and Society for the Protection of NH Forests in the past 80 years provide seemingly endless space for the future generations; however, the nearness of these fragile eco-systems to half the US population is awesome and control must provide "catch up" time for the resource. The NH Department of Resources and Economic Development has forest lands and probable that the Heritage Trail will pass through its Fay, Blair and Livermore State Forests. NH Fish & Game has river frontage: an 80+ acre parcel in Thornton and Campton.

USFS' Hubbard Brook Experimental Station in Thornton has ongoing international and regional studies on environmental impacts.

River Rapids: North Woodstock, Class II, moderate rapids, strong current, some hazardous heavy waves in high water.

Woodstock: remains of an old wooden dam, caution necessary.

Campton: Cook's Corner, Class III-IV, and one must exit the river immediately to avoid Livermore Falls, a 50' drop in a spectacular gorge.

Bridgewater: Sawhegenit Falls, navigable at most seasons.

Bristol/New Hampton: Ayers Island rapids below dam (flow ensured by PSNH). Severe rapids for 1 mile and good continuous current for 7 miles attracts weekenders through three seasons.

Falls: Livermore, Campton; Profile (1/4 mi up Smith River) Bristol; and Sawhegenit, Bridgewater, are significant from geological, scenic and recreational standpoints.

History: As the Pemi Valley is a microcosm of American development, its small towns provide numerous historic names, mills, architecture, museums and artifacts, features of some 17th, 18th and 19th century settlements and achievements. Numerous National and State designations recognize these. At first hunting, trapping, and subsistence farming, dairying and sheepraising, and small water-powered mills on tributaries gave increased importance to Valley life. Logging was a considerable industry early on, and many of the Pemi hills lost countless pines for the King's masts.

Luke Brooks, while washing at Profile Lake, spotted the Old Man in 1805, and a new industry was born, tourism, but as the West opened to large scale settlement and agriculture, some families left the Pemi Valley. However, there were many mills on Pemi tributaries and Bristol alone boasted 22 manufacturers producing bedsteads, hosiery, gloves and leathers, etc. New Hampton's small Hatchery Brook, that seemed never affected by dry seasons, had four mills. However, soon the mills in Manchester and Lowell lured women particularly from hand spinning and looms and the small towns lost their work force and industry.

Accompanying the 19th century tourism, timber boomed. While often 70-80 team of oxen often pulled long trains of logs to Portsmouth, countless logs were also sent downstream on the Pemi and log jams in Bristol and New Hampton (below the present Ayers Island Dam) were common sights. Rail lines soon gave a further push to both industries and trips along the Pemi shore were possible from Concord to Bristol and Ashland to Lincoln.

Paper and pulp production flourished. But it was not until mid 50s that local populations became concerned for the increasingly fetid river. In 1959 the State prohibited raw sewage and certain industrial discharges. While some factories could absorb the changes, others found it economically unfeasible and closed.

Lincoln's Franconia Paper Co, the major but not only polluting culprit, tried in vain for a safe system through the 70s and Peter Gould, its last owner, tried an inhouse system, which was successful but uneconomical. The plant closed in 1980 and the river quality rise was almost meteoric. Fish life returned and the river swimmable again.

Heritage Trail plans will follow the footsteps of several acclaimed natives/settlers/visitors and a myriad of "new folk." Some are:

Native Americans, **Passaconoway**, chief of the Pennacooks, and his son, **Wanolan-cet**, are recognized for considerable patience and accommodation as settlers came north into their valley. Numerous tribes including the Abnaki passed along the

Pemi, most of them from the Algonquin group. They left little as evidence but in the fertile intervalles below Livermore Falls, ridges of old cornfields and ashes of old fires arrowheads and pestles have been found. (The Pennaquis language translates Pemigewasset: Crooked Mountain-Pine Place, while Abnaki: Swiftwaters.)

General John Stark and **Captain Thomas Baker** had encounters of note with Native Americans, while in Plymouth and Campton and were captured and taken to Canada. Earlier, Captain Baker had routed an encampment in Plymouth at the confluence of today's Baker and Pemi, killing many Native Americans and taking much booty.

Plymouth's Court House cannon was used by General John Stark in his victory over General Bourgoyne and later the Battle of Bennington in 1777.

Matthew Thornton (1714-1803), one of three NH men to sign the Declaration of Independence, was formerly a surgeon in the King's Army and received the first "Thornton" land grant. His son led the first "whole town" resettlement when he brought his friends and neighbors en masse from Derry to what is now Thornton and it was the third grant that took.

Samuel Livermore, Attorney General for the Crown and later NH's first Attorney General, a US Congressman and Senator, owned half the town of Holderness (Livermore Falls and Plymouth-Holderness fertile flood plain [800 ac]). State Roadside Marker to commemorate his home and burial. As literature tells, he was respected but never loved. Livermore was credited with spurring on NH's approval of the Federal Constitution (last state needed), insuring its ratification.

Daniel Webster, born in Franklin, it is said, pled his first case in 1806 in Plymouth's Court House, now the present town library. He wrote fondly of the Pemi as "the beau ideal of a mountain stream: cold, noisy, winding and with banks of much picturesque beauty." His birthplace is a National Historical Landmark.

Henry William Blair, whose family built the first covered bridge in Campton 160 years ago to enable settlers to get across the river to attend church. Blair became a lawyer through working and studying with a local attorney in Plymouth and eventually, a US Senator. He authored the first bills for Federal aid to education and women's suffrage. His 150th birth date was celebrated in 1990.

Dr George Whipple, an Ashland native, was a Nobel recipient for his work in hematology and liver disease treatment in 1934. His home is in the National Historic Register (1978) and noted by a State Historic Marker (1975).

Robert Frost, US poet laureate, taught at Plymouth State College and spent some vacation time in Bridgewater.

Nathaniel Hawthorne, whose classic "The Great Stone Face," made NH's Old Man famous, was a frequent Plymouth visitor as was his friend, **Henry David Thoreau**, naturalist and writer, one of whose works was "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack."

Henry, lumber baron, who brought Lincoln and Woodstock to their prime in the mid-19th Century. Often 150 men a day were cutting trees and the log run from Woodstock to Lincoln was the longest chute in existence. Forestry practices left considerable to be desired, but a new industry providing livelihood and economy for the upper reaches of the river, thrived. Concern for the intense cutting in the mountains led to the Weeks Act and White Mountain National Forest lands.

Capt Harl Pease Jr, air hero of World War II and Medal of Honor winner, for whom the soon-to-be-closed Pease Air Force Base is named, was born in Plymouth

E Maude Fowler Ferguson, of Bristol, was NH's first woman senator in 1930. She "diligently" supported the cause of women's rights.

National Historic Register:

- Ashland - Whipple House, Town Hall, Old School, Ashland Fire Station, grist mill, St Mark's Episcopal Church, and Ashland Baptist Church.
- Bristol - Bristol Square, historic district
 - a) mid-19 Century commercial buildings; White's block, Rollins block, Cavis Block, Bean-Tukey block, Cass block, Abel Block, Draper Block, and
 - b) 18th Century, Sleeper Tavern, Kelley Tavern and Bartlett House.
- New Hampton - Dana Meeting House, Gordon Nash Library, the Grange Hall and Community Church.
- Sanbornton - "Senter Sqaire," square mile of architecturally significant religious, civic and residential buildings; Academy Building (1826), Congregational Church (1834), Town Hall (1834), Lane Tavern (1806), a stagecoach stop, home of Daniel Sanborn (1766), and studio of artist, Walter Ingalls. Typical of the "village square" of 200 years ago, the square contained a blacksmith shops, taverns, cider mills, hat shop, a few distiller, stables, a slaughter house, print shop, "great store", tailor shop, two saddleries, two taverns, and boarding house.
- Thornton - the Gore, some of the original grant, an historic district, including "Little Portsmouth."
- Franklin - Historic District; Main St and mill area

New Hampshire Ski Museum at the base of Cannon Mt, a private non-profit endeavor, has earned international interest and support. Recreation skiing began in NH with Sandinavian immigrants in Berlin area, but as sport for all, on the slopes of Cannon and Moosilauke. The first racing trail was cut in 1933 at Cannon (coinciding with the invention of the "up-ski" devices). Snow trains brought thousands from Boston and New York. Cannon's first aerial tramway was built in 1938 and the 40s brought together skiing and resort merchandizing.

POSSIBLE PROBLEM AREAS for a river, only some hours journey from half the US:
Hydroelectric project: proposed 1.5MW project (FERC No. 3572-001, NH) at Livermore Falls would impound the free-flowing river for "two miles" (Winship, 1990)

and its unique lithologic features. The National Park Service (NPS) study signed by President Bush Aug 10 1990, will preclude a dam for now. Because the river flow is so marginal a great part of the year, the project would produce approx 250,000 KWH, for about four months, the amount purchased by the precinct of New Hampton's 55 homes and 300 NHS faculty and students. One 275-cow dairy project capturing methane gases could produce 250,000 KW, the same amount of electricity.

Unbridled development: impacts to shoreline and water quality and quantity, are a concern; however, the PRC towns have indicated their support in controlling density and type of river development. The major worries are those towns that have chosen not to participate in restrained riverfront management and the fact that our nonprofessional parttime town officials (most with long term interests) are in a constant struggle with overpowering developers whose interests have been proven to be short term. A recent Loon DEIS states: The areas that may suffer the most from this increased growth would be small towns that provide some service, but would not see any of the benefits in terms of jobs or tax base increases....see little in the way of benefits, but would be affected by the number of people passing through going to and from the surrounding recreation centers. This would decrease the quality of life in these areas.... (Page 177, Loon SEIS.)

Insufficient funding for State monitoring, sampling, and enforcement personnel for environmental protection.:

a. Intense development increases pressure on water uses and disposal. Siltation, fertilizers, and pesticides are a continuing river community concern.

b. Permit to discharge wastewater into river from the Bridgewater Power Co

c. A waterpark ride is worrisome. A chlorinated discharge has caused earlier concern in the mainstem. (Comments, NHF&G personnel.)

d. A recently-permitted golf course on East Branch. Water source and runoff mitigation. Permit from US Corps of Engineers pending. (letter, Elkind/Moran). The original request sought a Tee in the middle of the river!

e. Decline in water quality (within Class B) in river tests between Plymouth and New Hampton. (Schlesinger-Flanders discussions, See NH DES Report to Congress)

f. A seaplane shooting landings in the Ayers Island impoundment the past two summers. River land-owners appeals made to NH Safety Services.

III. **COMMUNITY/PUBLIC SUPPORT** *The level of community/public support which is demonstrated for a given river nomination will be an important factor in determining whether a river will be recommended for legislative designation. Such support may be shown by the adoption of a town resolution, a letter from town selectmen, master plans, or documents support from other groups, either public or private (if private, explain the group's purpose of who is represented).*

See Appendix E, Community Support Package. Selectmen's and citizens letters/petitions to Commissioner, NH Department of Environmental Services.

a. Pemigewasset Model Overlay Plan: In 1986 representatives of most Pemi towns met in New Hampton to discuss a long-range management plan for the river.

Continued meetings produced an overlay zoning plan for a river corridor 500' on each side of the river (1000' in floodplains). In quick succession several towns adopted the overlay as it was tailored by their Planning Boards for their towns. A recent challenge to the Bristol overlay, reaffirmed citizen concern for river protection by a greater margin than its first passage, almost 4-1.

Ashland, Bristol, and New Hampton: 2-acre minimum lot per single dwelling unit, 200' of frontage, 200' setback for any structures and 125' setback for septic systems, the main specifics of the overlay. (Incl 4).

Bridgewater: five-acre zoning

Campton: overlay specifics

Holderness: specifics tailored to flood plain.

Plymouth: specifics tailored to the flood plain and modified version for Baker River.

Sanbornton, Hill and most of Franklin are in the Federal flood control area. Thornton As mostly flood plain, Master Plan protection concept; but sub-division regulations with river setbacks and no structures in flood plain.

b. National Park Service Study, Congressional Record, and landowner letters: Letters of PRC selectmen to the NH Congressional Delegation for NPS wild/scenic/recreational study, the Congressional Record citing town support and riparian-owner letters are in Appendix E.

Governor Gregg, while a congressman, supported the Federal study also. A great number of townspeople signed petitions/letters to support river protection and the study including Plymouth State College and the Holderness School.

IV. OTHER SUPPORTING INFORMATION *In addition to the information required by the nomination form, sponsors are encouraged to submit any other information which they believe will support the nomination of the river. This may include a visual presentation (for example, a slide program of the river or maps showing the location of significant resources) or studies. Use the space below to indicate what, if any, supporting information has been submitted.*

1. Topographical Maps: Appendix B

2. Slide Program: (35-50 slides). A bank of almost 2000 slides provides for a variety of slide programs which can be tailored to a specific town or purpose.

V. RIVER CLASSIFICATIONS *Which river classification(s) do you recommend for this river/segment?*

Natural: 1. Franconia State Park, approx 8 miles
2. Northernmost town line of Thornton to and including Sawhegenit Falls (Bridgewater, Ashland, New Hampton townlines), approx AND INCLUDING SAWHEGENIT FALLS (BRIDGEWATER, ASHLAND, NEW HAMPTON townlines) approx 25 miles.

Rural: Sawhegenit Falls to confluence with Winnepesaukee = Merrimack approx 25 miles.

From the water, the Pemi appears as a natural river though its proximity to I-93, NH Routes 3 and 175, is noted by an occasional unobtrusive bridge (See rails, roads,

bridges, later). NPS used terms as "remarkably wild," "quite natural," particularly for the northern reaches and spoke of recognition for the Sanbornton-Hill plain as a wildlife habitat. The frontage appears quite undeveloped, unoccupied, though there are homes, mostly well buffered, along the intervalles. Some of the riverfront is flood plain; developed areas in Plymouth, Ashland (1 condo, yes; 1 no) and Bridgewater, if not buffered, will be as landscaping fills in. Several campgrounds are unseen by design of their owners, two are not.

From the roads mentioned above, the river is seen sometimes fleetingly or across a wide plain as it meanders. A railline from Ashland to Lincoln and used as a summer attraction from Lincoln to Plymouth, crosses the river twice, passes through a riverside golf course, and State Forest, providing even more of a variety of shoreline and river scenes including Cook's Corner rapids above Livermore Falls.

Appendices:

- A - Resource Assessment
- B - Maps, Corridor Land Uses
- C - Wildlife Sightings
- D - NH Natural Heritage Inventory
- E - Community Support Package
- F - PRC Goals

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Geology of NH

Acknowledgements:

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James McLaughlin, NH Office of State Planning
Dr Bryon Middlekauff, Geographer, Plymouth State College
Dr Duncan Wilkie, Anthropologist, Plymouth State College, and NH Office of State
Historic Preservation
Lakes Region Planning Commission, Meredith NH
US Soil Conservation Service, Belknap County

APPENDIX A: RESOURCE ASSESSMENT, PEMIGEWASSET RIVER

Location and Description

The Pemi is like a central nervous system to New Hampshire, from the White Mountains to the confluence with the Winnepesaukee in Franklin, where they form the Merrimack. Its principal sources are Profile Lake, Norcross and Zealand Ponds. Its watershed is 1000 sq miles and among the rivers largest tributaries are the East Branch, Baker, Beebe, Mad, Smith, Squam and Newfound rivers.

The northern reaches to Livermore Falls Gorge are clear, rapid year-round with several falls, elevation drops, and rocky bottoms. The drop at Livermore Falls is 50 ft. The return of Atlantic Salmon is less than hoped for but the trout fishing exciting.

A broader river begins at Plymouth/Holderness and meanders through a vast flood plain to Ashland where it drops slightly at the Sawhegenit Falls and the river course straightens some. The reach here has some rocky bottom, significant sand bars, and black water. The long stretches of flat water provide considerable family-oriented water experience, for every ability, championship bass fishing and a varied wildlife habitat. The shoreline has rock cliffs (an historic cave), flood plain, mixed hard- and softwood forests and sanddunes.

