

**Guinn, William**

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**From:** nancy decourcey <[REDACTED]>  
**Sent:** Monday, November 15, 2021 6:26 AM  
**To:** Guinn, William  
**Subject:** proposed ATV trail

**EXTERNAL: Do not open attachments or click on links unless you recognize and trust the sender.**

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Adding a southern connector through the Nash Stream is illegal and unnecessary. The management plan should be adhered to and pressure from those who want to increase already out of control ATV traffic in the North Country is a detriment to our environment and personal well being. Put me down as against this foolish proposal and forward my comments to the committee. Thank you. Nancy DeCoursey

[REDACTED]  
Jefferson, NH 03583

Nancy cell: [REDACTED]

Will cell: 60 [REDACTED]

## Guinn, William

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**From:** Whittet, Dan <dwhittet@fas.harvard.edu>  
**Sent:** Sunday, November 14, 2021 10:57 PM  
**To:** Guinn, William  
**Cc:** Abby Evankow  
**Subject:** ATV trails in Nash Stream Forest are wrong for NH natural and cultural resources

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Dear Mr. Guinn

It is my understanding that the mission of the NH DNCR is to *protect, preserve, promote and manage the State's natural and cultural resources, supporting New Hampshire's high quality of life and strengthening the experiences of our residents and guests.* As a resident of Berlin, NH, my family has been coming to the Northern Forests for the experience of nature and the serenity of the forests for over 100 years.

I feel that ATV use in COOS county has been sold to an economically disadvantaged population as a solution, much as the polluted rivers and air of the paper mill era was before. ATV use destroys the very environment we cherish, and does not bring the kind of economic benefit the manufacturers of these machines would lead us to believe.

When I am out enjoying "the State's natural and cultural resources, supporting New Hampshire's high quality of life" I am appalled when a line of loud, emissions belching machines invade my experience of nature. Nature, as in Natural Resources.

Please do what you can to prevent further encroachment and development of ATV trails, especially in the pristine Nash Stream Forest. The idea that this is a political win is very wrong headed. As a sustainability professional I can tell you that building an economy based on internal combustion of fossil fuels would be like investing in steam engines. The fossil fuel recreation industry is over. Our climate change crisis demands new alternatives.

Please contact me if you would like more information on why I feel this way. I appreciate your devotion to the mission of the DNCR and trust you will forward my comments to the Committee.

Respectfully

Dan Whittet sustainability consultant, LEED AP Assoc AIA  
*Green Buildings, Urban Resilience, and Sustainability in Communities, Harvard Extension*

██████████  
Berlin, NH 03570  
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**Guinn, William**

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**From:** Racheal Stuart [REDACTED] >  
**Sent:** Monday, November 15, 2021 12:13 PM  
**To:** Guinn, William  
**Subject:** Nash Stream Southern Connector Request - public comment  
**Attachments:** CoosRoadMap.pdf

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To: William Guinn, Nash Stream Citizens Advisory Committee  
Re: Proposed Nash Stream Southern Connector Request

I am writing to express my opposition to any additional ATV/OHRV Trails in the Nash Stream Forest, including the proposed Southern Connector.

As a general principle, I believe ATV use is inconsistent with the original Nash Stream conservation easement purposes, and the downsides of off-road motorized vehicle use in *and around* the Nash Stream far outweigh the potential benefits.

There are some places that should just not be open for OHRVs and the Nash Stream Forest is one of them. I have attached an old Coos road map showing the Nash Stream forest and surrounding road network. This map is a bit dated, so it doesn't even show some of the newer roads (such as the road to the Phillips Brook wind towers). As you can see, there is significant fragmentation in northern Coos, including immediately surrounding the Nash Stream Forest. Additional motorized trails will make it even more difficult to sustain our populations of large animals such as bear, moose and big cats.

More specifically, I am opposed to the Southern Connector for the following reasons.

1. As noted in the 2021 Nash Stream OHRV Briefing, the proposed connector will likely result in a significant increase in OHRV traffic, compounding the negative impacts on everyone. Increased OHRV use negatively affects water and air quality, wildlife habitat

and movement, the experience of other users, and the peaceful use and enjoyment of camp owners and landowners in and around the Nash Stream area.