Flooding occurs in all seasons. Spring freshets are regular and records and conversations with local riverfront owners assert deeper in recent years. An ox-bow in the Holderness flood plain was cut off by a spring freshet of some years back and another in 1988, almost cut through the playing fields of Plymouth State College Field House. Just recently a farmer in the Plymouth flood plain bemoaned the rise in flood levels and his yearly loss of land to the freshets. He spoke of the increased number of trees in the waters and the fact he was losing his.

The valley's convergent drainage patterns may cause the river swell to one hundred or more times the normal discharge and cause floods to gather and move down-valley at uneven speeds. Floods concentrate promptly with peak discharge reaching the main river within six hours after the climax of the rainstorm (Geology of NH).

Occasionally severe ice jams must be blown up. The jam's arrival is heralded by a roar heard at considerable distance. A Bristol home frequently sports ice blocks the size of autos. Shoreline trees bear significant scars 15 and 25' above the water from the ice jam wall as it roars downstream.

Some of NH's best white-water experience, Class II-III-IV, where drops, rocks and ample water provide excitement in rapid elevation changes in the four miles below Ayers Island Dam. A recent silent-auction prize was an escorted canoe trip in the Bristol Pemi rapids.

A. NATURAL RESOURCES

1. Geological Resources *Briefly describe the significant geologic resources of the river and corridor. Include unique or visually interesting features (waterfalls, unusual rock formations, areas of rapids, etc.)*

The geology of the White Mts reveals the area underlaid with masses of folded Littleton or silurian schist, formed 450 million years ago and Bethlehem gneiss, upturned by intrusions of pink Conway granite. Some principal minerals are quartz,

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black mica, white mica and garnet. In the late 1880s a gold mine was located in New Hampton and though a nugget was found in a village brook, it is said that more gold went into the venture than ever came out (Merrill and Gowan).

Other rocks are gneiss (Devonian period, 300,000,000 years ago) and Quartz Diorite, a common grey granite of felspar, quartz and black mica. As the

glacier of the great ice age melted, the valley above Manchester became a long narrow lake that stretched as far as Plymouth. The retreating glacier left tremendous rock outcroppings and "dunes" and sandplains over 100' deep in the river corridor.

Little has to be said here for the Old Man, the Basin, its pothole, and the Flume and its erratics. The Franconia State Park has significant lithologic formations representative of the Granite State. As the river tumbles from the White Mountain elevations, large boulders are amassed in the East Branch stream bed. The rocks and gravel provide salmon habitat. Below the Woodstock rapids, the river opens some and sandbars and gravel beds are found. In Campton a large sand and gravel excavation site is typical of the river corridor strata where eskers are fairly common. Corridor mountains frequently show granite outcroppings and natural caves. On "Sanbornton's short list of 'natural curiosities,'" is a large rock 93.5' in circumference (Sanbornton Annals). Thornton's "Glacier Park," boasts a long natural waterfall on Mill Brook.

Livermore Falls (type locale for the mineral Camptonite) is the site of several lithologic formations which co-occur and their superimposition creates an interesting sequence. The principal rock type of this area is the Littleton Schist. Rock layers of this formation at the Falls have been heavily tilted by tectonic forces producing steep dips of 60 degrees toward the southeast. An erosion resistant quartzite holds up the falls at this site and creates the precipitous plunge of the river into the gorge below. Near cylindrical potholes, resulting from the erosion work of glacial meltwater approximately 12,000 years ago are evident along the bedrock-floored stream bed. Numerous and well-exposed volcanic rock intrusions 2-10 feet thick of dark, fine textured basalt and light-colored pegmatite cut across the schists of the older Littleton formation (Dow and Middlekauff).

Livermore Falls is unique because these several features have developed at a single site creating both geologic and visual interest. The geography program at Plymouth State College has utilized the site as an outdoor classroom. More than 300 students have been exposed to problem-solving activities at the falls over the past decade and a half. Federal designation under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act will preclude any threats to Livermore Falls remarkable geology: basaltic trap dikes intruding into the mother granite of New Hampshire. The combination of pegmatite dikes, potholes and coarse granite, bedding dips at 60 degrees from the horizontal, the strikes, lifts on all the plains are what is unique. It is the only place where one can see this dip and strike until one climbs to over 4000 on Mt Washington. The rare mineral, Camptonite, was first found here (1879 Hawes).

Plymouth was at the northern end of glacial Lake Merrimack and Polar Caves, a commercial enterprise, has tours through remaining glacial caves and Sawhegenit Falls' glacial potholes are also interesting geology. The waterworn cylindrical

holes were drilled in solid rock by eddying streams some containing whirling gravel.

The river between exits 26-27 (3 miles) is unique in having many rapids and no floodplain, indicating that, even today, it is actively cutting downward. (Van Diver)

2. Wildlife Resources *List the species of mammals, birds, reptiles, and amphibians commonly found in the river and corridor. List any rare or endangered animals or habitat supported by the corridor environment, including location.*

The Pemi Valley boasts a variety of wildlife habitat from high mountain conifers and shrubs to vast flood plain, pine and mixed deciduous forests and wetlands. In the Franconia Notch State Park are countless mammals, amphibians, reptiles and bird life, including bobcat, bear and bald eagles. Directly using the river reaches below for most or all of their primary habitat are river otter, mink, beaver, and muskrat; peripheral species using the river and flood plain are rock vole, rock shrew, white-tailed deer, moose, raccoon, red and gray fox, fisher, coyote, bobcat, long and short-tailed weasel as well as many other smaller species. Two endangered mammals which may occur in the headwaters region are the Canada Lynx and the small-footed Bat as well as the threatened Pine Marten.

Birds using the river corridor for nesting and feeding are numerous and of particular interest are:

- 1 Endangered species - Bald Eagle, Upland Sandpiper, Peregrine Falcon, Sedge Wren.
- 2) Threatened species - Osprey, Northern Harrier, Common Loon, Common Nighthawk, Cooper's Hawk, and Purple Martin.
- 3) Of considerable interest is a bat hibernaculum, Campton, in an abandoned mine. It is classified S1 which means "critically imperiled in state because of extreme rarity (critically endangered in state)."

In addition to countless songbirds (sparrows, warblers, etc) and visitors to local feeders are the Kingfisher, Great blue heron, Green-back heron, American bittern, wood and black duck, mallard, hooded and common mergansers; and bank, cliff, barn and tree swallows. Migratory visitors include Osprey, Harrier, several species of shorebirds, and other waterfowl. See Appendix C, Wildlife Sightings which includes those endangered and threatened per RSA 212-A, FIS 100 passed in 1987 for the conservation of endangered species.

A 1987 USFS report listed a number of amphibians and reptiles in the corridor:

Amphibians:

Salamanders: blue spotted, red spotted newt, northern dusky, red back, four toed, northern spring and northern two lined. (Potential for Jefferson salamander.)

Toad/frogs: Eastern American toad, spring peeper, grey tree frog, bull frog, green frog, wood frog, northern leopard frog, pickerel frog. (Potential for Fowler's toad and mink frog.)

Turtles: common snapping, wood, midland painted, maybe eastern painted.

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There is a potential for the spotted turtle, a specie of concern

Aquatic insects are numerous and important to the fish, amphibian and bird food chain.

Reptiles:

Snakes: northern water, brown, red belly, ribbon, ring neck; eastern garter, ribbon, smooth green and milk.

No rattlers have been noted for some time.

3. Vegetation/Natural Communities. *List the species of plant life commonly found in the river and corridor. List any rare or endangered plant species or associated habitats. Describe significant vegetative communities supported by the corridor environment.*

A list and maps of threatened and endangered species found in the river corridor towns was prepared by the New Hampshire Natural Heritage Inventory (Appendix D). The lists were compiled in accordance with the NH Native Plant Protection Act: RSA 271-A:3,III (endangered plants) and RSA 217-A:3, XII (threatened plants).

a. Forestland. A variety of dense forest types covering native species (various maples, oaks, several birches [White Birch - state tree], conifers) are found in the corridor.

b. Wetlands. There are several river wetlands/inlets between Plymouth and Bristol adjacent to the river. A five-acre inlet at Magoon Brook in New Hampton is a stopover for migratory birds and blue heron are frequently seen in a riverside wetland in Bridgewater. In the adjacent corridor are wetlands some containing protected flora species. Some towns have adopted prime wetlands ordinances and others are in that process.

The wetlands in the Pemigewasset watershed are Riverine (streams and rivers), Lacustrine (lakes) and mainly Palustrine (freshwater wetlands dominated by trees, shrubs and persistent emergent plants). When the river flow is low, the riverine systems features are exposed.

c. Endangered species. In the high mountains undisturbed wetlands contain protected plant species (Maps, App D). Two Federally endangered plant species and also critically imperiled globally because of rarity, are indicated as likely in the watershed: *Potentilla Robbinsiana* (Robbin's Cinquefoil) and *Isotria Medeoloides* (small-whorled Pogonia). In addition, 11 State endangered and 26 threatened flora species have been identified; among these are climbing fumitory and ram's-head lady slipper, Andrew's gentian, lens sedge, rock sandwort, mountain hairgrass, ciliated aster and mountain avens.

4. Fish Resources. *List the fish species commonly found in the river. List any rare or endangered fish species supported by the river. Describe significant habitat areas, including location. Indicate if significant fish restoration program is on-going or planned (anadromous fish, etc). Indicate whether significant fisheries rely on natural reproduction or stocking programs.*

In December 1989 a national threshold criteria for protection of wetlands
Nomination, Pemigewasset River

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listed the fish in the main stem: three types of trout (brown, rainbow and brook), introduced Atlantic Salmon, white sucker, blacknosed dace, large-mouthed and black bass, variety of sunfish, and shiners; chain pickerel and bass, particularly in the Ayers Island impoundment.

Atlantic Salmon - The anadromous fish restoration program is a joint project of US Fish and Wildlife Service, and the states of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. Approximately \$20M has been spent in 20 years including \$13M by utility companies for construction costs of fishways, \$7M USF&WS and States for significant stocking, tagging, radio tracking, spawning and recapture programs. A five year index site plan includes habitat studies. Spring stocking is done in several tributaries (East Branch, Mad and Smith Rivers) as well as main stem (below Ayers Island Dam to Smith River and a few miles south of Livermore Falls, north to the East Branch.) Stock is delivered well up the East Branch. Monitoring stations are set up for marking and fall recapturing tagged fish who are found surviving 1-2 yr old stages. Woodstock monitoring has had very good results.

Fry stocking is important; Hatchery-bred fry can be differentiated when recaptured. Hatchery fish are all marked by tag in nose or fin clip. Scales also reveal growth rings. Based on results to date, 60% of all fish that return as adults have come from fry program. Some captured fish are used a second year for eggs. Hatchery fish have lower rate of return; have been radio tagged and refound in North Wood stock. A dozen or so were released at the Bristol boat launch and were found to have gone over Livermore Falls and returned a number of times.

Trout - are regularly stocked by New Hampshire Fish & Game Dept. The downstream fish passages constructed on all hydro projects (Eastman and Ayers Island) and the Franklin Flood Control Dam are working and results show that both trout and salmon pass through the facilities. Prime sportsfishing areas for trout are above Livermore Falls into the Mad River and East Branch and fly fishing in Profile Lake.

Black Bass - predominantly found in dam impoundments; from Sawhegenit Falls to Ayers Island Dam, tournaments in season. There are 15-20 bass clubs in state who use the area frequently. The Lakes Region Bass Association's 30 members classify this one of cleanest sections of Pemi/ Merrimack and have enthusiastic participation in their tournaments here.

The new Region 2 office of NH F&G in New Hampton is significant for the river community's continuing efforts. The station will be a valuable resource.

5. Water Quality a. Which state water quality classification applies to this river? Class A, Class B, or Class C

Class B, Franconia State Park to confluence.

b. If the river is not currently supporting its water quality classification, identify the existing major causes of deficient water quality (e.g. industrial or sewage pollution, agricultural fertilizer run-off) and possible corrective measures (e.g. regulation, enforcement, land-use controls).

According to a recent report by New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services the water quality at two stations below Plymouth has declined over the last two years, however, not enough to alter its classification.

The segment from Plymouth to New Hampton (13 of 18 miles) was the only section of Nomination, Pemigewasset River
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the upper Pemigewasset to have been determined as declining in quality (only partially supporting standards). According to NH DES, it was the only section tested due to economic/manpower constraints. Testing at Station 13 (Ashland Bridge) in 1988 revealed problems in 2 of 3 samples and Segment 13 (New Hampton) 1 of 2 samples in 1988 and 1989 revealed three sources of pollutants in the water:

LUSTS (leaking underground storage tanks) - town highway garage and commercial sites (removal in Spring 1991);

Municipal wastewater treatment plant still a primary plant but in process of upgrading (Spring 1991); and

NPS (non-point sources)

Solution: elimination of the underground storage tanks and upgrading the treatment plant, test upper reaches to determine whether degradation results from something farther upstream, sufficient monitoring of newly-approved discharge in that same reach so not to exacerbate the decline in quality.

6. River Corridor *Briefly describe the development of the river corridor. Indicate the type and location of significant developments within the corridor, including roads, utility crossings, bridges, commercial and industrial developments, solid waste management facilities, and housing. Describe significant areas of open space found in the river corridor.*

a. Land Use: River development historically was not significant but for Hill village which was located upstream of the current Franklin Flood Control Dam and Plymouth. In 1941 the village was relocated when the dam was built. The settlers used the alluvial plains for agricultural purposes, choosing higher ground for general safety, water power, and to escape the spring freshets.

Today, the river plain is still much that way except on the flood plain in Holderness where Plymouth State College's field house and campus parking facilities some residences, small businesses and two gas stations have seen too many inundations.

The towns' zoning overlay will restrain development in those areas.

b. Roads, Railroads, Bridges and Rip-raps

The river, NH's first highway, was the main route north and south, though the long and treacherous rapids in New Hampton, meant a portage of considerable length (the Long Carry). Countless logs were carried on the river to the sea at Newburyport, with log jams frequent in Bridgewater and at Worthen's Rock, New Hampton Damage was frequent in the Old Hill Village. Some logs, however, made their way overland by wagon trains of 70-80 team of oxen, until the 19th Century railroad.

With the advent of a significant log and paper/pulp industry, the railroads were the immediate solution. Tourism too benefited greatly as visitors poured to the mountains from Boston, Providence and New York totally by rail. In this century the auto took over and rail service declined.

Ferries too plied the often treacherous river until replaced by covered wooden bridges but some people made fatal attempts on horseback. The Blair Bridge in Camp-ton was first built to enable people to attend Church on the opposite side of the

river. The current bridge is a frequent photographer's target. But the spring ice jams and floods took their toll. Bridges going downstream were not a particularly rare sight. Daniel Smith of New Hampton had invested in several bridges and one day, when watching his "property go to Hell" before a spring jam, was consoled by a neighbor with: "Don't worry Daniel, you'll get it all back when you get there." Between New Hampton and Bridgewater two bridges were used to cross the river, anchored to an island of about 6 acres in the middle. The bridges are no longer and the island is about 1 1/2 acres in size. The Sanbornton-Hill bridge was replaced three times. Bridge abutments at Sawhegenit, New Hampton and in the Hill-Sanbornton flood plain are visible and of historic interest. A removable foot bridge in the flood plain might provide an interesting Heritage Trail detour.

Pumpkin Seed Bridge, Livermore Falls Gorge. One span, in precarious condition, of the two-span bridge (263'), remains astride the gorge. It was originally built in 1885 by the three towns of Campton, Holderness and Plymouth. Curved upper and lower chords form a double-bow truss; it is the only example of its type in New Hampshire and is apparently eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (DEIS, FERC 3572-001). Also see Donald Jackson's Great American Bridge Designs, Preservation Press, p 26. The council has urged public acquisition of the Livermore Falls area.

Currently there are three wooden bridges crossing the Pemi: two in Franconia State Park (Sentinel and the Pemi) and the Blair Bridge in Campton. In addition the Pemi is crossed (in nominated sections) by I-93 (four times), Rt 3 (Ashland), Plymouth St (Holderness), Rt 49 (Campton), Rt 104 (New Hampton), Bristol Central Bridge. Some would like to see the Plymouth Bridge replaced with a wooden bridge.

While the river might appear laced with roadways, from the river itself, the crossings are not significant, and vistas from the interstate are quite significant. One is struck by the vastness of the Pemi valley and its hills as one drives north past the Sanbornton "Notch" into New Hampton (Exit 23). The NH Department of Transportation purchased a riverfront scenic easement in New Hampton to ensure a vista upstream. On lesser roads, only occasionally is one able to see the river but from the bridges spanning the reach.

- 1) A spectacular view of rapids from Route 11 in Franklin below Eastman Falls.
- 2) A large vista of the Franklin Falls Dam, Route 3A, Franklin.
- 3) A brief opening from Route 25, Plymouth
- 4) A brief opening from River Road, Bridgewater.
- 5) A picturesque scene from Route 3 at Cook's Corner.

The state-owned rail line from Ashland to Lincoln provides a very good view of the river and the council has urged using the rights of way where practicable for the extension of the Heritage Trail at the riverside. Presently, a private operator rents the line for a seasonal tourist run, until snow fall. The lines then become snowmobile and cross-country skiing trails. The railline crosses the river in two locations: Ashland and Campton. In Lincoln, the line crosses the East Branch.

Rip-raps, a man-made attempt to alter or contain the river, have been used

- 1) Lincoln and No Woodstock condos are glaring abuses.
- 2) Plymouth State College field house.

3) Raising embankment heights to preclude flood waters at an Ashland development has been moderately successful thus far.

Rip-rap and other revetement solutions to stem flood waters from "natural flood safety valves," a flood plain, inlet or wetland, provides potential for greater flood impact elsewhere. The water seeks its outlet. For each flood safety valve precluded, the downstream community bears a greater and fiercer burden. (former Plymouth Civil Defense Officer, countless river residents.)

What seems a reasonable solution for some has turned into a nightmare for others. Water that would have gone into the fields CAN'T, waters that used to inundate parts of Cold Spring DON'T. A five-acre wetland in New Hampton was almost filled in and a Plymouth area known for its "floating gas bottles" has also been filled. As the passage NARROWS (below the Ashland Bridge, Rt 3), the water's height RISES, large whole trees are whipped from their moorings and its speed INTENSIFIES and more severe erosion than normal occurs in the downstream community. Cumulative impact!

c. Solid Waste and Sewage Treatment Facilities

- 1) New Hampton Dump, Bristol - to be closed within the year. Monitor wells show no pollutants.
- 2) Bristol Transfer Station, at Ayers Island Dam.
- 3) Bristol Wastewater Treatment Plant - solutions for the Newfound Lake community must be found. Water quantity in the river was a concern in recent years. In Summer 1989, the Bristol operator had to hold their effluent until the river had adequate flow.
- 4) Plymouth Wastewater Facility - a primary system discharging into the river but being upgraded to secondary in Spring 1991 (Flanders). The facility will have increased volume to carry the Tenney Mt development.
- 5) Ashland's Wastewater Treatment Plant (secondary treatment) discharges treated effluent into the Squam river, upstream about 300 yards from the Pemi. Odor problems were noticed from the interstate last year, but not from the river.
- 6) Though not in the nomination section, the condition of the Lincoln Wastewater Treatment Plant (first licensed as a secondary treatment plant to discharge treated effluent into the East Branch, and now has groundwater permit) is a concern to the downstream community. Besides the monitor wells in areas of the secondary lagoon, ponding outside the primary lagoon has considerably increased and now is too deep to have wells installed. The subsurface interchange with the East Branch not 10' from the seeps causes anxiety for the mainstem.
- 7) Woodstock Wastewater Treatment Plant - exemplary while only giving secondary treatment. Its discharge into the Pemi is most often less than 2 coliforms per 100 milligrams (Report Woodstock WWTP). A count of 240 is permitted in Class B waters. An additional plant for a proposed 900-unit condo has been approved. The plant was to be built by the developer and turned over to the town.
- 8) The Waterville Valley tertiary treatment facility on the Mad River, a Pemi tributary, functions well and portends a course for permitting future facilities.
- 9) The New Hampton village has a primary system for 50 homes and 300 students and faculty of the New Hampton School at a site back from Dickerman/Hatchery Brook. One of two lagoons is used for three years before changing over. A Federal EPA

permit was issued on construction of the plant in 1967 for discharging if required. A gate and discharge pipe were installed and have never been used.

d. Business/Industry. Interesting to note is that very few enterprises are found along the river itself, in keeping with the traditional development of the river frontage for agricultural purposes.

1) Plymouth's downtown is several hundred feet from the river and the development of the shoreline as public riverside park will be part of a technical assistance program with the National Park Service. Franklin's Route 11 is well above and mostly away from the river.

2) Tourism has become the first and foremost enterprise of the valley and entails a variety of accompanying businesses and services. Construction companies, large and small, associated with the second-home development surge are located in all communities. A number of outdoor sports and equipment purveyors, craftspeople and artisans, gift shops, clothing stores, video rentals, (not one movie theater), restaurants, sandwich shops and fast food chains, grocery and specialty shops, books, stationers, flower shops, picture framers and photographers, convenience stores and gas stations, furniture stores, hotels/motels, inns/Bed and Breakfasts and State liquor stores are in most river towns.

3) Large enterprises on elevated shoreline (and some a few hundred yards at least, from the river) (and none with withdrawal or discharges into river) are:
Rochester Shoe Tree Co, Ashland
Polyclad, Franklin
Acme Staple, Franklin
Plymouth Manufacturing Co Inc, Plymouth
R P Williams & Sons is a several-generation lumber yard and mill above the river in Bristol.

4) Bridgewater Power Co has a recent EPA/NH permit for a 72,000 GPD heated discharge into the river, to avoid excessive build-up of inorganic salts which might cause problems for their piping. The plant operates 365 days a year.

5) Education is a business, both public and private. Two private prep schools, Holderness and New Hampton and a campus of the university system, Plymouth State College, are prominent in the corridor, two having riverfront; while four regional highschools serve the 11 towns. The river and its banks provide outdoor classrooms for Plymouth State College efforts. The Natural Science Department does water quality experiments; geographers frequently visit Livermore Falls and other lithologic points of interest and archaeology studies on a considerable number of identified cellar sites are being conducted jointly with the State Historic Preservation Office.

In October 1990, ground was broken for Plymouth State College's Cultural Arts Center which will be a tremendous cultural resource but enhance the perception of the region and therefore, its economy.

e. Open Space: There are what appear to be miles of open riverfront and it is hoped NH's Heritage Trail will cross some of these with easements. High banks and sandbars provide vistas, recreation and serenity along the river which appears virtually uninhabited for some considerable lengths and will provide as natural a river experience as can be found most anywhere. Highways and the railline have made some riverfrontage inaccessible by vehicle so there is considerable open space, some being actively pursued for conservation purposes. Riverfront seems to have remained constant, large expanses in tree farms, corn, hay, for the most part. The LCIP program has been very beneficial in the corridor.

f. Housing: Most homes on riverfrontage are single family homes; however, they are most often far closer to the roadside than river. Occasionally one sees a pump house, barn or other agricultural structure.

There are two condo developments in the nominated reach in Ashland; one with a considerable setback from the river and well buffered and the other, well elevated above the river and it is hoped that landscaping and the natural buffer will fill in shortly.

7. Natural Flow Characteristics *Briefly describe the natural flow characteristics of the river, including natural periodic variations in flow, or, if applicable, variations caused by an upstream impoundment or significant diversion. Indicate where the river is free-flowing.*

1) The river is free-flowing from Profile Lake to the backwaters of the Ayers Island Dam. The dam's pond is located south of Route 104 Bridge; however, when the dam was lowered to emplace fish ladders, the shoreline was bared considerably north of the bridge.

2) The Franklin Flood Control map indicates the area to the Bristol Central Bridge; however perhaps only three days in the past 40 years has the Sanbornton-Hill area been inundated, the former site of Hill village and its remaining trees, then covered by 73' of water. Protected forested land above the water line provides considerable wildlife protection.

3) Eastman Falls has impoundment control as far back as Summer Island, Bristol, which takes it well BEHIND the Franklin Flood Control Dam.

4) There are rapids in Woodstock and Campton but portions in between provide good canoeing for all levels. Livermore Falls is a 50' drop and not navigable; however, there is no impediment to the water flow. Below the Gorge are long stretches of flat water provide considerable family-oriented water experience.

5) Spring floods are quite regular and summer and fall floods not unknown.

To promote equality of quantity and quality of water for the riparian owners downstream, the council adopted a "no diversion" policy as indication of the sentiment for local boards to base their discussions with applications of all kinds. The NH Attorney General's Water Opinion of August 1989 reemphasized the State's public trust interest in water distribution. The Pemi Council towns were gratified.

B. MANAGED RESOURCES *List all dams in the river. Briefly describe these structures, including their location and effect on the river and corridor.*

1) PSNH's Ayers Island Dam, New Hampton-Bristol, (NH #31.15, FERC 2456-001, 9 MW at full capacity, in summer must produce 1.6. Is run-of-the-river [always has water passing through] and ponds and releases also, is not a peak producer, but working throughout the day.). PSNH, in initial consultation meetings for relicensing, has gathered comments/concerns from the riverine community of landowners and users. ~~Currently, the towns on the river are seeking a change in project boundary~~ ^{paper, and not producing capacity) to permit as much of the river in the NPS} study. The council has asked for the bathtub ring basis to be the height of the concrete structure, not the 8' flashboards, plus 6' crest. Actually, the flashboards do not hold beyond 1 1/2 - 2' of crest. NH DES has also questioned the 6' crest (Letter, Cong Smith/Drew). The original water rights were designated arbitrarily as the river was dead and no one used it. Today there is considerable use of the river and we believe the boundary should be more in line with that use.

2) Franklin Falls Flood Control Dam, US Army Corps of Engineers (1940) has probably never been to full capacity; however, perhaps three times in its fifty years has had its flood plain behind the river to 73' depth. In a recent weekend of rain when 4" of rain fell, the impoundment rose about 6'.

3) Eastman Dam, Public Service Co of NH, Franklin (NH #87.10, FERC 2457-005, daily averages 14,800 KW, annually 70,000,000 KW, 6MW normally, in summer 1 MG) run-of-the-river and pond and release combination.

2. Water Withdrawals and Discharges a. *List any significant water withdrawals from the river. Briefly describe their purpose (e.g. irrigation) and location. Indicate if the river is an existing or potential source of public water supply.*

a. No major water withdrawals in the designated reaches.

1) Woodstock and Plymouth have river aquifer wells

2) Legislative approval for withdrawals from the East Branch to the Town of Lincoln for a municipal supply and the Loon Mt Corp for snowmaking will be supervised by NH DES.

3) The Jack o'Lantern Golf Course, in Thornton and Woodstock, takes water from the river to replenish a pond for course maintenance, at times of low flow, approximately 20 days a year through a 5 hp more, producing 350 MPM. White Mountain Golf Course, Ashland, maintenance person claims not to withdraw from the river; the area is spring fed.

4) A large aquifer is shared by New Hampton and Ashland and lies UNDER the Ashland Wastewater Treatment Plant; however, both towns use mountain pond sources. Another large aquifer is located in New Hampton, also on the Pemi, between Harper and Magoon Brooks. NH Wetlands Board just approved a permit for a 450' bridge (the discarded Westminster Bridge) to cross a river inlet to access this property!

b. List any state-approved surface discharges to the river and identify the source of the discharge. Note the location and condition of any known discharges occurring without state approval.

b. 1) Bridgewater Power Co, US-NH 0022021. Biomass plant, in operation 12 months a year, with a gross generation of 130,000,000 KWh. They recently received approval by the EPA and NH DES to discharge 72,000 gpd of heated effluent into the Pemigewasset mainstem in Bridgewater. "Inorganic salts" collected in their cooling ponds were recirculating and damaging internal equipment through a faulty design. The river communities were scandalized by the action. The pro-ponents of the plant repeated time and again at public hearings that they would neither withdraw from, nor discharge into, the river. The permit, originally sought on an emergency basis now permits daily discharge from the system. The concern was not only content of the effluent but water temperature.

2) Woodstock Wastewater Treatment Plant (Secondary, well-operated)

3) Woodstock: another plant has been approved but not built, for proposed 900 unit condo.

4) Lincoln Wastewater Treatment Plant - East Branch

5) Waterville Valley Wastewater Treatment Plant - Mad River (Tertiary, well-operated)

6) Plymouth Wastewater Treatment Plant - Primary, a problem that will be relieved with secondary treatment by spring.

7) New Hampton - Dickerman or Hatchery Brook - Federal National Pollutant system Permit NH 0100358, Water Management Div, EPA, Boston, to discharge into Hatchery Brook, December 26, 1985. Two primary lagoons, with discharge gate and pipe system which has never been used. Primary, naturally sealed bottom and rate of evaporation has permitted the village to use one lagoon for at least three years before using the second lagoon.

8) Bristol - Secondary - may be expanding

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS: For two years the Pemi River Council has cajoled, pleaded, begged, and harangued (some might say), that NH DES has a responsibility for tallying up diversions, withdrawals, discharges along the river, providing a model of today's uses, our planned needs and probable river capacity. NH law doesn't permit State boards to consider the consequences of a permit to the next property (until an abutter reacts) or next town or the region. Each is considered in and of itself. We believe this a major planning failure and portends eventual disaster.

3. Hydroelectric facilities *List any existing hydroelectric facilities located in the river. Indicate ownership and whether each facility is currently producing electricity. Describe any proposed facilities.*

- a. Public Service Co of NH's Ayers Island Dam, Bristol/New Hampton, 9MGW.
- b. Eastman Dam, Public Service Co of NH, Franklin, 6MGW.
- c. Newfound River, Newfound Hydro (Mason Wexler, Concord).
- d. Livermore Falls Hydroelectric Project, FERC 3572-001, 1.5 MW generating

Nomination, Pemigewasset River
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capacity, 341' dam, 1-mile reservoir, provision for later additional capacity, fish ladders, guiding screen and pipe. Executive Summary evaluation: FERC staff recommended denial of a license.

C. CULTURAL RESOURCES

1. Historical or Archaeological Resources *List any significant historic or archaeological resources found in the river corridor.*

See Page 8. Professors from Plymouth State College have conducted a summer seminar series, The Institute for New Hampshire Studies, using the valley as its classroom for a number of years. Several early farm sites found in the Pemi corridor have been used as classrooms. In the past several years, students have been digging at former cellar holes, reputed Native American campsites, and the Long Carry in New Hampton. A project ongoing now in Plymouth is examining the old railroad station area, the former old main street, where the famed Pemigewasset Hotel was located. At the north end of town are still found some of few remaining factory homes, last vestiges of a former shoe factory. This same area will be the site of the town of Plymouth riverfront development plan for which the National Park Service will be furnishing Technical Assistance during the Wild and Scenic study.

Apparently, it is not unusual to find prehistoric sites under old golf courses so it was with some interest that a golf course was found in the Franklin Falls Flood Control area. Many are intrigued. As they are with the Sawhegenit Falls-Squam River confluence where it has been said Native Americans frequently camped and was possibly a burying ground.

2. Community Resources *Briefly describe how the river is recognized as a significant community resource.*

a. The Pemi River provides valley towns with both recreation and water resource in four seasons though not a good setting for active winter sports...just for looking. See pages 4-5 for outdoor recreation and campgrounds.

b. Several faculties of Plymouth State College use the river as a resource (Biology, Anthropology, Geography, and History). The Science Center of New Hampshire (Holderness) provides nature studies of the valley flora and fauna for NH school children throughout the year and countless summer visitors.

c. Most significantly, most valley towns acknowledge its specialness and naturalness in their adoption of the master plan principle to protect the river corridor:

"Maintaining the Pemigewasset River corridor in a generally undeveloped state provides many useful functions. Such a corridor protects water quality and wildlife habitats, as well as provides an open-space network which can be a recreational recourse of the community.