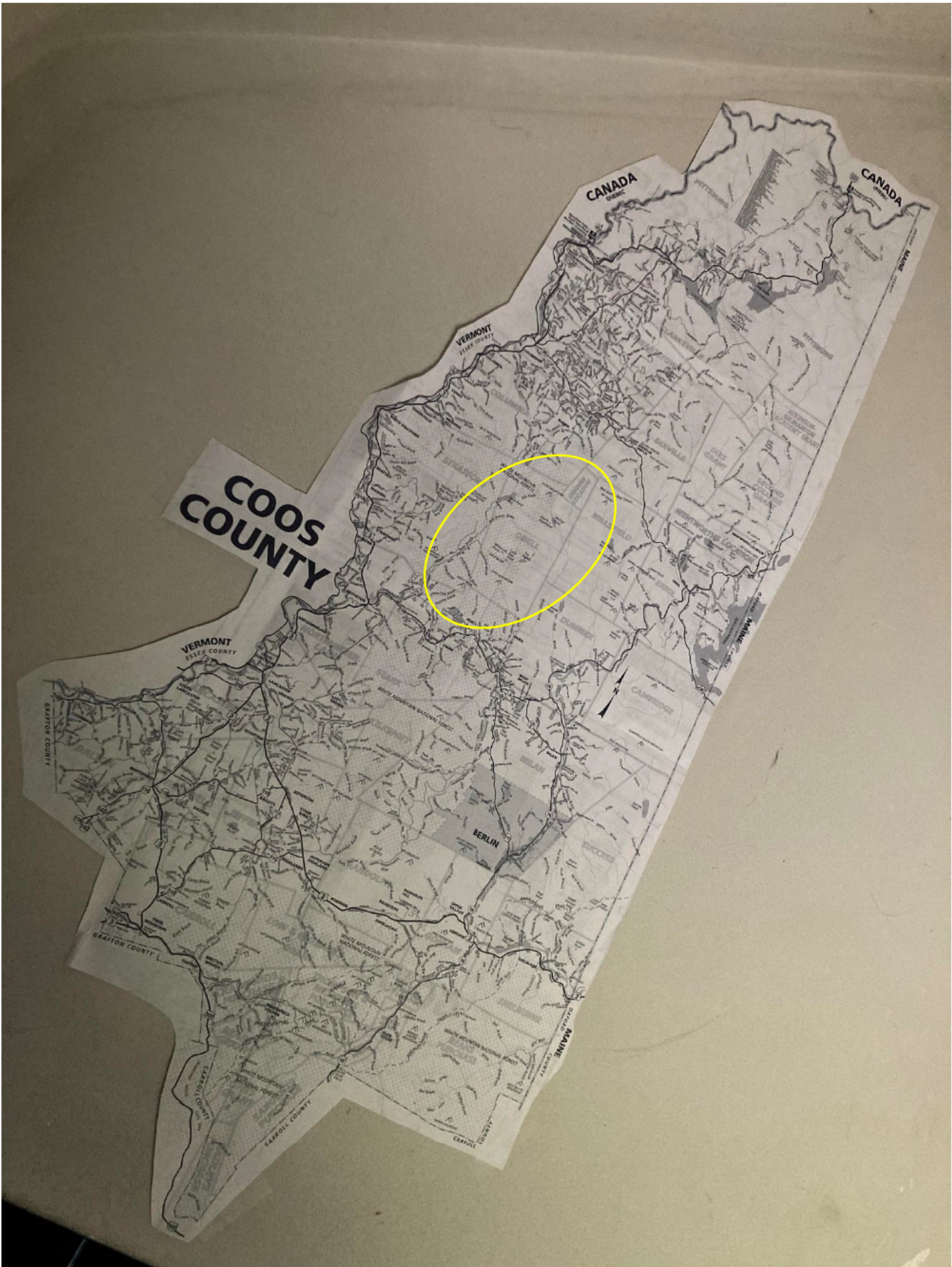
2. The claim that opening the Nash Stream will result in any meaningful economic benefits is unfounded. Increased OHRV activity in the North Country threatens to drive out other uses and the possibility of growing a diverse economy. Increased ATV activity on our highways, village streets and yes, on so-called multi-use trails drives out other uses, prevents local residents from peaceful use and enjoyment of their homes, and prevents long-time visitors from returning.
3. Additional data collection is clearly needed to understand the impacts of the existing Kelsey Notch "pilot" trail before any new trails are added. The 2021 Nash Stream OHRV Briefing does a good job of outlining some of the data needed, and additional input from local residents in communities around the Nash Stream should also be considered.