Major objectives of establishing a Pemigewasset River Corridor, or greenway system, are the identification, development and management of a satisfying environmental

corridor. Standards that curtail pollution, erosion and siltation, reduce hazard to flood loss, provide quality open space and recreation areas, promote scenic beauty, and protect important ecosystems will be applied."

d. An annual "float-day" on the river has been well attended and much community contribution and participation in the 1989 "Source to the Sea" venture of 16 days to Salisbury.

e. Several river landowners have donated conservation easements across their properties for the 230-mile Heritage Trail.

RECREATIONAL RESOURCES a. *List any recreational areas and facilities located in the river or corridor. Indicate ownership, if known.*

1. Fishing, Boating and Other Recreation

a. Designated public boat launch in Bristol at Rt 104. Frequent users find access to the river at various bridge abutments, arrangement with the Holderness School or Plymouth State College, generosity of landowners or public forest/lands. Since there is a speed limit of 10MPH from Ayers Island Dam to Plymouth, on the average there are few fast motorboats on the river. However, an occasional jet ski or heavy-powered water-ski boat has launched and usually departed when informed of the regulation. Large trees under the surface can be a menace. There are many canoes, some kayaks, rowboats, a few "party" boats. See Pages 4 and 5.

b. Public Access. PSNH has been asked to provide a picnic area w/toilet facility below Ayers Island Dam for the large number of whitewater enthusiasts who frequent the river. there is considerable interest in public acquisition of Livermore Falls; Bridgewater has been generous with its Sawhegenit Falls for boating, picnicking and swimming; and the Franklin Flood Control area is accessible from New Hampton, Sanbornton, Bristol, Hill and Franklin.

b. *List current recreational activities by type.*

Golf, tennis, horseback riding, hiking, boating, tubing, rafting, stargazing (PSC planetarium), birding (numerous groups, both formal and informal, gather for migration watching), swimming (Thornton, Livermore Falls, Bridgewater, New Hampton). Bridgewater's Sawhegenit Falls is the only official swimming beach (for town's people) on the river, though the public uses other sites principally at NH DOT properties at bridge abutments or Livermore Falls, through the generosity of its owners through the years.

Local listings are available through chambers of commerce that are quite active in the area. White Mt-Ski 93 is a four-season activity and the White Mountain National Forest Service has two visitor's center in the corridor and most visitors find the I-93 rest areas have considerable listings.

c. *Describe existing recreational potential.*

1) Fay, Blair and Livermore State Forests and a new parcel in Thornton and Campton acquired by NH Fish and Game, provide increased public lands in the corridor.

2) There is potential for a tri-town recreation center at the confluence of the Squam and Pemi Rivers in Ashland, Bridgewater and New Hampton. Sawhegenit is a Town of Bridgewater's recreation area with historical and cultural interest (confluence of Squam River...salmon spawning area...possible Native American interests, old covered bridge abutments on both sides of river which like the abutments in Sanbornton-Hill could possibly support a removable portable footbridge.

3) The state-owned railroad line from Lincoln to Ashland might provide both summer and winter recreation. Winter use is occurring but planning will be required to provide summer hiking use in the right-of-way and to solve the problem of the rail bridges. A new portion of the Heritage Trail has been cleared from Franklin, north into New Hampton. Interest is keen and should be developed to proceed at a good pace.

2. List any existing public access points located in the river corridor. Include type of access and related facilities (parking, for example) and ownership, if known).

Public Boat Launch at Route 104 (w/fairly ample parking) in Bristol.

Fay, Blair and Livermore State Forests, Cerosimo acquisition of NHF&G (74 ac in Thornton and Camp-ton), however, these are not designed particularly for river access at this point.

Town of Bridgewater's Sawhegenit Falls (Little parking).

A number of private campgrounds have willingly permitted the Council access to the river through their properties for river events, Float Days, Source to the Sea, special visitors, etc.

E. OTHER RESOURCES

1. Scenic Characteristics Briefly describe significant scenic view points along the river corridor (i.e., indicate the location of views to and from the river).

a. NH DOT purchased a scenic easement in New Hampton to ensure a vista from I-93.

b. Significant views are found at several river locations: end of I-93 in Lincoln a vista of the river with Cannon Mt (Profile Mt) in the background is typical New Hampshire at most seasons of the year, the Woodstock rapids, Matthew Thornton bridge (northward), Black Brook Campground (fall colors), the Blair Bridge, Cook's Corner (northward), Livermore Falls at any season (particularly dramatic in spring and fall) the pumpkin seed bridge over Livermore Gorge and Plymouth Mt in the background, the reach from Sawhegenit Falls (Bridgewater) to Jelly Stone campground (New Hampton) presents "wild" uninhabited views; while more pastoral, open scenes are located before and from the 104 Bridge in New Hampton. A short walk up an old Native American trail in lower New Hampton provides access to significant white-water viewing and Worthen Rock.

c. The rapids below Ayers Island, the falls of Newfound and Smith Rivers and the "wild" Sanbornton forests and Hill Plain are of considerable interest.

d. Old Bristol Road, New Hampton, a ridge above the river, views of the green pastures and stone walls on opposite shore make spectacular vistas in fall. A magnificent view of the Pemi Valley into the White Mts and Notch, approximately three miles from New Hampton village.

**Nomination, Pemigewasset River
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e. I-93 views of the Pemi Valley from windsock hill (just past Exit 24 Ashland) northward and again in Campton, after Exit 28 (Waterville Valley).

2. Land Use Controls *Identify municipalities with existing master plans and/or zoning ordinances within the river corridor. Identify local land use controls which affect the river corridor (i.e., zoning, easements, subdivision regulations).*

Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Campton, Holderness, New Hampton, Plymouth, Sanbornton, and Thornton have master plans, zoning ordinances/subdivision regulations. All but Bridgewater and Thornton have adopted the specifics of the Pemi River Council overlay fashioned to their needs (terrain causes variations); Thornton has 90+% flood plain riverfront where no construction is permitted and Bridgewater has riverfront zoning. Franklin has both master plan and zoning.

The overlay recommends a corridor 500' wide, each side of river; 1000', in floodplain, calls for a minimum lot of 2 acres, 200' frontage and no structure within 200' of the river and no septic system within 125' of the river; excavation and diversions, prohibited.

The New Hampton Conservation Commission invited the river towns together in 1986 because we saw intense development devouring the lake fronts at Newfound and Winnepesaukee. We would like to believe that the towns' responses were just in time. This commitment by Pemi River residents and selectmen to the concept of land use and river management, we believe, is significant for the long term interests of the corridor.

**APPENDIX B: TOPO MAPS enlarged from 7.5 mins,
1:24 000 (1/2 mi = 1.3")**

**Enlarged 120%, 1/2 mi = 1.6"
Please match red hatch marks to continue downriver**

**As narrative explains, shore development not dense in
nomination reaches; much land inaccessible by virtue of
I-93 or RR, or flood plain, giving "natural" appearance
to river.**

**Sheets Alternate 9-10 and 15 might provide easier
reading; however, scales not the same.**

APPENDIX B: M A P S

Scale: Corridor 1300' = 3/4 inch

Reading maps north to south. this strip map should be an assist for major points.

1. Franconia Notch State Park:
 - Profile Lake
 - Lafayette Campground
2. FNSP: Flume area
3. Lincoln: Rt 3
4. No Woodstock, East Branch Confluence
- 5/6. Woodstock
7. Woodstock-Thornton Town line through Jack o' Lantern
 - Of note: Flood Plain, few structures in corridor
8. Thornton
 - Rt 175 crossing
 - Of note: RR line and Rt 175, almost delineate flood plain: gravel pits outside corridor.
9. Thornton-Campton Town line through NHF&G acquisition
 - RR crossing
 - Pemi River Campground, Thornton
 - I-93 crossing
 - Branch Brook Campground, Campton
 - Campton Sand and Gravel, some out of corridor
 - One riverside gravel pit, inactive
10. Campton - Beebe River
 - I-93 crossing
 - Blair - Covered Bridge, cemetery, State Forest
 - Cook's Corner Rapids
 - Livermore Falls State Forest
 - RR bridge
- Alt 9/10 combined, Campton Tax Map (overall view)
11. Livermore Falls State Forest
 - Livermore Falls, mill and pumpkinseed bridge remains, beach
 - Confluence with Baker River
 - Plymouth Well Water Dist
 - Beginning of Holderness-Plymouth flood plain.
 - with Holderness and Plymouth State College athletic fields
 - Commercial and residential area generally flooded in severe storms
 - Holderness-Plymouth Bridge
 - Town of Plymouth riverfrontage to be park
 - Town of Holderness, new acquisition, opp Plymouth park area
 - Of note: ox bow cut off by freshet, fields planted in corn
12. Plymouth, water dist land
 - Private riverfront lands, open or ag (tree farm, corn)
 - Holderness-Ashland Town line
 - Cold Spring/White Mt resort, Condos and Golf Course
 - Condo
 - Plymouth-Bridgewater Town line
 - Bridgewater Power Co, sandpit inactive
 - Ashland riverfront, steep

13. **Bridgewater-Ashland**
 - Rt 25 Bridge
 - RR bridge
 - Few structures in corridor
 - Avery sandpit
 - Town of Ashland Town lands
 - Town of Ashland Waste Water Treatment Plant
 - Squam River confluence
 - Town of Bridgewater Recreation Area, Sawhegenit Falls
 - New Hampton: corn field, notice I-93 effectively cuts off access to river
 - Cogwood Campground, Bridgewater
14. **Bridgewater - New Hampton**
 - Jellystone Campground, New Hampton
 - Rt 132, New Hampton, few structures
 - I-93, cutting off access to riverfrontage=open space
 - River Road, Bridgewater, structures near road, Old School #1
 - Open space, fields in hay
 - Inactive Pike sandpit
 - Bristol Town line, few structures on riverside of River Road
 - Red dots, rough 1300 for corridor perspective
15. **Bristol - New Hampton**
 - House repeatedly flooded and surrounded w/ice banks
 - Sandpit, inactive
 - New Hampton Town Dump
 - Davidson's Campground
 - Proposed site for Westminster Bridge
 - Route 104 bridge
 - Dickerman/Hatchery Brook
 - New Hampton lagoons
 - Hemlocks, private camp
 - Red dots, Heritage Trail deeded easements
 - Ayers Island Dam w/proposed picnic area
 - Franklin Falls Flood Control area, Corps of Engineers
 - Rapids
 - Bristol - New Hampton Bridge
 - Summer Island
 - County line, also Hill-Bristol line
15. **Alternate: Bristol - New Hampton, Sanbornton - Hill, Franklin**
 - Heritage Trail opened in New Hampton, down to Franklin Dam.
 - Old Hill Village
 - Upper Hill
 - Franklin Falls Dam
 - Rt 3A/11 industrial/business area
 - Eastman Falls Dam
 - Rapids
 - Pemi-Winnepesaukee confluence = Merrimack

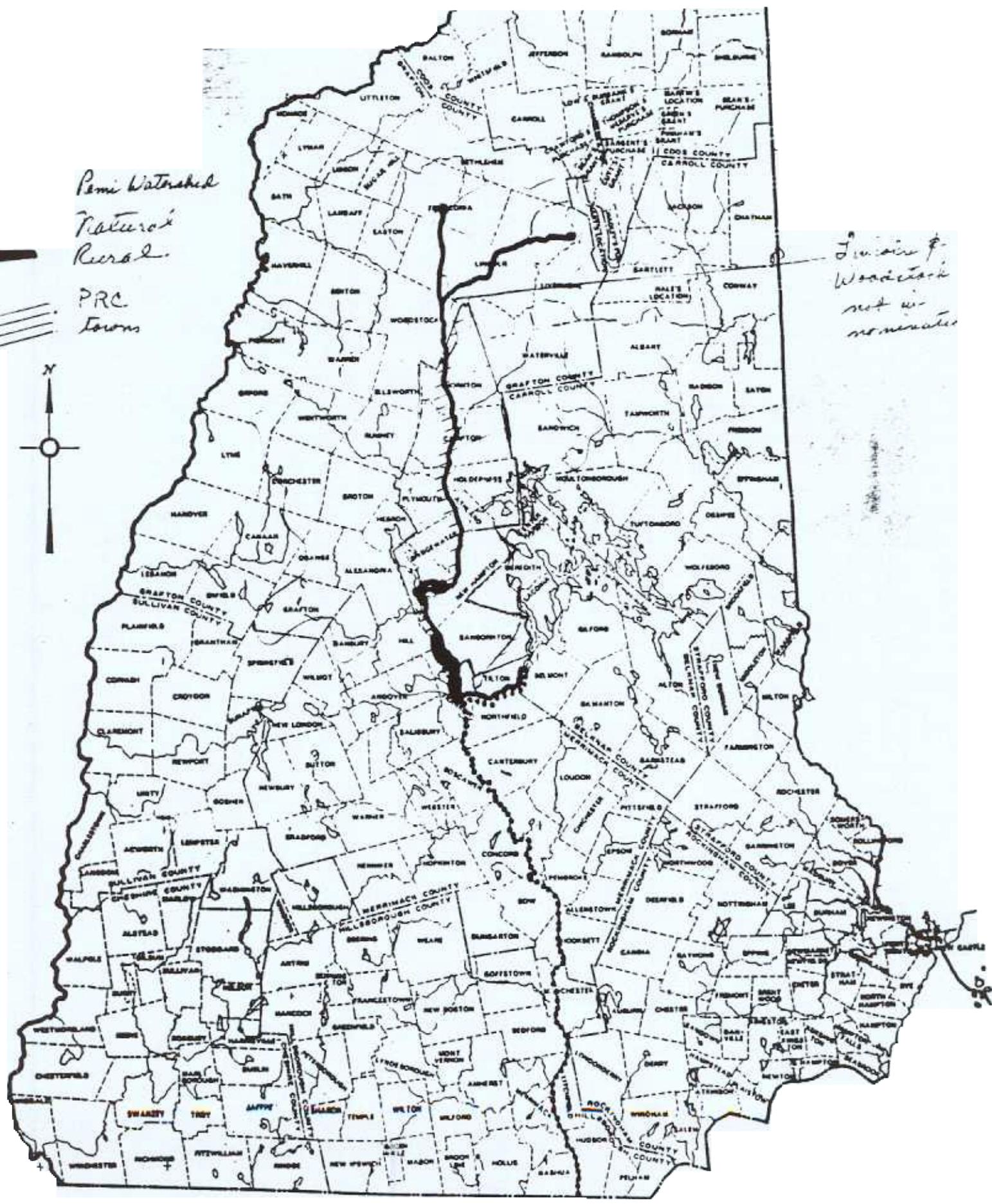
Pemi Watershed
Natural
Rural



PRC
 Towns



Location of
Woodstock
not in
nomenclature



APPENDIX C

PEMIGEWASSET RIVER WILDLIFE SIGHTINGS

ENDANGERED SPECIES:

Birds:

Bald Eagle - seen at river Lincoln to Franklin Falls Dam; may be wintering as well, but not documented, in reach between Ayers Island and Franklin Falls*. Audubon Society of New Hampshire will monitor this year.

Golden Eagle - Pair nested in flood control area, New Hampton, and one seen Sept 90, Inspiration point, Bristol on migration.

Upland Sandpiper - (formerly Upland Plover), very endangered in New Hampshire, seen in Plymouth, breeds at Pease AFB.

Peregrine falcon - seen in Plymouth, nests on cliffs at headwaters and forages in valley during breeding season; observations suggest one or more may sometimes winter in valley in Thornton-Plymouth area.

Sedge Wren (formerly short-billed Marsh Wren) - may use valley sedge meadows as breeding a/o migration habitat.

Pied-billed Grebe - probably uses flatwater sections, impoundments, backwaters, and old oxbow ponds during migration.

Mammals: **Canada Lynx** - may occur in headwaters region

Small-footed Bat - may occur in headwaters region.

THREATENED SPECIES:

Birds:

Osprey - Often seen along shores of Ayers Island impoundment and Franklin Falls during migration and occasionally during breeding season. No nesting pairs recently.

Northern Harrier (formerly Marsh Hawk) - inlets and intervale fields during migration

Common Loon - uses flatwater sections/impoundments during migration, often seen from Sawhegenit Falls (Bridgewater-Ashland) to Ayers Island Dam (New Hampton-Bristol) this year.

Common Nighthawk - uses valley during migration. Nests in several Pemi valley towns from New Hampton to Plymouth, nesting on PSC buildings.

Cooper's Hawk - occurs in valley during migration and possibly during breeding season (seen from northern reaches to Bristol in migration).

*A unique area abounding in New Hampshire wildlife is the Sanbornton-Hill Flood Control Area. Silvered frames of deciduous trees dot the western plain deciduous and coniferous trees forest the east shore and on occasional years for a day or two, all are under 73' of water. The National Park Service was quite taken by this reserve and spoke of its special consideration.

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Purple Martin - may use valley during migration and breeding season (very rare); however a number at The Weirs, 10 miles from New Hampton.

Mammal: **Pine Marten** - may occur in headwaters area, seen in Bristol; however no "irrefutable" confirmations; on Pemi north of Lincoln.

OTHERS:

Birds:- Great egret, Green heron, Belted Kingfisher, Double-crested cormorant, Great Black-backed and other gulls, and a variety of ducks including mergansers - at Ayers Island Dam Impoundment, New Hampton/Bristol and other shallow, grassy shoreline northward. The Pemi inlet at Magoon Brook is a regular stopover for migrating ducks.

=Great Blue Heron - Feeds all along river, but mainly Plymouth, Holderness, Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol and New Hampton.

=Woodcock, Belted Kingfisher, Eastern King bird and Great Crested flycatcher - New Hampton

=Raven - New Hampton, Sanbornton

=Kestrels (or sparrow hawk) always in Glove Hollow tree farm, Plymouth, Holderness, Ashland, Bridgewater, New Hampton.

=Bobolinks, meadowlarks, flickers, virios (red eyed and warbling), woodpeckers, sparrows, swallows, bluebirds, Spring and fall migrations of warblers, particularly yellow-rumped or Myrtle warbler, Wilson's warblers - river intervalles.

=Bank swallows - Plymouth and Sanbornton.

=Whip-poor-will - Bridgewater

=Wild Turkeys - open pastureland, Bridgewater

=Turkey vultures - Bridgewater, New Hampton

=Canada Geese - nested and raised young between NH and Bristol

=Snow Geese and Brant - follow river on migration

=Red-tailed Hawks - Bristol/Bridgewater River Road

=Northern wheat ear - Bristol, on migration

Mammals:

=Bobcat - Plymouth in Baker corridor, Thornton, Campton, Lincoln, several seen in Jan and Feb.

=Beaver, otters, fisher cats - most towns within the corridor.

=Ermine (weasels) and woodchuck - Intervalles (and old farm stonewalls)

=Red and grey fox - throughout corridor

=Mink - Bristol

=Moose - regularly in most towns along river frontage from Sanbornton to Lincoln

=White-tailed deer - many in all towns, some w/fawn, considerable evidence on river islands and sandbars and sparsely developed shorelines, habitat and breeding

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=Bear - New Hampton, Bristol, Bridgewater, Campton, Thornton, Plymouth, Lincoln.

Reptiles:

Snakes: northern water, brown, red belly, ribbon, ring neck; eastern garter, ribbon, smooth green and milk.

No rattlers have been noted for some time.

Amphibians:

Salamanders: blue spotted, red spotted newt, northern dusky, red back, four toed, northern spring and northern two lined. (Potential for Jefferson salamander.)

Toad/frogs: Eastern American toad, spring peeper, grey tree frog, bull frog, green frog, wood frog, northern leopard frog, pickerel frog. (Potential for Fowler's toad and mink frog.)

Turtles: common snapping (Plymouth - New Hampton), wood, midland painted, maybe eastern painted. There is a potential for the spotted turtle a specie of concern.

Aquatic insects are numerous and important to the fish, amphibian and bird food chain.

Salmon - stocked at Campton, Bristol.

Trout - Stocked regularly along the tributaries and main stem by New Hampshire Fish & Game Dept.

Black Bass - Sawhegenit Falls, Bridgewater to Ayers Island Dam, New Hampton/Bristol.

Many river landowners, river users, birders, naturalists, valley residents and enthusiasts helped to compile a wildlife inventory for the Federal Wild and Scenic study request. The list was more clearly defined for this presentation.

Some contributors should be particularly acknowledged:

Joe McKeown, USF&WS

Jon Greenwood, NH Fish and Game

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Carol Foss, Audubon Society of New Hampshire

James Piscopo, President, Lakes Region Bass Association

M Weston Dow, Bristol

Nancy Freeman Dow, Bristol

Mary Farnar, Plymouth

Susan Gonzalez Fogleman, Plymouth

Grace Jeffers, Bristol

the late Alfred Jenness, Bristol

Barbara Lucas, Bridgewater

the late Albert McNamara, Thornton, Vice President, PRC

Nancy Park, Sanbornton

Janice Smith Seufert, New Hampton; past President, New Hampton Garden

Club

APPENDIX D: NH NATURAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

Prepared by NH DRED, Natural Heritage Inventory Office
Ms Katherine Clark
14 September 1990

Town of Franconia

SRank	GRank	Federal	State	Scientific Name	Common Name
S20	G5			ACHILLEA BOREALIS	NORTHERN YARROW
S3	G?			AGROSTIS BOREALIS	BOREAL BENTGRASS
S3	G?			AGROSTIS BOREALIS	BOREAL BENTGRASS
S1	G5		ST	ASTER CILIOLATUS	CILIATED ASTER
S1	G5		ST	ASTER CILIOLATUS	CILIATED ASTER
S2	G4G5			BETULA MINOR	SMALL BIRCH
SU	G3G5		ST	CALAMAGROSTIS LACUSTRIS	POND REED BENT-GRASS
S1	G?		ST	CAREX BAILEYI	BAILEY'S SEDGE
S3	G5		ST	CAREX SCIRPOIDEA	SCIRPUS-LIKE SEDGE
S3	G5		ST	CAREX SCIRPOIDEA	SCIRPUS-LIKE SEDGE
S3	G5		ST	CAREX SCIRPOIDEA	SCIRPUS-LIKE SEDGE
S1SU	G3G40		SE	CYNOGLOSSUM BOREALE	HOUND'S-TONGUE
S2	G5			DESCHAMPSIA ATROPURPUREA	MOUNTAIN HAIRGRASS
S3	G5		ST	DIAPENSIA LAPPONICA	LAPLAND DIAPENSIA
S2	G5		ST	DICENTRA CANADENSIS	SQUIRREL-CORN
S3	G5		ST	EMPETRUM NIGRUM	BLACK CROWBERRY
S2	G5		ST	EPILOBIUM CILIATUM	CILIATED WILLOW-HEEB
S1	G3	LE	SE	FALCO PEREGRINUS	PEREGRINE FALCON
S1	G4		ST	GENTIANA ANDREWSII	ANDREWS' GENTIAN
S3	G2	3C	ST	GEUM PECKII	MOUNTAIN AVENS
S3	G2	3C	ST	GEUM PECKII	MOUNTAIN AVENS
S3	G2	3C	ST	GEUM PECKII	MOUNTAIN AVENS
S1	G5		ST	ISOETES MACROSPORA	LARGE-SPOKED QUILLWORT
S2	G5		ST	LISTERA CONVALLARIOIDES	LILY-LEAVED TWAYBLADE
S4	G5			MICROTUS CHROTORRHINUS	ROCK VOLE
S4	G5			MICROTUS CHROTORRHINUS	ROCK VOLE
S4	G5			MINUARTIA GROENLANDICA	MOUNTAIN SANDWORT
				NE ALPINE COMMUNITY	
				NNE ACIDIC CLIFF COMMUNITY	
S2				NNE CALCAREOUS CLIFF COMMUNITY	
				NNE COLD-AIR TALUS FOREST/WOODLAND	
				NNE HIGH ELEVATION SPRUCE FIR FOREST	
				NNE MESIC HARDWOOD FOREST ON ACIDIC BEDROCK OR TILL	
				NNE MESIC HARDWOOD FOREST ON ACIDIC BEDROCK OR TILL	
SH	G5		SE	ORYZOPSIS CANADENSIS	CANADIAN MOUNTAIN-RICE
S3	G4	3B	ST	PARONYCHIA ARGYROCOMA VAR. ALBIMONTANA	SILVERLING
S1	G5		SE	PINGUICULA VULGARIS	BUTTERWORT
S1	G1	LE	SE	POTENTILLA ROBBINSIANA	ROBBIN'S CINQUEFOIL
S2	G5		ST	SALIX HERBACEA	DWARF WILLOW
S3	G4		ST	SOLIDAGO CUTLERI	ALPINE GOLDENROD
S3	G3			VACCINIUM BOREALE	BOREAL BLUEBERRY
S4	G5			VACCINIUM VITIS-IDAEA VAR. MINUS	MOUNTAIN CRANBERRY
S1	G5		SE	WOODSIA GLABELLA	SMOOTH WOODSIA

TOWN OF WOODSTOCK

SRank	GRank	Federal	State	Scientific Name	Common Name
SJ	G3G5		ST	CALAMAGROSTIS LACUSTRIS	POND REED BENT-GRASS
S3	G3		ST	CALAMAGROSTIS PICKERINGII	PICKERING'S REED BENT-GRASS
S2	G5		ST	HALAXIS UNIFOLIA	GREEN ADDER'S-MOUTH
				NNE ACIDIC TALUS FOREST/WOODLAND	
				NNE CIRCUMNEUTRAL CLIFF COMMUNITY	
S4	G5	C2		SOREX DISPAR	LONG-TAILED OR ROCK SHREW

Town of Ashland

SRank	GRank	Federal	State	Scientific Name	Common Name
S2	G5		SE	CAREX ABOITA	HIDDEN SEDGE

Town of Plymouth

SRank	GRank	Federal	State	Scientific Name	Common Name
S1	G4		ST	GENTIANA ANDREWSII	ANDREWS' GENTIAN
S1	G4		ST	GENTIANA ANDREWSII	ANDREWS' GENTIAN
S2	G5		ST	SOLIDAGO ODORA	SWEET GOLDENROD

TOWN OF BRISTOL

SRank	GRank	Federal	State	Scientific Name	Common Name
S2	G5			COREGONUS CLUPEAFORMIS	LAKE WHITEFISH
S1	G5			PROSOPTILUS CYLINDRACEUS	ROUND WHITEFISH

TOWN OF CAMPTON

SRank	GRank	Federal	State	Scientific Name	Common Name
S1	G5			EAT HIBERNICOLA	ABANDONED WIDE

TOWN OF NEW HAMPTON

SRank	GRank	Federal	State	Scientific Name	Common Name
S2	G4			MEGALOPUS SAVINIFRONS	GRASSHOPPER SPARROW
S1	G5T?			CAREX LENTICULARIS VAR ALBICANTINA	LEIS SEDGE
S2	G4	3C	ST	PAREX QUINQUEFOLIUM	GENSENG
S2	G5		SE	PODILYMBUS PODICEPS	PIED-BILLED GREBE
S2	G5			POLIOPTILA CAERULEA	BLUE-GRAY Gnatcatcher

TOWN OF HOLDERNESS

SRank	GRank	Federal	State	Scientific Name	Common Name
S2	G3G5		ST	ACALYPHA VIRGINICA	THREE-SEEDED MERCURY
S2	G4G5		ST	ARABIS MISSOURIENSIS	MISSOURI ROCK-CRESS
S1	G5T?			CAREX LENTICULARIS VAR ALBICANTINA	LEIS SEDGE
S2	G5			COREGONUS CLUPEAFORMIS	LAKE WHITEFISH
S2	G5		ST	EMPETRUM ATROPURPUREUM	PURPLE CROWBERRY
S1SH	G5			GENTIANA QUINQUEFOLIA	STIFF GENTIAN
S2	G4			HEMICARPHA MICRANTHA	SMALL-FLOWERED HEMICARPA
S2	G2	LE	SE	ISOTRIA MEDEOLOIDES	INLAND NEW ENGLAND ACIDIC POUD SHORE/LAKE SHO
S1	G5		SE	HIMANTIA STRICTA	SMALL WHORLED POGONIA
S2	G5		ST	POLYGONUM DOUGLASII	ROCK SANDWORT
S2	G5			SIE CIRCUMNEUTRAL ROCKY SUMMIT/ROCK OUTCROP COMMUNITY	DOUGLAS KNOTWEED
S2	G4		ST	TRIPHORA TRIANTHOPHORA	THREE-BIRDS ORCHID

TOWN OF FRANKLIN

SRank	GRank	Federal	State	Scientific Name	Common Name
S1	G4		ST	ADULMIA FUNGOSA	CLEBERG FUCHSIA
S2	G5		SE	CASSIA HEBECAEPA	WILD SETH
S1	G3	3C	SE	CYPRIPEDIUM ARIETINUM	RAIN'S-HEAD LADY'S-SLIPPER
S2	G5		SE	PYROLA ASARIFOLIA	BOG WINTERGREEN

THE RANKING SYSTEM DEVELOPED BY THE NATURE CONSERVANCY AND USED BY ALL STATE NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAMS FOR "ELEMENTS" OF NATURAL DIVERSITY (RARE SPECIES AND EXEMPLARY NATURAL COMMUNITIES)

Each element is assigned a single global rank by specialists under the guidance of the national Science Department of The Nature Conservancy. State ranks within each state, in which the element occurs, are assigned by the state Heritage Program and will vary from state to state.

GLOBAL ELEMENT RANKS:

G1 = Critically imperiled globally because of extreme rarity (5 or fewer occurrences or very few remaining individuals or acres) or because of some factor of its biology making it especially vulnerable to extinction. [Critically endangered throughout range.]

Imperiled globally because of rarity (6 to 20 occurrences or few remaining individuals or acres) or because of other factors demonstrably making it very vulnerable to extinction throughout its range. [Endangered throughout range.]

G3 = Either very rare and local throughout its range or found locally (even abundantly at some of its locations) in a restricted range (e.g., a single state, a physiographic region) or because of other factors making it vulnerable to extinction throughout its range; in terms of occurrences, in the range of 21 to 100. [Threatened throughout range].

G4 = Apparently secure globally, though it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery.