Please decline the request to open a southern connector trail, and insist on the resources needed to properly study the impacts of the existing pilot OHRV trails in the Nash Stream Forest. It is a resource for all of New Hampshire, not just the few resident and out-of-state OHRV riders.

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Racheal Stuart





Coos County Road Map with Nash Stream Forest Area and Surrounding Fragmentation

**Guinn, William**

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**From:** David Govatski <[REDACTED]>  
**Sent:** Monday, November 15, 2021 2:35 PM  
**To:** Hackley, Patrick; Machinist, Margaret; Guinn, William  
**Subject:** Fwd: Nash Stream Advisory Committee input from Bob Baker  
**Attachments:** DRED 1994 Nash Stream Overview.pdf

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FYI.

David Govatski  
Jefferson, NH

Begin forwarded message:

**From:** Bob Baker <[REDACTED]>  
**Date:** November 13, 2021 at 13:05:52 EST  
**To:** [REDACTED]  
**Subject:** Nash Stream Advisory Committee  
**Reply-To:** Bob Baker <[REDACTED]>

Good afternoon, Dave:

I understand that you are chairing a Nash Stream Advisory Committee Meeting this coming Tuesday evening. Alas my wife Wendy and I will miss seeing you. Wendy is in need of chauffer services for a medical appointment that she has out of state and, not surprisingly, I have been selected. So, we won't be able to attend.

To the extent that ATV use of the Nash Stream Forest is to be discussed, we were planning on speaking briefly about our opposition to any new ATV trails being opened and our continued opposition to the ATV uses previously permitted by the State, including the Kelsey Notch trail and the West Side Trail. They are noisy, dusty, greenhouse gas-spewing and erosion-creating intrusions into what should be a wilderness where wildlife have a chance to thrive and procreate without constant interruption by this unhealthy and unnecessary form of human activity.

Of equal concern is the precedent and loss of faith that ATV activity in the Nash Stream Forest has created. Those of us who were here in the 90's well remember receiving the wonderful news that the State was acquiring the Nash Stream Forest. Among the great parts of that news was that ATVs would not be permitted. We were all promised this by the State in its News releases, including the attached November 1994 "Nash Stream News" Overview published by DRED. I call your attention to page 2 where there is a one word clear and unequivocal "NO" answer to the question, "Can I use my ATV or trail bike at Nash Stream?" That 1994 promise must be kept. There were no exceptions or weasel words involved. It was a clear "NO." If that promise is not to be

kept, then many citizens will lose faith in the State as a conservation property manager that can be trusted. And that would be a shame.

Thanks for passing this comment on to your committee.

Best regards, Bob Baker

Alan Robert Baker

[REDACTED]  
Columbia NH 03590

Tel. [REDACTED]

Cell [REDACTED]

Email: [REDACTED]

# Nash Stream

November, 1994

## AN OVERVIEW OF THE NASH STREAM FOREST

### ACQUISITION

The Nash Stream Forest is a unique parcel of land in Northern New Hampshire. Its acquisition in 1988, through a collaborative effort between the state of New Hampshire, the U.S. Forest Service, The Nature Conservancy, The Trust for New Hampshire Lands, and The Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests is equally unique, and serves as a milestone in state, private and federal cooperation.

The diversity of the groups represented in this effort is almost as diverse as the wildlife that exists within the Nash Stream Forest and the topography of the land itself. Yet over an eighteen-month period, representatives from each of these groups worked together, to negotiate an

arrangement which all felt was in the best interest of the land and the people who use it.