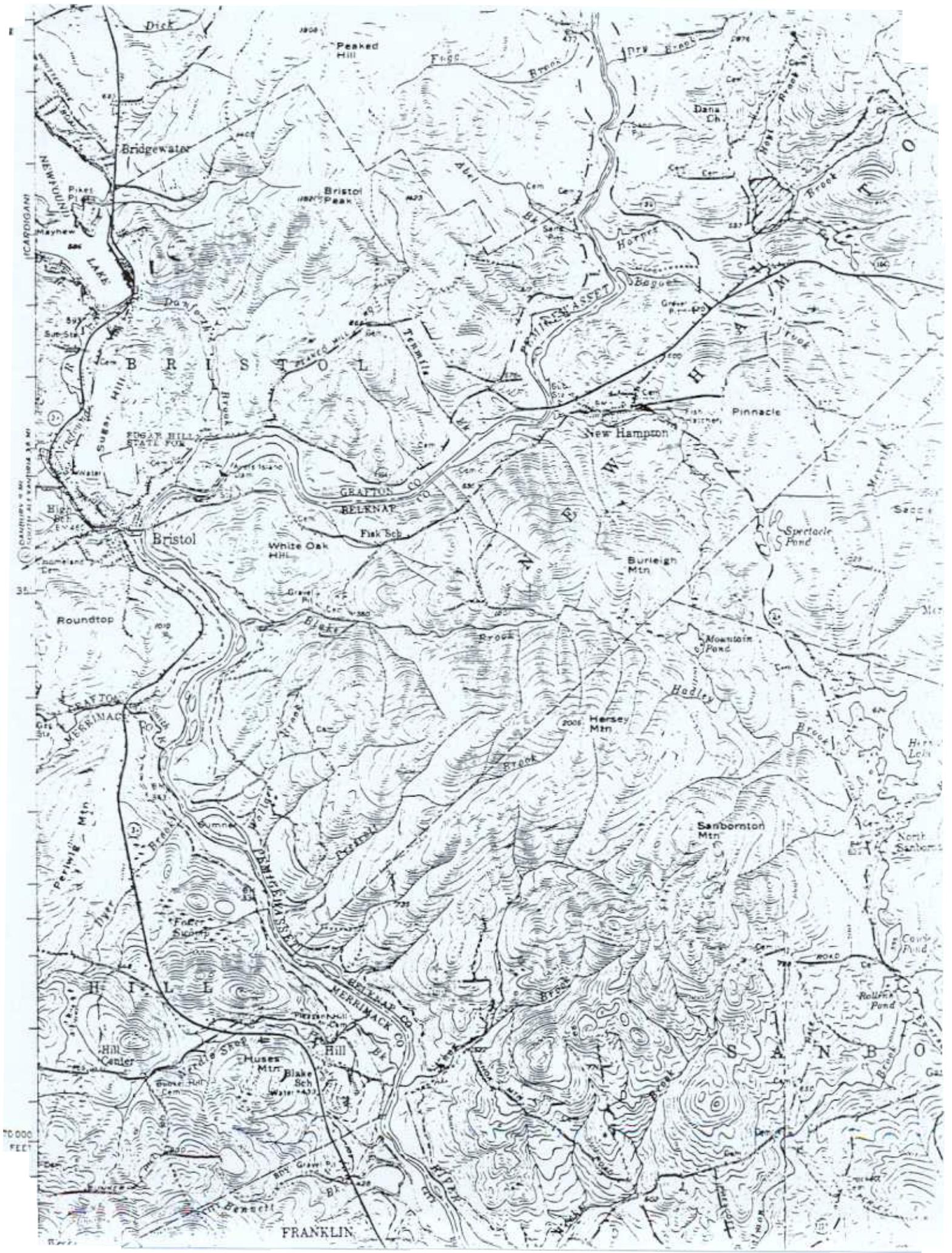
Demonstrably secure globally, though it may be quite rare in parts of its range, especially at the periphery.

GA = Accidental in North America (not part of the established biota, usually a species of bird).

= An exotic species established in North America (e.g., Japanese Honeysuckle).

GH = Of historical occurrence throughout its range, i.e. formerly part of the established biota, with the expectation that it may be rediscovered (e.g., Ivory-billed Woodpecker).

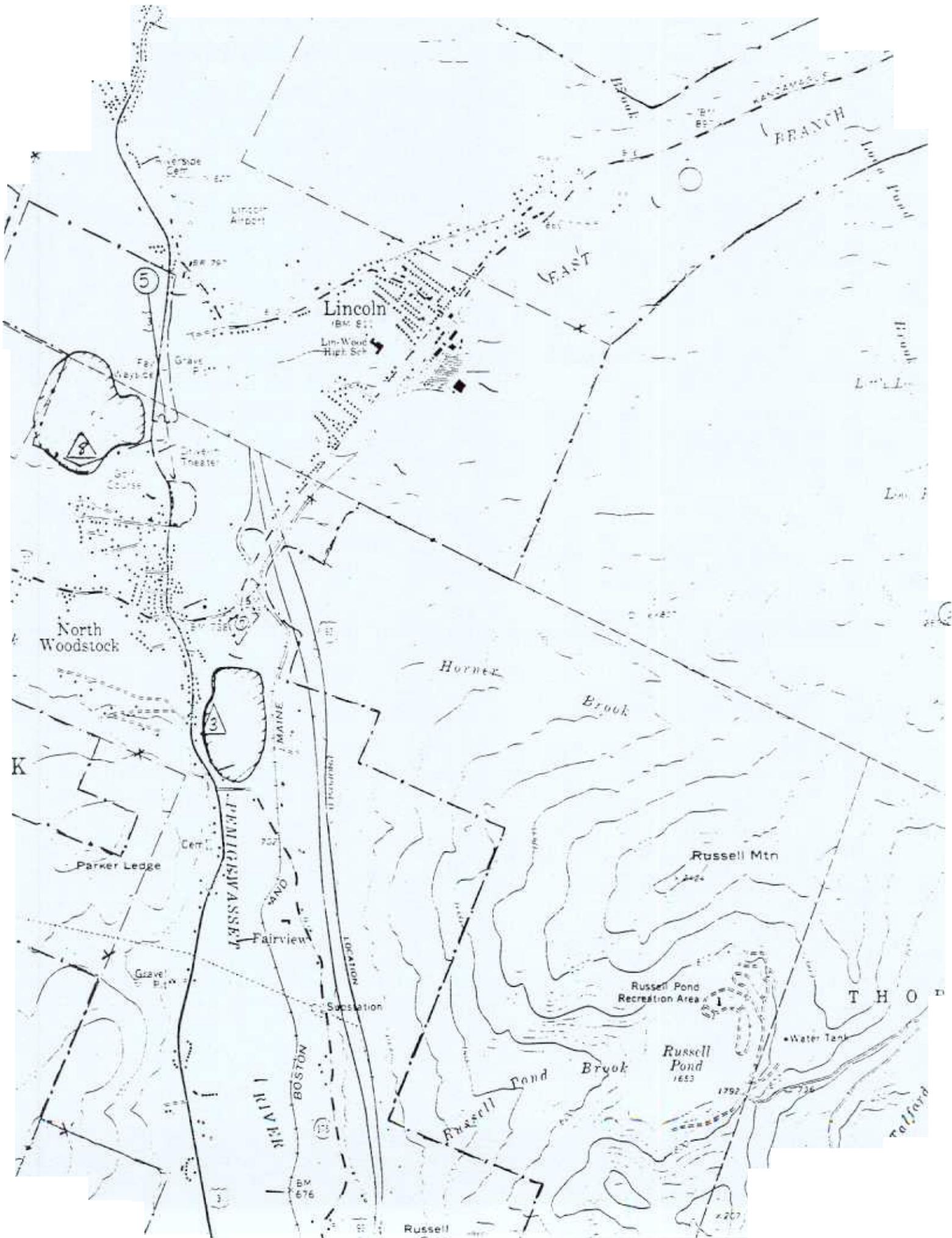
The New Hampshire Natural Heritage Inventory does not inventory GA or GE species.



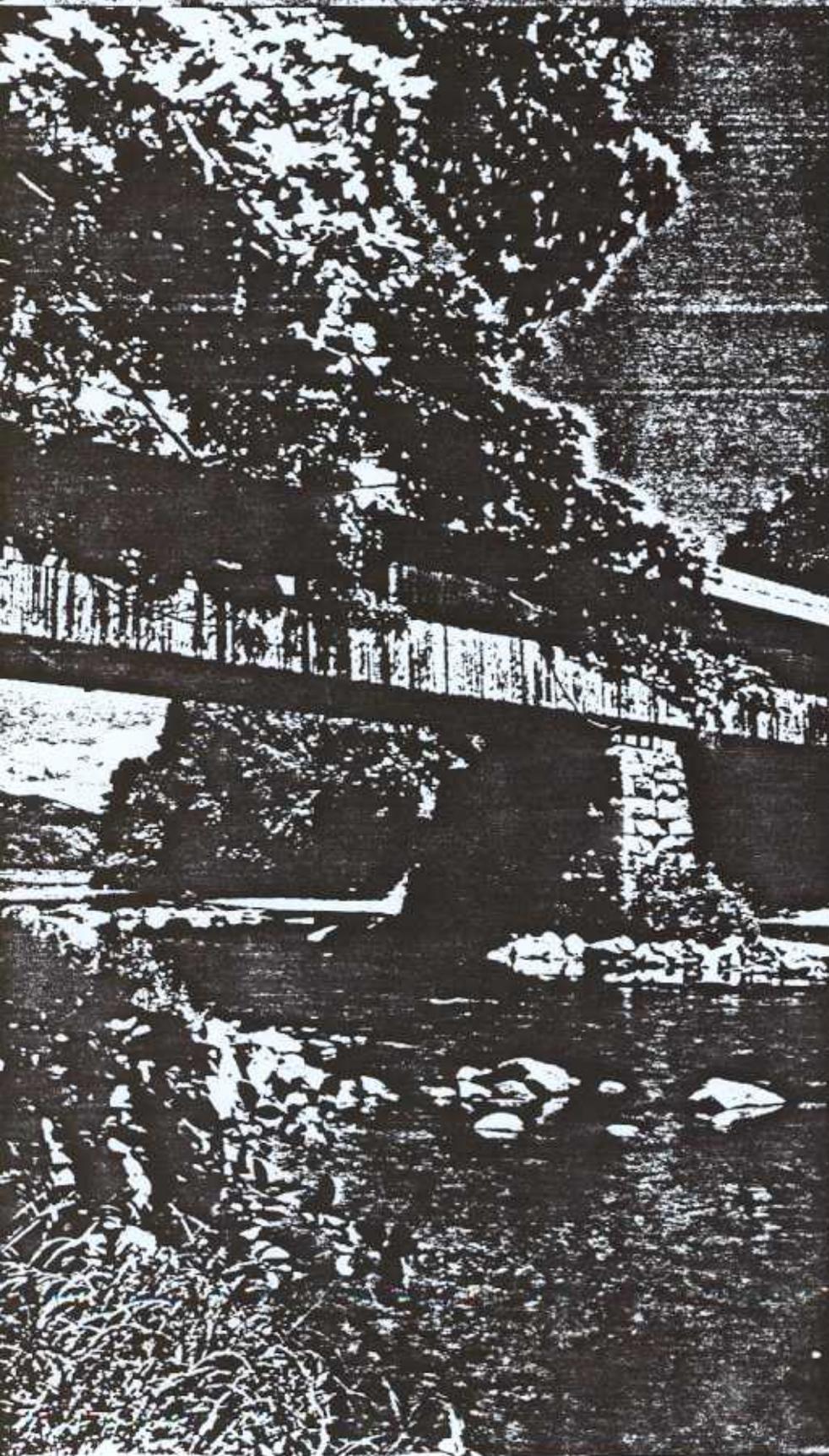
FRANKLIN

10,000
FEET





great rivers of America



PEMIGEWASSET RIVER

New Hampshire's Pemigewasset River "rises in the White Hills, pours down their southern slopes and declivities, dashing over many cascades, and collecting the tributes of various smaller rivers and brooks in its course. It is the best ideal of a mountain stream: cold, noisy, winding, and with banks of much picturesque beauty" (Daniel Webster, 1846).

Once known for its paint-peeling pollution, the "Pemi" has rebounded so dramatically that it now provides critical habitat for young Atlantic Salmon that are being re-introduced to the river. The river corridor offers a four-season spectacle of winter ice, spring torrents, tranquil summer and colorful fall scenes. The Pemigewasset Valley is also the home of the "Old Man of the Mountains", a unique geological feature that has become a symbol of New Hampshire.

In 1981, the U.S. Department of the Interior recognized the diverse values of the Pemigewasset and placed sections of the river on the Nationwide Rivers Inventory. The Pemigewasset River Council and the National Park Service have been working together to explore ways of conserving these values. Nine towns along the main stem have taken action to protect the Pemi and are pursuing a study of the river for possible inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. For further information contact:

Pemigewasset River Council
P.O. Box 552
New Hampton, NH 03256-0552
(603) 744-5671

National Park Service
15 State Street
Boston, MA 02109
(617) 223-5142

all the same—less for the ESOP employees.

The ESOP dividend deduction is very different from the ESOP lender interest exclusion. The ESOP lender interest exclusion is an indirect benefit to ESOP employees, in the form of easier interest payments to the lender. The ESOP dividend deduction is a direct benefit to ESOP employees.

The salient points which establish the need for the Senate to defend the ESOP dividend deduction are: First, the ESOP dividend goes directly to the employees in cash, or in more stock; and second, even with the increased creation of ESOP's, the ESOP dividend deduction revenue costs are only about 25 percent of those arising from the ESOP lender interest exclusion.

In sum, my proposed legislation addresses the ESOP revenue issue, does not impose new voting rights requirements which would discriminate against small companies, and establishes support for the deduction of ESOP dividends as under current law.

I only introduce this legislation in order to protect current law which encourages employee ownership. The current laws dealing with ESOP's are sound. But the whole concept of employee stock ownership plans is now under attack in Congress in the name of revenue enhancement. I, therefore, ask my colleagues to give their support to this bill—and to give the employees of America's corporations the opportunity to become owners. ©

By Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself and Mr. RUDMAN):

S. 1524. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 by designating segments of the Pemigewasset River in the State of New Hampshire for study as a National Wild and Scenic River; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

PEMIGEWASSET RIVER STUDY ACT

© Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, on behalf of Senator RUDMAN, and on my own behalf, I am introducing legislation to designate segments of the Pemigewasset River in New Hampshire for study under the National Wild and Scenic River System. Identical legislation is being introduced today in the House by Congressmen CRUCK DOVLAS and ROBERT SMITH of New Hampshire.

The Pemigewasset River, known as the "Pemi," is one of New Hampshire's most visible rivers. Originating just north of Profile Lake, the northernmost segment of the Pemi flows through the Franconia Notch State Park Mountain Pass. The National Park Service included this river segment on its nationwide rivers inventory list of outstanding rivers published in January 1982. In its description, the Park Service aptly notes that this stretch contains "some of the State's most spectacular landmarks and scenery" including New Hampshire's famed granite outcroppings, the Old Man of the Mountains. This bill pro-

poses to study the portion of the Pemi which flows through the Franconia Notch State Park.

The river segment flowing from Thornton to New Hampton has been the focus of an aggressive local effort to clean up and protect. The selectmen from nine towns—Thornton, Campton, Plymouth, Holderness, Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, New Hampton, and Sanbornton—have written the New Hampshire congressional delegation urging that the Pemigewasset be designated by Congress for study. Their letters point out the river's scenic and recreational assets, and outstanding natural resources as well as the increasingly high growth rates which threaten the area.

The commitment of the nine towns is evidenced by their considerable efforts to limit development along the river. Six of the towns have adopted rigorous river overlay plans creating waterfront land-use standards to regulate house and septic setbacks, minimum lot sizes, and to prohibit activities which would adversely affect the river. The other towns are working to develop similar plans.

Although the New Hampshire State Legislature recently enacted legislation to initiate a rivers management program, formal recommendations for protective actions will not be made until 1990. The National Park Service has provided invaluable assistance to local communities in their efforts to protect New Hampshire's rivers. I believe that the plan developed through the National Park Service study will complement and guide the State's Nascent River Program.

And, although the new State law prohibits permitting of any new hydroelectric facilities on the Pemi, this law is not sufficient to prevent the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) from proceeding on an application to construct a new dam on the Pemigewasset in the town of Campton. In a December 8, 1988, letter to FERC, the Campton Board of Selectmen stated that the study "to designate the Pemigewasset River as a national wild and scenic river should not be jeopardized by this project."

In fact, FERC's December 28, 1988, "scoping document II for Livermore Falls hydroelectric project" notes that the Livermore Falls area's "combination of geologic features—tilted, excavated, and exhumed strata; dikes and other types of injections; and pothole formations in the river—is not known to exist anywhere else in the region" and "could provide the outstanding resource value category necessary for Federal wild and scenic designation." FERC's report remarks that "much of the land in the Pemigewasset watershed has a high recreational value."