### MULTIPLE USE STRESSED

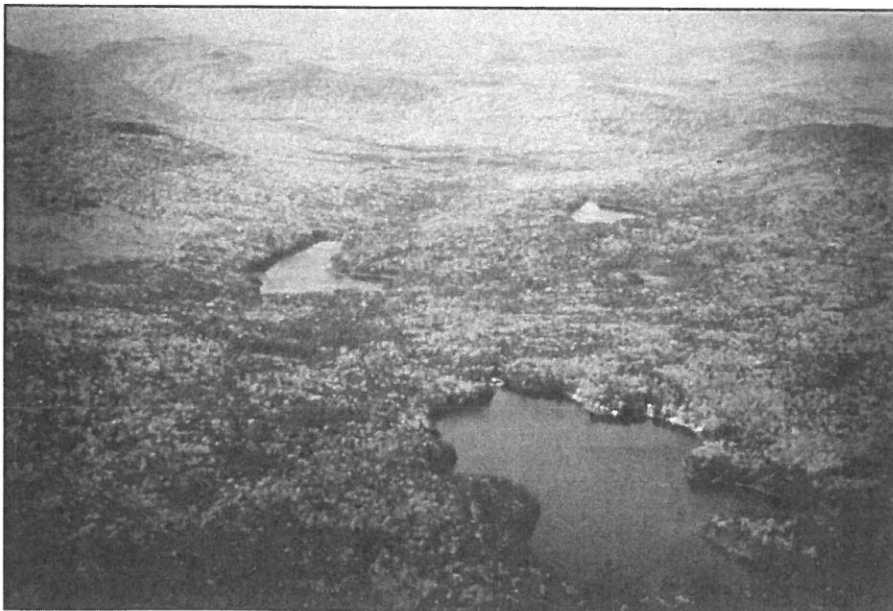
All of the groups involved in the purchase and future management of the Nash Stream Forest recognized the importance of protecting the Forest from development, as well as the importance of continuing to use the land in a "multiple-use" manner—for education and research; as a key watershed area; for fish and wildlife; recreation; scenic qualities; and as a sustainable timber resource. These mutual concerns led to the successful purchase of the property, and to a gubernatorially-appointed Advisory Committee to focus public input and provide technical expertise.

### THE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Since December, 1989, this Committee has been hard at work, holding public listening sessions to gather input, working with a Technical Committee to review research on the past and present use of the Nash Stream Forest, and developing a working Management Plan. This final Plan will serve as a model of environmentally sound public land stewardship so that future generations may enjoy this unique property.

### GATHERING PUBLIC INPUT

As has been done throughout the development of the draft Management Plan, we continue to seek public input from any group or individual interested in the Nash Stream Forest. Your input will help us formulate the final Management Plan, which will ultimately determine the future use of the Nash Stream Forest. For more information about the impact of public input on the Management Plan, see the article on page 6.



Whitcomb Pond, Little Bog (Fourteen and a Half) Pond and Lower Trio Pond in the Nash Stream Forest.

*Nash* NEWS  
*Stream*

is published by  
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Economic Development,  
Division of Forests and  
Lands.



# QUESTIONS & ANSWERS About The Nash Stream Forest

## WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE NORTHERN FOREST AND THE NASH STREAM FOREST?

The Nash Stream Forest is a 39,601 acre tract owned by the state of New Hampshire, managed by the Department of Resources and Economic Development, with a Conservation Easement held by the United States of America. The tract lies within a four-state region known as the Northern Forest that stretches from the coast of Maine, across northern New Hampshire and Vermont into New York, totaling 26 million acres. The Northern Forest is one of the largest expanses of continuously forested land in the nation with about 85% in private ownership. Forest-based economies, recreation, and environmental diversity are traditional to the area as are clean air and water.

The breakup of Diamond International Co. lands in 1988 led to both state acquisition of the Nash Stream Forest and national concern about the future of the Northern Forest lands. Congress authorized the U.S. Forest Service to study Northern Forest issues in cooperation with a four-state Governors' Task Force. Congress later created the Northern Forest Lands Council in 1990 to continue the work begun by the Task Force. The Council's report was released in the fall of 1994.

## WILL THERE BE A FEE TO USE THE NASH STREAM FOREST?

Although allowed by the Conservation Easement, there are no plans to charge a fee for public entry or general use of the Nash Stream Forest.

## WILL THE PROPERTY BE OPEN TO MOTOR VEHICLES?

Yes. Traditional vehicle access into the Forest is recommended in the Plan. The main gate will be opened each spring when road conditions allow for access by conventional motor vehicles to the Main Road (11.1 miles) and Fourteen and a Half Road (3.3 miles), and closed in early December. All other interior roads will be gated and maintained for controlled access to keep maintenance costs and safety risks down, to minimize disturbance to wildlife, and to provide for non-motorized recreation opportunities.

## WILL THERE BE A VISITORS' CENTER OR GATE KEEPER AT THE ENTRANCE?

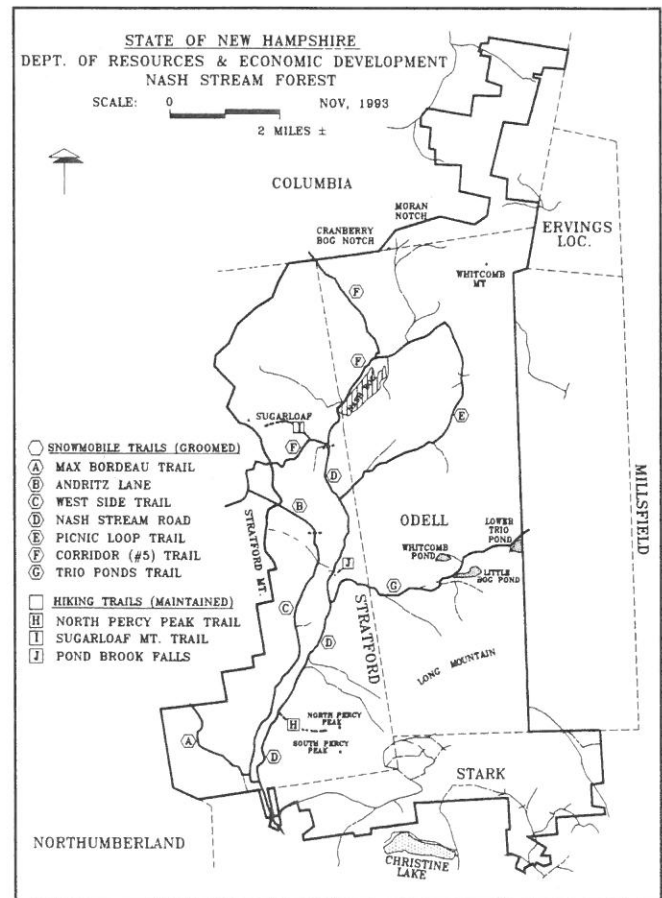
No. There are no plans to build a visitors' center nor is a gate keeper for the entrance road recommended in the Management Plan. Visitor information will be made available at the entrance as well as at the North Country Resource Center in Lancaster and the DRED office in Concord.

## WILL THERE BE HANDICAPPED ACCESS?

Reasonable accommodations will be made to provide access to individuals with disabilities. Contact the Regional Forester, North Country Resource Center in Lancaster at (603) 788-4157.

## CAN I USE MY ATV OR TRAIL BIKE AT NASH STREAM?

No. Snowmobiles are the only OHRVs permitted on roads and trails specifically designated for their use; there will be no off-trail, cross country use. Mountain bicycles are allowed on established roads and trails unless otherwise posted.



## **WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT?**

The Forest Supervisor, White Mountain National Forest (WMNF) is responsible for administering the Conservation Easement on behalf of the United States. The role of the Forest Service is to ensure that the terms and conditions of the Easement are satisfied and does not include active involvement with management. The WMNF staff serve as advisors to the state and provide assistance when needed, primarily with management support and technical advice.

## **ARE THERE ANY THREATENED OR ENDANGERED SPECIES ON THE PROPERTY?**

There are 5 rare plant species identified on the property in as many locations. They are: Black Crowberry, Marsh Horsetail, Three-forked Rush, Broad-lipped Twayblade, and Millet-grass. Four of the five are listed as threatened by the NH Native Plant Protection Act. The other, Three-forked Rush, is relatively rare but is not state-listed. All of these plants occur within designated natural preserve areas.

No federally listed animal species are known to breed on the property. Peregrine Falcons and Bald Eagles nest within 20 miles of the property and may frequent the Forest from time to time. Several state listed animal species occur or potentially occur on the property. Common Loons nest regularly and Northern Harriers have nested in some years. Lynx and Marten may occur as transients if not residents.

## **WILL HUNTING AND TRAPPING BE ALLOWED?**

Yes. Hunting and trapping will be permitted in accordance with state law.