Mr. President, the waters of the Pemigewasset have reflected the dynamic history of the State of New Hampshire. Formed by the receding of the glaciers, the Pemi Valley became a popular tourist spot in the early 19th

century as travelers sought to view the Old Man of the Mountain and to breathe the fresh White Mountain air. From the mid-1800's on, the forest products industry grew in northern New Hampshire and the Pemi suffered use as a receptacle for papermill effluent. Citizens rallied a campaign to clean up the Pemigewasset in the 1960's and 1970's. Now the Pemi's fast-flowing water and forested banks are used for a variety of recreational activities. Its water quality has improved greatly due to the increasing efforts by local communities to protect the integrity of the Pemi and its shorelines.

Mr. President, in addition to the affected towns, Governor Gregg supports this initiative. The State director of parks and recreation also supports study legislation. As with the recent study of the Wildcat River—in Jackson, NH—it is our intention that the National Park Service pursue a strategy which emphasizes a Federal-State-Local government and private land-owner partnership to protect the integrity of the river.

I am confident that a thorough study of the Pemigewasset River will lead to development of a long-term protection plan and will highlight the outstanding features of the Pemigewasset. I look forward to working with my colleagues to enact this important legislation. ©

© MR. RUDMAN. Mr. President, I rise today along with my colleague from New Hampshire, Senator HUMPHREY, to introduce legislation directing the National Park Service to study portions of the Pemigewasset River to determine its eligibility for possible designation as a wild and scenic river.

My colleagues may recall legislation enacted in the 100th Congress which designated the Wildcat River in Jackson, NH a wild and scenic river. This action has served as an inspiration to other New Hampshire communities looking for protection of their river resources. In fact, in May of this year Senator HUMPHREY and I introduced legislation to study the Merrimack River, which flows downstream from the Pemigewasset.

The Pemigewasset River flows from Profile Lake at Franconia Notch to the White Mountains, to the city of Franklin where it combines with the Winnepesaukee River to form the Merrimack River. The Pemigewasset has a number of smaller tributaries including the Baker, Beebe, Mabel Smith, Squam, and Newfound rivers.

The Pemigewasset River corridor contains remarkable scenic, recreational, fish and wildlife, and geologic values that will be reviewed during a study by the National Park Service. The stunning views of the White Mountains and the New Hampshire countryside from the river have delighted tourists and local residents alike for over a century. The river is used extensively for canoeing and boating, and there are many camping and recreational sites

August 3, 1989

travelers sought to view the of the Mountain and to the fresh White Mountain air. In the mid-1800's on, the forest industry grew in northern New Hampshire and the Pemi suffered a catastrophe for papermill effluents. Citizens rallied a campaign to clean the Pemigewasset in the 1970's. Now the Pemi's fast-flowing water and forested banks are a variety of recreational activities. Water quality has improved due to the increasing efforts of local communities to protect the integrity of the Pemi and its shorelines. In addition to the efforts of the Pemi, Governor Gregg supports a State initiative. The State director of Parks and Recreation also supports legislation. As with the recent Wildcat River—in Jackman, it is our intention that the State Park Service pursue a strategy that emphasizes a Federal-State partnership and private land ownership to protect the integrity of the river.

I am confident that a thorough study of the Pemigewasset River will lead to the development of a long-term management plan and will highlight the unique features of the Pemi. I look forward to working with my colleagues to enact this legislation.

MAN. Mr. President, I rise today with my colleague from HUMPHERY to introduce legislation directing the State Park Service to study possible options for the Pemigewasset River to determine its eligibility for possible designation as a wild and scenic river. This may recall legislation introduced in the 100th Congress which designated the Wildcat River in Jackman as a wild and scenic river. This served as an inspiration for the Hampshire communities to seek protection of their river for the remainder of this year.

I introduced Merrimack from from from from Franconia Notch to the city of the the Pemigewasset of smaller tributaries Beebe, Mad and Newfound rivers. The corridor is a remarkable scenic, recreational, wildlife, and geologic values reviewed during a study by the State Park Service. The stunning views of the White Mountains in New Hampshire countryside have delighted tourists and residents alike for over a century. The river is used extensively for fishing and boating, and there are many other recreational sites

August 3, 1989

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

along its banks. The river corridor is home to a wide variety of wildlife species, including river otter, mink and beaver, as well as larger mammals such as white-tailed deer, moose, and bobcat. A large number of birds use the river corridor as a primary habitat, including the osprey and bald eagle.

The Pemigewasset has been identified as a critical habitat for the restoration of Atlantic salmon. Since 1975, 200,000 Atlantic salmon fry and juveniles have been stocked annually in the Pemigewasset River, as part of the cooperative anadromous fish restoration program conducted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the State of New Hampshire.

The Pemigewasset River corridor also contains a number of significant geological values, including Livermore and Sawhegenit Falls, eskers and granite outcroppings.

The Pemigewasset was not always a pleasant place to be however. For decades the Pemigewasset was polluted with industrial and municipal waste making it unfit habitat for fish and wildlife and causing a variety of discomforts for local residents. It was not until the late 1970's, when pollution was abated, that the river began the slow process of rebirth. Fish and wildlife returned to the river, along with people seeking recreation. It was this increased pressure on the river, and concern over extensive vacation-home development taking place on local lakes, that led to the formation of the Pemigewasset River Council. This group, made up of local leaders and citizens in nine towns along the river, began to seriously review ways of saving their river from increasing development. The primary purpose of the Pemigewasset River Council is to preserve the current character, open space, visual appearance, and water quality of the river corridor.

The Pemigewasset River Council has tirelessly studied river management plans and local ordinances of member towns, consulted with local planning boards, the New Hampshire Office of State Planning, the Lakes Region Planning Commission, and the National Park Service in an effort to design a river overlay plan which would put more limitations on development. Today, six of the nine communities along the river have adopted an overlay plan. Clearly, these communities are serious about protecting their river from the potential adverse effects of development.

In 1987, the towns of Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Campton, Holderness, New Hampton, Plymouth, Sanbornton, and Thornton contacted the congressional delegation requesting introduction of legislation to study the Pemigewasset River for possible inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Today, following many years of hard work, the dream of wild and scenic designation for the Pemigewasset River is one step closer to becoming a reality. I am pleased to

support this legislation. I believe it is an important step in an effort to protect the Pemigewasset for future generations.

By Mr. BUMPERS:

S. 1825. A bill to amend the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 to encourage private investment in debentures issued by investment companies financing business owned by disadvantaged persons; to the Committee on Small Business.

ENCOURAGING PRIVATE INVESTMENT IN CERTAIN BUSINESSES OWNED BY DISADVANTAGED PERSONS

Mr. BUMPERS. Mr. President, I rise today to introduce legislation which will redouble Federal efforts to promote entrepreneurship among minorities and, at the same time, likely reduce Federal spending. This bill will reform and expand a unique program at the Small Business Administration called Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Companies, usually referred to by the acronym MESBIC.

These companies, Mr. President, are a special category of Small Business Investment Companies licensed under section 301(d) of the SBIC Act of 1958. MESBIC's are specifically chartered to make equity and long-term debt investments in minority-owned businesses, which face extreme obstacles in access to capital and which are often high-risk ventures. A prospective MESBIC licensee must first invest \$1 million in private capital into the company, after which he or she may receive additional financing on favorable terms from SBA.

The MESBIC Program has had a number of notable successes, including Essence magazine and several leading minority-owned telecommunications companies. However, the program has been plagued in recent years by Congress' inability to provide adequate funds to meet demand. The program level has fallen from a high of about \$45 million in appropriations to about \$35 million in the current year. As Senators know, the outlook for new direct spending is bleak.

In budgetary terms, the MESBIC program has until now required one dollar of direct spending for every dollar leveraged MESBIC's. The licensees are permitted to borrow from SBA by either the sale of preferred MESBIC stock to SBA, or through sale of a debenture to the agency, or both. The preferred stock does not carry a mandatory dividend and, while it has some value, the value is difficult to ascertain. As to debentures, the MESBIC receives the benefit of a 2-percent subsidy on the cost of money for the first 5 years of the instrument.

There simply isn't enough money to go around, and the number of MESBIC's has dropped significantly in recent years because of frustration with the appropriations process. The answer to this problem, which is contained in the bill I am introducing, is to convert the program to guaranteed

rather than direct loan. This action will do exactly what MESBIC's access to SBA's pool of funds, much of which is SBA's.

SBA's, under a program authorized in 1986, through the sale of pools of debentures to private investors. These are fully guaranteed bills will allow MESBIC's to be sold alongside regular quarterly offerings will continue to be a three-point subsidy, cost of money by the fiscal agent. Moreover, the purchase of stock by SBA will to the extent that allow.

This new plan will give MESBIC's access to a credit, since the authority provided to the Committee on Small Business is approximately \$240 million. Investors will be larger volume of securities, but the difference in their funds will be used to rate subsidy which success of high-risk

Mr. President, the bill has been in the Senate and the House for almost a year. The Senate staffs and the Commerce-Justice-Transportation measure in the House and he will get underway as soon as possible. I am offering this bill as a Commerce-Justice-Transportation measure in the House and he will get underway as soon as possible.

Mr. President, I am confident that the bill will be printed and passed.

There being no other business, the Senate will adjourn.

SECTION 1. INVESTMENT IN CERTAIN BUSINESSES OWNED BY DISADVANTAGED PERSONS

Section 303 of the Small Business Investment Act of 1958 (15 U.S.C. 633) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following subsection:

"(d) The Administrator may, at his discretion, make, and to contract for, the purchase of a debenture or to the purchase of a small business investment debenture as described in section 301(c) of this title, if any, between—

"(1) the amount of which is required to pay on a

1989

August 4, 1989

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — Extensions of Remarks

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that the Indian government is fully capable of diabolical acts, including the murder of innocent civilians to further its political schemes. I want to stress, as I have many times before, that killing innocent people is not the way of the Sikhs. And Sikhs will never subscribe to murder in their pursuit of freedom and independence."

PRESERVING THE PEMIGEWASSET RIVER

HON. CHUCK DOUGLAS

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 3, 1989

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to introduce legislation today that would authorize a study of a portion of the Pemigewasset River under the Federal Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

The Pemigewasset River is a 70 mile, free-flowing river that enhances the beauty of the north country of New Hampshire. Not only does this river boast a historical significance, it is also highly valued due to its countless amount of wildlife, vegetation, and unique geological features that surround the river.

It was on the banks of this river that many settlers, well-known native Americans and Founding Fathers made their home. Passaconaway, Great Chief of the Pennacooks, and his son Wanolancet can be traced back to this area. Daniel Webster, Matthew Thornton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence; Samuel Livermore, U.S. Senator; George Whipple, Nobel Recipient for Medicine; and Robert Frost, poet; all resided in the environs of the Pemigewasset River. The legislation I am introducing today would allow the future generations of New Hampshire to enjoy the scenic river just as our forefathers and ancestors so many years ago.

The wildlife habitat found in and around the Pemigewasset River is bountiful. There are many mammals who use the river for most or all of their primary habitat needs, such as the river otter, the mink, the beaver, and the muskrat. Other species that can be found in the periphery are white-tailed deer, moose, raccoon, red and gray foxes, fisher, coyote bobcat, the long and short-tailed weasel, to name a few.

The birds that use the river for nesting or feeding are the kingfisher, great blue heron, green-backed heron, American bittern, wood and black duck, mallard duck, hooded and common mergansers, and various species of swallows. Migratory birds such as the osprey, the bald eagle, and the northern harrier are also known to find habitat near the river.

There is tremendous support for this study among the residents of the surrounding communities and with those citizens of New Hampshire who use the River for recreational purposes. The Pemigewasset River Council and Coordinating Committee have put an extraordinary amount of effort and time into gaining that support, making this legislation the success that it is. I am proud to be a part of that effort.

The New Hampshire congressional delegation has endorsed this legislation, with Senator HUMPHREY and Senator RUDMAN introducing an identical bill in the Senate. BOB SMITH, my colleague from New Hampshire, has joined me as an original cosponsor of this legislation.

Finally, I want to emphasize that the intent of this legislation is to provide for the long-term protection of the Pemigewasset River. We must act now to preserve for the future of the river and must take to heart the words of Theodore Roosevelt:

To waste, to destroy, our Natural resources, to skin and exhaust the land; instead of using it so as to increase its usefulness, will result in undermining in the days of our children the very prosperity which we ought by right to hand down to amplified and developed.

THE EXPERIENCE OF DOBROSLAV PARAGA

HON. WILLIAM O. LIPINSKI

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 3, 1989

Mr. LIPINSKI. Mr. Speaker, every now and again I am reminded of how lucky we are to live in the democratic nation called America.

We do have problems, too many homeless, too many uninsured, and too much dope and crime.

But our political system, with all its small flaws, remains the best one available. I am reminded of our good fortune by the experience of Dobroslav Paraga.

Between June and November 1980, Mr. Paraga collected 17 signatures for a petition requesting amnesty for political prisoners in his home country of Yugoslavia. One week after collecting the signatures he was arrested and indicted for participation in hostile activity and hostile propaganda. At his trial the court rejected all defense proposals for the introduction of evidence and refused to call witnesses on his behalf.

Not surprisingly, he was found guilty and sentenced to jail. While incarcerated he was frequently tortured. By his own account Mr. Paraga had his leg broken in five places, had a rubber hose shoved down his throat, and was subject to frequent beatings. The sincerity of this man with whom I spoke, and the apparent persecution of thousands of his countrymen, lead me to believe him.

Mr. Paraga expressed his opposition to the governments treatment of political prisoners in the most peaceful means possible, he gathered signatures. For this he was sent to prison. Throughout his years in Yugoslav prisons and mental hospitals, Mr. Paraga witnessed countless abuses of human and religious rights, violence done to fellow political prisoners, as well as a total disregard for internationally established rules for treatment of political prisoners.

What makes the oppression of this man and others like him so dangerous is that it is done in a country that is beginning to move toward more openness. Many in the international community may become passive in demanding human rights immediately from Yugoslavia because this will interfere with reforms. I say that human rights can not wait. The cruel treatment of Mr. Paraga and those like him must stop now.

What from afar may look like a nurturing embrace can, in reality, be an oppressive bear hug. In the case of Yugoslavia we must encourage reform without shying away from closely examining their attempts. In places like South Africa there is no pretense at justice for

all. Thus, it is easy to condemn apartheid. Yugoslavia, however, masks their oppressions behind a cloak of reform. Mr. Paraga is living proof that his country has not yet fully accepted peaceful criticism, political opposition, and international cooperation.

Mr. Paraga is currently in the United States talking about the troubles he has endured for speaking out. Because he filed a lawsuit against the Government of Yugoslavia for the injuries he suffered in prison, he was given a suspended sentence and ordered to not publicly speak out until 1991. Despite this sentence he has come West and been very vocal about the suffering that currently exists in his country. Although he is well aware of what awaits him in Yugoslav prisons, he still plans to return to be with his family and to continue his fight for justice. I am proud to say that my home State of Illinois and home city of Chicago have both passed resolutions condemning the actions of Yugoslavia.

Wherever he has gone, Mr. Paraga has become a magnet of international attention. He has come to this country and seen the political freedoms we enjoy. He is an eloquent spokesman and leader of his cause. Mr. Paraga is a true hero. He has risked his life so that others can enjoy just some of the freedoms we as Americans enjoy every day. And he will risk it again by returning to continue his fight. I personally wish that I could do more on his behalf. I am confident that Mr. Paraga's determination and bravery are more of a threat to the oppressive and totalitarian leaders than any military power could be. For Mr. Paraga is doing no more than focusing a light where the world has not looked before.

In closing Mr. Speaker, I would like to say that I am sure that big brother is keeping an eye on Mr. Paraga, and his words and actions are being recorded. But let me go on record as saying that his big friends are also watching Mr. Paraga and we will not forget his truthful words and brave actions.