## **WILL THERE BE ANY NEW (HIKING) TRAILS?**

Only modest increases in the trail system are under consideration, such as adding a hiking loop via a short connector between the Percy Peak Trail and an old logging road (north of the Peak) that follows Long Mountain Brook down to Nash Stream. A Nash Stream Trails Advisory Group is recommended in the Management Plan to assess the current trail system, its condition and use, and recommend trail improvements. It is recommended that the Trails Advisory Group consist of representatives of hiking, dog sledding, cross country skiing, bicycling, hiking and snowmobiling to ensure adequate representation of these user groups.

## **WILL CAMPING BE ALLOWED?**

Camping is not currently available. By department policy, camping is not allowed on any state

forest or park where overnight camping facilities are not available. The Management Plan does not recommend development of a campground or camping facilities. However, the Plan leaves open the possibility of future backcountry camping along selected hiking trails, subject to the availability of staff and funds for proper monitoring and maintenance.

## **ARE THERE PLANS TO STOCK FISH?**

Yes. Stocking will occur where natural spawning is poor or non-existent. Lower Trio Pond, Little Bog Pond, and possibly Whitcomb Pond will be stocked annually with brook trout. Until the status of the wild trout population in Nash Stream can be determined, stocking of hatchery brook trout in the mainstem will continue. Nash Stream is unlikely to support a recreation fishery in the near future without an annual stocking program due to a current lack of pool habitat in the stream.

## **WILL THERE BE A CATCH-AND-RELEASE FISHERIES PROGRAM?**

Fisheries management will emphasize natural populations of fish species consistent with habitat capabilities of the ponds and streams. Special fishing regulations such as catch-and-release, minimum fish lengths, and fishing gear restrictions may be implemented to protect spawning stock in order to maintain wild populations of brook trout.

## **HOW MUCH OF THE FOREST WILL BE NATURAL PRESERVE OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED?**

About 46% (18,339 acres) of the Forest is considered ecologically significant, fragile or sensitive and will be preserved or under restricted management. Much of this area coincides with boundaries of areas on which the Conservation Easement prohibits logging (10,665 acres). Protection will be accomplished by several means as follows:

Natural preserves (8,113 acres) are areas of uncommon ecological significance that encompass 9 different natural communities and 1 pond located primarily on the side slopes and mountain tops of Sugarloaf, Whitcomb and Long Mountains and Percy Peaks. There will be no intentional disturbances to these areas.

Preserve buffers (5,115 acres) are lands surrounding natural preserves with soils and topography capable of serving as shock absorbers to protect natural preserves. Management activities will be limited in preserve buffers.

A corridor (515 acres) of pure softwood forest forms a natural drainageway connecting the natural preserves and buffer areas on Whitcomb and Long Mountains. This corridor is located just west of Little Bog Pond.

A 150 foot zone around each pond is protected from logging by the Conservation Easement. These zones total 55 acres.

Other high elevation sites above 2,700 feet elevation where logging is prohibited by the Conservation Easement and not otherwise protected total 49 acres. Other steep slopes of 35% or more where logging is prohibited by the Conservation Easement and not otherwise protected total 925 acres. Other wet, rocky or otherwise fragile soils not otherwise protected total 3,050 acres. And, other fragile mountain tops below 2,700 feet elevation total 516 acres.

<i>Natural Preserves and Other Protected Areas</i>	
<u>DESIGNATION</u>	<u>ACRES</u>
Natural Preserves	8,113
Natural Preserve Buffers	5,116
Corridor	515
150 ft. Pond Buffers	55
Other High Elevation >2,700 ft.	49
Other Mountain Tops <2,700 ft.	516
Other Steep Slopes >35%	925
Other Group II Soils	3,050
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18,339</b>

### **WHAT ARE CONTROL AREAS AND WHY ARE THEY NECESSARY?**

One control area will be established in each natural community type under timber management for the purpose of comparing unmanaged (control) areas to ecologically similar areas subjected to logging. This provides a means of assessing the impact of timber management on ecological resources called for in the "Vision".

Although established under different criteria, control areas will also complement natural preserves because they will help preserve, for study, natural communities not represented in natural preserves. In this manner, control areas will help satisfy the "Management Vision" that calls for *"The system of core natural areas will include representatives of the full range of ecological communities..."*.

### **WHY ARE MOST OF THE NATURAL PRESERVES HIGH ELEVATION ECOSYSTEMS?**

High elevation sites, more than any other locations, qualify for natural preserve designation by existing department standards. High elevation sites (above 2,700 feet elevation) remain the least impacted by human activity and contain rare elements or

exemplary natural communities that have retained most, if not all, of their natural character, and/or contain features of scientific and/or educational interest. A total of 8,113 acres of the Forest qualify as natural preserve, of which 8,099 acres are at high elevations on which the Conservation Easement prohibits logging.

### **HOW DOES THE EASEMENT AFFECT TIMBER MANAGEMENT?**

The Conservation Easement protects and conserves resources with a primary emphasis on the sustained yield of forest products. Logging is prohibited on 27% (or 10,665 acres) of the forest which consists of steep slopes (2,462 acres), high elevation (8,148 acres), and buffers (55 acres) around Lower Trio Pond, Whitcomb Pond and Little Bog (Fourteen and a Half) Pond.

The Easement also requires that timber be managed on a sustained yield basis; clearcuts be no larger than 30 acres; clearcuts total less than 15% of the total easement area in any ten year period; logging on areas near streams, ponds and public highways are subject to the provisions of state law; logging shall be conducted in conformance with current federal and state laws and regulations, including use of "best management practices" for erosion control and other activities.

### **HOW MUCH OF THE FOREST WILL BE MANAGED FOR TIMBER?**

More than half (52%) of the Nash Stream Forest will be managed under a multiple-use, sustained yield timber management program. Occasional and restricted timber cutting will be allowed on another 22% of the forest (e.g. buffers, corridors, Group II soils) but only to enhance non-timber values such as wildlife habitat or recreation resources. The remainder of the property is considered ecologically sensitive or protected from logging by the Conservation Easement.

### **HOW SOON WILL THE FIRST STATE TIMBER HARVEST TAKE PLACE?**

It is hoped that the first commercial timber sale will be made within two years of formal adoption of the Management Plan. However, the immediate potential for significant sawlog harvests is low. A 1988 timber cruise identified only 11% (3,140 acres) of forest as sawtimber size ( $\geq 9.6$  inches in diameter) with limited commercial value because it is widely scattered. However, there are significant widespread opportunities for commercial thinning operations over many areas, and since the Forest is restocking through growth, there is a bright future for long-term yield of timber products.

## Q & A's (continued)

### WILL THERE BE CLEARCUTTING?

Yes. Clearcutting is allowed by the Conservation Easement and the "Management Vision", but with restrictions. The practice will be used only when other cutting methods will not achieve timber and wildlife management goals and forest conditions defined in the "Vision."

### WILL THE NASH BOG DAM BE REBUILT?

There were mixed views at the 1990 public listening sessions on whether or not to rebuild the dam. After the dam breached in 1969, a new dam was proposed at a cost of just under \$3.5 million in 1974 dollars. Lack of state and federal funding at the time caused the proposal to be shelved. The conservation easement would allow the dam to be rebuilt, at or in the immediate vicinity of the old Nash Bog Pond Dam, for fish and wildlife and recreation purposes only. However, the Management Plan does not call for rebuilding the dam.

### WILL LOCAL COMMUNITIES BE PAID IN LIEU OF TAXES?

Yes. State and federal land reimbursement is authorized by RSA 219:32 which states "...any town in which national forest land and land held by the state for operation and development as state forest land are situated...may apply...for the payment of an amount not exceeding the taxes for all purposes which such town might have received from taxes on said lands...". The

amount of "taxes on said lands" is determined annually by the NH Department of Revenue Administration based on a formula. This amount is then reduced by payments towns receive from federal distributions generated from timber cuttings on the national forest system. Only White Mountain National Forest towns (Stark) receive this payment. For tax years 1990 and 1991, the state's payment, distributed to the towns of Stratford, Columbia, Stark and the unincorporated place of Odell, totaled just under \$110,000. Federal distributions for the same period totaled just under \$26,000.