PEMIGEWASSET RIVER, NH

HON. ROBERT C. SMITH

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Thursday, August 3, 1989

Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, today I join my New Hampshire colleague, Mr. DOUGLAS, in introducing a bill to designate part of the Pemigewasset River in New Hampshire for study under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

Along its stretch from the White Mountains into Bristol, NH, the free-flowing, largely whitewater Pemigewasset contains many resources of tremendous environmental significance. Wildlife, including river otter, mink, beaver, and muskrat, rely on this beautiful and unique New England river for most or all of their habitat. White-tailed deer, moose, raccoon, foxes, and coyotes roam its banks. Many species of birds use the river for nesting and feeding, and fish are in abundant supply.

In addition, the river has several points of outstanding historical significance. It served such early colonists as Daniel Webster and Matthew Thornton, as well as some famous native Americans, including Passaconaway.

rent days, its banks have been frequented by the poet Robert Frost and George H. Phipps, Nobel recipient for medicine.

Our bill addresses the 30-mile segment of the Pemigewasset from Profile Lake in Franconia to the southern boundary of the Franconia Notch State Park and from the northern town line of Thomton to the Route 104 bridge in New Hampton. The legislation directs the U.S. Park Service to complete a study of a portion of the river no later than 3 years after the bill's enactment.

By prohibiting hydrodevelopment of the river, designation as a Wild and Scenic River would provide the strongest protection for the Pemigewasset. Our bill is just the first step in the designation process. Once enacted, the Department of the Interior will begin working with local communities to find the best way of preserving the Pemigewasset's resources. In addition to wild and scenic designation, a range of other options—including private sector involvement, local initiatives, possible State action, or some combination of these alternatives—will also be considered during the study period. Those alternatives providing the most appropriate protection will be incorporated into a river conservation plan.

There is strong support among area residents, landowners, and river users, local, State, and Federal officials, for such a study effort. Many of the nine towns along the river have called for the long-term protection of the Pemigewasset. In fact, six of the nine towns have already adopted stringent river overlay plans to limit activities that could damage the river's water quality. Study legislation also has the support of the Governor, the entire New Hampshire congressional delegation, and many environmental groups.

In short, Mr. Speaker, natural, free-flowing rivers like the Pemigewasset are rapidly becoming an endangered resource in the United States. We as a nation must work to preserve these river resources in their natural state for present and future generations. I am proud to join in that conservation effort by introducing this legislation today and I hope it will have the strong support of my colleagues.

**THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF
FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS OF
LENAWEE**

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 3, 1989

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to First Federal Savings of Lenawee, located in the 16th District of Michigan. It is indeed worth recognizing this fine institution, which will celebrate its 100th anniversary on August 5, 1989.

On August 5, 1989, what was then known as the Adrian Building and Loan Association, first began its service to the people of southeastern Michigan. Since then, this financial institution has provided exemplary service in the areas of thrift and home ownership. First Federal's many years have been marked by its liberal, yet prudent, philosophy of helping people attain security, by providing reliability in financial matters.

First Federal has been so solid and financially secure over the past 100 years that it

failed to close even during the Great Depression, an era in which so many such establishments were disrupted, and so many lives shattered by financial insecurity.

First Federal won the confidence of its customers through the concerned, individualized service of its management personnel. From the board of directors to each member of the staff, the people of First Federal are dedicated to warm, courteous service, with sensitivity to individual needs, and with unsurpassed financial expertise. Among the significant honors bestowed upon First Federal, in February 1989 it was recognized by an independent financial ratings agency as the third strongest savings and loan in the country, among thrifts with assets of \$200 million or more. Also in February, the Detroit News rated it as the strongest thrift institution in Michigan.

I would also like to recognize the individuals whose leadership has enabled First Federal to succeed throughout the years, and to excel at times when other institutions folded.

PRESIDENTS OF THE ASSOCIATION

1859-1909—Delos M. Baker.
1909-1921—Robert S. Moreland.
1921-1933—Frank L. Hough.
1933-1950—Roy McPhail.
1950-1966—Harold H. Sherman.
1967-1981—Alan C. Graybiel.
1981-present—William H. Glencorse.

CHAIRMEN OF THE BOARD

From 1889-1950, the president served as the chairman.

1950-1966—Roy McPhail (Chairman Emeritus 1966-1968).
1966-1972—Malcolm J. Linehan.
1972-1974—John L. Tuttle.
1974-1981—Kenneth A. Wassink.
1981-1988—Allan C. Graybiel.
1988-present—William H. Glencorse.

I feel that this institution is deserving of praise, and that it should be recognized as unique in the savings and loan industry. It is a fine example of how a small town bank, through perseverance, organization and personal attention to detail, can become one of the most respected and successful savings banks in the country. Please join me today in honoring First Federal Savings of Lenawee.

TRIBUTE TO VIOLA WILLIAMS

HON. JAMES J. FLORIO

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 3, 1989

Mr. FLORIO. Mr. Speaker, I stand before my colleagues today to honor one of southern New Jersey's outstanding citizens, Viola Williams. On May 11, 1989, the Chamber of Commerce of Southern New Jersey named her as "Small Business Person for 1989." This award for outstanding effort was initiated in 1965 by the chamber's Small Business Action Committee. I respectfully request that a few words of Linda Grennor Sweeten, associate director of the Management Institute at Glassboro State College, be inserted into the RECORD in which she outlines the accomplishments of Viola Williams and the purpose of this distinguished recognition:

As most small business owners can tell you, there is no sure-fire formula for success—only dedication and hard work. Viola is no exception to this rule. Fifteen years ago, Viola was working during the day as a

director for the City of Philadelphia. She was raising her seven children and doing the bookkeeping and payroll for her husband's small maintenance service at night. Her husband, Samuel, had inherited a Glassboro, New Jersey janitorial company from his father. As the years went by, Viola became more and more active in the business and in 1974 she joined the company as a director of public relations. Effectively, changes were almost immediate. For example, in order to upgrade the company's "mom and pop" image, she changed the name from Williams General Cleaning to A to Z Maintenance Corporation. This was but one of a series of steps that made the company one of the most successful in New Jersey, if not the Nation. The corporation increased its services to include landscaping water and fire restoration, snow removal and security control, to name a few. Today A to Z Maintenance Corporation services industrial plants, public institutions, and office buildings.

In addition to her involvement in her own business, Viola serves on many boards and commissions aimed at helping small businesses. She was an alternate delegate to the White House Conference on Small Business and served on the Commission on Small Business for the State of New Jersey. In addition, she plays a leading role in the promotion of minority businesses and is active in numerous church, civic and community activities.

We are proud to be able to bestow the South Jersey Chamber of Commerce Small Business Person of the Year Award on Viola Williams. She not only serves as one of South Jersey's leading small business owners, but she has given generously of her time and energy to helping others achieve their goals and dreams. She serves as an example and inspiration to us all. Please join me in congratulating Viola Williams.

**A 30-YEAR CELEBRATION OF
THE KALAMAZOO MALL, AMERICA'S
FIRST DOWNTOWN MALL**

HON. HOWARD WOLPE

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, August 3, 1989

Mr. WOLPE. Mr. Speaker, I rise to pay tribute to the city of Kalamazoo on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Kalamazoo downtown mall.

The pedestrian shopper's mall, the first in the United States to be created from a vehicular street, was opened with a 4-day festival three decades ago. This year, a similar celebration featuring the Jimmy Dorsey Orchestra—the same band that played at the opening of the mall—will commemorate the downtown mall, its history, and its future.

While many central city areas across the Nation have not been able to survive indoor malls and a spreading suburbia, the downtown mall has helped Kalamazoo to avoid the same fate. Little did the Kalamazoo community leaders know when they began discussing the idea of a pedestrian shoppers' mall as a way of revitalizing the downtown area in the late 1950's how important this project would be to the vitality of the city 30 years later. The mall is living testament to the willingness of the Kalamazoo community to take bold and creative initiatives so as to create a more dy-

101st CONGRESS
1st SESSION

S. _____

Jordan
I hereby certify that this receipt
is correct. The date, name,
and reference of bill.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. Humphrey (for himself and Mr. Rudman)

introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on

A BILL

To amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 by designating segments of the Pemigewasset River in the State of New Hampshire for study as a National Wild and Scenic River.

(Insert title of bill here)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SEC. 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Pemigewasset River Study Act of 1989".

SEC. 2. STUDY RIVER DESIGNATION.

Section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(a)) as amended, is further amended by adding the following new paragraph at the end thereof:

"() PEMIGEWASSET, NEW HAMPSHIRE.--The segments from Profile Lake downstream to the southern boundary of the Franconia Notch State Park and from the northern Thornton town-line downstream to the Route 104 Bridge in New Hampton; by the Secretary of the Interior."

SEC. 3. STUDY AND REPORT.

Section 5(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1276(b)) is amended by adding the following new paragraph:

"() The study of the Pemigewasset River, New Hampshire, shall be completed and the report thereon submitted not later than 3 years after the date of enactment of the Pemigewasset River Study Act of 1989."

SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

For the purposes of conducting the study of the river named in Section 2, there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary.

GORDON J. HUMPHREY
NEW HAMPSHIRE

531 HARRI SENATE OFFICE BUILDING
(603) 224-2841
NEW HAMPSHIRE TOLL FREE NUMBER
1-800-852-3714

COMMITTEES
ARMED SERVICES
JUDICIARY
LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, DC 20510

June 25, 1987

Board of Selectmen
Town of New Hampton
New Hampton, New Hampshire 03256

Dear Selectmen:

Thank you for your letter regarding designation of the Pemigewasset river under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. I appreciate this opportunity to respond.

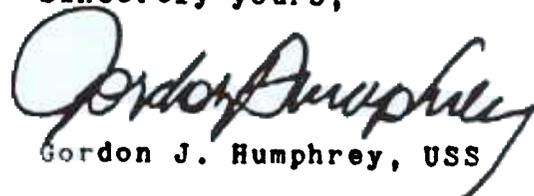
I believe that the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is invaluable to the preservation of our nation's rivers. I certainly stand in strong support of protecting New Hampshire's natural resources. Therefore, your proposal regarding the Pemigewasset River is of great interest to me.

As you know, the Congress must authorize the Department of Interior to perform a study of any area to be considered for a possible national wild and scenic designation. In the past, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has discouraged the study of areas where much of the land which is adjacent to the river is privately owned. OMB developed this policy as a result of the difficulties regarding the federal land acquisition process and, also, the local problems which are caused by both federal land acquisitions and federal management and restriction of an area. Successful designation as a national wild and scenic river is often impossible without local support.

Thank you again for contacting me. While local efforts are most crucial at this initial stage of the wild and scenic designation process, I would be pleased to lend my assistance. If you have any further comments or questions, please do not hesitate to contact me again.

With warmest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,


Gordon J. Humphrey, USS

GJH/jm

Pemigewasset River Council Inc.

Box 552

New Hampton, N.H. 03256

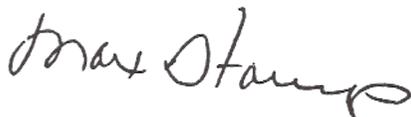
I totally support the efforts of the Pemigewasset River Council to preserve the identity of the Pemigewasset River and its shoreline

I have been a property owner on the Pemi for 24 years. I have marveled at its transformation from an open sewer, filled with sulphuric liquor from the paper mill in Lincoln and other untreated wastes to its elevated status today--a magnificent natural system supporting a great variety of wildlife and a recreation attraction for natives and visitors alike

New Hampshire lakes are under tremendous pressure. Uncontrolled development and overcrowding have permanently altered their character and quality. Let's not allow this to happen to New Hampshire's remaining natural treasures.

Enclosed find \$25 contribution in support the cause. Let me know how else I can help

Sincerely



Max Stamp

 Mr. and Mrs. Max E. Stamp
43 Forest Hill Drive
Coring, New York 14830

Bristol

K. K. K.



OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 25, 1988

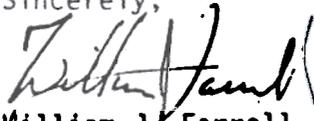
Mrs. Patricia P. Schlesinger
Pemigewasset River Council
P.O. Box 552
New Hampton, NH 03256

Dear Pat:

I am pleased to support the Council's request for a study of the Pemigewasset River. Such an effort would seem appropriate, given the special characteristics and the history of the River.

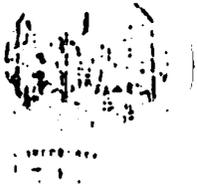
I wish you the best with your efforts on this enormous task.

Sincerely,



William J. Farrell
President

lmb



ASHLAND ← Town of Ashland

August 26, 1987

Senator Warren Rudman
125 North Main Street
Concord, NH 03301

Re: Penigewasset River

Senator Rudman:

Recently, the Ashland Board of Selectmen voted unanimously to endorse a National Park Service study of the Penigewasset River from Thornton to Bristol in order to determine the appropriateness of a Congressional designation of the river as a National Scenic River. Moreover, the Ashland Conservation Commission wholeheartedly endorses the study.

The citizens of Ashland consider the Penigewasset River one of its most important natural resources. As you may know, the town has recently enacted protective land-use controls along the River.

Citizens of the community look forward to working with representatives of the National Park Service in the preparation of the study.

Therefore, request your assistance in securing approval for the study.

Very truly yours,

Raymond E. Marchand
Town Manager

REM/ml

Town of Thornton

INCORPORATED 1781

NEW HAMPSHIRE 03223

7/20/87

RECOGNIZING THE OUTSTANDING SCENIC , RECREATIONAL AND NATURAL ASSETS PROVIDED TO OUR TOWN BY THE PEMIGEWASSET RIVER, AND IN VIEW OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE POWERS UNDER THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE POWERS UNDER THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT TO HELP LOCAL GOVERNMENTS PREPARE LONG-TERM RIVER PROTECTION PLANS , THE BOARD OF SELECTMEN URGES THAT THE PEMIGEWASSET RIVER , INCLUDING THE PORTION WHICH FLOWS THROUGH THIS COMMUNITY BE DESIGNATED BY CONGRESS FOR STUDY UNDER SAID ACT.

IT WILL BE OUR INTENTION TO WORK WITH THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE TOWARD OUR TOWN'S ADOPTION OF A LOCALLY PREPARED RIVER CONSERVATION PLAN.

WE shall BE SO PREPARED , WHEN SO REQUESTED , TO NAME A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TOWN TO SERVE ON A PEMIGEWASSET RIVER TASK FORCE FOR THE STUDY , AND TO EXECUTE SUCH AGREEMENT WITH OTHER PEMIGEWASSET TOWNSHIPS AS MAY FACILITATE THIS EFFORT THIS PERSON WILL LIKELY BE A MEMBER OF OUR CONSERVATION COMMISSION .

SINCERELY

Arthur L. Shatt

Clinton W. Peabody

Thomas E. Archer
BOARD OF SELECTMEN

TOWN OF CAMPTON

P.O. BOX 127 • CAMPTON, N.H. 03223

PHONE (603) 726-3223

June 18, 1987

Representative Judd Gregg
308 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Honorable Judd Gregg:

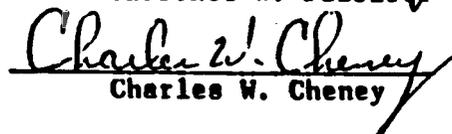
Recognizing the outstanding scenic, recreational and natural assets provided to our town by the Pemigewasset River, and in view of National Park Service powers under the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to help local governments prepare long-term river protection plans, the Board of Selectmen urges that the Pemigewasset River, including the portion which flows through this community, be designated by Congress for study under said act.

It will be our intention to work with the National Park Service toward our town's adoption of a locally prepared river conservation plan, expanding as may be warranted on the special protections of the Pemigewasset corridor "overlay" adopted by a substantial majority of our 1987 Town Meeting.

We shall be so prepared, when so requested, to name a representative of the Town to serve on a Pemigewasset River Task Force for the study, and to execute such agreement with other Pemigewasset townships as may facilitate this effort. This person will likely be a member of our Conservation Commission.

Sincerely,


Clarence W. Pulsifer


Charles W. Cheney

David A. Batchelder