### HOW CAN I VOLUNTEER AS A SUPPORTER OF THE NASH STREAM FOREST?

Volunteers will be encouraged to participate in organized work projects or groups. Individuals and organizations should contact the North Country Resource Center in Lancaster and register their name, affiliation, and area of interest or expertise. Emphasis will be given to focused volunteer work days with logistical support from the department. Work areas for volunteers may include an appointed advisory committee, trail monitoring and maintenance, organized cleanup days, erosion control and restoration projects, natural interpretive programs, and specialized wildlife surveys to name a few. Department efforts will include maintaining a list of appropriate volunteer projects, providing safety and host training for volunteers, keeping a log of volunteer hours and accomplishments, and recognition of outstanding volunteer efforts.

## DRAFT PLAN AVAILABLE

Copies of the (draft) Nash Stream Forest Management Plan are available for viewing at the following locations. Written comments on the Plan will be received **UNTIL FEBRUARY 28, 1995**.

- Bedford Public Library
- NH Technical College - Fortier Library and Berlin Public Library (Berlin)
- U.S. Forest Service - Ammonoosuc Ranger Station (Bethlehem)
- Merrimack County Ext. Office (Boscawen)
- Rockingham County Ext. Office (Brentwood)
- Fiske Free Library (Claremont)
- Colebrook Public Library
- NH Law Library and Concord Public Library (Concord)
- Carroll County Ext. Office (Conway)
- Strafford County Ext. Office (Dover)
- UNH - Diamond Library (Durham)
- Franklin Public Library
- U.S. Forest Service - Androscoggin Ranger Station (Gorham)
- Groveton Public Library
- Dartmouth College Library (Hanover)
- New England College - Danforth Library (Henniker)

- Keene State College - Mason Library and Cheshire County Ext. Office (Keene)
- Belknap County Ext. Office and Laconia Public Library (Laconia)
- Weeks Memorial Library and North Country Resource Center (Lancaster)
- Littleton Public Library
- Manchester City Library, St. Anselm College - Geisel Library, and NH College - Shapiro Library (Manchester)
- Hillsborough County Extension Office (Milford)
- Nashua Public Library
- Sullivan County Ext. Office (Newport)
- Peterborough Town Library
- Plymouth State College - Lamson Library (Plymouth)
- Portsmouth Public Library
- Stark Public Library
- North Country Office - NH State Library (Twin Mountain)
- Grafton County Ext. Office (Woodsville)

If you have comments or questions, please call the Division of Forests and Lands in Concord, NH (603) 271-3456, or write to:

Department of Resources and Economic Development  
ATTN: Nash Stream Forest  
Box 1856  
Concord, NH 03302-1856

DRED  
Division of Forests and Lands  
P.O. Box 1856  
Concord, NH 03302-1856

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## HOW THE MANAGEMENT PLAN ADDRESSES PUBLIC CONCERNS

Two earlier public listening sessions were held in Groveton and Concord. The key points which emerged from these public sessions were:

- Maintaining local influence;
- Keeping the Nash Stream Forest tract undeveloped;
- Eliminating the gravel mining rights of Rancourt Associates;
- Providing for multiple recreation uses;
- Restoring tax yield to local towns; and
- Stressing sound forestry management practices.

This input was factored into the development of a "Vision" statement, and Management Goals and Objectives for the Nash Stream Forest's Management Plan.

Following are some examples which show how specific concerns raised at these listening sessions were addressed and implemented in the draft Management Plan. These are just two of many examples showing how public concerns have been integrated into the Management Plan.

### **EXAMPLE #1**

**PUBLIC COMMENT:** *"More local input into Forest (Tract) Management."*

**MANAGEMENT PLAN RESPONSE:** "A Citizen Advisory Group will be appointed and scheduled to meet regularly to serve as a focused source of public input and assistance. Public notification will be made for significant proposed management activities such as timber harvests, major recreation developments, and emergency closures. Local municipalities will be notified of any actions within its boundaries that directly affects that municipality."

### **EXAMPLE #2**

**PUBLIC COMMENT:** *"Maintain and protect existing roads; no new roads or trails."*

**MANAGEMENT PLAN RESPONSE:** "The network of existing roads will be maintained. No new permanent roads are planned. Traditional public access by conventional motor vehicle will be continued on the Main Road and Little Bog (Fourteen and a Half) Road. All other interior roads will be gated and maintained for controlled access in order to provide for public safety and prudent resource utilization and protection."

Additional public input is being sought through written comments on the draft Nash Stream Forest Management Plan. These additional comments will be factored into the final Management Plan to be completed this winter.